



## CONTENTS

3<sup>rd</sup> Singapore Global Dialogue Stimulates Debate on Critical Challenges  
page 1

Experts Discuss Food Wastage in the Region  
page 2

Elements of Effective Political Leadership: A Dialogue with Mr S. R. Nathan  
page 3

Dealing with Social Media in Crisis Situations  
page 3

Social Media and National Security: Seminars by U.K. Expert  
page 4

Focusing on Asia at a Critical Juncture  
page 5

Challenges Facing Indonesia in the Next Two Decades: A Lecture by Prabowo Subianto  
page 6

An Environmental Tipping Point: Working Together to Tackle Climate Change  
page 7

An Australian Perspective on U.S.-China Relations  
page 7

Transforming Militaries for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Missions: Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College Seminar 2012  
page 8

RSIS Representative at Pacific Rim Airpower Symposium  
page 9

RSIS Establishes Closer Ties with Norwegian Associates  
page 10

East Asian Strategies for Investments and Enterprises  
page 11

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Singapore Global Dialogue Stimulates Debate on Critical Challenges



*The first panel discussion on U.S.-China relations was very well-received by the audience*

The third Singapore Global Dialogue held at the Shangri-La Hotel (Singapore) from 20 to 21 September 2012 proved to be just as exciting as previous instalments, as it took place against a backdrop of European economic uncertainty, tensions in the Western Pacific and leadership transitions in China and the United States.

A host of political and intellectual heavyweights deliberated over complex issues, which at times, seemed to raise more questions than afford answers. The full and frank discussions that have become the hallmark of the Singapore Global Dialogue were enjoyed by both the speakers and participants.

In his keynote address at the Welcome Dinner, Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean stressed the imperative for countries to learn from each other and find models of governance and economic management in a technologically advanced world to enable them to achieve sustainable growth for the future. Mr Kevin Rudd, the former Australian Prime Minister, advocated in his Conference Keynote Address, the development of a Pax Pacifica for the

Asia Pacific region that would facilitate greater regional cooperation.

In the discussion on “U.S.–China Relations: Cooperation or Collision?”, the panellists opined that the dynamics of the relationship between these two countries would invariably determine the features and direction of security and stability in the Asia Pacific.

With regard to “Governance of a Multi-Polar World Order”, Mr Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the World Trade Organization, argued in his World Leader Keynote Address that political will, a commitment to multilateralism and the principle of subsidiarity, as well as policy coherence, enforceable commitments and legitimacy were the essential principles for better global governance.

The panellists in the discussion on “Contemporary Global Security Challenges” pointed to three noteworthy issues: internal political problems involving state-formation and ethno-nationalism; non-traditional security threats; and the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran.

Continued from page 1

“Is the World Economy Governable?” was the question posed to the final panel. They agreed that there was a need for significant reform in existing global financial institutions as they were plagued with input and output inefficiency.

The closing address by Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari, former Nigerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, focussed on some of the challenges and opportunities of China-Africa economic relations, which had overall been mutually beneficial.

In bringing the event to a close, Dean Barry Desker noted that the Dialogue had brought to bear varied international perspectives on crucial challenges facing the world today.



*Mr Kevin Rudd met with the media after delivering his Conference Keynote Address*

*Contributed by Damien D. Cheong*

## Experts Discuss Food Wastage in the Region

The Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies hosted a closed-door Expert Working Group Meeting in Singapore from 23 to 24 August 2012 to address the loss and wastage of food in Southeast Asia. The meeting, which was convened with support from Singapore’s National Security Coordination Secretariat, brought together 60 international and regional experts on food wastage, including researchers, government representatives, agronomists, post-harvest supply chain practitioners, retailers and representatives from the civil society.

The wastage of food is one of the most significant yet under-recognised global issues in the effort to combat food insecurity. Policymakers and food industry stakeholders alike are aware that the implications of the estimated 30 to 50 per cent global food wastage for energy, soil, water and human resources are significant.

