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## Giving a Boost to Non-Traditional Security Research



**R**esearch at RSIS recently received a boost with a US\$2.5 million grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to carry out activities on non-traditional security issues and regional security cooperation. The MacArthur Foundation provided funding for the grant as part of its Asia Security Initiative. A launch to mark the Initiative was held at the Four Seasons Hotel on 29 May 2009, jointly organised by the RSIS Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies and the MacArthur Foundation.

The grant is part of an overall US\$68 million funding programme by the MacArthur Foundation to develop new ideas to address Asia's security challenges. The RSIS Centre for NTS Studies received the largest grant of US\$2.2 million among the 27 grantee institutes. This forms the lion's share of the US\$2.5 million granted to RSIS as a whole. RSIS' Multilateral and Regionalism Programme is the other beneficiary of the grant.

Leading a cluster of seven institutes, the Centre will spearhead research on non-traditional security challenges facing Asia over the next three

years. The grant is a significant milestone and a testament to the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies' efforts and success in advancing the field of non-traditional studies in Asia.

The RSIS Centre for NTS Studies has grown rapidly from a research programme in 2003 to a full-fledged institution in 2008. Along with the largest grant from the Asia Security Initiative in 2009, these developments reflect the growing significance of non-traditional security issues in today's globalised landscape.

In his keynote address, ASEAN Secretary-General Dr. Surin Pitsuwan welcomed the Initiative, saying that it is "helping us ask and define that question of how to manage security challenges in a flat world where barriers and borders used to protect us." (See pg 2 for the article on his opening address.)

RSIS' Dean, Ambassador Barry Desker, also noted that the generous grant will also give the Centre for NTS Studies access to "cutting-edge research to respond to challenges that affect both the well-being as well as the security of states and societies in the region."

# Addressing Asia's Non-Traditional Security Challenges



*Dr. Surin Pitsuwan*

In his keynote address at the launch of the MacArthur Foundation Asia Security Initiative, Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, ASEAN Secretary-General pointed out that Asia's security issues were manifold, and have significant effects on the countries and peoples living here. Traditional security threats undermine Asia's stability and security, which have been the foundation of Asia's economic growth and integration in past decades. Non-Traditional Security (NTS) threats, according to him, have been growing in prominence as well. Many NTS challenges facing Southeast Asian countries such as environmental degradation, drought, agriculture and food security, carbon emissions, have not been resolved collectively by ASEAN states.

Invoking the concept of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), which places the responsibility on states to protect their own populations, Dr. Pitsuwan highlighted the paradox of how ASEAN countries are still extremely conscious of perceived interference, while being aware that problems originating in any particular state are becoming increasingly transnational.

Dr. Pitsuwan then raised the question of accountability – that countries in the region will have to answer for their inaction in the face of R2P or similar crimes, if and when they occur. He suggested that perhaps the standard understanding of state sovereignty was no longer adequate, especially when confronted with threats that have implications for human beings across borders.

Dr. Pitsuwan commended the MacArthur Foundation for its unique approach – an integrated and cooperative framework that recognises that the problems, challenges and threats in Asia are “too numerous, too complicated, too urgent for any particular individual or even a group of individuals” to pursue at their own leisure.

Concluding his address, Dr. Pitsuwan gave his best wishes to all the 27 grantee institutes, particularly those leading the three research clusters, for engaging in the Initiative. The RSIS Centre for NTS Studies leads six other institutes in the cluster that deals with Internal Challenges.

# An Insider's View of America's Homeland Security

**O**n 22 June 2009, RSIS' International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) organised a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on the theme of Homeland Security. Speaking at the lecture were two distinguished guests who once led the United States Department of Homeland Security. They were the Honourable Michael Chertoff, former Secretary at the Department, and Mr. Chad Sweet, the former Chief of Staff.

