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## Bakrie Center Foundation Donates \$3.6 Million to RSIS



From left: Mr Aburizal Bakrie and Mr Anindya Bakrie presenting the donation to Professor Bertil Andersson, Provost of NTU, and Dean Barry Desker

On 18 November 2010, the Bakrie Center Foundation of Indonesia established the Bakrie Professorship in Southeast Asia Policy at RSIS with an endowment fund of \$3 million and a matching grant from the Singapore Government, principally to deepen knowledge of the region and its largest country, Indonesia. A launch to mark the initiative was held at the Chinese Heritage Centre in NTU.

In addition to the establishment of the professorship, the founder and chairman of the Bakrie Center Foundation, Mr. Anindya Novyan Bakrie, also announced the creation of the Bakrie Graduate Fellowship Scholarship Fund with a donation of \$600,000 and a matching grant from the Singapore Government. Starting from the 2011/2012 Academic Year, four scholarships worth \$30,000 each year will be awarded to deserving young scholars from the ASEAN countries over the next five years.

In his speech, Mr. Bakrie explained that the Bakrie Professorship will be a prime anchor in providing thought leadership and advancing knowledge and insights in Southeast Asian policy. The Bakrie Professor is also expected to mentor young faculty members and research scholars, while attracting top academics and researchers with interests in Southeast Asia to NTU, thereby furthering capacity building for the region.

The establishment of the Bakrie Professorship and Bakrie Graduate Fellowship Scholarship Fund marked an important milestone in the history of RSIS. It is the first donation from a foreign donor for a chair at the School. Dean Barry Desker noted that the generous grant “reflects the international partnerships that RSIS have developed through RSIS research programmes. It also reflects RSIS’ commitment to deepen the partnership between Singapore and Indonesia.” The presence of an accomplished scholar will

*Continued from page 1*

enable RSIS to bring its scholarship and understanding of Southeast Asia to new levels of excellence.

With this donation, RSIS joins the ranks of institutions like Stanford University and the Carnegie Endowment for

International Peace, which have similarly benefited from the foundation's generosity and enlightened approach towards education.

*Contributed by Verra*

## Engaging the Community in Post-LTTE Sri Lanka



*General Mahinda Hathurusinghe*

**O**n 3 December 2010, General Mahinda Hathurusinghe addressed staff of RSIS' International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) on the contributions of the Sri Lankan army in the reconciliation and reconstruction efforts in the north of Sri Lanka. General Hathurusinghe oversees the work of the Sri Lankan Army in Jaffna and other districts in that part of the country. He is currently stationed at the Security Forces Headquarters in Jaffna, with approximately 30,000 staff under his command and working in liaison, operationally, with the Sri Lankan Air Force and Navy in a holistic humanitarian effort. General Hathurusinghe was recently awarded the prestigious Gusi Peace Prize by the government of the Philippines in recognition of his work.

General Hathurusinghe pointed out that the significant increase in the number of army personnel patrolling the streets of Jaffna had directly resulted in a greater degree of trust shown by the civilians towards the army. He added that the army's reconstruction and reconciliation efforts had included the construction of houses and schools for displaced civilians. The development of essential infrastructures by the Sri Lankan Government had been rapid, with assistance from China and India. General Hathurusinghe also highlighted the combined efforts of the army and NGOs in the tedious task of demining, the rate of progress of which had been very commendable. The general's presentation ended with a short documentary on the Sri Lankan army's reconstruction work, followed by an engaging Q&A session.

*Contributed by Annabella Belanie Gloria Spittel*

## RSIS Board Renewal

On 13 January 2011, at a lunch hosted by Mr. Eddie Teo, Chairman of RSIS' Board of Governors, three gentlemen were honoured for their distinguished services to RSIS. Mr. Peter Seah, Mr. Peter Ho and Mr. Ng Kok Song retired on 31 December 2010 after many years as members of RSIS' Board of Governors. At the lunch held in the Cherry Garden Restaurant at the Oriental Mandarin, Mr. Teo, who is also Chairman of the Public Service Commission, presented each with a token of appreciation in the form of a book published by RSIS faculty.