However, little data is available on the actual extent of food wastage and its impact on the world’s food systems. Southeast

Asia, as a region, suffers from a lack of information on food wastage along supply chains in key food commodities. In order to address wastage issues, developing accurate and relevant information on the scope and causes of food wastage is essential.

The meeting was convened with the aim of building knowledge and networks to address food wastage. The objectives included tangible plans of action for increasing knowledge in these areas and ultimately producing policy-relevant research outcomes. The meeting was structured around the conceptual framework of the ‘life cycle’ of food, which takes the entire food supply chain into account.

Three working groups deliberated on addressing gaps in knowledge on food wastage in Southeast Asia through research and information systems; sharing best practices in food supply chain interventions; and finally, creating value through the utilisation of food waste in urban settings.



*Sixty international and regional experts gathered to address the issue of food wastage*

*Contributed by Sally Trethewie*

## Elements of Effective Political Leadership: A Dialogue with Mr S. R. Nathan



*Mr Nathan drew upon his extensive experiences to give an insightful presentation*

**M**r S. R. Nathan, former President of the Republic of Singapore and Distinguished Senior Fellow at RSIS, held a dialogue with Masters and PhD students on 4 September 2012. His presentation was on “Effective Political Leadership in a Complex and Uncertain International Environment: Personal Observations from a Lifetime of Public Service.” The talk was attended by about 100 students, who engaged Mr Nathan in lively discussion.

Drawing upon personal anecdotes and observations from his extensive public service, Mr Nathan first addressed the attributes lending to effective political leadership, and whether

they are inborn or systematically developed through extensive training. He discussed the political leadership styles of three prominent figures in Singapore, that of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Dr Goh Keng Swee and Mr S. Rajaratnam. He went on to examine the different challenges facing political leaders of the past and those of the present. Mr Nathan concluded by commenting on the common traits that drew these leaders to assume political leadership – they were united by a common purpose, they recognised injustice and saw remedies, and they saw a need for leaders to champion the underdog.

During the Q&A session, Mr Nathan was asked what he believed were the next big challenges to face Singapore in the next decade, as well as how he saw the situation in Europe developing in the future. Mr Nathan was also asked for his opinion on the likelihood of unearthing political leaders in contemporary society, given that Singapore’s founding fathers came to the fore in such a tumultuous period in Singapore’s history, whereas the Singapore of today is experiencing relative peace. Mr Nathan provided engaging responses and his opinions contributed significantly to an understanding of political leadership in Singapore.

*Contributed by Eliane Coates*

## Dealing with Social Media in Crisis Situations

**O**ver 180 practitioners and analysts took part in one of the biggest workshops organised by the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) on 5 October 2012 at the Marina Mandarin. Recognising that social media was a double-edged sword in crises and crisis communications, this workshop titled “Social Media in a Crisis – Effective Engagement in the Digital Age” sought to provide participants with useful strategies and techniques that would help them better incorporate and utilise social media in a crisis response.

Considering that deriving key takeaways from case studies in the form of lessons learnt and best practices was highly effective in addressing this issue, the workshop focused primarily on the practical aspects of engaging social media in a crisis.

The panels discussed the following topics: the psychology of social media users; working with social media influencers; enhancing online credibility of government agencies; and case studies from the U.K., Malaysia, Australia and Singapore. The presentations underscored just how easily social media could cause a crisis and exacerbate an existing one, as well as defuse a crisis and enhance an organisation’s reputation. A prominent security coordinator from the U.K., Professor Sir David Omand, gave an account of the way the 2011 street riots in British cities were organised and handled by social media.

The speakers consisted of local and foreign industry experts, government officials, practitioners, and academics, enabling a multi-disciplinary, multi-faceted and holistic discussion. They included representatives from the Singapore Civil Defence Force, the Queensland Police Service, the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, strategic communication companies Brandtology and Omnifluence, and Nanyang Technological University. A popular Singaporean blogger, Gintai, was also invited to share his experiences in the social media realm.