Mr. Chertoff began by explaining that the ability of terrorists to leverage on modern technology to network globally meant that the response to terrorism needed to change. Highlighting the possibility for a distant but well-organised group to have a global impact, Chertoff explained the need to mobilize the civilian side of government to respond to threats of a scale that used to be reserved for the military. Hence, this has led to the development of not only the Department of Homeland Security, but a doctrine of homeland security.

According to Chertoff, one key consideration for homeland security was the need to engage government agencies besides those in law enforcement and the military. Speaking on the involvement of the private sector, he stated that private businesses are expected to plan and train for events and to participate in national security. Hence, the need for the private sector to be included in homeland security planning.

Mr. Chertoff proceeded to talk about the concept of command and control in the coordination of homeland security. He emphasised the crucial need for all agencies to be well briefed and adequately trained and prepared. Chertoff shared with the audience that in the case of the US, training and exercises with all levels of government were conducted so that there was adequate familiarity with and engagement in the plans.

One final element of homeland security that Mr. Chertoff highlighted was the recognition that the objective of homeland security is the management of risk, not its elimination. Hence the need to explain to the public that homeland security is not a guarantee against eventualities, but a way of managing the civilian response and to reduce the risk in a way that is as cost effective as possible.

Mr. Chad Sweet began his presentation by reiterating the five critical elements of homeland security shared by Mr. Chertoff which are relevant for both the US and Singapore: keeping dangerous people out, keeping dangerous things



*The Honourable Michael Chertoff (right), with Prof. Rohan Gunaratna from RSIS*

out, protecting critical infrastructure, building a culture of preparedness and a system of emergency response, and overall improving the coordination of homeland security management. According to Mr. Sweet, the heart of each of these elements is risk management, and at the heart of risk management is intelligence. The fact that there has not been a single death on American soil as a result of terrorist threats since 9/11 is proof of the successful implementation of risk-based measures.

Speaking about Singapore's efforts, Mr. Sweet highlighted the fact that the country's Muslim community is an asset. A well integrated community can help to increase knowledge about Islam as well as the threat of Islamist terrorism. Given Singapore's size and multi-ethnic makeup, he felt that Singapore could potentially lead the world in demonstrating how terrorism can be combated while still protecting civil liberties.

Sweet concluded by highlighting that intelligence need not be sacrificed while defending civil liberties. The idea of identity management is one case in point. He asked the audience to consider the danger of having a national ID system in the form of an unsecured identification document, which could be easily stolen and hence risks harming personal civil liberty. Privacy-enhancing technologies, he explained, would allow security officers to check the legitimacy of a person's identity without knowing his or her personal information. These layered techniques help to preserve civil liberty without sacrificing intelligence work.

*The podcasts of Mr. Chertoff and Mr. Sweet's lectures can be downloaded from <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/podcast/index.htm>.*

## Bridging the Inner and Outer Worlds of Islam



*Dr. Ali A. Allawi*

On 21 May 2009, Dr. Ali A. Allawi, former Iraqi Minister of Finance, Defence, and Trade, spoke at RSIS' Distinguished Public Lecture Series. Titled "In Search of Islam's Civilisation", Dr. Allawi shared with the audience his observations on the changes in Islam's civilisation.

According to Dr. Allawi, the vitality of Islamic civilisation was linked primarily to a spiritual core; in a drive to propel the believer to find and express the manifestations of the divinity in the outer world. He explained that there are two dimensions in Islam: the outer dimension of political and social action, and the inner dimension of spiritual and moralisation. For a long time, the two worlds seemed entirely at odds with each other. While the first was more focused on society and nation, the second focused on the individual. Rituals or worship in Islam were supposed to bridge those two disparate worlds but they quickly ended as soon as one collided with the other.

Dr. Allawi asserted that the crisis in Islamic civilisation arose in part from the fact that Muslims had been unable to chart their own path to contemporary life. Islam as a religion,

or even as a civilisation, had never fully surrendered to the demands of a desacralized world. He proceeded to elaborate on his observations on the state of Islamic civilisation.

