

Centre on Asia and Globalisation ANNUAL REPORT 2012





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DIRECTOR'S NOTE



2012 has been an eventful year for Centre on Asia and Globalization (CAG). We have reoriented our research focus onto Asia-Pacific, as the region has become the centre of global dynamics of economy, politics and diplomacy. Our team has been delivering quality research products related to public policies in the

fields of major power relations in the Asia-Pacific, regional institutions and regimes, public-goods issues and market development in Asia.

In the past year, we have started the multi-year project on Sino-India relations. The project is aimed to explore common interests and potential conflicts between the two largest rising powers. As a flagship project at CAG, it involves high-level policy-dialogues between China and India, an international conference, several field studies and roundtables. In addition, we will publish a co-authored book, an edited volume and journal articles.

Meanwhile, we expanded the project on the New Approaches in Building Asia Markets, which gathered leading scholars to look into how public policies have impacted on the market development in Asia. In addition, we have launched the projects on Energy Policies in China, Japan and India, which examines not just the energy policies per se, but also the energy policymaking process in the three major powers and challenges of the three major stakeholders in the region; the Euro Crisis and its implications to Asia, which focuses on the repercussions of the Euro Crisis for economic integration in Asia; Asia's Environmental Policies, which explores how the effort to sustain the development in seven major Asian countries – China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and

Singapore – has impacted on the ecological system; and Asia-Europe Energy Security (with the EU Asia Centre), which looks into the opportunities of cooperation between Asia and Europe on the issue of energy security.

All the projects and programs have drawn participation of world-renowned scholars and experts. This has not only enabled us to produce top-quality research products, but also helped us develop collaborating relationships with the other major research institutes and think tanks all over the world.

As we are moving into 2013, CAG has kicked off another multi-year project on the Development of Russia's Far East. With US\$1.5 million gift funding from the Norwegian government and the match-up fund from NUS, the project involves participation of leading research institutes from Russia, China, Norway, Japan and Korea to examine major policy issues in promoting international cooperation in the Development of Russia's Siberia and Far-East.

We look forward to an even more productive year in 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Huang Jing', written in a cursive style.

Huang Jing
DIRECTOR



1. OVERVIEW

The Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG), at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, is a leading research centre focused on producing quality academic research relevant to public policy. Its motto “Objective Research with Impact” reflects the Centre’s commitment to ensuring its analysis informs policy and decision makers in and about Asia. This takes place through a combination of rigorous academic inquiry, expert collaboration, high level dialogue, public outreach, strategic networks and capacity building and training. The Centre, staffed by an international team of researchers, is uniquely placed to bridge Asia and the world on issues of global significance. Its work is both inward and outward looking, concentrating on how globalisation impacts Asia and Asia’s increased role in an integrated world. Within this remit the Centre focuses on four main areas:

Major Power Relations in the Asia-Pacific

- Major issues between major powers
- Their policies and approaches towards each other
- Institutional mechanisms governing their relations
- Implications for regional peace and prosperity

Regional Institutions and Regimes

- Dynamics in the development of regional institutions and regimes
- Their roles in conflict resolution, development and regional governance

Public-goods Issues

- Government policies towards these issues
- Conflict interests and (potential) solutions
- International/transnational cooperation

New Approaches to Building Markets in Asia

- Impact of government regulatory policy on market development
- Implications of private and non-government institutional arrangements

In recognition of the complex inter-relationship between levels of decision making, CAG investigates the above fields at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. It welcomes exchange with other researchers, governments, business, civil society and other stakeholders.

2. CAG PEOPLE

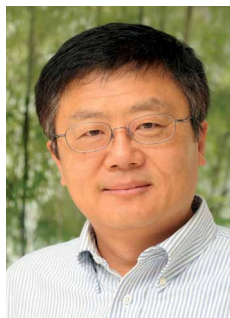
As of 28 November 2012, the Centre’s total manpower strength stands at 10. This comprises of:

- One Centre Director (Prof Huang Jing);
- Two Senior Research Fellows (Dr Toby Carroll & Dr Jochen Prantl);
- Five Research Associates/Assistants (Mr Chen Huaiyuan, Ms Yang Fang, Mr Phillie Wang Runfei, Ms Sharinee Jagtiani & Ms Kelly Xu);
- Two administration staff (Ms Esther Yeoh & Ms Jasmin Kaur)

In addition, we have 8 staff that comprise of visiting scholars, faculty associates and adjunct positions.

- Two visiting scholars (Mr Daisuke Asano, METI, Japan & Mr Masaki Suda, NHK, Japan);
- Five Faculty Associates (Prof Kishore Mahbubani, Prof Kanti Bajpai, Prof Chen Kang, Dr T S Gopi Rethinaraj & Dr Heng Yee Kuang);
- One Adjunct Senior Research Fellow (Mr Joshua Ho)

Centre Director



Prof Huang Jing

Prof Huang Jing is a Professor and Director of Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP). As an internationally recognised expert on Chinese politics, China's foreign relations and security issues in Asia-Pacific, Huang has written two books

and numerous journal articles, book chapters, policy papers, and op-eds on Chinese politics, China's foreign policy, the military, US-China relations, and security issues in Asia-Pacific.

His book, *Factionalism in Chinese Communist Politics* (Cambridge University Press, 2000), won the prestigious Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize in 2002. Huang also serves as a Senior Overseas Economic Analyst for China's Xinhua News Agency. This appointment has obliged him to provide advice to China's policy-makers on major policy issues. Before joining the LKYSPP, Huang was a Senior Fellow at the John Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution (2004-2008). He also taught at Harvard University (1993-94), Utah State University (1994-2004) and Stanford University (2002-2003). Huang received his PhD in Political Science from Harvard University, and his MA in History from Fudan University.

Senior Research Fellows



Dr Toby Carroll

Dr Toby Carroll is a Senior Research Fellow at CAG, where he runs the Centre's large 'New Approaches to Building Markets in Asia' research project. His scholarly work has largely focused upon the World Bank and the political economy of development policy more generally, with a particular

emphasis upon development agency efforts towards 'building' the market state and market society.

Toby has extensive fieldwork experience in Southeast and Central Asia and has published in leading journals such as *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *Development and Change*, *Pacific Review* and *Antipode*. He is also the author of *Delusions of Development: the World Bank and the post-Washington*

Consensus in Southeast Asia (Palgrave-MacMillan, 2010), which was nominated for the 2011 BISA IPEG prize. Toby is a regular contributor in the international press and has published opinion pieces in *The Age*, *The Bangkok Post*, *The Nation*, *The Straits Times*, *The Jakarta Globe*, *The Canberra Times* and *Le Monde Diplomatique*. He is also editor (with Darryl Jarvis and M Ramesh) of the Palgrave book series, *The Political Economy of Public Policy* and sits on the editorial board of *Asian Studies Review* as Political Economy and International Politics editor. He received his PhD from the Asia Research Centre/School of Politics and International Studies, Murdoch University.



