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S. R. Nathan Now RSIS Distinguished Senior Fellow



Mr Nathan (left) being welcomed back to RSIS

Former President of Singapore, S. R. Nathan, rejoined RSIS as a Distinguished Senior Fellow on 1 September 2011. Mr Nathan is no stranger to RSIS as he was the founding Director of its predecessor, the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), when it was established on 30 July 1996. He relinquished his position at IDSS on 17 August 1999 when he became the sixth President of Singapore.

In welcoming Mr Nathan back to RSIS, Dean Barry Desker said, “We are pleased to renew our association with Mr Nathan as we will benefit greatly from his intellectual inputs, wise counsel and vast experience in diplomacy, defence and international affairs.” Dean Desker also highlighted Mr Nathan’s leading role in raising \$20 million for the IDSS Endowment Fund in 1996, and in raising \$40 million for the RSIS Endowment Fund when the IDSS was renamed the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies on 1 January 2007. In reply, Mr Nathan expressed delight in seeing so many familiar

faces again, adding that he looked forward to meeting anyone who needed his advice.

The success of RSIS today owes much to Mr Nathan. As Director of IDSS, he laid strong foundations for his successors to build upon. Thanks to his efforts, RSIS has achieved international renown as a professional graduate school and as a research think tank. It has a strong international representation in its faculty and student bodies. Its research is cutting edge and policy relevant. In the area of networking, it has become a key node in the global networks of universities, think tanks, track two institutions, and government agencies.

Mr Nathan will be honoured for his lifetime achievements and contributions to the nation, to international relations and to the Nanyang Technological University on 6 December 2011 when he is conferred an honorary doctorate by the University.

RSIS Launches the Centre for Multilateralism Studies



Guests and the RSIS CMS staff at the launch

The multi-faceted and highly dynamic nature of global economic, security, and diplomatic structures were highlighted at the official dedication of the RSIS Centre for Multilateralism Studies on 14 October 2011. At the dedication, Singapore's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Law, K Shanmugan, emphasised both the importance of understanding the changing nature of global and regional cooperation as well as Singapore's unique ability to contribute as a "thought leader" in such areas.



Minister K Shanmugan at the launch

While RSIS has had a Multilateralism and Regionalism Programme since 2002, the opening of this Centre will allow for even greater research attention and policy focus to be paid to the ongoing "robust and rigorous dialogue on multilateralism matters", said RSIS Dean Barry Desker.

He said that the Centre, which will be headed by Associate Professor Tan See Seng, will take a multi-disciplinary approach to multilateralism. The ongoing political and diplomatic fallout from the Global Financial Crisis of 2008-9, which directly led to the development of the G20, suggests that such an approach is both necessary and relevant.

Dean Desker also highlighted that the Centre will maintain three main areas of research focus. One would be upon largely economic and financially-focused regional institutions such as ASEAN and ASEAN+3. Another one would be upon global initiatives such as the G20 and the Bretton Woods institutions. The final area of focus would be upon both intergovernmental and non-official groupings like the ASEAN Regional Forum and the East Asia Summit.

Highlighting the role that Singapore can play in this dialogue, Minister Shanmugan pointed out the experience that the republic has had in advocating a robust multilateral approach to international problems. As a small state, it does not engender the same suspicion in some quarters as other states, yet as a key member of ASEAN it has considerable experience in such areas. He expressed the hope that RSIS and the Centre for Multilateralism Studies would continue to contribute to the ongoing debate on which global structures create the circumstances for continued legitimacy and relevance.

The dedication also witnessed the launch of the Centre's first two monographs. Mr Eddie Teo, Chairman of the RSIS Board, also launched the CMS website.

Contributed by Joann Saw

Countering Extremism, Building Social Resilience through Community Engagement



DPM Teo Chee Hean opening the conference

Countering ideological extremism and its vicious by-product, terrorism, involves prevention of extremism upstream and de-radicalisation of extremists downstream. While rehabilitation to de-radicalise inmates and detainees is gathering momentum worldwide, the tools to engage communities to counter extremism and build community resilience need to be developed. This was the finding of an International Conference on Community Engagement (ICCE) held in Singapore on 21-22 September

2011. It was organised by the RSIS International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR).

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Teo Chee Hean, opened the conference which brought together leaders in the field of community engagement. More than 20 internationally renowned speakers and practitioners, security specialists, psychologists, Non-Government Organisations and scholars active in both research and in the process of community engagement participated in the conference.

