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## High State Honour for Mr S. R. Nathan



*Mr Nathan being conferred the Order of Temasek (First Class) by President Tony Tan*

**M**r S. R. Nathan, RSIS' Distinguished Senior Fellow and sixth president of the Republic of Singapore, was conferred the Order of Temasek (First Class) – the nation's highest award – by President Tony Tan Keng Yam on 10 November 2013 for exemplary service to the nation.

Mr Nathan is Singapore's longest-serving president, having held office from 1999 to 2011. Before he became Head of State, Mr Nathan already had a long and distinguished career in public service. He held several key appointments at crucial moments in Singapore's history, serving in leadership roles in areas from defence to foreign affairs. He was also the founding Director of the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (the predecessor of RSIS) before he became president.

Born in Singapore on 3 July 1924, Mr Nathan graduated from the University of Malaya in 1954 with a Diploma in Social Studies with Distinction. He then began his career in the Singapore Civil Service as a medical social worker in 1955, which was the start of his illustrious career. He was First Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1979 until 1982. He then became Executive Chairman of Singapore Press Holdings and held directorships in various companies. He also chaired the Hindu Endowment Board from 1983 to 1988 before becoming High Commissioner to Malaysia in 1985, and Ambassador to the United States in 1990.

Mr Nathan was conferred the Public Service Star in 1964, the Public Administration Medal (Silver) in 1967, and the Meritorious Service Medal in 1974.

## Managing Religious Diversity in a Democratic Indonesia



Dr Suryadharma Ali

On 20 November 2013, Dr Suryadharma Ali, Indonesia's minister for religious affairs delivered a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on the state of religious diversity in Indonesia at the Pan Pacific Singapore.

Dr Ali began the lecture providing a kaleidoscopic overview of the presence of Islam in the various provinces of the archipelagic nation. He asserted that while Muslims formed the majority (88 per cent), they remain a minority in a few

provinces including Bali, Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi and Papua.

Assessing the state of religious harmony in Indonesia, Dr Ali noted that while the suppression of minority rights was not acceptable socially, it is not tolerated constitutionally either, with *Pancasila* and inclusiveness built into its tenets.

Dr Ali gave a review of the concrete steps taken by the state in managing sensitive affairs among the various state-recognised religions. His ministry sought to maintain harmony among state-sanctioned religions via directorate generals specifically appointed for the task of taking care of the respective religious constituency. This ensured that all religious groups were well-represented and equal attention is given to all.

Stating that all state-recognised religions have special celebrations that are set aside as national holidays in Indonesia, he added that these celebrations are not only well-received by the public, they are also regularly attended by government officials including the president, vice-president and the ministers.

Contributed by Jonathan Chen and Keoni Indrabayau

## Western Leadership and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Security Challenges



Dr Camille Grand

Dr Camille Grand, Director of the *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique* [Foundation for Strategic Research] in Paris, delivered a comprehensive analysis on the future role of Western nations in the global security landscape at a RSIS Distinguished Public Lecture on 13 November 2013.

In his presentation entitled “Western Leadership and the

21<sup>st</sup> Century Security Challenges”, Dr Grand analysed the West's role in global security in a rapidly changing 21<sup>st</sup> century environment.

Dr Grand argued that the West, while diminishing in strength, will continue to play a significant, albeit altered role in world affairs in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. He began by noting how the definition of ‘The West’ has and continues to change, and how at present the concept represents diplomatic and ideological ties more than a geographic position. He then cited numerous factors including “war fatigue”, economic crises and the undeniable rise of ‘non-western’ powers that have contributed to a seeming declining importance in recent times of the West's role in international security affairs.

Despite this, Dr Grand stressed that the West has “little choice” but to continue to play a leading role in international security, since there was no clear alternative which could take its place. He stated that alternate power bases have not yet articulated clear intentions on taking a leading role in security affairs. Thus, the West must continue to shoulder this responsibility, while increasingly needing to invest in consensus building through the international system in order to maintain its influence in a changing strategic landscape.