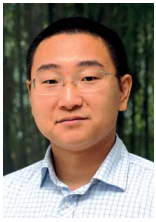
Dr Jochen Prantl

Dr Jochen Prantl is a Senior Research Fellow at CAG. His research focuses on global governance, international security, institutional diversity, and collective action. His research aims at developing key concepts of risk and security governance that can be used

more widely. He is currently completing two books, 'Whither Liberal Institutions? European Union, NATO, and United Nations in the Post-Cold War Order,' and 'Effective Multilateralism: Through the Looking Glass of East Asia,' forthcoming with Oxford University Press and the St Antony's Series of Palgrave Macmillan respectively. Before coming to the LKY School, he held the positions of Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Politics and International Relations, and Research Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford. He also served as Acting Director of Oxford's Centre for International Studies. In 2007, Dr Prantl was the inaugural recipient of the Zvi Meitar/Vice-Chancellor Oxford University Research Prize in the Social Sciences, and in 2008, the University's nominee for the AXA Prize for Innovative Research.

Jochen Prantl held visiting and teaching appointments at Yale University, the German Council on Foreign Relations, Waseda University, the Australian National University, and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. He also served in the Policy Planning Unit of the UN Department of Political Affairs and the Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations in New York. Prior to his academic career, he worked in financial services with Allianz SE. Dr Prantl is Senior Research Associate at the Centre for International Studies and at the Global Economic Governance Programme, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. At the LKY School, he is teaching modules on, 'Non-Traditional Security and Global Governance,' and 'The Functions of International Organizations.'

Research Associates/ Assistants



Mr Chen Huaiyuan

Mr Chen Huaiyuan is a Research Associate at CAG. He was a Research Assistant with the Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania from 2007-2010 and received his BS and MA degree from Duke University. He is currently a PhD candidate (ABD) at the University of Pennsylvania. His major research interest lies in the revival of Confucianism and traditional cultural forms in relation to the growth of the civil sphere and modernisation in contemporary China. He is also interested in how cultural differences and exchanges can impact on policymaking in international relations.



Ms Yang Fang

Ms Yang Fang is a Research Associate at CAG. She was an Associate Research Fellow with the Maritime Security Programme at S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University from 2009-2011 and received her MSc from RSIS in 2009. Her research interests lie in maritime security issues ranging from maritime boundary disputes in East Asia, to naval development in Asia-Pacific, piracy in both Southeast Asia and Horn of Africa, and other non-traditional maritime security issues. She is also interested in analysing China's energy policy.



Mr Wang Runfei, Phillie

Mr Wang Runfei, Phillie is a Research Assistant at CAG. His research focuses on China's Peaceful Development, China's overseas economic engagements and Sino-India Relations. He has published with Project Syndicate and Al Arabia News. Before joining Centre on Asia and Globalisation, he worked for World Bank China and UNICEF Vietnam. He received his Masters in Public Policy from Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and Bachelor Degree in Management from Sun Yat-sen University, China.



Ms Sharinee Jagtiani

Ms Sharinee Jagtiani is a Research Assistant at CAG. She was a Visiting Research Analyst at the South Asia Programme of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies from December 2011 to March 2012. She has completed her Masters in International Relations at the University of Bristol and did her Undergraduate Degree in Mass Media (Journalism) at the University of Mumbai. Her research interests include assessing the role of the State in collaborating multiple actors such as itself, the private sector and civil society actors in shaping and determining its overall economic diplomacy. She is also interested in analysing the role of India and China as Global players and the nature and implications of their economic engagement with countries within the Global South.



Ms Xu Zhenqing, Kelly

Ms Xu Zhenqing, Kelly is a Research Assistant at CAG. She was a master student in public policy, specialising in economic policy analysis at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy from 2009-2011. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from China Foreign Affairs University. Her research interests lie in China's sustainable development and economic growth.

Administration Staff



Jasmin Kaur

Jasmin Kaur is Assistant Manager at CAG. She provides administrative support to the centre. She is in charge of financial management and reporting. She also helps in execution of events and logistics. Jasmin was previously with the American Association of Singapore where she worked as an Events & Sponsorship coordinator in-charge of organizing a number of major events like the 4th of July, George Washington Ball and the Ambassador's Cup Golf Tournament. Jasmin also assisted in sourcing for potential sponsors and managing the relations between the Association and the strategic partners. In addition, she performed administrative duties such as managing the membership database, accounting duties and website management.



Esther Yeoh

Esther Yeoh is Personal Assistant to Director. She provides administrative support to the Director of CAG. She had had more than 10 years of administrative experience working both in the private and public sectors.

Visiting Scholars



Mr Daisuke Asano

Mr Daisuke Asano is a Visiting Scholar at CAG. Mr Daisuke Asano joined in Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Government of Japan in 2001 and experienced various kinds of policymaking process in Japan. He used to be in charge

of offshore Oil and Gas survey projects, local economy promotion, GDP forecast (at Cabinet Office) and international logistics facilitation in APEC economies and especially between Japan and China. Additionally, he is assisting sustainable community development projects in Asian countries as his NGO activities. He is also a Visiting Scholar at School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, P.R. China- People's Republic of China and Policy Alternative Research Institute, University of Tokyo.

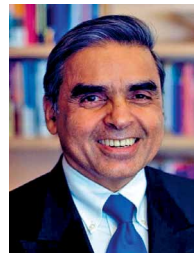


Mr Masaki Suda

Mr Masaki Suda is a Visiting Scholar at CAG. He is a reporter at NHK, Japan's public broadcaster. At NHK's International News Division in Tokyo, he has predominantly covered the Asia-Pacific,

the Middle East and Africa for the network. Suda's reporting has focused heavily on security issues. In 2010, he covered the US military build-up in Guam, introducing his viewers to the latest US Military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region and its challenges. He also covered "Operation Tomodachi", a humanitarian assistance and disaster relief effort by the US Military after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. Before Suda began his coverage in Tokyo, he reported on the US Marine bases in Okinawa, Hawaii and California to explore the roles of the Marines in the Asia-Pacific region after the end of the Cold War.

Faculty Associates



Prof Kishore Mahbubani

Prof Kishore Mahbubani is the Dean and Professor in the Practice of Public Policy at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP) of the National University of Singapore. A student of philosophy and history, Kishore Mahbubani has

had the good fortune of enjoying a career in government and, at the same time, in writing on public issues. With the Singapore Foreign Service from 1971 to 2004, he had postings in Cambodia (where he served during the war in 1973-74), Malaysia, Washington DC and New York, where he served two stints as Singapore's Ambassador to the UN and as President of the UN Security Council in January 2001 and May 2002. He was Permanent Secretary at the Foreign Ministry from 1993 to 1998. Prof Mahbubani currently continues to serve in Boards and Councils of several institutions in Singapore, Europe and North America, including the Yale President's Council on International Activities (PCIA), Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs, Indian Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council, University of Bocconi International Advisory Committee, World Economic Forum - Global Agenda Council on China and Chairman of the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Nominating Committee.