The conference was an ideal platform to share community engagement methodologies and concepts developed by practitioners and researched by scholars. ICCE 2011 explored practices on community engagement to create a working model. It aimed to provide a better understanding of the processes and the necessity for community engagement as a tool in the fight against extremism and terrorism.

As a way forward, the conference acknowledged the importance of developing meaningful programmes through the fostering and creation of a sense of ownership among all stakeholders, both in the government and the community. Secondly, sustainability is critical in maintaining a community's vigilance against extremism. Community engagement work will always be a work in progress and it will evolve within its own context.



Speakers at the ICCE

Contributed by Salim bin Mohamed Nasir

Defining the Urgent and the Important in US Foreign Policy



Prof Khong Yuen Foong (right) presenting a gift to Amb Christopher Hill

On 12 August 2011, Ambassador Christopher R. Hill delivered an RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture entitled “The Urgent vs. The Important: US Policy in the Middle East and in East Asia” at the Raffles Hotel. His discussion revolved around the urgency of policies towards Afghanistan and Iraq and the importance of policies towards Iran, North Korea and China.

Amb Hill explained that distinguishing between the urgent and the important has been the organising principle of US foreign policy both in general and especially against terrorism. He noted how the September 11 attacks had put terrorism as the most urgent issue in US foreign policy. Amb Hill highlighted the need for US foreign policymakers to recognise that there are also other matters that although may not be urgent, are still important and should not be neglected. He cited the examples of Iraq and Afghanistan, saying it is necessary to keep an eye on them although the countries will chart their own futures now. He also predicted that if Obama is re-elected, foreign policy in the next decade would be a recalibration of US foreign policy away from deployment of troops abroad, moving towards a more balanced sense of national objectives and what are important.

When he turned to what is considered to be important, he highlighted non-proliferation concerns in Iran and North

Korea as important for US foreign policy. The probability of Iran developing nuclear capabilities is not something any country could be indifferent to; it was one that should be dealt with multilaterally through the United Nations and the European Union. He considered non-proliferation of North Korea a failure. He noted that North Korea will not agree to any negotiation on the end of their nuclear programme while for the US, North Korea’s disarmament was essential. He recommended that there be continued negotiations unless it is acceptable that other countries could go nuclear in the region. He said the US should make it clear to China that resolving this North Korean concern is a top priority, noting that China has held back in making necessary strategic decisions.

Turning the discussion to China and its approach to Southeast Asia, Amb Hill stressed that the US should figure out how to manage its relationship with China—one that is respectful of each other’s interests as well as the importance (maybe not an urgency) of long-term relationships in the Southeast Asian region. He also commented that countries do not always need the benefit of US advice but the US must stand by the values it advocates for others to follow. He concluded by underlining the need for the US to formulate a policy in Asia not only against terrorism but one that addresses the US’ long-term interests and builds long-term relationships.

Contributed by Gianna Gayle Amul

Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College Seminar 2011



Organisers and speakers at the seminar

The inaugural Goh Keng Swee Command and Staff College (GKS CSC) Seminar was held at SAFTI MI from 6 to 7 October 2011. Jointly organised by RSIS, GKS CSC and the SAF-NTU Academy, the seminar's theme was "Operations Other Than War in a Coalition Environment: Opportunities and Challenges for Modern Armed Forces." It focused on the complexities and changing character of international missions that modern armed forces find themselves increasingly engaged in.

The seminar drew upon the experiences of small states such as the Nordic and Baltic states, Singapore, New Zealand and the Netherlands to provide a forum for military officers to discuss the role of small states and their armed forces in Operations Other Than War (OOTW). Representatives from key coalition partners such as Australia, India, the UK and the US were also included to provide a more holistic picture.

Col Ng Kin Yi, Commandant, GKS CSC, opened by paying tribute to the late Dr Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's first Defence Minister. He shared that the former Singapore Command and Staff College was renamed in memory of Dr Goh's contributions to Singapore. He noted that the 2011 Seminar followed the Small Wars workshop held in 2010, with the common theme of examining the role of small states in modern military operations. Col Ng said that such seminars provide an important platform for the sharing of ideas and experiences among the SAF officers and international military and academic partners.

