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Editor

Sandra Ng

Production

Bob Associates Design Consultants
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Contributors

Tess del Rosario (CAG)
Dhruva Jaishankar (the Brookings Institution)
Smita Nakhooda (World Resources Institute)
Yanchun Ong (CAG)
Yeling Tan (CAG)

Centre on Asia and Globalisation

Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
National University of Singapore
Oei Tiong Ham Building
469C Bukit Timah Road
Singapore 259772
Tel: +65 6516 8134
Email: CAG@nus.edu.sg
URL: www.lkyspp.nus.edu.sg/CAG

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RECENT WORKSHOPS

Clean Energy, Good Governance and Regulation



On 16-18 March, 2008 the Centre on Asia and Globalisation hosted a Forum on Clean Energy, Good Governance and Regulation in partnership with the World Resources Institute, Prayas Energy Group, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, with support from the Asian Development Bank.

The workshop brought together electricity regulators, civil society, and independent experts from South and Southeast Asia, the US, UK and Australia to exchange views on innovative approaches to promoting clean energy through the regulatory process. Participating regulators from India, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, and Thailand prepared case studies of their institution's initiatives to promote sustainable energy served as the basis of the discussions.

Traditional energy systems are not supportive of sustainable energy. In both developed and developing countries there has traditionally been a focus on large-scale, centralised generation of electricity using coal, oil, gas, hydropower and nuclear energy that is transmitted over long distances to centers of use. These have been seen as the route to plentiful energy at low prices. Standard regulatory mechanisms are often not conducive to renewable energy, energy efficiency and distributed generation sources which may require different forms of price controls, investment incentives, and oversight. Yet citizens and policymakers in these countries are increasingly looking at the regulatory process for electricity as an important mechanism to address inevitable tradeoffs, including issues relating to sustainable development.

“Traditional energy systems are not supportive of sustainable energy.”

Workshop discussions confirmed the importance of a clear mandate for regulators to prioritize environmental sustainability issues from policy makers. Regulators, after all, are tasked with implementing directives that come from policy processes. In practice,

to continue on page 4



In the first half of 2008, the Centre accelerated its already busy pace. The month of March alone saw three major events. First came a visit by Nobel Laureate Douglass North, who delivered a major address on his innovative and compelling exploration of the political economy of development. A few days later we hosted a workshop, cosponsored with the Brookings Institution, on A New World Nuclear Order. Almost immediately thereafter came one of the most innovative gatherings we have yet organized (this one with a number of partners, as described on page 1), bringing together many of Asia's electricity regulators and a number of leading analysts to explore Clean Energy, Good Governance and Regulation of the Electricity Sector.

Yet it was on the research side that the Centre was most active. In April we welcomed our new Senior Research Fellow, Dr. Tess del Rosario, who for more than two decades has been at the forefront of work on environmentally and socially

sustainable development. Her research at the Centre will provide a key element of our project on New Modes of Governance in Asia. Research Fellows Toby Carroll and Benjamin Sovacool criss-crossed the continent in pursuit of better understanding of the governance of the ASEAN and BTC energy pipelines. Research Fellow Melissa Ong examined Singapore's evolving understanding of the public roles of private corporations. And I and research fellow Yeling Tan, with the help of a large network of leading scholars from both Asia and the West, developed the intellectual framework for the S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance (described on page 3).

By the time of our next semi-annual newsletter, we expect to have working papers and other publications from all of these research programs, and we will have concluded the first of our major meetings for the Lee Global Governance Project. It is a challenging agenda, but an exciting one. We are privileged to have the opportunity to work on some of the most profound challenges facing the world, and we hope you find our work informative and useful. □

Ann Florini

CENTREPOINT

It has been a very lively year so far with a wide range of events on the Bukit Timah Campus. In our seminar and public lecture series CAG hosted a Nobel Laureate and two distinguished speakers.



Nobel Laureate **Douglass North** gave a public lecture titled "The Natural State" on 11th March. Professor North won the Nobel Prize in Economics (1993), along with Robert Fogel, for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory, historical analysis and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change.