Prof Kanti Prasad Bajpai

Prof Kanti Prasad Bajpai is Professor & Vice-Dean (Research) of Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. His areas of interest include international security, Indian foreign policy and national security. He is currently working on a book on

China-India Relations.

Before coming to the LKY School, he was Professor of International Politics, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Professor in the Politics and International Relations of South Asia, Oxford University. From 2003 to 2009, he was Headmaster, The Doon School, India. He taught at the Maharajah Sayajirao University of Baroda, and has held visiting appointments at Wesleyan University, Columbia University, and the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. He has also held visiting appointments at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace, Notre Dame University, the Brookings Institution, and the Australian Defence Force Academy. Most recently, he was Distinguished Fellow, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi. Kanti writes a regular column for the Times of India (New Delhi).



Prof Chen Kang

Prof Chen Kang is Director of the Master in Public Administration and Management (MPAM) Programme and Professor at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), Singapore. He received his Ph.D. in economics and applied mathematics from the

University of Maryland. He worked at the World Bank's Socialist Economies Reform Unit and subsequently taught at the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University (NTU). He was Head of the Economics Division at NTU from 1999 to 2005. He is also the Wang Yanan Chair Professor of Economics at Xiamen University. Dr. Chen has published widely on issues relating to macroeconomic policy, economic reform and development, and the economic role of government in professional journals. His research areas include agent based models, collective choice, and China's economic reform. Dr. Chen served as vice president of the Economic Society of Singapore and director of the East Asian Economic Association. He currently serves on the editorial board of the European Journal of Political Economy, and the advisory board of China Economic Quarterly. He also served as a consultant to Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, and several other government ministries, statutory boards and multinational corporations.



Dr T S Gopi Rethinaraj

Dr T S Gopi Rethinaraj joined the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy as Assistant Professor in July 2005. He received his PhD in nuclear engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Before coming to Singapore, he was involved

in research and teaching activities at the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament and International Security, a multi-disciplinary teaching and research program at Illinois devoted to military and non-military security policy issues. His doctoral dissertation, "Modeling Global and Regional Energy Futures," explored the intersection between energy econometrics, climate policy and nuclear energy futures. He also worked as a science reporter for the Mumbai edition of The Indian Express from 1995 to 1999, and has written on science, technology, and security issues for various Indian and British publications. In 1999, he received a visiting fellowship from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Chicago, for the investigative reporting on South Asian nuclear security. His current teaching and research interests include energy security, climate policy, energy technology assessment, nuclear fuel cycle policies and international security.



Dr Heng Yee Kuang

Dr Heng Yee Kuang is Associate Professor & Assistant Dean (Research) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. Dr. Heng's research interests include security risks in the age of globalization; Singapore's experience of managing global risks as a global

city; 'soft' power strategies in the Asia-Pacific, especially Japan and Singapore; Great Power Politics; strategic studies and the evolution of strategic cultures. Dr. Heng holds a PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK where he also taught from 2002-2003. Before joining LKYSPP, he was Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in International Relations at the University of St Andrews, UK (2007-2011). He was also Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in Political Science at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland (2004-2007). Dr. Heng is an elected Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London, UK (2012). He has held visiting positions as a Visiting Scholar at Waseda University, Japan (2010) as well as Visiting Senior Fellow at LKYSPP (2010). Dr. Heng also served on the National Committee for the Study of International Affairs at the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, Ireland (2005-2007). He has also been a guest lecturer on the Staff Officers Course at the National Defence University, Helsinki, Finland and Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan.

Adjunct Senior Research Fellow



Mr Joshua Ho

Mr Joshua Ho is an Adjunct Senior Research Fellow with CAG. He was a Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore. He has an MA from Cambridge University, U.K. on an SAF (Overseas) Scholarship and also holds a

MSc (Management) (Distinction) from the Naval Postgraduate School, California, where he was awarded the Graduate School of Business and Public Policy Faculty award for Excellence in Management awarded to the top student in the faculty. He is also a Fellow of the Cambridge Commonwealth Society, an Associate Member of the United States Naval Institute and member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He retired from the Republic of Singapore Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

3. FUNDING

TYPES OF FUNDING	DESCRIPTION OF FUNDING	AMOUNT IN SGD
Tote Board Funding	CAG Manpower and Operating budget	\$990,000.00
Endowed Donations*	S.T.Lee Distinguished Annual Lecture	\$69,000.00
	Hong Siew Ching Speaker Series	\$44,000.00
Non-endowed Donations*	S.T.Lee Global Governance Project	\$400,000.00
Research Grants	Challenges and Opportunities in Sino-India Relations: Seeking an Asia Group 2 to Sustain Peace and Prosperity in the 21st Century	\$180,000.00
	Sustaining China's Development: Challenges and Choices	\$50,000.00
Total		\$1,733,000.00

*This is the investment income that can be spent for this year.

4. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

CAG Research Projects

China-India Relations: Cooperation between the Two Asian Giants

This flagship project, led by Professors Huang, Bajpai, and Mahbubani, seeks to explore how China and India can avoid or manage conflict and increase cooperation. Given the shadow of the past, geopolitical mismatches, and huge trust deficit between the two rising powers, there are four fundamental developments confronting them. First, both states are en route to sustained economic growth and as a result will see steady and dramatic increases in their comprehensive national power and ambitions. Secondly, as China and India continue to grow economically, there will be a substantial increase in their demand for vital limited resources, most importantly, food, water, energy, and strategic minerals. Thirdly, with an increase in production and consumption, both countries will strain the environment, nationally and globally, and will face domestic and international calls to deal with environmental challenges including climate change. These three changes will result either in conflict or cooperation. Last but not least, both countries need to be actively involved in the regional and global security system, not only to safeguard their now vital security interests,

but to fulfill their increasing responsibility as global powers. The project will examine the emerging common ground as well as the older and more contemporary concerns in the bilateral relationship. Meanwhile, we will organize various high-level dialogues and academic conference in order to promote communication and confidence building between the two countries. Major products of this project include journal articles, a co-authored book, an edited volume and op-eds.



Excerpt from:

RISING PEACEFULLY TOGETHER

Asia's two biggest powers see each other as a threat. But are China and India destined for conflict?

FOREIGN POLICY, AUGUST 2012

By Jing Huang, Kanti Bajpai and Kishore Mahbubani

The rapid and simultaneous rise of China and India has raised serious concerns about an inevitable, if not existential, competition between the two emerging powers. Unsurprisingly, there has been a cottage industry of commentary on the coming clash: In August 2010, the Economist's front cover blared "Contest of the century: China v India"; a new book from China watcher Mohan Malik is titled *China and India: Great Power Rivals*; the pages of the Chinese and Indian press — particularly the latter — are filled with columns focused on conflict; and the blogosphere in both countries is often scarily nationalistic about the relationship.