The inner dimensions of Islam no longer had the significance to shape the outer dimensions of Muslims. Dr. Allawi felt that the Muslim world had become effectively desacralized. He suggested that a way forward would be for Muslims to establish institutions of business, corporative finance and technological innovation. Muslims must practice in the global order in ways that were culturally and politically acceptable in their societies.

Concluding his lecture, Dr. Allawi stated that if Muslims wanted an outer life that was an expression of their innermost faith, they must find new means to express the outer dimension of their religion. A new Sharia must be sought as well; one that was ethics-based rather than rules-based, tilted towards social action, rather than preserving the status quo.

# The Dilemma of a Globalizing World

**D**r. Ashley J. Tellis, Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the US Department of State, was in Singapore under the RSIS Distinguished Speakers Programme in March this year. During the visit, Dr. Tellis gave a seminar titled “Geopolitics in an Age of Globalization” on 23 March 2009.

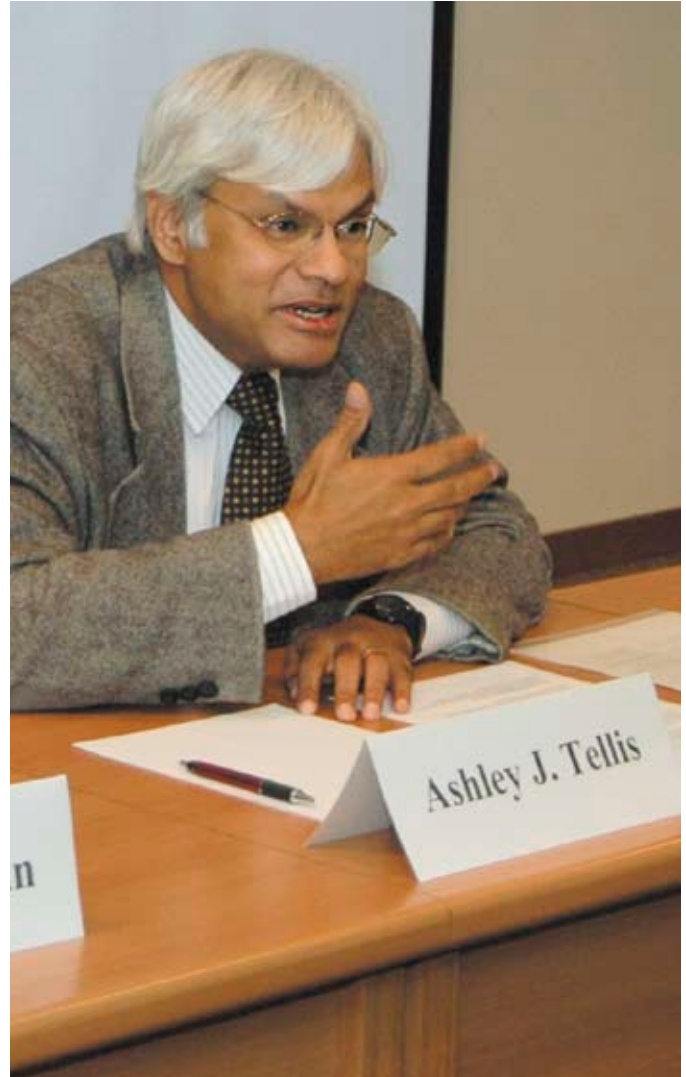
Dr. Tellis began by offering the view that the emergence of globalization had undermined traditional patterns of security competition in international politics. This implied that all competitors in a globalizing world were confronted by a difficult dilemma: how do they maximize their economic growth through transnational economic integration without in the process aiding their competitors in producing the very national power that may one day be used against themselves? Dr. Tellis examined four alternative strategies that sought to resolve this dilemma.

The first strategy was to minimize economic interdependence with rivals in order to protect freedom of action. Dr. Tellis felt however that the risk with this strategy was that when interdependence was minimized, the ability to produce national power was reduced.