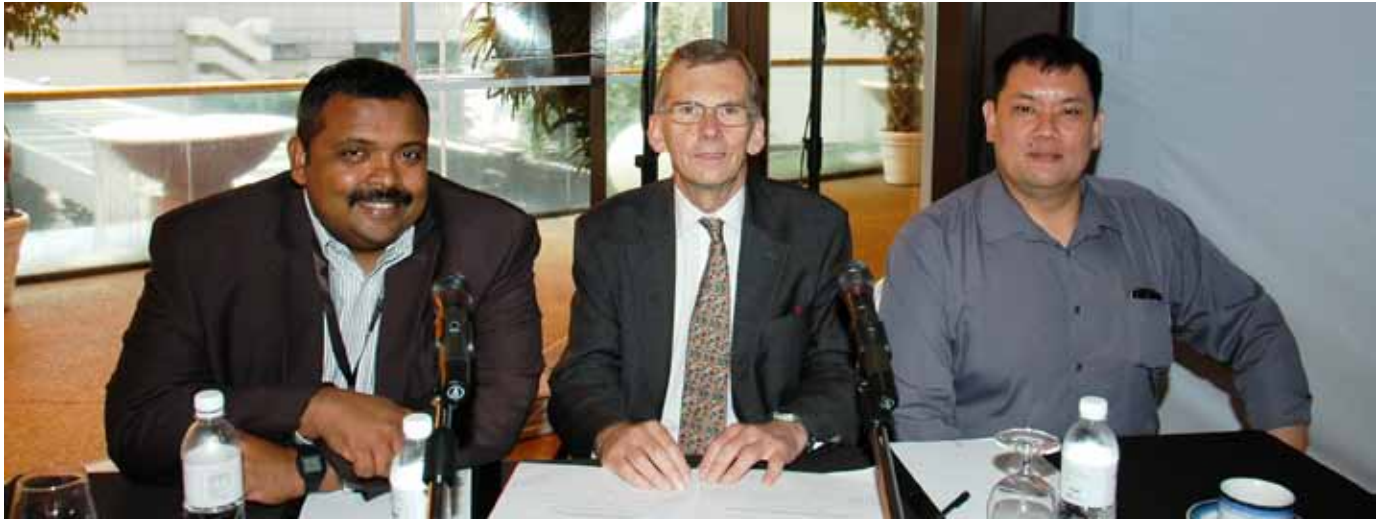


*Over 180 participants walked away with useful strategies and techniques on how to leverage social media in a crisis*

*Contributed by Damien D. Cheong*



## Social Media and National Security: Seminars by U.K. Expert



*Prof Sir David Omand with Assoc Prof Kumar Ramakrishna (left) and Dr Damien Cheong (right)*

The Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) hosted Professor Sir David Omand GCB as its Distinguished Visiting Fellow from 1 to 5 October 2012. Prof Sir David, a visiting professor in the War Studies Department at King's College London, has had a long and distinguished career in the U.K. government. He was appointed in 2002 as the first U.K. Security and Intelligence Coordinator, and Permanent Secretary in the Cabinet Office, responsible to the Prime Minister for the professional health of the intelligence community, national counter-terrorism strategy, homeland security and domestic crisis management.

During his visit, Prof Sir David gave two seminars on the topic of social media and national security. Each of the seminars saw an attendance of approximately 100 people, who were mainly from government and academic institutions, and the media.

On 1 October, Prof Sir David spoke on “Managing Social Media in a Crisis: Learning Lessons from the 2011 Civil Disturbances in England” to invited guests at the Marina Mandarin. He focused on the role of social media in encouraging, as well as organising, the civil disorder witnessed in cities and towns in England in August 2011.

He discussed the various characteristics of social media, one of the most powerful being the opportunity provided by social media to engage in instantaneous communication and to connect millions of people. He commented that it is imperative, more than ever, that the authorities remain mobile and learn to adapt to different situations, so as to best plan a rapid response to a crisis.