All three newly-retired board members have had long and distinguished careers. Mr. Peter Seah, the longest serving member of the board since its formation on 26 July 1996, is Chairman of DBS Group Holdings and Chairman of DBS Bank. Mr. Peter Ho who was appointed to the board on 1 July 2000, is Adviser to the Centre for Future Studies and had once served as Head of the Civil Service, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and National Security and Intelligence Coordination. Mr. Ng Kok Song, who was appointed to the board on

1 January 2007, is the Group Chief Investment Officer of the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC).

RSIS would like to thank them for their loyal and dedicated service, which had contributed to the development of RSIS as a professional graduate school—with alumni present in more than 50 countries around the world today—and to its present position as the top think tank in Singapore.

Their retirement from the board has made way for three new members, Mr. Peter Ong, Mr. Bilahari Kausikan and Mr. Tan Pheng Hock, all of whom assumed office on 1 January 2011. RSIS would like to extend a warm welcome to them. Mr. Ong is Head of the Civil Service, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, and Permanent Secretary of National Security and Intelligence Coordination; Mr. Kausikan is Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; while Mr. Tan Pheng Hock is President and Chief Executive Officer of Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd.

RSIS looks forward to working with them and to their guidance in bringing the School to a new level of excellence.



*From left: Mr Ng Kok Song, Mr Peter Seah, Mr Eddie Teo and Mr Peter Ho*



## Navies in the War on Drugs



*Professor Geoffrey Till (right), with Ms. Jane Chan, Coordinator of the Maritime Security Programme, who chaired the seminar*

**R** SIS organised a seminar on 7 December 2010, at which Professor Geoffrey Till, Visiting Professor attached to RSIS' Maritime Security Programme, spoke on "Navies and 'the War on Drugs'". Professor Till's presentation addressed the trade in illicit drugs as one of the major modern inter-state threats, and the role of navies in combating such crimes at the global level.

With the widening concept of security, navies and coastguards are now concerned with issues much wider than military security. Many of these wider threats are interconnected, especially in today's increasingly globalised world. The trade in illicit drugs figures as a major source of threat at the individual, national and system levels, and needs to be tackled at all three levels. At the individual level, it threatens human life and causes large numbers of deaths. At the state level, it nurtures social crimes and destabilises social order. At the system level, the spread of illicit drugs as a globalised phenomenon has penetrated different states and different economic processes.

Solutions can be applied at all levels in tackling the problem. The military—the navy in particular—has a role to play in attacking the production and supply of such drugs, but

for this to produce significant results it needs to properly integrate itself with much wider response mechanisms.

However, there are a few problems with naval interdiction. First, it requires high response rates and wide coverage. Second, it is difficult for navies to intercept and disrupt the drug trade in the seas when there are alternate routes available to criminals. Other limitations, such as legal restrictions, jurisdictional problems and political differences, could also affect the efficiency and effectiveness of naval operations.

To overcome these problems, there is a need to make improvements in naval coordination. Navies are encouraged to share intelligence, build capacity and design other cooperative measures.

There is a debate whether the coastguard could do a better job in combating drug trafficking. As the nature of the coastguard's mission is to defend a nation's coastline, it is not capable of playing a role on a larger global stage. Navies, however, are today committed to deal with emerging threats in different areas, with a combination of responses, and may be better equipped to perform the task.