Contributed by Anton Chan

## 6<sup>th</sup> RSIS-NMF Joint Seminar

**R**SIS convened a joint seminar with the New Delhi-based National Maritime Foundation (NMF) entitled “*Changing Directions and Closing the Gaps*” on 18 November 2013. The seminar, divided into three sessions, reviewed multilateral platforms for maritime security cooperation, regional maritime security capacity building and crisis management, as well as regional maritime security issues and challenges.

RSIS was represented by the Maritime Security Programme, while the NMF was represented by ADM (Ret.) Sureesh Mehta, VADM (Ret.) Pradeep Kaushiva, CDR Kamlesh Kumar Agnihotri, CDR Rikeesh Sharma, and Dr Amit Singh.

Dean Barry Desker and ADM Sureesh Mehta, Chairman of NMF, highlighted the importance of the maritime domain in the Indo-Pacific region. They agreed that the rise of Asia has economically and strategically benefited from the freedom of navigation in the sea lines of communications between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

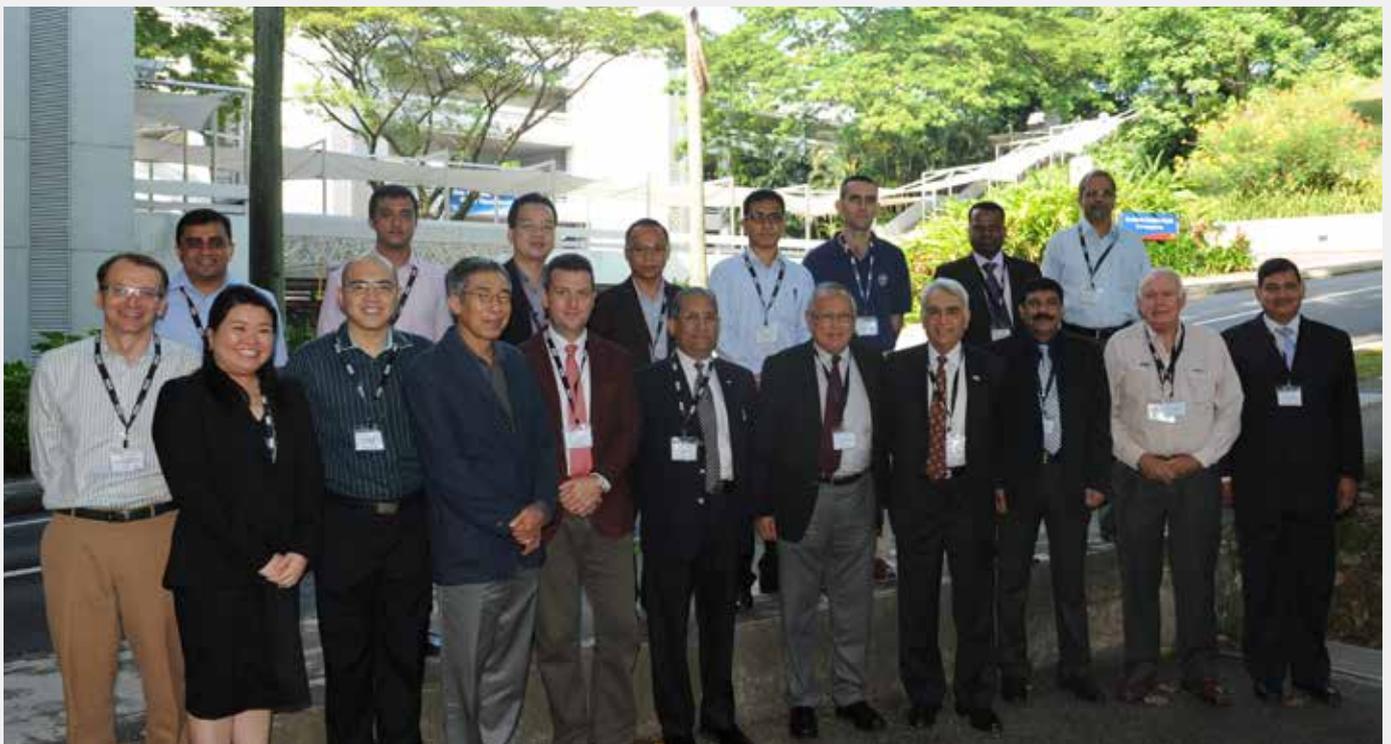
Participants discussed how most regional multilateral platforms for maritime security cooperation have primarily revolved around ‘low-hanging fruits’ or non-traditional security issues, whereas cooperation on the traditional issues, such as territorial disputes, has made little progress. They also noted the growing importance of the Indian Ocean as an arena for regional cooperation.