A second strategy was to minimize economic interdependence with rivals, but maximize economic interdependence with allies. In theory, this strategy would allow one to enjoy the best of both worlds. However, the patterns of comparative advantage may simply not allow one to select between adversaries and friends for a solution. For example, if an adversary had the comparative advantage in a particular area, the logic of economics would take the citizens of a country to trade with citizens in the adversary’s country rather than the citizens of alliance partners.

The third strategy was to maximize economic interdependence with rivals. In theory, one could mitigate the security competition that existed through this strategy, as the rivals would be given a stake in the increased gains from trade and national power that accrued as a result of that relationship. The risk of this strategy was that one could not simply eliminate the problems of international politics by the wave of a hand.

The fourth strategy was to optimize economic interdependence. This allowed one to increase international power at some level through trade without becoming completely hostage to total interdependence. According to Dr. Tellis however, the strategy was hard to implement



*Dr. Ashley J. Tellis*

although the concept was understandable. If trade consisted only of transactions of finished goods, then this strategy might work. However, he reminded the audience that trade also included the exchange of information, expertise, services and ideas.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Tellis pointed out that security competition in a globalized world would not disappear, but would become very complex as it involved the state, its own societal institutions and its rivals. Also, when confronted with decisions, policymakers tended to go back to tried and tested policies. These policies would usually end up with some kind of protectionism, allowing state managers to feel comfortable keeping their equities at bay.

## The 11th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO 09)



**T**he 11th Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior Military Officers (APPSMO) was held at the Sentosa Resort and Spa from 4-10 August 2009. Organised by the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, APPSMO 09 saw one of the largest participation of military officers, 51 in total, since its inauguration in 1999. Participants from 24 countries were involved in the programme this year.

The military officers participated in a series of seminars and discussions that featured distinguished speakers from Singapore and overseas. The speakers addressed various topics pertaining to security and policy concerns such as post-war peace building, the impact of the world economic crisis, climate change and conflict, defence security in South





Asia, the media and international conflict, terrorism and international security and the new dimensions in international security.

It was not all work and no play as the participants of APPSMO 09 were treated to a variety of activities including visits to the Singapore Armed Forces' Centre for Military Experimentation and Changi Naval Base. As APPSMO 09 coincided with Singapore's National Day on 9 August, the participants also celebrated with the rest of the nation when they were invited to the National Day Parade held at Marina Bay.

APPSMO 09 will be remembered by its participants not only for the many stimulating talks and discussions on relevant security issues, but also for the bonding and the relationships built that will last well beyond their stay in Singapore.

# The Silver Lining in Contemporary World Politics



*Prof. Stephen M. Walt*

**P**rof. Stephen M. Walt, the Robert and Renée Belfer Professor of International Affairs, and former Academic Dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, visited RSIS in March. Besides exchanging views with RSIS' management and faculty, Prof. Walt also addressed a colloquium at NTU on 25 March 2009.

At the colloquium, Prof. Walt suggested that although the global financial crisis and the United States' problems in the Middle East and Central Asia could not be easily resolved, there remained reasons for optimism, both for the US and the rest of the world. He cited a number of encouraging global trends and asserted that the challenges that the US was now facing would provide opportunities to rethink American priorities and revise its overall grand strategy.

Prof. Walt observed that compared to the Great Depression, there was a sense that we now knew more about macro economics than we did in the 1930s. Likewise, there was also clearer awareness of the pitfalls of a return to protectionism or economic nationalism. In particular, the current crisis did provide some benefits for the US. One of it was to allow the US President, Barack Obama to decide to withdraw troops from Iraq.

There could be benefits for the rest of the world as well. The global balance of power would likely remain

unchanged, with the US forced to adopt a more well-conceived and restrained global policy. He opined that the US would likely consult its regional allies more, and encourage them to manage more of their own regional affairs.

On a separate note, Prof. Walt suggested that with the global economic slowdown, there would be less carbon emissions, which would paradoxically give the world more time to deal with the issues of climate change. The flipside was that since climate policies were not cheap to implement, the current situation would also provide challenges to the management of climate change.