In his keynote speech, BG Tung Yui Fai, Chief of Staff-General Staff, Singapore Army, pointed out that in a highly globalised world, increased interdependence among

nation-states means that external security problems can have ramifications on the country's national security. As such, SAF missions have expanded from conventional defence to include humanitarian and disaster relief as well as peace support operations. From traditionally operating independently at the national level, the SAF has also grown accustomed to operating under the rubric of a multinational coalition.

The seminar also addressed issues on interoperability, international law, ethics, media engagement and approaches to international operations. The speakers and discussants included BG (RET) Eric Tan Huck Gim, Director, National Archives of Singapore; Prof James Corum, Dean, Baltic Defence College; Commodore Richard Menhinick, Commandant, ACSC; Mr Bernard Miranda, Director, National Maritime Operations Group, SAF; Dr Thomas Hammes, National Defence University; Dr Tim Huxley, Executive Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies—Asia and Dr Jim Rolfe, Deputy Director, Asia Pacific Civil-Military Centre of Excellence. The seminar also involved the active participation of RSIS faculty and research staff—particularly from the Military Studies programme.

In closing, BG Mark Tan, Commandant SAFTI MI, noted that coalition operations are tricky with a host of strategic, operational, tactical challenges. To succeed, allies have to share a common strategic vision and cooperate, often under difficult conditions. He concluded that the seminar had given participants a valuable opportunity to tap into a global network of experts and strengthened their ability to wrestle with pertinent concerns in coalition operations in future OOTW missions.

Contributed by Ong Wei Chong

Singapore Global Dialogue 2011 Another Success



The second Singapore Global Dialogue was held from 21 to 22 September 2011 at the Shangri-La Hotel. Following the success of the inaugural event in 2010, the Dialogue once again attracted more than 400 participants, media representatives and speakers from over thirty-five countries. The participants attending the Singapore Global Dialogue—for an opportunity to discuss the most pressing challenges to the contemporary international order—comprised business leaders, key policy makers, senior academics and government officials from around the world. The event also attracted a strong media presence, with extensive coverage in local, regional and international media, highlighting the event, its speakers and RSIS.

Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean opened the Dialogue with a keynote address at the welcome dinner on 21 September. Speaking on the role of emerging technologies in shaping the course of business and policy making, he acknowledged the importance of these internet technologies and social media to society, but also noted that the dependence on them has produced new vulnerabilities to users: cyber-crime, sexual predators and the dissemination of extremist and violent ideologies. DPM Teo took the opportunity to announce that Singapore would be establishing a National Cyber Security Centre to boost its capacity to counter cyber security threats.

The state of the global financial system was a major theme of the discussions at this year's Dialogue. Lord Mandelson delivered a keynote address on the morning of the conference, focusing on the global imbalance between patterns of savings and consumption. In order to increase China's domestic consumption, he recommended strengthening social safety nets, boosting small scale entrepreneurship and appreciating the renminbi. He also advocated strengthening surveillance by global financial institutions, developing the political will to act on inappropriate imbalances, and rebalancing outdated western-dominated global financial systems.

Jusuf Wanandi moderated the first panel session of the Dialogue, on the shifting global balance of power in the 21st century, which featured a discussion between Sergei Karaganov, Kishore Mahbubani, Clark Randt, Jr, and Yao Yunzhu. Discussing the question of security assurances among the great powers in Asia, the panel agreed that the US-China relationship would continue to be the primary strategic factor in the region. However, panellists also gave credit to ASEAN which has used its non-threatening position to stabilise regional order.

Delivering the World Leader's Keynote Address, Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India, spoke on the



importance of finding technological solutions to global problems including energy shortages, illiteracy and unemployment. Focusing the need for enlightened leadership serving humanity, rather than narrow interest groups, he argued that global approaches to combating ill-effects of globalisation—climate change, financial crisis, pandemics and terrorism—has the potential to bring humanity together in a confluence of civilisations.

On new directions in global governance, panellists H. S. Dillon, Nabil Fahmy, Yoshiji Nogami, and Shashi Tharoor acknowledged that there was a sense of institutional fatigue within the international community. Despite persistent attempts to adapt a multilateral system of global governance, there remains deep divisions in the international system. Recent events such as the military campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan have shown the limits in consensus-building, and have also contributed to the present global economic crisis. A new set of global norms to direct global governance will need to come about through a convergence of common, universal interests, rather than those of dominating states.