Focussing on the regional maritime security capacity building and crisis management mechanism, speakers in the second session agreed that trust deficit has hampered most confidence building measures from yielding tangible results. There is also a lot of emphasis on the use of hotlines as a crisis management mechanism. But the use of hotlines also depends heavily on the political will and intentions of the participating nations.

Participants discussed regional maritime security issues and challenges, notably in the South China Sea, the Malacca and Singapore Straits, as well as the wider Indo-Pacific region. All the speakers in the third session noted that these waterways and maritime areas are increasingly more important not only in economic and commercial terms, but also in strategic terms. China, for example, has become a maritime nation which accords priority to naval modernisation and power projection.

The seminar concluded that the Indo-Pacific region has seen a tectonic shift in the maritime balance of power as China and India look seaward. Located between the two giants, Southeast Asia’s geostrategic location will become more significant in the future.

*Contributed by Ristian Atriandi Supriyanto*



*Workshop participants from RSIS and the NMF*

## Vision for ASEAN Economic Community Beyond 2015



*Participants of the workshop during a discussion*

**R**SIS and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) jointly organised a consultation workshop on 22 October 2013 at the NTU One-North Campus to discuss the vision for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) beyond 2015.

RSIS and ISEAS were invited by the High-Level Task Force on ASEAN Economic Integration to draft a vision paper to provide inputs for a possible framework and policy agenda on what ASEAN should do beyond 2015. ASEAN economic cooperation and integration have come a long way since ASEAN's founding and realisation of the AEC will be yet another milestone. However, the 2015 deadline is fast approaching and much work remains to be done towards the formation of a competitive, connected and inclusive regional economic community. In view of this, the *Vision Paper on AEC beyond 2015* aims to: (i) assess the progress in AEC 2015; (ii) identify and analyse the regional and global challenges confronting the region; and (iii) recommend policies for the AEC beyond 2015.

To ensure that the Vision Paper reflects the concerns and needs of the broader ASEAN community, over 30 participants from regional institutions, the private sector, academia and think tanks representing each ASEAN member state were invited to the consultation workshop.

Comments from the participants highlighted political (e.g. ratification of domestic legislation to support regional arrangements) and institutional limitations (e.g. resource and capability constraints faced by the ASEAN Secretariat), and the evolving regional and global strategic landscape and related trends. Discussions also stressed the importance of having a shared vision—both across and within ASEAN member states—for the AEC post-2015.

Beyond the usual state and private sector actors, the participants believed that the success of the AEC beyond 2015 will also depend on stronger public buy-in and awareness of initiatives under the AEC agenda.

*Contributed by Maria Theresa Anna Robles*

## PLA AMS Delegation Visit

A delegation of senior scholars from the PLA Academy of Military Science, People's Liberation Army, visited RSIS on 17 December 2013. The PLA delegation was led by Major General Qi Sanping, Chief of the Department of Armed Forces Building. Representing RSIS were Dean Barry Desker, Mr Tan Seng Chye, Mr Mushahid Ali, BG Jimmy Tan, Assoc Prof Li Mingjiang, Mr Richard Bitzinger, Mr Hoo Tiang Boon and Mr Benjamin Ho.

The meeting had an extensive discussion on the regional security environment. It was mentioned that on-going maritime disputes, increased development in arms race, and non-traditional security concerns, all pose threats to the peace and stability of the region. The outcome of U.S. rebalancing to Asia, conflicts between regional powers as well as ASEAN's cohesiveness were crucial factors that would affect the security situation in the Asia Pacific. The Chinese delegation also noted the need to calibrate its regional posture to assure countries concerning its peaceful rise.