The hard truth is that Asia's two biggest powers do see each other as a threat and, because they do, are trying hard to manage the rivalry. History has played a role in their perceptions of each other. During the Cold War, they pitched their tents in different camps: From 1971, China was America's quasi-ally while India was the Soviet Union's. By then, the two countries were also divided by a border quarrel, conflict over Pakistan, and mutual suspicions over Tibet. The result today is a trust deficit between the giants



of Asia. International concern about the relationship is understandable: A "protracted contest" between China and India, to use Sinologist John Garver's description, would be disastrous for 40 percent of the world's population, the rest of Asia, and humanity at large.

While China and India feel threatened by each other, cooperation seems like an increasingly attractive course. First, unlike past global powers such as Britain, Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, and the United States, whose rises were accompanied by the capacity to fight massive wars far beyond their borders, China and India cannot rise through expansion backed by military might. Although both countries are arming themselves — India is now the world's largest arms importer — their ability to project power is constrained by fundamental social and political challenges at home and by the presence of nuclear weapons in each other's hands and in the hands of several other powers. In short, China and India seek security and respect, not empire.

Second, instead of challenging the existing international economic order as their predecessors did, China and India have integrated into that order and by doing so have achieved unprecedented rates of economic growth. War, conflict, and unregulated competition between them would jeopardize the very arrangements that are making their rise possible. Thus, economic and political reforms at home, not the threat or use of military power, are China's and India's preoccupation.

Thirdly and most importantly, their roughly simultaneous rise and the rather similar processes that have propelled their rise — economic liberalization at home and integration with the global economy — have caused them to be on the same side on major global issues such as restructuring the world financial system, maintaining an open international trading system, and combating climate change.





A fourth incentive for cooperation is global security. Global security is based substantially on the U.S.-led alliance system. Although this system has played a role in securing peace and stability, the reality is that none of the emerging powers, including China and India, directly participates in it, a vacuum that creates great uncertainty. The U.S. pivot to Asia under President Barack Obama seeks to reinvigorate the hub-and-spoke alliance system that the United States constructed during the Cold War. The danger is not that these emerging powers will necessarily challenge the system or the United States for that matter, particularly in East Asia; it is rather that the system, established for the purpose of containment -- not integration -- cannot accommodate their legitimate security interests commensurate with a growing role in world politics.

China and India are converging and have reason to cooperate, but three major issues still divide them: the border quarrel, the problem of Pakistan, and the fate of shared rivers. Yet the two governments have handled their differences with some care. Although we should not expect any dramatic breakthroughs here, conflict is not imminent.

China and India do not and will not agree on everything. Beijing's arming of Pakistan is a continuing worry for New Delhi. India's new Agni V ballistic missile tested this April appears China-specific, and instabilities in Tibet affect the relationship. But this provides all the more reason for bilateral cooperation. Since the 1980s, the two sides have built a structure of cooperation on four pillars: regular

summits and high-level meetings, military confidence-building, border negotiations, and increasing trade. As their economies rise and as their military capacities grow, their desire to shape the global commons will increase along with demand for key resources (especially food, water, and energy).

The four pillars, as a diplomatic substructure, will no longer suffice; a new China-India architecture will be required. This must be a deeply layered, multilevel, interlocking structure for mutual confidence, consultation, and coordination involving political leaders, legislators, officials, experts, businesses, policy institutes, academics, students, and other actors in the two societies -- like the ramified architecture of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It should aim to identify and strengthen common ground, manage conflict as it arises, and promote cooperation in bilateral as well as international affairs. To the extent that it succeeds in doing so, a new China-India diplomatic structure will be an investment in the well-being of nearly half the world's population, the neighboring regions of Asia, and the world at large.

Policies for Environmentally Sustainable Development in Asia

This project, led by Professors Huang and Gupta, focuses on the major challenges and opportunities the Asian countries have encountered in their effort to sustain their development and preserve the ecological system. The project draws participation of the key Asian powers: China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Singapore to examine environmental challenges and opportunities in Asia. In May 2012 CAG organized and hosted a successful workshop, at which scholars and experts from these Asian countries presented their papers on the environmental policy of their respective countries; and they also discussed the convergence and divergence between the developing and developed countries on the environmental and climate change issues. An edited volume will be published in late 2013.



Energy Policies of China, Japan and India

This research initiative, led by Prof Huang, examines the energy policy and policymaking process in China, India, and Japan, the three largest energy consumers in Asia. Although the trio's energy policies are essential for regional prosperity and peace as well as their own development, there are few thorough and systematic examinations of the trio's energy policies in a comparative context. The final product will be a resource book for the trio's energy policy and the policymaking process.

The South China Sea: Central to Asia-Pacific Peace and Security

Initiated by Prof Huang, CAG collaborates with Asia Society to host one and a half day conference on the South China Sea dispute at Asia Society's New York headquarters in March 2013. The aim is to improve cross-disciplinary and cross-border dialogue over the South China Sea disputes, and to prevent the current minor spats from escalating into larger, regional, or



even global, conflict. As both China and the US are undergoing leadership transition, dialogue is polarized by the political rhetoric of both China and the U.S., and strong nationalist viewpoints in each country. This has been evidenced from the presence of both China and the US at the recent ASEAN Regional Forum, and the bloc inability to output a communiqué for the first time in its 45 year history.

The upcoming conference will be a timely one to reflect the importance and impasse surrounding of present tensions. The conference will draw participations of the leading scholars, experts and practitioners from the U.S. China, Vietnam, Philippines, and Singapore. An edited volume will be published in early 2014.

Energy Security in Asia



CAG and the EU Asia Centre are committed to hold a series of two conferences on Energy Security in Asia and Europe. The conferences will examine how Asia and

Europe deal with the energy security issues and the policy implications. The first conference was held in December 2012 in Singapore, with a focus on China and India energy security. The second conference will be held in Paris, with a focus on nuclear and renewable energy in Europe and Japan. The first conference, in particular, examined the supply and demand of energy - mainly oil, gas and coal, the policy making process and how the different stakeholders in both China and India influence the policy outcomes. An edited volume of conference papers will be published in early 2014.

New Approaches to Building Markets (running since April 2011 - present)

The New Approaches to Building Markets in Asia research project, led by Dr Toby Carroll (Senior Research Fellow, non-faculty) and Associate Professor Darryl Jarvis, examines ongoing efforts by state, private and non-governmental entities to build the regulatory and other institutional elements now deemed essential for markets and development. The research project involves approximately 55 people from around the world and focuses upon key institutions/stakeholders involved in and/or impacted by market-building measures in Asia: public organizations; private organizations and citizens.