*Contributed by Yang Fang*

## Pakistan as a Global Citizen

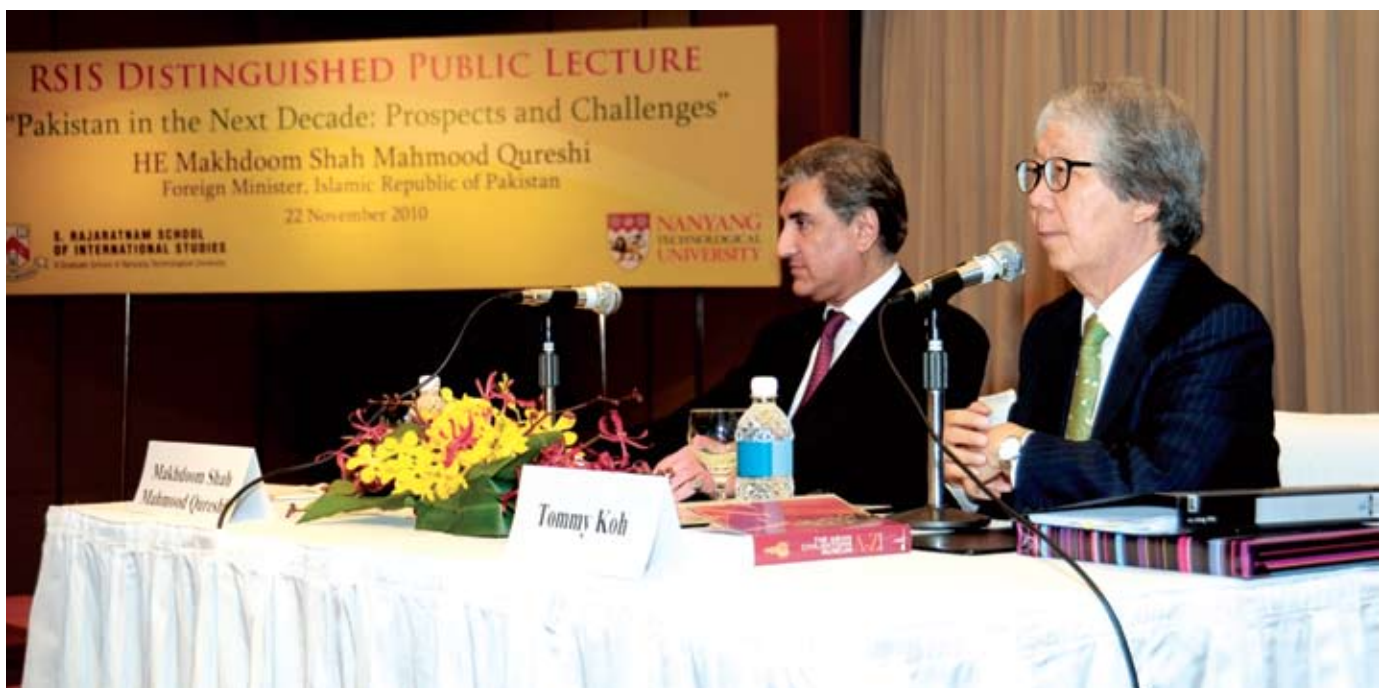
**P**akistan's foreign minister, His Excellency Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, delivered a lecture on "Pakistan in the Next Decade: Prospects and Challenges", organised by RSIS on 22 November 2010. Highlighting the importance of Singapore as a financial, technological and transit hub in the region, he acknowledged Pakistan's mutually beneficial relationship with Singapore since 1956 and expressed admiration for the commitment displayed by Singapore towards his country. He also shed light on Pakistan's contributions in the early years of Singapore's independence, saying Singapore had co-opted Pakistani experts from airlines, the navy, banking and audit to establish these sectors and services. In addition, he highlighted Pakistan's efforts in forging bilateral and multilateral ties with Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

Mr Qureshi went on to describe Pakistan's role in today's increasingly interconnected and inter-dependent world, in which the fates of nations were interwoven and dividends of peace were as easily shared as the fallout of adversity and instability. In such a world, Pakistan believed that through inclusive dialogues, collaboration and engagement, nation-states could make wise and well-considered choices of peace, prosperity and social cohesion, and provide a protective and nurturing world for their future. He asserted Pakistan's unwavering commitment towards the promotion of peace and stability, and fighting terrorism and extremism.

He referred to terrorists and extremists as enemies who recognised no borders, obeyed no law and had no religion. He added that Islam is a religion of peace, compassion and universal brotherhood while terrorism is anti-Islam.

The foreign minister discussed Pakistan's commitment to the promotion of peace and friendly relations with all its neighbours and the world beyond. He said that Pakistan had a stake in a stable and peaceful Afghanistan, which was imperative for peace and stability in his country. He also said that improved relations between Pakistan and India were fundamental to regional peace and stability. He referred to the Kashmir dispute as a long-neglected problem and emphasised that a peaceful and equitable resolution of the dispute through meaningful and result-oriented dialogue was in the interest of lasting peace, stability and development of the region.

Mr Qureshi described the devastating floods that hit Pakistan recently as an unprecedented calamity. The floods destroyed large tracts of agricultural lands and infrastructure, displaced about 20 million people, affected the growth of the national economy and set back years of development gains. He expressed appreciation for the support of the international community in going to Pakistan's aid during the floods and also thanked the people of Singapore for raising funds for relief assistance.



*Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi (left) with moderator Professor Tommy Koh during the Question-and-Answer session*

*Contributed by Halimullah Kousary s/o Mohammad Kawsar*

## Promoting Non-Traditional Security in the Asia Pacific

**T**he Fourth Annual Convention of the Consortium of NTS-Asia was held on 25–26 November 2010 at the Traders Hotel, Singapore. As in previous years, the convention brought together members of the consortium to take stock of salient non-traditional security (NTS) issues in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to formulate ways forward to sustain the consortium's activities.

The opening session began with welcome remarks from Ambassador Barry Desker, Dean of RSIS; Associate Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony, Secretary-General of NTS-Asia and Head of the Centre for NTS Studies at RSIS; and brief remarks by Professor John Fitzgerald, Representative of the Ford Foundation in China. The consortium was also privileged to have Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir, Board Member of Sisters in Islam and daughter of former prime minister of Malaysia Mahathir Mohammad, as the keynote speaker for the opening session. As an activist for gender and HIV/AIDS issues, Datin Paduka Marina delivered a comprehensive and enlightening keynote address that focused on gender and health security issues, which was

enhanced by her on-the-ground experiences in the line of work.

The opening session was followed by several panel sessions on various NTS topics. These included Global Architecture and Non-Traditional Security, Climate Change and Security, Food Security, Transnational Crime, Conflict Prevention and Resolution, as well as Human Rights and Human Security. This year's convention also saw the participation of other NTS experts who came from as far as Latin America, such as Dr. Marcela Donadio from Red De Seguridad Y Defensa De America Latina (RESDAL), Buenos Aires, Argentina, who spoke on gender and conflict prevention. Other speakers who could not make it to Singapore for the convention delivered their presentations via video recording. Of particular mention were Dr. Sania Nishtar, Founder and President of Heartfile, Pakistan, who presented on Health and Globalisation, as well as Professor Andrew Watson, former representative of the Ford Foundation in China, who delivered some brief remarks. Professor Watson had played a significant role in the formation of the NTS network.



*Participants of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Consortium of NTS-Asia*

*Contributed by Lim Sze Hui Cheryl*



# Challenges in Modern International Relations



*Dr. Richard Haass*

**O**n 27 October 2010, Dr. Richard Haass, President of the Council of Foreign Relations, U.S.A., spoke on some of the major trends in world politics in a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture titled “International Relations in the 21st Century”. The trends he identified included a non-polar world, the relative economic decline of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a gap between the array of global challenges and threats, the state of existing global institutions, the persistent instability of the greater Middle East, and the dynamism of Asia.

Dr. Haass referred to the two decades after the end of the Cold War between the United States and Russia, the ten years after the September 11 terrorist attacks on America and the global financial crisis of 2008, as milestones in recent world politics and development. He opined that both state and non-state actors played critical roles in shaping the nature of international relations in the twenty-first century. To him, non-state actors such as the Gates Foundation were becoming increasingly influential and benign in their approach in influencing international politics. As such, world politics should be viewed as points of engagements between states and non-state actors rather than poles of ideology in world politics. Among the developments that Dr. Haass identified in the points of engagement was the role of the OECD in redistributing the world’s wealth among states. Additionally, in examining the international order, Dr. Haass believed that there was a low chance of a systemic war happening in the world today.

However, the threat of other global challenges such as pandemics, terrorism, climate change and financial breakdown should be given sufficient attention by state and non-state actors. With reference to the increasing phenomenon of the

cross-border flow of people and goods, Dr. Haass felt that states were being challenged in ensuring that public goods such as human security were maintained. With the world today grappling with the existence of weak and strong states, the ability to ensure the availability of public goods was a major concern. The legitimacy of states was central to the objective of maintaining and sustaining public goods. States that succeeded in ensuring the availability of public goods had better chances in resolving cross-border threats.

Turning his focus to the political stability of the greater Middle East, Dr. Haass opined that the proliferation of nuclear power in countries such as Iran would destabilise peace and security. The progress of world peace and security depended largely on the stability of the Middle East and this could only be assured if countries like Iran were effectively curtailed from enhancing their nuclear arsenal. Additionally, the economic dynamism and regional security in Asia could only be maintained by keeping the advances of North Korea’s nuclear development programme in check.

Finally, with reference to great power politics, Dr. Haass believed that the United States and China were not on the verge of a modern Cold War. While the United States had been preoccupied with energy issues and terrorism threats, China had to reassure others of its intentions and objectives. While the latter harbours superpower ambitions, it was the United States that provided public goods like security in the world today. Thus, the strong relationship that the United States enjoyed with states in the world today was due to its multilateral approach in foreign relations, which the world had to accept and live with, for the world was in need of American leadership to ensure security in international relations in the twenty-first century.