The final panel of the Dialogue, discussed one of the key themes of this year's event—the impact of new trends and emerging technologies. The panellists James M. Dorsey,

Andrew Sheng, David Sifry agreed that emerging technologies provide both opportunities and challenges. While the internet and social media have promoted democratisation and decentralisation in the political space, the echo-chamber effect of social media also has the ability to quickly polarise opinions, or result in the dangerous radicalisation of online community members. One panellist also cautioned about the destabilising nature of technology on the financial system whereby “flash trading” may place a dangerous burden on the financial trading systems.

The closing gala dinner of the Singapore Global Dialogue featured a special dialogue session between former Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew and Dr DeAnne Julius. Fielding a wide range of questions from the audience, Mr Lee noted the important role of a continued strong American involvement in Asia in order to balance China. He also stressed that it was important for Singapore to ride on China and India's growth, while maintaining links with other regional countries as well. The second event in the Singapore Global Dialogue series was very well received by participants, many of whom had returned for the second time. The third Singapore Global Dialogue is scheduled to take place in September 2012.

Contributed by Carlina Teteris

A Chinese Perspective of Future East Asian Security



MG Zhu Chenghu (right)

A Chinese military scholar, Major-General Zhu Chenghu, gave an optimistic appraisal of future East Asian security when he addressed a seminar at RSIS on 23 September 2011. MG Zhu, who served as the Director General of the Academic Department for Strategic Studies at China National Defense University (NDU), spoke on Future East Asian Security: A Chinese Perspective.

Here to spearhead research on the Singapore Model, he reviewed the East Asia security environment within recent decades and forecast the potential and future security trends in this region.

Firstly, he was confident that East Asia would be peaceful because countries in the region cherish stability. As he described it, the people in the region had endured miserable experiences before benefiting from recent developments. Hence, MG Zhu believed that people definitely would like to preserve this peaceful and prosperous situation. Secondly, because of the dynamic economy of East Asia, it will remain active for the next few decades. Thirdly, the development of regionalism has helped countries integrate, with some examples being ASEAN 10+3, ASEAN 10+1 and the ARF. Fourthly, a normalised Japan was likely to exist among those Asian countries, although it was still attached to western

powers. Lastly, apart from Greater China's unification, the possibility of the unification of the Korean peninsula in the foreseeable future was the fifth element of regional security influences.

Nevertheless, MG Zhu also emphasised some uncertainties that could undermine the peaceful environment. First of all, because Asia did not play a dominant role in the current international financial system, the East Asian economy was still fragile. Besides, the diversity of the region contributed to the absence of an organisation similar to the EU which can serve as a platform for economic cooperation among countries. Furthermore, the ongoing disputes over maritime issues cannot be neglected. While no party is looking forward to war as none is sure of victory, MG Zhu felt that if the disputes cannot be controlled, the impact will be negative. Moreover, the relationship between major powers is not stable because of conflicting national interests, especially in the Sino-US relationship.

To conclude, MG Zhu was optimistic about East Asia security in the future, in which the Chinese people planned to have peaceful development while Westerners regard it a peaceful rise.

Contributed by Liu Liu

RSIS' New Professor



Professor Joseph Liow (right), with (from left) wife Ai Vee, daughter Megan and son Euan

RSIS has a new Professor, Professor Joseph Liow, who was promoted in October 2011. Professor Liow, who is also RSIS' first Associate Dean, was among the inaugural batch of 10 IDSS students who obtained their Master's degrees in 1999. He went on to obtain his PhD at the London School of Economics in 2003.

Prof Liow's intellectual curiosity includes topics like the East Asia Summit, Islamic education in Southern Thailand, transnational Islamic civil society movements in Southeast Asia, "kinship" in regional relations, party politics in Islamic Party of Malaysia, PAS, and social movement theory in the study of armed insurgencies. He has maintained a commendable publication record over the years, which probably contributed to his promotion.

Prof Liow says that in addition to his academic achievements, "after three and a half years as Associate Dean, I can say with confidence that my knowledge and experience in human resource and finance matters have improved tremendously". He credits his promotion to God's grace and hard work.

He shares, "people tell me that only brilliant scholars get promoted to full professor at such a 'young' age of 39. In my case, it has nothing to do with brilliance. Since young, my

Dad had told me that as I wasn't exactly the brightest kid in class, I would have to work doubly hard for half the result. So when I started graduate school, I learnt to operate on 4-5 hours of sleep."