During the Q&A session, discussions centred on how best to frame social media in the wider scheme of crisis management, and how to encourage greater flexibility in government agencies to manage crises. The discussion also focused on the extent to

which the environment is critical in shaping one's engagement with social media. Prof Sir David's insightful responses and viewpoints were enlightening on the role of social media in contemporary society.

On 3 October, Prof Sir David gave his second talk titled “Securing the State – National Security in Contemporary Times”. He spoke about how the government could best protect the public in the face of severe threats, while maintaining civic harmony and upholding democratic values and the rule of law at the same time. Exploring this issue from a U.K. perspective, he said that it was important to maintain an optimal balance between the two.

Unlike the U.S., which adopted wartime metaphors such as the “war on terror” in response to the 9/11 attacks, he said that the U.K. perceived the threat as stemming from within, rather than from the outside. This led the U.K. to formulate counterterrorism strategies that balance the primary aim of tackling terrorist threats and maintaining domestic normality.

Prof Sir David said that the U.K.'s counterterrorism strategy had proved extendable into other areas of national security analysis, such as attacks on U.K. cyberspace, natural hazards and major accidents, as well as major international military crises. He concluded by stating that the role and responsibility of intelligence and analytic communities in national security and risk management, as well public support, were crucial in maintaining national security.

During the Q&A session, Prof Sir David noted the evolution of thought on security and resilience in the post-9/11 environment. To the question how the concept of security and resilience would evolve in the future, he said that it could likely be one that was concerned with transnational resilience, considering how interdependent contemporary societies were.

*Contributed by Eliane Coates and Jenna Park*

## Focusing on Asia at a Critical Juncture



*Mr Shanmugam emphasised the importance of ASEAN at a closed-door dialogue session with forum participants during the Opening Dinner of the CoC conference*

**R** SIS hosted the first Council of Councils (CoC) Asia Regional Conference in Singapore from 30 to 31 October 2012 on the theme “Asia at the Crossroads: Regional Priorities for the Twenty-First Century.” The CoC is an initiative of the U.S.-based Council on Foreign Relations, gathering the foremost think tanks across the globe from countries roughly following the G20 member states. RSIS is the only think tank outside the G20 to be a founding member.

Asia’s role and response to global issues was the binding theme amidst a varied range of topics. Opening the conference, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Law Mr K. Shanmugam spoke to delegates candidly in a wide-ranging dialogue. He stressed the importance of ASEAN and its regional arrangements acting as a stabilising force amidst new uncertainties.

The sessions that followed covered the stability of the global financial system, advancing trade liberalisation, the future of the U.S.-China relationship, freedom of navigation and maritime security, nuclear proliferation, and prospects for Asian cooperation.

The conference agreed that the Eurozone crisis was challenging but manageable, although this required a great deal of cooperation and deeper understanding of its root causes. The trade liberalization agenda had suffered from the crisis, but there could be cause for optimism as bilateral agreements took shape despite impasse at the global level.

On the U.S.-China relationship, the conference noted that while there were reasons why conflict could erupt, there were more reasons why it would not. The maritime disputes related to current tensions were seen to have dimensions of both local politics and strategic jostling. There was agreement on the

need for a Code of Conduct to be drawn up quickly. Nuclear proliferation had become a concern in Asia because of the large number of nuclear-capable states, and there was need for aligning the different controls coherently, though the non-proliferation regime had been largely successful. Increasing use of common cooperative security mechanisms had improved the capacity for crisis management in Asia. However, there was still the possibility that confrontation could arise and institutions for addressing these needed to be strengthened.

Twenty of the CoC think tanks from 19 member countries participated in this inaugural regional conference. The next CoC regional meeting will be held in Moscow in December 2012, with a focus on Europe.