The project has been supported by two competitive AcRF

grants and a smaller amount of matching support from the Centre on Asia and Globalisation. In total, funding for the project has been around SGD\$127,000). This funding was used to cover three workshops, with each workshop specifically designed to lead to a special issue of a journal and an edited book to be published in the Palgrave book series, The Political Economy of Public Policy (the Palgrave series is edited by Toby Carroll, Darryl Jarvis and M Ramesh and involves non-project related titles too). The deliverables so far have been as follows:

- 1 journal special issue published
- 2 journal special issues currently under consideration
- 1 edited volume (under contract and ready for publication)
- 1 special issue well advanced for submission for consideration
- 44 working papers



Asia-Europe Pilot Project: Global Economic Governance in Asia – Through the Looking Glass of the European Sovereign Debt Crisis

Launched in 2012, the purpose of this project is to understand better the short-term and long-term repercussions of the European Sovereign Debt Crisis for regional economic integration in Asia. As the IMF recently stressed, China's economic growth will be cut almost in half if Europe's crisis worsens. The project raises fundamental questions about the fabric of global governance, e.g. whether there is a Post-Washington Consensus emerging on how to achieve better



global and regional economic policy coordination; whether 'liberal democracy' is the best form of state government to provide global public goods such as financial stability; the interests and strategies of emerging powers such as China and India in securing global financial stability; the question of leadership (or the lack thereof).

The project is run in close cooperation with Dr Petr Blizkovsky, Director, Economic and Regional Affairs, General Secretariat, Council of the European Union in Brussels. The Centre on Asia and Globalisation organised a high-level and high-impact conference, held in Singapore on 19-20 November 2012, which brought together top scholars and key policymakers from Asia and Europe. The organizers commissioned 10 papers, which were presented and discussed at the conference. The revised papers will form part of a book, co-edited by Jochen Prantl and Petr Blizkovsky, to be published by a leading International Press in 2013.



Developing Asia Pacific's Last Frontier: Fostering International Cooperation in the Development of Russia's Far-East

This is a multiyear project, initiated and led by Prof Huang, which has won US\$1.5 million from the Norwegian government. It looks into the challenges and opportunities in developing Russia's Far East through multilateral international cooperation. In collaboration with leading think tanks in Russia, Norway and China, the project will draw participation of leading scholars and experts from Russia, China, Norway, Japan, Korea and Singapore into a series of conferences and workshops, to be held in 2013-2016 in Singapore, Norway, Russia and China, to elaborate concrete strategies and policies for international cooperation in the development of the Far East. Moreover, CAG will organize high-level bilateral and multi-lateral policy dialogues among the stakeholders. The products of this project will be published and disseminated to a wide range of audiences. The aim of the project is not only to enhance the public awareness of, but to exert substantial policy impact on the development of Russia's Far East.

CAG Publication List

Edited Book

- Toby CARROLL, with Darryl S.L. Jarvis, *Marketising Asia under Late Capitalism* Palgrave Macmillan (forthcoming). Part of the Studies in the Political Economy of Public Policy book series
- Jochen PRANTL, *Effective Multilateralism: Through the Looking Glass of East Asia*, St Antony's Series, Palgrave Macmillan (forthcoming)

Journal Special Issue

- Toby CARROLL, Editor, Special Issue (6 articles plus a sole-authored introduction) entitled *Neo-liberal Development, Risk and Marketising Asia*, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, vol. 42, no. 3, 2012
- Toby CARROLL and Darryl Jarvis (eds), *Financialisation and Development in Asia under Late Capitalism*, special issue of *Asian Studies Review*, under review (6 articles plus introduction).
- Toby CARROLL and Darryl Jarvis, 'Financialisation and Development in Asia under Late Capitalism', in *Financialisation and Development in Asia under Late Capitalism*, special Issue of *Asian Studies Review*, under review.
- Toby CARROLL and Darryl Jarvis (eds), *Standard Setting and Marketisation in Asia*, special issue of *Asian Journal of Public Policy* (under review)
- Jochen PRANTL (ed.), *Effective Multilateralism in East Asia*, special issue of *Global Governance* (under review).

Book Chapters

- HUANG Jing, 'China's International Relations and Security Perspectives', *International Relations and Security Perspectives*, London: Routledge 2013
- HUANG Jing, 'Sustaining China's Political Stability: Challenges and Choices', in Alvin Pang and Vernie Oliveiro ed, *A Changing China: Emerging Governance, Economic and Social Trends*, Civil Service College, Singapore, May 2012

- Toby CARROLL and Darryl Jarvis, 'Theorising Asia's Marketisation under Late Capitalism: Risk, Capital and the New Politics of Development', in *The Politics of Marketising Asia*, Toby Carroll and Darryl Jarvis (eds) (Palgrave Macmillan 2013, forthcoming).
- Jochen PRANTL, 'The Shanghai Cooperation Organization: Legitimacy through (Self-)Legitimation?', in *International Organisations: Legitimacy and Legitimation*, Dominik Zaum, ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, forthcoming).

Published, Tiered Journal Articles

- HUANG Jing, Bajpai, K.P., and M. Kishore, 'Rising Peacefully Together', *Foreign Policy*, August 2012, available at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/08/01/rising_peacefully_together
- Jochen PRANTL, 'Transforming Global Governance: Emerging Countries and G-x Groups', *Critique Internationale (Sciences Po, Paris)*, Special Issue on 'Rising Powers', August 2012
- Toby CARROLL, 'Neo-liberal Development Policy in Asia beyond the Post-Washington Consensus', *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, special issue on *Neo-liberal Development, Risk and Marketising Asia* (vol. 42, no. 3, 2012), pp. 350-358.
- Toby CARROLL, 'Working On, Through and Around the State: The Deep Marketisation of Development in the Asia-Pacific', *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, special issue on *Neoliberal Development, Risk and Marketising Asia* (vol. 42, no. 3, 2012), pp. 378-404.
- Toby CARROLL, 'The Cutting Edge of Accumulation: Neoliberal Risk Mitigation, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline and its Impact', *Antipode* (vol. 44, no. 2, 2012; online publication May 2011)
- Toby CARROLL, 'Asia Under Late Capitalism: A Refocus on Reality', *Critical Asian Studies*, forthcoming (March 2013)
- HUANG Jing, 'China's Awkward Rise', *China Economic Quarterly*, March 2012, pp. 17-22
- HUANG Jing, 'The Rise of Asia: Implications and Challenges', *International Politics*, November 2011, pp. 437-443

- HUANG Jing, '中产阶级与中国社会转型 (Middle Class and Transition of the Chinese Society)' 《同舟共进》, Vol. 3, March 2011, pp. 6-9
- YANG Fang, 'India-Japan expanding maritime security cooperation in a changing geopolitical scenario', FPRC JOURNAL, 12th issue, September 2012