BG Jimmy Tan, who heads the SAF-NTU Academy, spoke about the role and development of the Singapore Armed

Forces. He pointed out that as a small country, Singapore was vulnerable to external shocks and as such, there was a need for a strong military to deter any possible aggressor. He mentioned deterrence and diplomacy as the twin pillars of Singapore's defence policy.

Major-General Qi Sanping explained the role of the PLA in protecting China's sovereignty and growing national interests. He shared that the PLA was in the process of modernising its military to enhance its combat capabilities. There was a concerted effort to reduce the size of its fighting force while increasing its quality.

RSIS' role as a leading think tank in the Asia Pacific was also highlighted, including flagship conferences such as the Singapore Global Dialogue and the Asia Pacific Security Conference. RSIS is also the Secretariat of the Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) that supports the ADMM process.

*Contributed by Benjamin Ho*



*The PLA AMS delegation led by MG Qi Sanping (3rd from left)*

## Global Commons and Order at Sea: RSIS-IFS Joint Workshop



*Participants comprising experts from RSIS, NMF, IDSA, and CNA*

**R**SIS' Maritime Security Programme and the Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS) jointly hosted a workshop entitled "Global Commons and Order at Sea" on 19 November 2013. The workshop drew experts in maritime security and strategic studies from RSIS - Prof Geoffrey Till, Dr Sam Bateman, Dr Euan Graham, and Dr Li Mingjiang; and delegates from the Norway-based IFS, the India-based National Maritime Foundation (NMF) and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), as well as the U.S.-based Center for Naval Analyses (CNA).

The workshop examined pressing maritime security issues in Asia and beyond to focus on the sea as a global common. It discussed possible cooperative measures among the relevant stakeholders in order to maintain good order at sea.

In his opening remarks, Prof Geoffrey Till highlighted the different perceptions on the global commons between various countries. Most notably, the United States and China have divergent views on the freedom of navigation.

He acknowledged the fact that the maintenance of good order at sea is a highly complex issue, which involved many different stakeholders. As such, any possible solutions to these issues must be adapted to local circumstances. Prof Till was followed by speakers presenting their respective views on the topic of the global commons, namely from India, the U.S., China, NATO, Singapore and ASEAN.

The workshop was concluded by Mr Jo Inge Bekkevold and Prof Robert Ross. Mr Bekkevold remarked that the U.S. rebalancing to Asia, the growth in Chinese capabilities and the regional maritime disputes would have implications for the management of good order at sea. He also reaffirmed the importance of the roles and perspectives of smaller navies in the ASEAN region. Prof Ross took note of Singapore's pragmatic foreign policy as a member of ASEAN positioning itself between the U.S. and China.

*Contributed by Henrick Tsjeng*

## NADI Supports the ADMM Process



*Participants from various countries in ASEAN*

The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) conducted a workshop titled “*Cyber Security: Emerging Challenges and Responses*” on 20-22 November 2013 at the Traders Hotel, Singapore.

NADI was first established by RSIS at an inaugural meeting it hosted in 2007; a year after the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) was inaugurated. The purpose of NADI, comprising think tanks from ASEAN Countries, is to support the ADMM track with fresh ideas and timely recommendations. NADI examines issues which are deemed sensitive for Track I to consider, and conducts studies on issues which Track I may not have time to look at. In this way NADI supports the work of the ADMM.

The 7<sup>th</sup> NADI annual meeting will be held in Naypyidaw, Myanmar, in April 2014. NADI has hosted nine workshops on various issues such as maritime security, aviation security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations, security and development, and cyber security, and a workshop on the military role in human security. In these workshops, NADI has provided relevant inputs and recommendations on enhancing the role and cooperation among the militaries of the ASEAN countries in the ADMM track.

*Contributed by Tan Seng Chye and Sarah Teo*

## RSIS-MacArthur Foundation Capstone Seminar

The Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, RSIS, organised a Capstone Seminar in Washington, D.C., on 18 October 2013, marking the final phase of the project funded by the Chicago-based John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This seminar was not only a public dissemination of the project’s findings to members of academic and research institutions, and the foreign community in Washington, it was held to also solicit their expert feedback.