Prof. Walt concluded by clarifying three lessons to be learnt. Firstly, the financial crisis reminded us of the importance of effective governance. Secondly, there was a need for effective diplomacy to prevent states from fending for themselves. While co-operation was difficult, it was not impossible, therefore co-operation among the key players was important to effectively deal with the financial crisis. Lastly, Prof. Walt emphasised that it was important to be open to new ideas in this current economic upheaval. The way ahead would be to figure out "what went wrong, and how to fix it". He noted that while he was a "realist for international security", he sought to be a "liberal in policy making". He concluded with the remark that while "storm clouds loomed, there was a silver lining in sight".

*The podcast of Prof. Walt's lecture can be downloaded from <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/podcast/index.htm>.*



## Australian Shadow Minister for Climate Change in RSIS Roundtable



*H.E. Gregory Hunt*

**A** group of specialists and experts gathered at RSIS recently to share their views and explore ideas on issues of climate change in Asia. Organised by the RSIS Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies on 9 April 2009, the informal roundtable included the participation of H.E. Gregory Hunt, the Australian Shadow Minister for Climate Change, Environment and Urban Water, who was also the 29th Fellow of the Lee Kuan Yew Exchange Fellowship. Other participants included faculty and staff of RSIS as well as their counterparts from the National Institute of Education and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

During the discussion, Mr. Hunt noted several interesting developments. One was that the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation regime has provided developing countries such as Indonesia and Brazil the opportunity to strategically change their stance on the environment, by demanding that developed countries pay them to conserve their forests. Another was that an US-China agreement lay at the heart of problems pertaining to carbon emissions. He also observed emerging waves of carbon emissions development, including a ‘clean energy

revolution’ and tidal and geothermal solutions. Russia and India are expected to take the lead for the latter two, with South Africa also to play a proactive role.

The roundtable covered various issues pertaining to the climate and the environment, including deforestation, land use, nuclear energy, education on climate change, food and environmental security, and the sustainable development of climate change regimes. More specific areas discussed included the impact of climate refugees on regional security; the security, stability and sustainability of nuclear energy development in Southeast Asia; the increasing vulnerability of coastal communities from rising sea levels, and the problems associated with carbon trading systems.

At the conclusion of the roundtable, participants looked forward to possible future collaboration. This was aimed at filling in the gaps between scientific research, policymaking, and taking action to mitigate or adapt to climate change challenges. The roundtable provided Mr. Hunt with important information on some of the current and future work on climate change and related non-traditional security issues, at both the diplomatic and technical levels in Asia.

## Congratulations to the MSc Class of 2009



On 23 July 2009, RSIS was proud to confer the Master of Science degrees in Asian Studies (AS), International Political Economy (IPE), International Relations (IR) and Strategic Studies (SS) to the MSc Class of 2009.

Of the 95 students who were conferred the degrees, the top students from the respective programmes were also awarded various medals. The four winners of the awards were: Kevin John McQueen, winner of the Rajabali Jumabhoy Foundation Gold Medal for the AS programme,

Pan Rongfang, winner of the Lion Group Gold Medal for the IPE programme, Keith Eric Flick, winner of the Singapore Technologies Engineering Gold Medal for the IR programme and Edwin San, winner of the United Overseas Bank Gold Medal for the SS programme. Receiving the Tay Seow Huah Book Prize for the best dissertation of the cohort was Amos Khan Zongheng from the SS programme.

We welcome the new members to the RSIS Alumni and wish them the best in all future endeavours!

## RSIS Welcomes the MSc/PhD Class of 2010



*Prof. Ron Matthews (front row, fifth from the right), Head of Graduate Studies with some of the new students of the M.Sc. programmes*

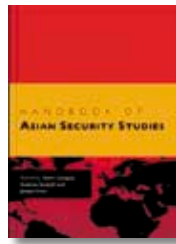
On 22 July 2009, RSIS received a new batch of MSc and PhD students. Over the course of the following two days, an orientation was organised for them, which included briefings on the various programmes at RSIS as well as visits to SAFTI Military Institute and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

We warmly welcome our new students and wish them success in their studies as well as a pleasant stay.