Working Papers

- Stuart Shields and Sara Wallin, 'Beyond Eastern Europe: The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Gender Action Plan and the Fourth Wave of Neoliberalism', NATBMA12-44
- Karthik Nachiappan, 'The Korea Development Institute, Ordo-liberalism and the Political Economy of Reform in South Korea', NATBMA12-43
- Juanita Elias, 'Civil Society and the gender politics of economic competitiveness in Malaysia', NATBMA12-42
- Pascale Hatcher, 'Local Communities and Multilateral Safeguards: The Mining Regime of Lao PDR', NATBMA12-41
- Philip Mader, 'Financialisation through Microfinance: Credit Relations and Market Building', NATBMA12-40
- Thomas Wanner, 'Green Economy and Growth in the Asia Pacific: constructing Green Markets and Green Consumers', NATBMA12-39
- Kelly Gerard, 'Efforts to Engage Southeast Asian Civil Society in ASEAN: Smoke and Mirrors?', NATBMA12-38
- Adam Simpson, 'Civil Society and Pipeline Politics in Myanmar (Burma): Energy Markets and Activist Environmental Governance', NATBMA12-37

Policy Papers

- WANG Runfei, (Editing Committee, Policy Report), 'Urban China Youth 2011: Youth Mobility, Inequality and City Prosperity', Commissioned by UN-HABITAT, August 2012
- Toby CARROLL, 'The New Politics of Development and Development Policy's Big Private Sector Push as Response', Indo-Pacific Governance Research Centre Policy Brief, University of Adelaide, Indo-Pacific Governance Centre Policy Brief Series, June

2011. https://webdev.adelaide.edu.au/indo-pacific-governance/policy/Toby_CARROLL.pdf, reposted on Australian Policy Online: <http://www.apo.org.au/research/new-politics-development-and-development-policys-big-private-sector-push-response->

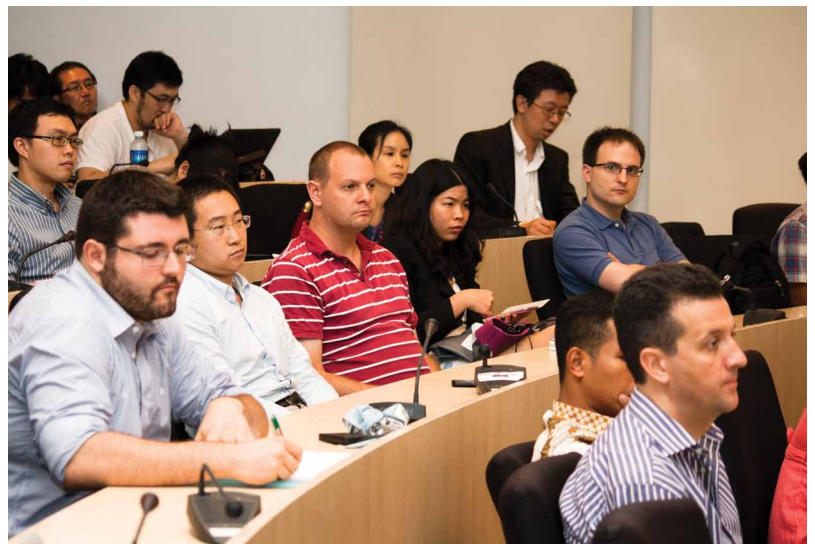
- Jochen PRANTL, 'Rise of the East, Decline of the West? Global Security Governance in Transition', LKYSPP Policy Brief, June 2012
- Jochen PRANTL, with Alexander Betts, Devi Sridhar, and Ngaire Woods, 'Transforming Global Governance for the 21st Century', Background Paper for the UN Human Development Report 2012, Oxford and Singapore, April 2012
- Jochen PRANTL, 'Five Principles for a New Security Order in the Asia Pacific', PacNet #38, 18 June 2012

Monograph

- Toby CARROLL, 'Neoliberal Development Policy in Asia Beyond the post-Washington Consensus/Kebijakan Pembangunan Neo-liberal di Asia Pasca-Konsensus Washington', a collection of four sole-authored articles in both English and Bahasa Indonesia, published by the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and TIFA (Jakarta: July 2012)

5. LECTURES AND SEMINARS

- Weber and Marx in Contemporary Thailand, CAG Lunchtime Talk, Professor Kevin Hewison, Visiting Professor, School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University; Professor, Department of Asian Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, February 2012
- Defending the Lion City in a Changing World, CAG Evening Talk, Dr Tim Huxley, Executive Director, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, Asia, Singapore, May 2012
- Taiwan: Between Balance and Bandwagon, CAG Lunchtime Talk, Dr Arthur Ding, Distinguished Research Fellow and Acting Director, Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University, Taipei, August 2012
- The US-Japan Security Treaty and Okinawa: How Could Local Issues Impact the Alliance?, CAG Lunchtime Talk, Mr Masaki Suda, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), August 2012
- Keeping the Peace or Courting Conflict? America's Role in the Asian Century, Hong Siew Ching Speaker & Seminar Series, Prof. Hugh White, Professor of Strategic Studies, Australian National University, November 2012
- Sino-Japanese Territory Dispute and Regional Peace and Prosperity, CAG Evening Talk: Prof. Huang Jing, Professor & Director of Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy ; Dr. Chen Gang, Research Fellow, East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore; Dr. Ryoko Nakano, Assistant Professor, Department of Japanese Studies, National University of Singapore; and Mr. Masaki Suda, Reporter, NHK, November 2012



globalising Good

HONG SIEW CHING Speaker & Seminar Series

“Keeping Peace or Courting Conflict? Americas Role in the Asian Century”

Prof Hugh White

Professor of Strategic Studies, Australian National University

Written by Sharinee Jagtiani

On the 20th of November 2012, students, staff and faculty alike, gathered at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy to seek answers to pressing questions raised about America's strategic pivot to Asia since the coming of the Obama Administration. Within less than a month of his re-election, the President made a three-country visit to Southeast Asia, capturing international headlines. The school invited Dr. Hugh White, Professor of Strategic Studies at the Australian National University to provide answers to these questions and analyse the implications of these phenomena in the region. The event was hosted by the school's Centre on Asia and Globalisation (CAG) under its Hong Siew Ching Speaker & Seminar Series and chaired by the centre's Director, Professor Huang Jing. Professor Huang set the tone for the session by raising a key question: how does Asia maintain peace and stability given the strategic rebalancing of power by America and China in its own backyard?

Professor White set his thoughts about the subject within the framework of the dialectic nexus between wealth, power, relationships and order within states. He argued that the rise in China's wealth has made it more powerful, altering its relations with states in the region and subsequently the relative order. Given this scenario, it is essential that this shift be accounted for and adequately accommodated in the region, to sustain its social and economic growth. While several middle powers like India and Indonesia are emerging in the region, China's rise remains –and will continue to remain for the next few decades– the major shift influencing the region.

Despite the economic downturn, America is not in decline and still has the capacity to play a major role in Asia if it chooses to, Professor White stated. What has changed however is its relative power. Much to its denial, China challenges America in terms of GDP more than any other country has. As China continues to grow economically, it will (legitimately) seek to



challenge the current status quo of American dominance in the region. Given this situation, the question then becomes what next? How will the United States respond and what would its role be in this changing order? While differing with John Mearsheimer's controversial contention that established and rising powers are predestined to conflict when they confront each other, Professor White stated that America has three options: The first is that the United States may concede everything to China. This option, Professor White asserted, is not in Asia's interests. To date, America's primacy in the region has worked in favour of many other Asian countries. The second was sharing power in Asia. Despite rhetoric of a possible occurrence of this, the option is dismissed out of hand by America. Lastly, the third choice before America was to preserve the current status quo of its primacy in the region and conceding nothing to China.