*Prof Koh put forth during his lunch-time presentation that the U.S. and China will continue to collaborate despite antagonism during the recent U.S. presidential elections*

*Contributed by Joel Ng*

## Challenges Facing Indonesia in the Next Two Decades: A Lecture by Prabowo Subianto

**M**r Prabowo Subianto, a prospective candidate in Indonesia's 2014 presidential election, gave a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture hosted by the RSIS Indonesia Programme on 1 August 2012. The lecture, part of a series of lectures and seminars by key Indonesian leaders, attracted a large crowd, including various ambassadors, academic experts, government officials, and representatives from research institutions, foundations, and the defence sector.

A former commander of Indonesia's Army Strategic Reserve Command, Mr Subianto is now a successful businessman, and is also involved in politics, as Chief Patron of the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra). He is expected to run for the Indonesian presidency in the country's 2014 elections.

Dean Barry Desker, when introducing Mr Subianto, noted Mr Subianto's personal connection to Singapore, having spent time in the country as a child.

Mr Subianto's lecture, titled "Indonesia Facing the Future: Challenges for the Next 20 Years", addressed potential issues in Indonesia's near future and proposed possible solutions to them. He identified four challenges that have yet to be addressed by Indonesia's politicians – scarcity of energy; a population explosion; problems with weak governance, inefficiency, and corruption; and structural imbalance of the Indonesian economy.

He proposed a "Big Push Strategy" to tackle all four issues. The strategy is expected to secure Indonesia's food supply,

allow for self-sufficiency in energy, and create jobs and buying power, thereby improving the economy. Additionally, it will augment government income, increase civil servants' salaries and hopefully eliminate corruption within the government.

Mr Subianto stated that Indonesia must shift its economic focus towards exploiting its competitive advantage in agriculture. He suggested increasing spending on education and health. Regarding weak governance, inefficiency, and corruption, Mr Subianto discussed the use of the latest information technology, as well as modern management and control techniques, along with the necessity of strong political will, and leading by example. In terms of economic structural imbalance, he stated that Indonesia must adopt a mixed economic system, taking the best of a free enterprise and market economy and allowing government participation in strategic and vital sectors of Indonesia's economy.

Mr Subianto also touched on Indonesia-Singapore relations, revealing his affinity for Singapore and his desire to maintain good bilateral relations. He stated that both countries' leaders ought to "strive to their utmost ability to achieve and maintain the most harmonious and friendly relationship". However, his main points focused on improving Indonesia's overall conditions, and he stated that in doing so, Indonesia would be able to raise its status and respectability in the international community. Singapore, he said, was an excellent example for Indonesia to follow, and Indonesia could draw many lessons from Singapore's success.



*Mr Prabowo (left) addressed various issues that would pose challenges to Indonesia in the next two decades*

*Contributed by Adriel Clayton*



## An Environmental Tipping Point: Working Together to Tackle Climate Change

**A**warning that the world could face “an environmental tipping point” if climate change was left unchecked, was sounded by Ms Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), when she gave a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on 18 October 2012.

Speaking on “Climate Change: Why We Need a Multilateral Solution”, Ms Figueres warned that climate change could wipe out progress in developing countries, where no national future would be sustainable. She called for a new paradigm of low-carbon living and population growth that does not exhaust the planet’s carrying capacity.

According to Ms Figueres, this year’s Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP18) in Doha will concentrate on closing key regulatory, financial and ambition gaps in the international response to climate change. The commitments to the Kyoto Protocol, the Long-Term Cooperative Action mechanism and the Durban Platform will be in focus.

She stressed that a multilateral solution is critical to tackling the climate change challenge, which was global in nature. She highlighted the need for a global accounting system with standardised rules for measuring and reporting progress on

climate change action. Ms Figueres appealed for concurrent, mutually reinforcing efforts to “spiral up” towards the tipping point of transformation to a low-carbon economy.

She emphasised the critical role of the private sector in stepping up movement of capital towards clean technologies, saying decisive policy signals to the private sector can move the international community toward the low-carbon tipping point. Ms Figueres challenged everyone, including Singapore, to do more and move quicker toward that tipping point, and encouraged closer engagement between the government, private sector and civil society.