Professor North discussed that neither economics nor political science alone can explain the process of modern social development. He presented an integrated theory of economics and politics and explained that the key to understanding modern social development is understanding the transition from limited to open access social orders.



On 14th May **Melissa Brown**, Executive Director of the Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia (ASrIA), presented a seminar titled, "Sustainable Investing with Asian Characteristics- Will Asia's Short-Term Investors Warm to Long-Term Themes?" Ms. Brown discussed the growth in sustainable investment funds in Asia since the launch of the Nikko Eco Fund in Japan in 1999. She highlighted the strategies of 2 socially responsible investment funds, the Bowen Asia Green Dragon Fund and the Babcock and Brown Wind Energy Fund.



On 21st May **Amory Lovins**, Chairman and Chief Scientist of the Rocky Mountain Institute, presented a seminar titled "Winning the Oil Endgame". Dr. Lovins proposes that the United States can eliminate its use of oil by the 2040s. He discussed a detailed roadmap that is being implemented with gratifying speed through "institutional acupuncture" (www.oilendgame.com). Dr. Lovins commented that Singapore has similar opportunities to make oil no longer a strategic commodity. □

S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance

There is a growing crisis in global governance. Human society is facing challenges in the form of climate change, energy, pandemics, international financial stability, migration, terrorism and weapons proliferation, just to name a few. None of these problems can be tackled by nations acting alone. Yet humanity still lacks the means to cooperate effectively across borders. The shortfall in global governance reflects both the complexity of the issues and the inadequacy of existing institutions. It is clear that in order to make the significant strides needed to improve effective decision making for the global agenda, we need a new approach to global governance.

In response to this compelling need, the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and the Centre on Asia and Globalisation has launched the three-year *S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance*. The project brings together the best thinkers and practitioners from East and West to develop insights and recommendations on how to govern a world that includes a rising Asia. It is chaired by LKY School Dean Kishore Mahbubani and CAG Director Ann Florini.

The project addresses two key sets of questions. First, how can states, the private sector and civil society better organise to address the deficiencies in global governance? In a world of emerging multipolarity and deepening globalisation, how can the international community take effective collective action? Second, what is Asia's role in dealing with these issues? How can, and should, Asia translate its emerging economic clout into positive political influence that will strengthen global governance?

The project comprises four study groups: Concepts of global governance, climate change and energy governance, global public health, and the global financial system. The Concepts Group is focused on developing a common intellectual framework or at least a common language, examining such fundamental concepts as the role and meaning of sovereignty and democracy in global governance. How do we define national interest in the era of globalisation? Are global problems now best handled

by cooperation among major sovereign states or by other means? What are and what should be the relative roles of state and non-state actors? Which of the many possible tools of global governance (inter-state treaties, inter-governmental organisations, networks, G-8 and other G-groups, global administrative law, public-private partnerships, transnational civil society networks, corporate social responsibility) work best under what conditions? Which have legitimacy?

We have brought together a dynamic group of scholars to debate and discuss these questions. On a recent visit to Beijing, Ann Florini and CAG Research Fellow Yeling Tan engaged a range of international relations scholars in an open discussion of Chinese research on global governance, Chinese perspectives on the world order, and the pertinent transnational issues that will affect China on its journey to achieving national prosperity. Scholars we met with include Qin Yaqing, Vice President of the China Foreign Affairs University and Wang Yizhou, Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. We are also actively developing linkages between this project and other initiatives, such as the Princeton Project on National Security headed by Anne-Marie Slaughter, Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School and John Ikenberry; the Stanford/NYU/Brookings project on Managing Global Insecurity headed by Steve Stedman, Bruce Jones and Carlos Pascual; and the global governance programme at the Council on Foreign Relations headed by Stewart Patrick.

In July we welcomed Sung Lee to the project. Sung has extensive experience with international policy think tanks and is a key addition to the project team. You can read more about Sung on page 8.