*Contributed by Syed Mohammed Ad’ha Aljunied*

## Securing Water Resources for Broader Security



*Participants at the workshop*

**T**he Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies, RSIS, in collaboration with the Strategic Foresight Group (SFG), organised a workshop on “Benefits of Cooperation in the Himalayan River Basin Countries of Bangladesh, China, India and Nepal”, which was held on 2–3 December 2010. The Centre for NTS Studies co-hosted the workshop, which was aimed at building confidence and cooperation between countries that make up the central and eastern Himalayan river basins.

Participants of the workshop included former and current cabinet ministers, senior policy advisors, heads of prominent research institutes and leading media personalities from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, China and Singapore. Mr. Tan Gee Paw, Chairman of the Public Utilities Board (PUB) of Singapore, delivered the opening address, where he spoke on the experience of the PUB in using modern water management and emerging technologies. Mr. Vijay Darda, Member of Parliament in India and Chairman of the Lokmat Group of Newspapers, delivered the closing address that summed up the workshop’s discussions.

The workshop examined critical issues in water security and discussed trans-boundary water issues as well as the potential

and benefits of regional cooperation on issues that affect the Himalayan river basin countries. Water stress can exacerbate poverty and exert additional pressure on migration, internal strife and conflict. It is therefore imperative to work towards cooperation in the management of water resources in the long term, to promote human development and security. The participants at the workshop made a number of suggestions on how the goal of improving and strengthening cooperation among countries in the Himalayan river basin or other riparian countries could be achieved.

This joint workshop was the third in a series of water security workshops organised by SFG and was based on the SFG report *The Himalayan Challenge: Water Security in Emerging Asia*, which was launched during the Singapore International Water Week in June 2010. The first in this series of workshops was held in August 2009 in Kathmandu and was co-hosted by SFG and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The second was held in Dhaka in January 2010 and was co-hosted by SFG and the Bangladesh Institute for Security Studies.

*Contributed by Lim Sze Hui Cheryl*



# The Emergence of Defence Diplomacy in Southeast Asia



*Participants at the workshop*

**R**SIS' Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme organised a one-day workshop titled "Defence Diplomacy in Southeast Asia" on 30 November 2010. The concurrent use of "defence" and "diplomacy" had been regarded as an anomaly for a long time but is no longer the case today. "Defence Diplomacy" has become an important tool in a state's foreign and security policy. This has been the result of a rising reliance and appreciation among states of multilateral avenues to discuss security issues at both the regional and international levels. An important region to test this claim is in Southeast Asia, where one would have witnessed a strengthened institutionalisation of multilateral arrangements in the area of defence diplomacy. This has certainly been a major step forward in a region that has been averse to discussing regional defence cooperation for a long time.

The basic premise of the workshop was that the issue of defence diplomacy had become an important contributor to the regional security architecture and promoter of intra- as well as extra-ASEAN cooperation, both at the Track 1 and Track 2 levels. This was evidenced by the rise in the number of regional-level meetings covering a range of issues relevant to regional security, such as the Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI), ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), ASEAN Chiefs of Army Multilateral Meeting (ACAMM) and ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Informal Meeting (ACDFIM). All these multilateral arrangements, made around ASEAN, have strengthened the 43-year-old organisation's central role in the regional security architecture.



*Dr. Ian Storey, Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, speaking on China's defence diplomacy in Southeast Asia*

In view of such significant developments, participants from the policy and academic communities gathered at this workshop to discuss the various perspectives related to defence diplomacy in Southeast Asia, the various meetings that had emerged in the practice of defence diplomacy, and the means through which to strengthen defence diplomacy efforts in Southeast Asia. The workshop consisted of four sessions: the first centred on the ADMM and ADMM Plus; the second panel focused on the ACDFIM; the third examined other examples of defence diplomacy in Southeast Asia, such as the Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA) and Shangri-la Dialogue; and the final session considered the role of great powers in contributing to defence diplomacy in Southeast Asia.