The focus of the project was on the following questions:

*How has the growth of Chinese power transformed Beijing’s goals and strategic calculations in handling regional security issues and key bilateral relations?*

*To what extent is a power shift taking place between China and the United States at the global level?*

*Which kinds of emerging defence technologies are most likely to have an impact on the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific?*

*Why are tensions among East Asian states currently playing out in the maritime domain and how inter-connected are the various disputes and flashpoints in East Asia?*

As we enter the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the growth of China’s power and the U.S. rebalancing, coupled with maritime security and emerging defence technologies, would be among the most critical developments affecting the strategic stability of Asia. Recognising the importance of these developments, the project was started to analyse these issues since June 2012 through a series of workshops at RSIS.

The first session of the seminar analysed the rise of China and the strategic responses of great powers and regional actors – the U.S., Japan, India, and ASEAN. The second session focused on the strategic dynamics underpinning developments in Asia’s maritime domain (particularly the East and South China Seas), nuclear politics in the Korean peninsula and in South Asia, and the pursuit by states of comparative advantages in military power through developing and procuring critical emerging technologies.

*Contributed by Tan See Seng and Kalyan M. Kemburi*

## Facing Asia's Nuclear Future

In partnership with The National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR), RSIS co-organised an international workshop on Asia's nuclear future at the Traders Hotel from 7-8 January 2014. The workshop expanded upon the analysis in NBR's recent volume, *Asia in the Second Nuclear Age*, with presentations by experts from Singapore, India, China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, and Australia. Dean Barry Desker delivered the opening remarks, while Professor Eliot Cohen from SAIS provided the closing address.

Workshop discussions addressed nuclear modernisation in the Asia Pacific, nuclear crisis stability in a complex multi-nodal environment, and the implications of advanced conventional strategic capabilities for regional strategic stability.

Participants agreed that Asia in the second nuclear age is more complex, although not fundamentally different, than it was during the Cold War. The sheer abundance of nuclear players in Asia calls for more attention toward the interlocking dyadic and triadic relationships, such as China - North Korea - United States, that are driving regional security dynamics. At the same time, policymakers need to appreciate post-Cold War continuities—notably that South Asia has been, and continues to be, influenced by security dynamics other than the Cold War or bipolarity.

Among the numerous nuclear players in Asia, China's role was subject to extensive discussions. One scholar noted that it might be best to think of China as in the middle of a hierarchy of nuclear power; others emphasised China's role as a driver of many regional reactions. Furthermore, several of the presentations underscored the shift in global power as a result of China's rise as well as the profound effects of this shift on the United States' relationships with its Asian allies.

Another key theme that emerged from workshop discussions was the potential sources for conflict in the region. Amid escalating tensions due to border disputes and contested territories, much of the concern in the discussions centred on so-called "grey zone" issues that were unlikely to rise to the level of intense, all-out conventional conflict and thus did not have major nuclear implications. While there were some discussions of mutual threat perceptions that can serve to intensify security dilemmas, most participants emphasised that there were not on-going arms races in the region's nuclear modernisations. Still, the sheer complexity of the related issues will require continued attention by both scholars and policymakers.

*Contributed by Tiffany Ma of NBR*



*(From left) Prof Eliot Cohen, Prof Khong Yuen Foong, Prof Sir Steve Smith and Prof Andrew Hurrell at the workshop*

## Coming into the Cold: Asia's Arctic Interests



*COL Per Erik Solli*

**D**uring my stay as a Visiting Fellow at RSIS, I had the opportunity to conduct a seminar on “*Coming into the Cold: Asia's Arctic Interests*” on 4 December 2013.

In my presentation, I noted that India, China, Japan, South Korea and Singapore had become permanent observers to the Arctic Council in May 2013. A number of organisations and non-Arctic European states were already observers. With the recent expansion, the Arctic Council has evolved into a more globalised entity with the inclusion of the Asian states whose interests in the Arctic are similar to those of others. North American, European and Asian states and organisations conduct research in the Arctic to assess local and global impacts of environmental changes.