*Ms Figueres advocated the need for all countries to work together to tackle climate change*

*Contributed by Gianna Gayle H. Amul*

## An Australian Perspective on U.S.-China Relations

**P**rofessor William T. Tow, a visiting Ngee Ann Kongsi Professor of International Relations at RSIS, gave a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on 9 November 2012 at the Marina Mandarin. He spoke on “The Other Australian Perspective: China Is Not Twelve Feet Tall and America Is Not Fatally Declining.”

Prof Tow, who is a Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University, highlighted Australia’s policy-making considerations in engaging both the U.S. and China. He noted that contrary to some suggestions, both China’s rise and U.S.’ decline were not inevitable outcomes. According to him, the U.S. continues to maintain military and economic superiority over China, while China has on-going domestic challenges it needs to contend with.

On Australia’s policy options, Prof Tow proposed the following: (i) build and diversify Australia’s economic ties within the Asia Pacific region to avoid over-relying on China; (ii) emphasise Asian language capabilities among Australians for better engagement with Asian countries; (iii) cultivate multilateral and bilateral forums with ASEAN partners; and (iv) strike a

balance between maintaining independence and dependence on the U.S..

Some of the questions raised during the Q&A session included Australian’s perception of Asia, whether the U.S. would share power with China, possible changes in Australia’s defence position, and the prospect of a U.S. economic recovery.



*Prof Tow was of the opinion that Australia had to balance independence and its dependence on the U.S.*

*Contributed by Benjamin Ho*

## Transforming Militaries for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Missions: Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College Seminar 2012



*Representatives of GKS CSC, RSIS and the SAF-NTU Academy with some of the speakers*

**R**SIS partnered the Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College (GKS CSC) and the SAF-NTU Academy in organising the GKS CSC Seminar 2012 at the SAFTI Military Institute from 18 to 19 October 2012. The seminar, with the theme “Smart Power: Transforming Militaries for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Missions” focused on the limits of hard power and the imperative for an integrated approach to strategy employing smart power.

The seminar drew upon the expertise, experience and perspectives of academics, policy-makers and military practitioners to provide a holistic discourse. The key issues addressed during the seminar included conceptualising smart power; winning the narrative war with smart power; role of militaries in smart power strategies; and transforming militaries for smart power strategies.

The speakers included Prof Thomas Mahnken, Jerome E. Levy Chair of Economic Geography and National Security, U.S. Naval War College; Prof Giulio Gallarotti, Wesleyan University; Prof Christopher Coker, London School of Economics; and Mr Bernard Miranda, Director, National Maritime Operations Group. The seminar also involved the active participation of RSIS faculty and research staff, particularly from the Military Studies Programme.

In his opening remarks, COL Ng Wai Kit, Commandant, GKS CSC, said that while the military would be more familiar with hard than soft power, it could no longer only embrace hard power. There are limits to military power. Smart power is a wider spectrum of national power that can be brought to bear to defend a state against threats without relying on military coercion alone. COL Ng added that the instruments of smart power did not wholly lie with the government, but also involved resources of the private sector and civil society. Resources need not necessarily be tangible assets, but include intangible ideas, or even a state’s good reputation.

In his keynote speech, Michael Matthiessen, EU Visiting Fellow, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, observed that smart power was a challenge as it involved a range of actors and ideas. However change, and the need to adapt to changes, had to be tackled when formulating strategy. The recent experiences in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya demonstrated the need to combine a variety of approaches, military and non-military, to deal with the security challenges of the twenty-first century. The globalised world is too complex for the military to work independently and it needed to work jointly with other actors. Matthiessen said all states, big or small, needed to be aware of smart power options.

*Contributed by Ong Wei Chong*



## RSIS Representative at Pacific Rim Airpower Symposium

The annual Pacific Rim Airpower Symposium jointly hosted by the United States Pacific Air Force (PACAF) and the Japanese Air Self Defense Force (JASDF), was held from 11 to 14 September 2012 in Hokkaido, Japan.