*Contributed by Joann Saw Ming Ching*

## Indonesia in a Globalised World



*Mr Aburizal Bakrie*

**M**r. Aburizal Bakrie, Chairman of the Golkar Party in Indonesia, appointed executive director of the Joint Secretariat of the Political Parties in the Government Coalition, and prominent businessman, was in Singapore to deliver a Distinguished Public Lecture on 18 November 2010. In this lecture “The World in Indonesia, Indonesia in the World” at the Shangri-la Hotel, he shared his view on the state of contemporary Indonesia its prospects and challenges, and its role in the world.

Mr. Aburizal Bakrie began by expressing his admiration for Singapore’s government and people for their dedication to the cause of the country’s progress. He described Singapore as “a story of success, one of the greatest wonders of the twentieth century”. He started his lecture proper by explaining Indonesian history in the context of globalisation to better anticipate the present and the future trajectory of the country.

The process of globalisation had intensified in the Indonesian archipelago as early as in the seventeenth century. He credited Indonesia’s founding fathers for unifying the entire archipelago under the principle of *Bhineka Tunggal Ika* (Unity In Diversity), which integrated the different ideas of religiosity, tolerance, freedom, humanity and justice into one organic unity. After gaining independence in 1945, Soekarno led the newly independent Indonesia and gave a vision and a sense of pride to its people. Mr. Bakrie argued that Soekarno’s vague ideas of how to build a modern economy had led Indonesia into an economic disaster by the mid-1960s. Soekarno was then replaced by Suharto, who brought political stability and economic development to the country. Suharto was successful in many ways, but his 32-year authoritarian rule ended after the financial crisis struck Indonesia in 1997. According to Mr. Bakrie, Suharto did not

know how to respond effectively to the economic downturn, and domestic pressures made him step down soon after the crisis started.

Speaking on contemporary Indonesia, Mr. Bakrie stressed that though democracy in Indonesia was by no means perfect, it was on the right path to a successful democracy. Indonesia was also an example to show that Islam and democracy can co-exist peacefully.

However, he acknowledged that democracy could not survive for long in a stagnant or deteriorating economy. Thus, Mr. Bakrie called for “smart” government interventions and efficient private sectors. Fiscal policies should be more aggressive, provided that the purpose and the target were well and clearly defined. He also stressed on the need for the Indonesian government to take initiatives to invite the private sector to participate in the national economy.

The speaker highlighted at least two major challenges for Indonesia, namely corruption and bureaucratic incompetence. The lack of law enforcement plus an inadequate economic infrastructure and basic public services had inherently contributed to the complexity of problems in the country. Without addressing these problems, it remains difficult to develop the Indonesian economy.

Mr. Bakrie concluded that the Indonesian economy would grow stronger in the future. A strong Indonesia would be good news for prosperity and democracy in the region. As the Asia-Pacific becomes more important in contemporary world politics, U.S.-China disharmony, the requirement to harmonise WTO agreements and the need to avert currency wars should be resolved as soon as possible in order to ensure a stable economic order.

*Contributed by Iisgindarsah*

## International Jurisdiction and Asymmetric Warfare

**O**n 2 December 2010, Professor Peter van Krieken, Professor of Law and Human Rights of Webster University and the International Center for Counterterrorism (Netherlands), delivered a talk in RSIS on “Asymmetric Warfare, Terrorists and the Impact on International Law”.

Professor van Krieken examined several important historical traces of asymmetric warfare, highlighting the key moral and legal patterns of traditional symmetric warfare in ancient and modern Europe. Emphasising the unique role of the private military and security companies involved in counter-insurgency campaigns in Iraq, he provided elaborate insights into existing international legal frameworks such as International Criminal Law, International Humanitarian Law and Red Cross conventions, which deal with the status of crimes and war participants on the battlefield as well as in the context of civil wars, riots and states of emergency. In this regard, he argued that International Criminal Law covers all necessary types of crimes committed outside of war, including acts of terrorism.

Professor van Krieken directed the attention of the audience to the high authority of international pacts over the countries’

own practices. He reiterated that the impunity of criminals is no longer on the map. All pirates, terrorists and mercenaries of conflicts should be punished ultimately. All countries are obliged to fulfil their responsibilities by handing over criminals and “prisoners of war” to certain states while abandoning the practice of treating them as freedom or human-rights fighters.

Professor van Krieken noted that as conflicts and crimes occurred incessantly in different parts of the world, there was always room for indictment, regardless of time, motivation and justifications. The reason for the incapacity of state actors in dealing with criminals seemed to be the lack of political will on the part of administrators as well as domestic laws that were not competently standardised in accordance to international liberal principles.