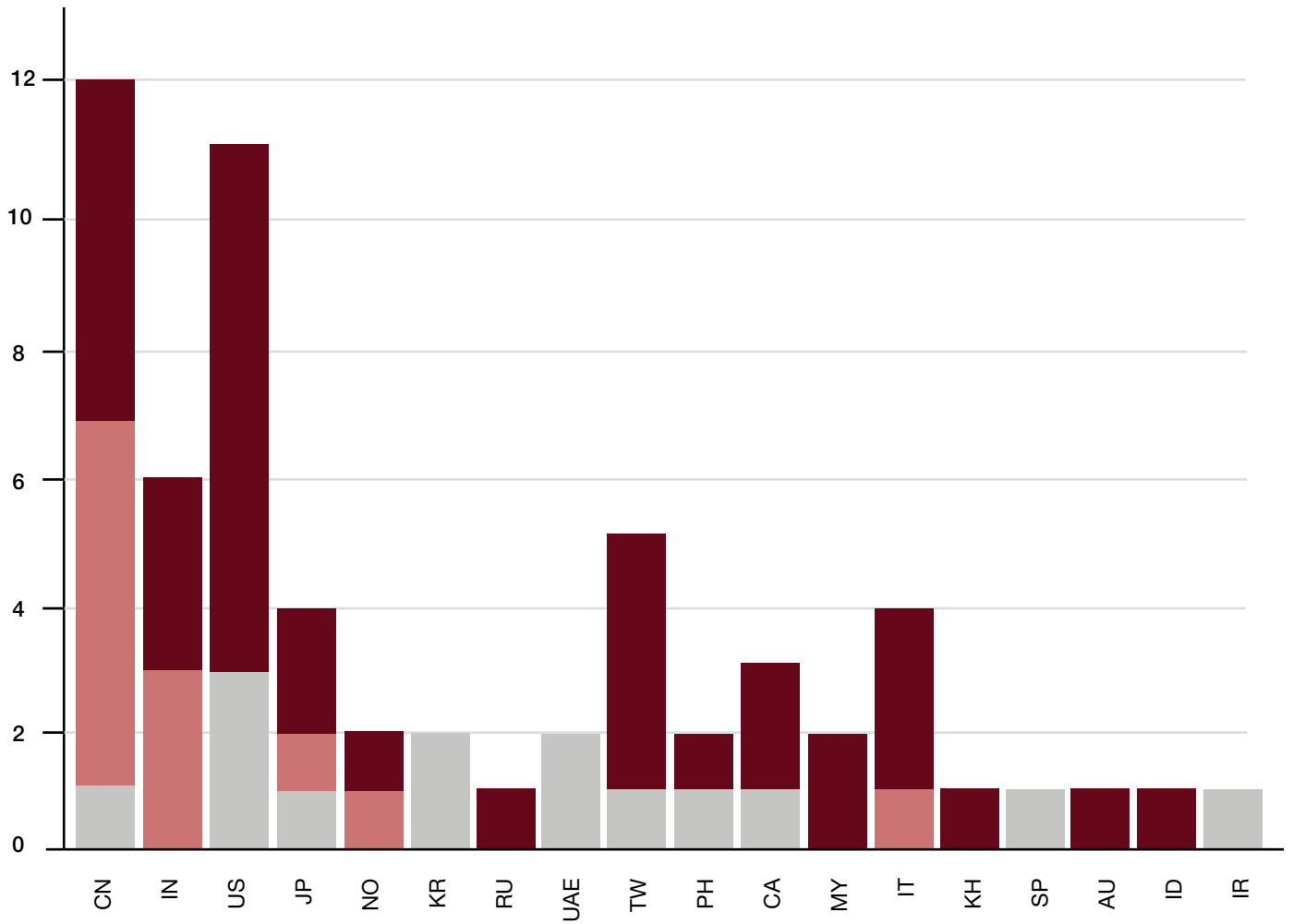
Given these alternatives, the third option is the one that America appears to be taking. Using the contentious and heavily laden term of 'containment' Professor White stated that America's pivot to Asia is nothing but a form of it, which, he believes, remains the strategy underlying the rhetoric of 'rebalancing' or 'hedging'. That said, China in its current form, is extremely powerful both militarily and strategically. Militarily, China holds an asymmetrical advantage in Asia. Despite America's vast network of allies in the region, not many (except Japan) would come to American assistance if war were to break out against China, over Taiwan for instance. Hence the policy of containment can prove to be extremely costly. Professor White believes that the possibility of this is highly likely and cited the ongoing Senkaku dispute as an example, where leaders both in Washington and Beijing find nothing better to do but continue escalation.

This dynamic places a new dilemma before other Asian countries: neither do they wish to survive in China's shadow nor do they wish to be in the midst of Sino-American rivalry. The worst situation would be when countries in the region have to choose between the two powers. While they do benefit by an American presence in the region, it can no longer exist in a form that it has for the past few decades. Instead, it should exist in a form that is acceptable to China. Only this would put the region onto a path of peace and stability. With these words, Professor White concluded his talk, evoking meaningful and provocative questions from the audience.