This December, we will be holding our first major conference of the Global Governance project - Governance in a Globalising World: whither Asia and the West? This exciting conference will bring an international group of scholars together for a timely discussion on the nature of the world order and how we can build effective cooperation across borders. □

UPCOMING EVENTS

Consensus Building in Asia: Developing Energy and Natural Resources, Building a Sustainable Society

Organised by CBAAsia, hosted by the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) Project and the Sustainable Energy/Environment and Public Policy (SEPP) Project at the University of Tokyo

Co-funded by the Centre on Asia and Globalisation

Date Friday - Saturday, 29 - 30 August 2008

Venue University of Tokyo

The Ninth Global Conference on Environmental Taxation

Organised by the Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law Law Faculty, NUS

Supported by the Centre on Asia and Globalisation

For more information: <http://law.nus.edu.sg/apcel/conference/gcet/index.html>

Date Thursday - Friday, 6 - 7 November 2008

Venue Le Méridien Hotel Singapore,
100 Orchard Road

Governance in a Globalising World: Whither Asia and the West?

For more information about this conference contact Sung Lee at slee@nus.edu.sg

Date Thursday - Saturday, 4 - 6 December 2008

Venue TBC



continued from page 1

however, policy directives often leave regulators significant discretion on how to promote sustainable energy options. For example, while the Indian Electricity Act did not explicitly task regulators with promoting sustainable energy, it noted the importance of promoting renewable energy. The regulator in Maharashtra state took advantage of this “space” as a basis for issuing several orders to promote renewable energy.

“Renewable energy and efficiency present unique challenges in each country, and it is only through robust systems of governance that appropriate approaches can be found to manage associated politics and tradeoffs.”

The policy framework in the Philippines has been similarly ambiguous, but by contrast the regulator was less proactive. In approving its first on-grid wind power project, the regulator confronted many questions about the terms on which renewables should be integrated into the energy mix. At the time, however, it chose not to take measures to facilitate future integration, such as setting guidelines for how it would assess whether proposed costs for renewable power were reasonable.

In Thailand, the regulator is confronting the contradictions between its strong mandate to promote renewable energy, and the reality that a Power Development Plan with a relatively small share of renewables has already been approved by the Ministry of Energy. With Singapore’s unique electricity market structure, the regulator is seeking new ways to incorporate sustainable energy options without creating market distortions.

These discussions highlighted the importance of the regulator’s capacity and legitimacy in order to successfully advance sustainable energy initiatives. Renewable energy and efficiency present unique challenges in each country, and it is only through robust systems of governance that appropriate approaches can be found to manage associated politics and tradeoffs.

Participants emphasised the importance of investing in the capacity of staff working for the regulatory commission to understand the opportunities and challenges around clean energy. This capacity is particularly important as a source of

“institutional memory” of past initiatives, because members of the regulatory commission often have short tenures, and there is little continuity of experience at this level.

Participants reiterated the importance of having strong advocates for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs with a long term commitment to change in order to balance the voices of established actors within the sector, particularly utilities. Citizen and public interest groups can play an important role here. Industry and business (including large consumers), and other actors with a financial interest in business as usual approaches to sector operations need to be engaged in new and creative ways if cleaner energy choices are to be deployed at scale.

The workshop created a unique platform for regulators from the region to exchange insights and share common experiences around the challenges of promoting clean energy, and innovative mechanisms to overcome these hurdles. There are few forums that convene electricity regulators from Asia to consider the links between their tasks and the demands of environmentally sustainable development. There is a wealth of emerging practice within regulatory institutions on how to advance and implement sustainable energy solutions, and there are more similarities than would initially appear in the issues facing regulators in different regions of the world. Participating regulators highlighted the need for more opportunities to share experience in this context, and their keen interest in deepening engagement on renewable energy and efficiency issues within their national contexts.



All of the inputs to the Forum, including the background papers prepared by the participating electricity regulators are available online: <http://electricitygovernance.wri.org/events/> □

A New World Nuclear Order: Asian Perspectives

To explore the direction of new debate on nuclear policy, and to ensure an Asian input, the Centre on Asia and Globalisation hosted “A New World Nuclear Order: Asian Perspectives” on 6-7 March, in cooperation with the Brookings Institution. The workshop convened experts from China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States and for a discussion on the future of nuclear weapons. Participants focused both on regional nuclear developments in South Asia and East Asia, as well as changes and challenges at the global level.