## Staff Publications

*Sumit Ganguly, Andrew Scobell and Joseph Liow (Editors)*

**Handbook of Asian Security Studies**  
Routledge



Despite the richness and complexity of security issues in Asia, and the theoretical and conceptual debates these have spawned, there is no single volume that scholars can turn to for succinct, cogent and dispassionate analysis of these issues. The Handbook of Asian Security Studies addresses this important gap in the literature.

There is no denying the growing strategic significance of Asia to the global strategic order. The rapid growth of China, and now India, promises to shift the global distribution of power in the direction of Asia and poses potential challenges to US strategic pre-eminence in the 21st century. In addition, Japan's post-World War II pacifist disposition in international and regional security affairs is coming under increasing strain in the domestic political sphere as pressure mounts for Tokyo to assume a more activist role as it returns to 'normal statehood'. In response to these shifts – both real and potential, and in an attempt to avert the rivalry that neorealists are predicting for the region – Southeast Asia has attempted to actively engage these major powers, positioning itself and its much-vaunted 'ASEAN Way' as a model for regional order and stability.

The significance of this volume lies not only in its considered exploration of security dynamics in the three distinct subregions that make up "Asia", but also in its attempt to bridge the study of these regions themselves by exploring the geopolitical interstices that link each of them. This is done through the set of essays under the section titled 'Cross-Regional Issues', which essentially investigate and analyze security issues and challenges which cut across the geopolitical boundaries of the three regions and/or tie them together.

This volume contains essays by many leading scholars in the field and will be essential reading for all students of Asian security, Asian politics, and International Relations in general.

*Ralf Emmers*

**Geopolitics and Maritime Territorial Disputes in East Asia**  
Routledge



Geopolitics is a crucial element in understanding international relations in East Asia, with major and medium powers competing for influence. This book examines geopolitics in East Asia, focusing in particular on its major, contentious maritime territorial disputes. It looks in particular detail at the overlapping claims between Japan, China and Taiwan over the Senkaku/Diao yu Islands in the East China Sea as well as the Paracel Islands claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam

and the Spratly Islands involving Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam in the South China Sea. The book offers a comparative study of the East and South China Seas by arguing that their respective circumstances are influenced by similar geopolitical considerations; factors such as territory, natural resources and power competition all impact on disputes and broader regional relations. It is precisely the interplay of these geopolitical forces that can lead to the rapid escalation of a maritime territorial dispute or reversely to a diffusion of tensions. The book considers how such disputes might be managed and resolved peacefully, despite the geopolitical conditions that can make co-operation on these issues difficult to achieve. Ralf Emmers examines the prospect for conflict management and resolution by identifying catalysts which may contribute to improving the climate of relations.

*Arabinda Acharya*

**Targeting Terrorist Financing : International Cooperation and New Regimes**  
Routledge



This book examines the dynamics of terrorist financing, including a discussion about the importance of money from both the terrorist and the counter-terrorist perspective.

Targeting Terrorist Financing argues that it is not the institutions that have failed the war on terrorist financing; rather it is the states that have failed the institutions. The measures contemplated by the world community to interdict terrorists and their financial infrastructures are sufficient to debilitate the terrorists both militarily and financially. However, what has been increasingly lacking is political will among the states, and this has overwhelmed the spirit of co-operation in this very critical front against terrorism.

The volume assesses the need for international co-operation and the role of institutions and regimes in targeting terrorist financing. After the 9/11 attacks, there was an expression of global willingness to target terrorism generally, and terrorist financing in particular. The institutional mechanisms that grew out of this are explored in detail here, with a critical examination of the progress made by the international community. The impact of these measures is considered with respect to changes in the nature of the terrorist threat, money confiscated, adoption of international conventions and global standards by states, and levels of compliance, among others.

This book will be of great interest to students of terrorism, international organisations, international security and IR in general.