Having completed his undergraduate degree in the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1995, together with his time in LSE, Professor Liow has been exposed to a fair bit of academic culture. He says that the best thing about working at RSIS is the people. He finds it a pleasure to be able to debate with his colleagues on a variety of issues from academic ideas to sports, yet be able to see everyone retain the fullest respect for others' opinions.

The long-time avid Manchester United fan is also very active outside of work. He regularly engages in sporting activities like football, running, swimming and working out at the gym. Very much a family man, he says that "as much as I love reading and writing, at the end of the day my family is the real deal". Happily married with two children, the Professor reveals that his "greatest thrill in life" is to chase his children—screaming—all over the house.

RSIS congratulates Professor Joseph Liow and wishes him continued success in his career with RSIS!

Contributed by Melvin Lin

Changing Times – the WTO and Multilateralism



Ambassador Ujal Singh Bhatia

Ambassador Ujal Singh Bhatia of India gave a critical appraisal of the Doha round of WTO negotiations in a discussion hosted by the Temasek Centre Foundation for Trade and Negotiations (TFCTN) on 7 October 2011 at the Traders Hotel in Singapore. A former Indian ambassador to the WTO, Amb Bhatia has been shortlisted to be the Asian representative on the WTO's appellate body, a position which will be filled by the end of this year.

He said the current impasse in the negotiations had implications for the long-term authority of the WTO as the universally-recognised rule-setter and arbiter for international trade issues. Amb Bhatia highlighted an emerging paradox within the WTO process: as the world becomes more economically interdependent, one of the critical pillars of the WTO—the non-discrimination principle—is being eroded by the proliferation of preferential trading areas. This has made the playing field of international trade more uneven than envisioned by WTO rules.

These moves towards bilateral negotiation around the world, Amb Bhatia argued, suggests that policymakers are beginning to see less benefit in multilateral dispute resolution processes under the WTO process, as exemplified by the current failure of the Doha round to conclude. He cautioned against abandoning the Doha round wholesale, as has been suggested by a number of policymakers. He argued that doing so would have a profoundly negative impact on the legitimacy of the WTO process in the future, and would only serve to promote exclusive bilateralism over inclusive multilateralism.

Amb Bhatia foresees changes to the ways in which WTO rounds are conducted. He said in their present form they take too long to conclude, tend to get bogged down in unwieldy detail, and too many tradeoffs are made which helps ensure that everyone goes home equally unhappy.

Contributed by Alexander Bookbinder

Virtual Classroom Video Conference on East Asia Summit Roundtable



RSIS participants in the virtual classroom

RSIS organised a Virtual Classroom on the East Asia Summit (EAS) for Indonesian journalists as part of an initiative by the Bakrie Center Foundation (BCF) on 27 October 2011. RSIS participants included Dean Barry Desker, Ambassador Rodolfo Severino (Head, ASEAN Studies Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies), Associate Professor Pradumna Rana and Associate Professor Leonard Sebastian (Coordinator, Indonesia Programme).

The event was moderated by Dean Desker and Mr Imbang Mangkuto, Chief Executive Officer of the Bakrie Center Foundation. The Virtual Classroom enabled Indonesian journalists to gain insights on the key issues shaping the agenda of the 6th East Asia Summit to be held in Bali on 19 November. With Indonesia hosting the East Asia Summit, there is great interest within the country regarding the potential outcomes of the Summit and the role Indonesia will play in shaping this pinnacle institution in Asia's strategic architecture.

Dean Desker and Ambassador Severino set the tone for the discussions by outlining the history and objectives of the East Asia Summit and provided insights on the possible agenda for the 6th EAS. The Indonesian journalists then posed questions pertaining to the role of the EAS in Asia's strategic landscape, the division of labour between the EAS and Asia's economic institutions and the role of Indonesia in regional affairs.

The Virtual Classroom is the first in a series of events that will build on the cooperation between RSIS and BCF following the establishment of a \$3.6 million endowment for the Bakrie Professorship in Southeast Asia Policy and the Bakrie Graduate Fellowships in November 2010.

Contributed by Leonard C. Sebastian

Experience of an NTU-Warwick Double Masters Programme Student

Julia Marie Ewert is a student on the “NTU-Warwick Double Masters Programme” at RSIS. She studied in Germany at Heidelberg University, taking Chinese studies for her undergraduate degree. She had embarked on the first half of the programme at Warwick just three weeks after the completion of her Bachelor’s thesis.