It was also interesting, as I pointed out to the audience, to note that some of the actors have an interest in the resources and commercial opportunities in the Arctic. The Asian states are not Arctic newcomers and have been participating in international scientific research in polar areas. Japan established polar research stations in Antarctica in 1957 and in the Arctic in 1991. China, Korea and India also have polar research stations and many Asian states have polar research vessels.

I also pointed out that the Arctic may be a promising area for commercial opportunities. The Northern Sea Route is already open part of the year. There are also substantial petroleum and mineral reserves in the Arctic. Analysts have recently addressed several factors dampening more optimistic future predictions. However, Asian actors may pursue commercial interests in the Arctic through normal commercial mechanisms.

Finally, in rounding up my presentation, I said to the audience that global warming has an early and immediate effect in the polar regions. International scientific research programmes are assessing the ice retraction and other environmental changes contributing to non-traditional security challenges. Changes in the polar regions may influence global extreme weather phenomena and seasonal weather patterns. Changing weather patterns may possibly impact annual agricultural production. Ice melting in polar areas and sea level rise may in worst case scenarios have devastating effects on low-lying coastal areas globally, but the impact may be felt disproportionately in equatorial regions, including Singapore.

*By Per Erik Solli*

## China's Regional Policy in Asia



*Participants comprising scholars from eight different countries*

**T**he China Programme at RSIS, in cooperation with the Department of Government and Public Administration, University of Macau, organised a conference on “China’s Regional Policy in Asia: An Omnidirectional Assessment”, on 9-10 December 2013. Twenty scholars from mainland China, Macau, Taiwan, the U.S., Singapore, Kazakhstan, Israel, and Britain, participated in the conference.

The conference aimed at exploring China’s policy towards its neighbouring countries and regions, including Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central Asia. The key issues that were addressed at the conference included: (i) what are the continuities and changes in China’s regional policy in Asia? (ii) Does China have a coherent strategy towards its neighbouring regions? What factors have facilitated or hampered the implementation of China’s Asian strategy? (iii) What impact has China’s regional policy had on the evolution of regional order in Asia?

Some tentative conclusions were drawn. First, it was highlighted that China’s regional policy in Asia continues to be primarily driven by three factors: (i) stability in its surrounding neighborhood, (ii) economic interests, and (iii) the expansion of China’s political influence.

Second, most participants noted that Beijing has been gradually abandoning its erstwhile “low profile” diplomacy and has become increasingly more proactive in Asian affairs. China’s growing activism is particularly evident in regional economic and trade issues and sub-regional cooperation. The growing importance of China’s economic role will continue to strengthen its strategic footprint in Asia. China now seems to be embarking on a “look west” strategy attempting to play a bigger role in South Asia, Central Asia, and West Asia.

Third, there have been some minor changes to China’s regional security policy, for instance its willingness to exert more pressure on North Korea, modest growth of security interest in Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Middle East, and renewed emphasis on the New Security Concept.

But overall, China’s security policy in Asia is not experiencing any major revamp. In fact, China’s security ties with many regional countries, in particular with regard to the East China Sea and South China Sea disputes, continue to serve as a significant hindrance to the expansion of China’s regional influence.

*Contributed by Li Mingjiang*

## JIIA-RSIS Roundtable on Maritime Security in East Asia

On 10 December 2013, the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) and RSIS co-organised a roundtable on “Maritime Security in East Asia.” Held at the Four Seasons Hotel Singapore, over 20 participants from Track I and Track II engaged in dynamic discussions about maritime issues in both Northeast and Southeast Asia. The convening of the roundtable was timely given the recent developments in East Asian security, such as China’s rise, its establishment of an air defence identification zone over the East China Sea, as well as Japan’s re-engagement with Southeast Asia.

The roundtable focused on three issues: (i) the shifting military balance in the East and South China Seas; (ii) the legal dimensions of the regional maritime territorial disputes; and (iii) actions for stability and the Japan-ASEAN security relationship.