At the end of his lecture, Professor Rohan Gunaratna, Head of the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at RSIS, thanked Professor van Krieken for his informative talk and shared his own perspectives on practical approaches in addressing legal and human-rights problems in counter-terrorism struggles.



*Professor Peter van Krieken (right) with Professor Rohan Gunaratna*

*Contributed by Yadgarov Sherali*



## Staff Publications

*J. Soedradjad Djiwandono et al.*

### Bank Indonesia History, Period VI: 2000-2003; Bank Indonesia during the "Reformasi" Period

Published by Bank Indonesia, 2010  
ISBN: 9789798086519



This is the sixth and last volume in a book series comprising six volumes on the history of Bank Indonesia, the Indonesian central bank, written in Bahasa Indonesia. The first and second volumes were published in 2005, the third and fourth volumes in 2006, and the fifth in 2007, all by Bank Indonesia. This volume was written by a group of Bank Indonesia staff under the direction of co-lead writers and editors Binhadi and J. Soedradjad Djiwandono. The book chronicles the role that Bank Indonesia played in the economic development of the country as its central bank. It narrates key events from

the transitional period before its birth to its inception as the central bank of Indonesia in 1953 to 2003. An English (abridged) edition, *Bank Indonesia: Its Journey through Indonesia's Development, 1953-2003*, was published in 2009 by Bank Indonesia.

The book is more than just a chronicle of Bank Indonesia's existence as the central bank of Indonesia, supporting the development of the Indonesian economy. It also traces the history of Bank Indonesia, as written by staff and former officials of this institution. However, it does not provide critical analyses of the policies and activities that Bank Indonesia carried out in the years covered in the study. The book chronicles all the important events, policies and steps taken by the management of Bank Indonesia throughout the economic development of Indonesia. It will certainly serve as an excellent source of information on Bank Indonesia's history for anyone interested in the study of the bank.

## Creating New Waves with IMDEX Asia & IMSC 2011



IMDEX Asia, a major event in the international naval and maritime defence exhibition calendar, will return for its eighth edition on 18-20 May 2011 at the Changi Exhibition Centre in Singapore. The biennial event is the Asia-Pacific's largest dedicated international maritime defence show and is strategically positioned to capitalise on the burgeoning growth of the Asia-Pacific maritime defence industry.

Held in conjunction with IMDEX Asia 2011 on 19 May 2011 is the Second International Maritime Security Conference (IMSC). Co-organised biennially by RSIS and SAE, with the support of the Republic of Singapore Navy, this high-level conference is the foremost forum that provides in-depth and active discourse on the pertinent and pressing contemporary maritime security and safety issues, and developments facing the Asia-Pacific region. The event seeks to encourage cooperative security frameworks and develop new and innovative solutions tailored to tackle security challenges that threaten and disrupt sea lines of communications.

This year's theme, "Safe & Secure Seas for All, by All", drives an engaging series of stimulating and insightful keynote addresses and panel discussions fielded by world-renowned maritime security experts.

Professor Geoffrey Till, King's College London, and Dr. Sam Bateman, Senior Fellow and Advisor to the Maritime Security Programme, RSIS, will be featured on the panels alongside other prominent industry thought leaders.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### 11 FEBRUARY 2011

RSIS-NTS DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP ON "SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE" IN MANILA, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE ISDS, MANILA

### 14 FEBRUARY 2011

WORKSHOP ON "CHINA-ASEAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT: THE ONE-YEAR MARK"

### 17 FEBRUARY 2011

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY H.E. CELSO AMORIM, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF BRAZIL

### 02 MARCH 2011

CONFERENCE ON THE FIVE POWER DEFENCE ARRANGEMENTS AT FORTY

### 10-11 MARCH 2011

CONFERENCE ON CHINA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

### 25 MARCH 2011

DEMILITARISING THE STATE: THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN EXPERIENCE

### 28 MARCH 2011

RSIS-NTS RtoP POLICY ROUNDTABLE/ DISSEMINATION MEETING IN THAILAND, IN COLLABORATION WITH NDSI, THAILAND

### 19 MAY 2011

2ND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SECURITY CONFERENCE

### 19 MAY 2011

RSIS-MACARTHUR 3RD POLICY ROUNDTABLE

## THINK TANK

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*Contributed by Jane Chan*