Adopting the theme “Cooperative Security in Asia”, the symposium aimed to address the role of airpower in supporting peaceful operations in the Asia Pacific region, including search and rescue, command and control, humanitarian and disaster relief operations, and airspace standardisation and security. Air force representatives from 16 nations, including those from Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines and Australia participated in the symposium. RSIS’ Ms Irene Chan was the only academic invited to speak at this Track 1.5 event.

Given the rise of China and the current tensions in the East and South China Seas, Ms Chan was asked to give an academic view of Chinese perspectives on cooperative security in Asia. Her presentation, entitled “Cooperative Security: China’s Potential as a Team Player”, addressed crucial questions such as whether China can be a team player in Asian cooperative security, what China’s contributions are, and what are the challenges that China and the other key regional players face.

Ms Chan presented in tandem with Lt-Col Kevin Koerner, China Desk Director of the United States Pacific Command, who



*Ms Chan presented to more than 30 participants*

spoke about PACAF strategies to engage the Chinese People’s Liberation Army in contributing to the security environment in Asia Pacific.

During the discussion, the participants were interested to find out more regarding China’s foreign affairs. One participant asked whether regional countries would eventually have to make a choice between the United States and China. Overall, the Pacific Rim Airpower Symposium 2012 was an enriching experience enabling one to gain insights on different perspectives on creating a cooperative security environment in the region.



*Ms Chan with her Japanese hosts from Chitose Air Base and JASDF HQ*

*Contributed by Irene Chan*

## RSIS Establishes Closer Ties with Norwegian Associates



*The signing of the MoU by Mr Endresen and Dean Desker was witnessed by Mr Espen Barth Eide, Norway's Foreign Minister, and Prof Er Meng Hwa, NTU's Vice President (International Affairs)*

**M**r Tormod C. Endresen, the Norwegian Ambassador to Singapore, signed a Cooperation Framework Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA), with Dean Barry Desker of RSIS, on 7 November 2012 at the St. Regis Hotel.

Under the MoU, RSIS and NMFA will hold annual conferences in Singapore on security-related issues and political developments in Asia and the Asia Pacific, as well as organise expert workshops, briefings and roundtables for Norwegian foreign affairs and defence officials. In addition, both parties will also host visiting scholars, and exchange research findings. The MoU was signed at a brief ceremony witnessed by Mr Espen Barth Eide, the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister, and by Professor Er Meng Hwa, Vice President (International Affairs) of Nanyang Technological University.

The MoU signing ceremony was held after a roundtable discussion on Asia Pacific security issues involving Norwegian officials and RSIS scholars. Following the ceremony, Dean Desker moderated a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture by Mr Eide, who spoke to an attentive audience on the topic “The Arctic: the New Crossroads between Asia and the West”.

In his lecture, Mr Eide said that developments in the Arctic were relevant to Singapore, but not a threat to its maritime economy.

He also expressed confidence in the Arctic Council’s role in instituting a legal framework in the Arctic.

Mr Eide added that while membership of the Arctic Council was exclusive, Norway had always been in favour of granting permanent observer status to countries that had the expertise, experience and knowledge relevant to the Council’s work. As a littoral state and a major port, Singapore had a natural interest in being active in all international maritime forums, and Singapore’s multicultural society facilitated its work in the diverse environment of the Arctic Council. Singapore could also contribute through its advanced shipping technology.



*Mr Eide assured the audience that there was no race for the Arctic and that there were political and legal structures in place to deal with the challenges and opportunities in the area*

*Contributed by Lim Chee Kia*



## East Asian Strategies for Investments and Enterprises

The Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and RSIS' Centre for Multilateralism Studies held a workshop on "Sharing Asian Experiences: Promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Effectively" from 8 to 10 October 2012.

The second such collaboration in regional capacity building between ADBI and RSIS, the workshop's objective was to share the experiences of East Asian economies in successfully attracting FDI and the strategies of multinational enterprises (MNEs) in East Asia, with government officials and representatives from South Asia, Central Asia and Mekong Basin countries, where FDI inflows have been considerably less.