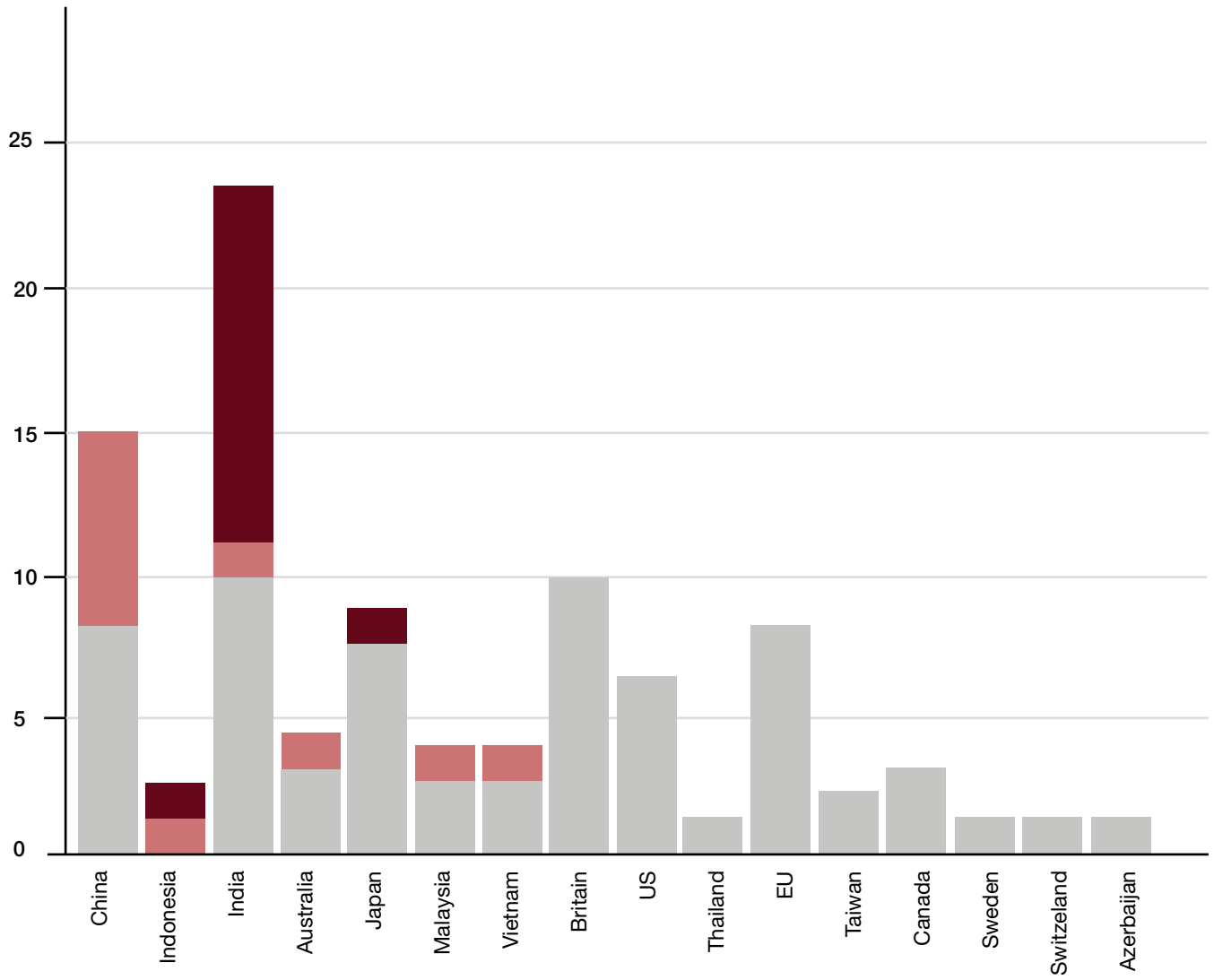


6. OUTREACH



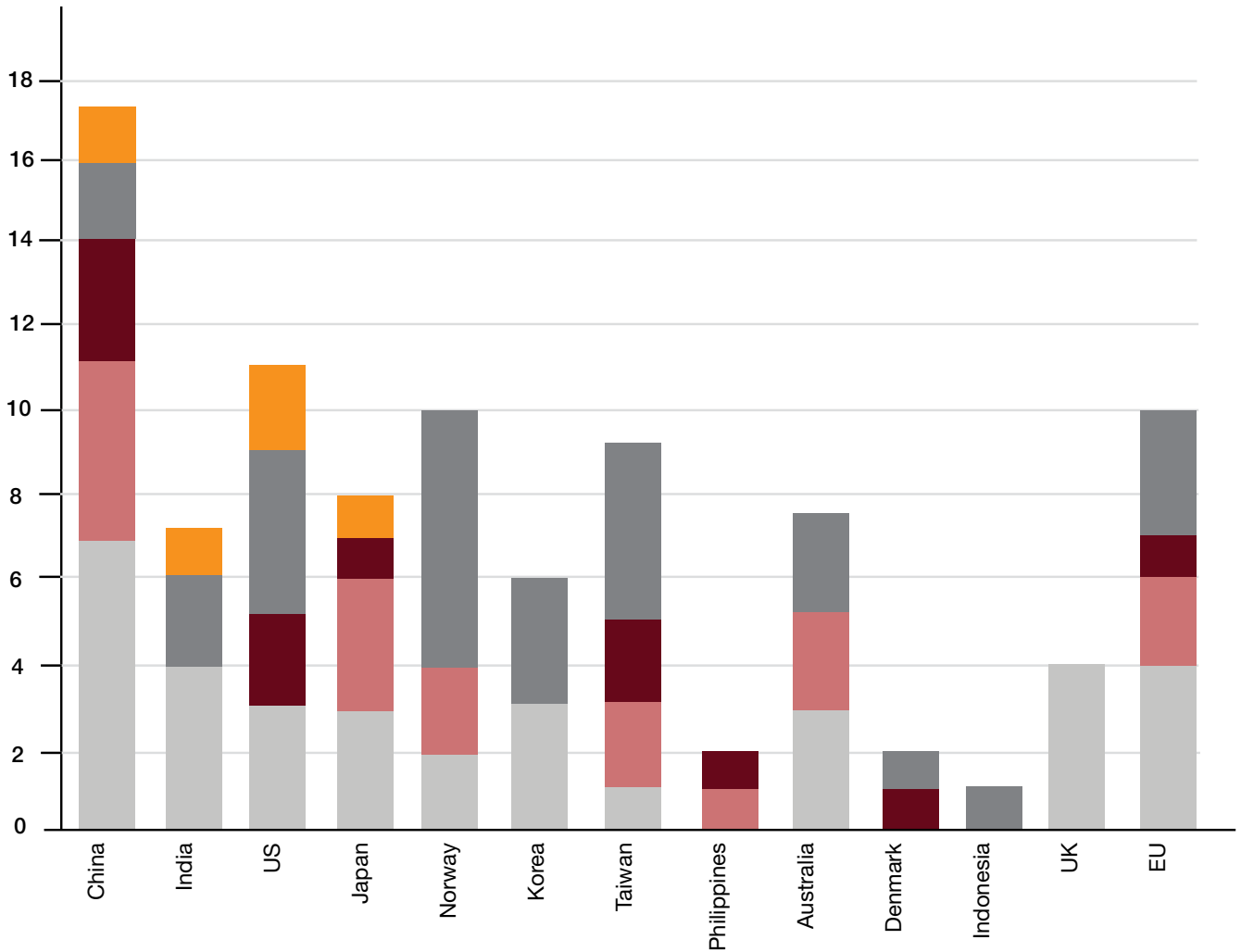
IMPACT: Overseas Engagements (Since March 2012)

Invited Speech Policy Briefing and Consultation Academic Presentation

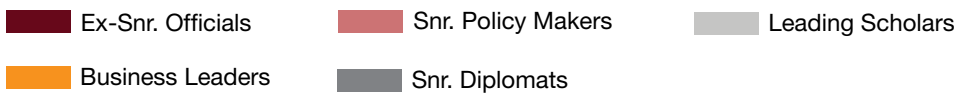


IMPACT: Overseas Participants for Conferences (2011-12)

Ex-Snr. Officials Policy Makers Scholars



IMPACT: Important Overseas Visitors (April-September 2012)





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