Explaining her choice of the Masters Degree, Julia shared that after her undergraduate studies, she was keen to shift her focus into the area of politics and international relations; and she also wanted to study abroad. The NTU-Warwick Double Masters Programme seemed the perfect learning environment for her to pursue her post graduate studies. She also thought it was a bonus that while the typical German Masters programmes have a duration of two years, with only one degree acquired, she had the opportunity of being able to take a two-year course that would be in two different countries, and finish with two degrees.

Julia felt the Double Degree would be beneficial because it is more advantageous to study in two countries with diverse cultures, and in the process expose herself to two

different perspectives, which could provide a more balanced overview of events. Her Chinese studies are from a European perspective, but Julia argues that her present study of Asian politics is “from an Asian perspective”. She feels “it to be more valuable having these two perspectives, rather than simply studying Asian politics in Europe!”

She adds, “I love that the vast majority of students are Asian, because I find it great to hear what somebody from Asia actually has to say, as they will undoubtedly have much more knowledge of the region and the issue in discussion compared to a European student!”

As for her future plans, Julia says her long-term goal is to become a specialist on East Asian or Chinese politics, but hopes to work for a think tank in the short term. “If I do well in my dissertation, I could stay in academia and go on to pursue a PhD, if I could find a supervisor who would be willing to put up with me!” But Julia stresses that earning a PhD is not her only option, and she is happy to find other ways to reach her goals.



Julia Marie Ewert, a student in the first intake of NTU-Warwick Double Masters Programme

Contributed by Toby Matthews

Fourth TFCTN Executive Programme 2011



Participants at the programme

30 participants from 11 governments around Asia took part in the fourth Executive Programme of the RSIS Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN) in October - November 2011.

The six-week course was designed to help improve the process of international trade negotiations, by training mid-career officials from across a range of government ministries responsible for trade. Topics covered in the training included trade in services, intellectual property rights, trade remedies like anti-dumping, and dispute settlement.

The overall objective of the course was to assist regional states in negotiating and implementing World Trade Organization (WTO) and Free Trade Agreements (FTA) commitments. This will help regional and local officials devise strategies to best meet the challenges of—and benefit from—global trade liberalisation and economic integration.

TFCTN has recruited training staff from around the world, who are experts in their particular areas, for this programme. This includes prominent trade and legal academics, WTO Secretariat officials, former trade negotiators, international trade lawyers, and economists.

Contributed by Quak Swee Seng

Staff Publications

*Edited by Mingjiang LI,
Chong Guan KWA*

China-ASEAN Sub-Regional Cooperation : Progress, Problems, and Prospect

World Scientific, 2011.
ISBN : 978-981-4340-42-7



This book is an edited volume about China-ASEAN relations with contributions from experts based in China and Singapore. The book includes a few excellent papers that were presented at a conference the editor organised in October 2009

and also two other research papers. They examine China-ASEAN relations from a sub-regional cooperation perspective. The book discusses and analyses China-ASEAN cooperation in the Greater Mekong River Sub-region (GMS), the emerging Pan-Beibu economic zone, ASEAN's growth triangles, and the hydraulic power sector, as well as China-ASEAN economic relations in the wake of the financial crisis. They carefully review the progresses that have been achieved, examine new policy proposals that have been put forth, and explore problems that exist in all these sub-regional cooperation schemes between China and ASEAN.

UPCOMING EVENTS

**30 NOVEMBER –
2 DECEMBER 2011**

RSIS-TFCTN IN-COUNTRY WORKSHOP ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN VIETNAM

2 DECEMBER 2011

APU - RSIS JOINT CONFERENCE ON "ENGAGING THE UNITED STATES: ASIA PACIFIC PERSPECTIVES"

3 DECEMBER 2011

RSIS POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES INFORMATION SESSION

6 JANUARY 2012

S. T. LEE
DISTINGUISHED ANNUAL LECTURE BY PROFESSOR AARON L. FRIEDBERG, PROFESSOR OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND CO-DIRECTOR OF THE WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL'S CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES ON "A CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY: CHINA, AMERICA, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY IN ASIA"

12 – 13 FEBRUARY 2012

6TH ASIA PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE SERIES (APSEC)

THINK TANK

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MICA (P) 144/03/2011