## Singapore – WTO Third Country Training Programme: WTO-TFCTN Parliamentarian Workshop

RSIS' Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) hosted a 3-day workshop for regional parliamentarians on trade. The workshop was conducted from 10 to 12 June 2009 and saw the participation of parliamentarians from 14 countries, both within and beyond the ASEAN grouping.

The workshop aimed to increase the capacity of regional legislators to engage in international trade negotiations. This includes a deeper understanding of the WTO, current and future negotiating issues in international trade, and a sustained focus on the particular concerns of developing states in the process.

Addressing the parliamentarians were prominent experts in international trade negotiations. The speakers included Dr. Ganeshan Wignaraja, Principal Economist at the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Office of Regional Economic Integration; Ambassador Michael Tay, Executive Director of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat; Dr. Zhang Xiangchen, China's Deputy Permanent Representative to the WTO; as well as Mr. Kamal Malhotra, Resident Representative for Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam at the United Nations Development Programme.

## RSIS Organises the 8th Shangri-La Dialogue Istana Dinner

On 30 May 2009, RSIS organised a dinner at the Istana hosted by President S R Nathan for delegates to the 8th Shangri-La Dialogue. Inaugurated in 2002 by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Shangri-La Dialogue is a key annual event for defence and security diplomacy in the region. It is the only gathering of Asia-Pacific defence ministers and is seen as the region's premier and most inclusive security institution.

## Datuk Nur Jazlan Visits RSIS

RSIS was honoured to host Datuk Nur Jazlan Mohamed's visit to Singapore on 26 June 2009. Datuk Jazlan is a Member of Parliament for Pulai Parliamentary Constituency (Johor). He is the Head of UMNO Pulai, Johor, and also Chairman of Barisan Nasional for the Pulai division.

Datuk Jazlan delivered a lecture on recent political developments in Malaysia while at RSIS. His candid update on political developments in Malaysia was well received by an audience, which actively engaged him during the Q & A session. RSIS would like to thank Datuk Jazlan for his open and insightful sharing, which drew much from his wealth of experience in Malaysian politics.

## RSIS Organises the Regional Workshop on Maritime Security and Safety with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

From 9 to 10 June 2009, RSIS and the UNODC organised a workshop for ASEAN member states on "Developing an Integrated Approach to Maritime Security through the Counter-Terrorism Conventions, Criminal and International Law: Legal Perspectives, Capacity Building". Addressing legal experts and representatives from ASEAN member states, the workshop advanced efforts to promote the ratification and the full legislative implementation of the 1988 SUA Convention, the 2005 SUA Protocol, and other universal conventions that are instrumental to suppressing offences committed at sea. The workshop also provided the participants with a forum to share their expertise and good practices, and be exposed to international experience in implementing relevant legislation.

## Report on Internet Radicalisation

RSIS and the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) launched a joint report "Countering Internet Radicalisation in Southeast Asia" on 23 April 2009. The report was the result of a collaborative research effort by RSIS and ASPI to explore the potential for religious radicalisation over the Internet. In writing the report, the authors canvassed a range of views among officials in Australia and the region, as well as those of industry representatives and community stakeholders.

This report makes an important contribution to understanding how terrorist organisations use the internet in the region and provides clear pathways for policy development to counter online radicalisation at the national and regional levels.

The report can be downloaded at [http://www.rsis.edu.sg/short%20reports/Countering\\_internet\\_radicalisation.pdf](http://www.rsis.edu.sg/short%20reports/Countering_internet_radicalisation.pdf).

## UPCOMING EVENTS

27-28 AUGUST 2009

CONFERENCE  
ON CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND  
HUMAN SECURITY

3-11 SEPTEMBER 2009

TFCTN EXECUTIVE  
PROGRAMME

11 SEPTEMBER 2009

SEMINAR WITH  
THE SHANGHAI  
ACADEMY OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCES  
ON SECURITY  
IN THE SOUTH  
CHINA SEA

2-4 NOVEMBER 2009

RSIS-WARWICK  
CONFERENCE

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## THINK TANK

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