In both the East and South China Seas, China’s maritime expansion was a critical element in defining the naval balance. As such, participants agreed that China must be included in the conversation on regional maritime affairs. It was additionally observed that Southeast Asian naval cooperation remained hindered by the trust deficit among states and capability mismatches, resulting in naval

cooperation occurring mostly at the mini-lateral level or with extra-regional partners. In this regard, it was important for regional confidence building measures to be enhanced, particularly between Japan and China, as well as among Southeast Asian states.

Participants were not optimistic about international law as a tool for resolving the territorial disputes, given the varying interpretations by different states of the provisions under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Furthermore, sovereignty disputes could only be resolved by an international court or tribunal if all the parties to the dispute consented. Regardless, it was opined that UNCLOS provisions could help to clarify certain issues and prevent tensions from escalating.

Amid the changing power dynamics of the region, both ASEAN and Japan faced challenges to their security. As both parties shared several common interests, there was scope for cooperation to maintain regional peace and stability. These common interests included ensuring the freedom of navigation, engaging China, as well as maintaining ASEAN neutrality and unity.

*Contributed by Sarah Teo*



*Prof Robert Beckman of NUS (left) and Dr Tan See Seng*

## TFCTN Trade Facilitation Workshop



*Participants from various countries like Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam*

The Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN) ran a training workshop on 16-19 October 2013 with the funding support from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The advanced Course on Trade Facilitation Issues brought together a variety of perspectives on improving the flow of goods and services across borders.

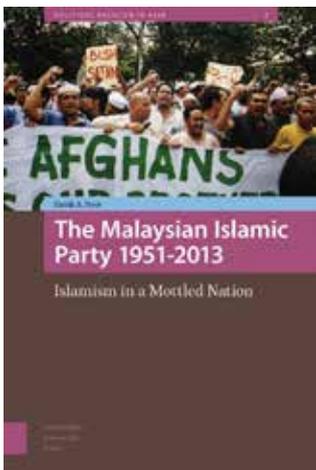
A total of 20 participants from countries like Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam had the opportunity to experience first-hand practical application of the topics discussed, in small groups of four. Participants drew up a draft action plan specifically tailored to each country's current trade situation, and completed a road map for trade facilitation efforts across a range of activities by the end of the course.

The trainers and facilitators are experts in their own fields, with expertise ranging from law, customs, information technology, to international trade. The teams will be returning home, bringing with them the plan to refine and share with others.

The training workshop is part of the technical assistance programmes run by TFCTN for developing countries in Asia and aims to provide government officials with practical information about international trade. The mission of TFCTN is to aid development by increasing knowledge of trade negotiations and building the capacity of government and business leaders in the Asia Pacific region to better participate in economic globalisation.

*Contributed by Quak Swee Seng*

## Staff Publications



*Farish A. Noor*

### **The Malaysian Islamic Party 1951-2013: Islamism in a Mottled Nation.**

*Amsterdam University Press, 2014. ISBN: 9789089645760*

The Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) is the biggest opposition party in Malaysia and one of the most prominent Islamist parties in Southeast Asia. Tracing its development from 1951 to the present, this ambitious study explains how PAS acquired both local and international relevance.

Farish A. Noor charts the party's rise alongside the different ideological postures—from anticolonialism to postrevolutionary Islamism—that it has adopted over the years. Exploring how PAS has continuously adapted to contemporary realities, he makes an important contribution to our understanding of Malaysia's Islamist movement, as well as the country's broader political history.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### 14 FEBRUARY 2014

*RSIS DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC LECTURE BY ANDREW SHAPIRO ON "SECURITY COOPERATION IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY"*

### 3 MARCH 2014

*RSIS WORKSHOP BY MILITARY TRANSFORMATIONS PROGRAMME ON "RETHINK INFORMATION AND CYBER WARFARE: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND STRATEGIC INSIGHTS"*

### 5 MARCH 2014

*RSIS-INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP ON "IORA AND STRATEGIC STABILITY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN"*

### 12-13 MARCH 2014

*RSIS-ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASIAN SECURITY CONFERENCE*

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