They heard how collaboration between MNEs and local governments would enhance economic growth, reduce uncertainties, and provide opportunities such as technology transfer and productivity spill over.

They examined the role of the government in attracting FDI, the importance of research and development and the significance of developing institutions to promote rule of law and establish a market-oriented economy. They also focused on the challenges faced by South Asia, Central Asia and the Mekong Basin countries in attracting FDI.

The participants visited the International Enterprise Singapore (IE Singapore) for a three-pronged briefing. First, the Ministry of Trade and Industry gave an overview of the Singapore economy and MTI's role in maintaining the competitiveness of the economy. IE Singapore then discussed its role in assisting Singapore-based companies with overseas ventures. The Economic Development Board finally explained its role in the promotion of FDI in Singapore.



*Workshop participants learnt how certain East Asian countries successfully attracted FDI to develop their economies*

*Contributed by Joann Saw*



## Staff Publications



*Edited by Lorraine Elliott  
and Mely Caballero-Anthony*

### **Human Security and Climate Change in Southeast Asia: Managing Risk and Resilience**

Routledge, 2012.

This edited volume makes an important and timely contribution to debates about the relationship between climate change and security in Southeast Asia. It does so through a human security lens, drawing on local and regional expertise to discuss the threats that climate change poses to human security in Southeast Asia and to show how a human security approach draws attention to the importance of adaptation and strategies for social resilience. In doing so, it exposes the consequences of climate change, the impact on community rights and access, the special problem of border areas, before going on to investigate local and regional strategies for addressing the human security challenges of climate change.

This book is an outcome of a MacArthur Foundation-funded three-year project on climate change and human security conducted by the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies at RSIS.



*Edited by Rajesh Basrur  
and Koh Swee Lean Collin*

### **Nuclear Power and Energy Security in Asia**

Routledge, 2012.

The rising demand for energy, the higher costs of oil and gas, and the association of fossil fuels with adverse climate change have all brought a renewed interest in nuclear energy. Nuclear power, however, is itself controversial, because of its costs, its environmental effects and the security risks it poses. This book discusses these critical issues surrounding nuclear power in relation to Asia. It discusses also the politics of nuclear power and the activities of civil society organisations concerned about nuclear issues. Throughout the book the perspectives are included of both proponents and opponents of nuclear power on the key controversial issues.

This book is an outcome of a MacArthur Foundation-funded three-year project on energy and human security conducted by the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies at RSIS.



*Edited by: C. L. Lim,  
Deborah Kay Elms and Patrick Low*

### **The Trans-Pacific Partnership A Quest for a Twenty-first Century Trade Agreement**

Cambridge University Press, 2012.

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) talks attempt to link together at least nine countries in three continents to create a 'high-quality, twenty-first century agreement'. Such an agreement is intended to open markets to competition between the partners more than ever before in sectors ranging from goods and services to investment, and includes rigorous rules in the fields of intellectual property, labour protection and environmental conservation. The TPP also aims to improve regulatory coherence, enhance production supply chains and help boost small and medium-sized enterprises. It could transform relations with regions such as Latin America, paving the way to an eventual Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific, or see innovations translated into the global trade regulatory system operating under the WTO. However, given the tensions between strategic and economic concerns, the final deal could still collapse into something closer to a standard, 'twentieth-century' trade agreement.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**3 DEC 2012**

*COUNCIL FOR SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC (CSCAP) STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING*

**5 DEC 2012**

*RSIS DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY MS MICHELE A. FLOURNOY, FORMER UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, USA*

**10 DEC 2012**

*RSIS DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY AIR CHIEF MARSHAL (RET.) DJOKO SUYANTO, COORDINATING MINISTER FOR POLITICAL, LEGAL, AND SECURITY AFFAIRS, INDONESIA*

**24-25 JANUARY 2013**

*MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAMME CONFERENCE ON "SECURING CHOKEPOINTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC"*

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