Stephen Cohen, Workshop Co-chair and Visiting Professor at the LKYSP from Brookings

Discussion centered on a proposal for an alternate U.S. nuclear weapons policy under the next American president that was developed by some of the American experts at the workshop. The proposed changes would include: limiting the real and stated purpose for possessing nuclear weapons to deterring their use by others; unilaterally reducing the total number of U.S. nuclear weapons (deployed and non-deployed) to 1,000 weapons; ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty at the earliest possible date; and negotiating a verifiable end to the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. Such steps would be taken with the intention of renewing the bargain at the heart of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which enables non-weapons states to have access to peaceful uses of nuclear technology while asking them to renounce nuclear weapons.

There was agreement among the workshop participants that these steps would reinvigorate the non-proliferation agenda and enable the United States' policies to match its rhetoric on disarmament. However, participants warned of potential drawbacks to such an initiative. Among the concerns raised were whether Russia would match the United States' unilateral reductions, and whether U.S. disarmament might provoke other nuclear powers to bolster their arsenals in a bid to seek strategic parity with the United States. Another apprehension voiced by attendees was whether a dramatic reduction in warheads would decrease the credibility of the U.S. nuclear umbrella in Asia. With this in mind, some participants stressed the advent of better dialogue and consultation mechanisms between the United States and its Asian allies.



Participants reached some consensus that the South Asian scenario would be relatively insulated from changes to America's nuclear posture. For one thing, countries like China, India and Pakistan lagged significantly behind the United States in terms of the size of their nuclear arsenals. Instead, changes to the regional nuclear dynamics would depend greatly on the political relationships between China, India and Pakistan, for which some participants expressed optimism. It was also noted that these three countries were not experiencing an arms race along the lines of the U.S. and Soviet Union during the Cold War, when each side built thousands of nuclear warheads. Rather, they were developing small but diverse arsenals and comparatively recessed nuclear postures, while advancing their delivery capabilities. Some Americans, however, wondered whether these nuclear states could remain completely insulated from international pressures to join global negotiations and agreements, especially if the United States were to undertake a drastic reorientation in nuclear policy and promote efforts to potentially move toward a nuclear free world.

“Changes to the regional nuclear dynamics would depend greatly on the political relationships between China, India and Pakistan.”

Among the themes covered during the two-day workshop were the American non-proliferation debate, nuclear doctrine, force postures, and international non-proliferation efforts. The participants from Asia also described changes in attitude, doctrine and policy concerning nuclear weapons in their own countries and regions. There were some significant divergences between American and Asian participants, with the latter expressing more skepticism of the likelihood that the United States would shrink its nuclear inventory and the former wondering whether regional developments could proceed without reference to changes at the global level. □



SEPP Scenario Planning Workshop



Conference Co-chairs, Professor Hideaki Shiroyama, Dr Elspeth Thomson and Professor Ann Florini

On 8th May 2008 the Centre on Asia and Globalisation, Energy Studies Institute, NUS and the University of Tokyo convened the Sustainable Energy/Environment and Public Policy (SEPP) Scenario Planning Workshop. Some thirty participants with diverse backgrounds from Japan and Singapore gathered to discuss the future of sustainable energy and the environment and explore potential scenarios.

Four inter-related main themes were identified for the exploration of possible future scenarios pertinent to the development of new energy and environment technologies in Japan and Singapore over the next thirty years. The first involved the issue of a burgeoning ageing population and its far-reaching political, social and economic considerations, as well as implications for energy, technology and the environment. Concerns such as the elderly population's potentially higher energy consumption patterns compared to that of a regular household and the implications on energy and the environment were highlighted. Alternative living arrangements and community formation for the elderly were also raised. Throughout the workshop, constant references to ground realities in both Japan and Singapore were made so as to draw meaningful comparisons of and recommendations for policy implementations. Participants also noted the different approaches adopted by the two countries in addressing the problems posed by population ageing, one aspect of which can be clearly seen in the different attitudes towards engaging migrant workers to relief the labour crunch.

The second theme dealt with engaging innovative technologies in shaping Japan and Singapore's future society. Participants discussed its implications, which ranged from technical, engineering issues to ethical considerations and controversies related to an alternative lifestyle heavily moulded by the use of technology. Participants expressed concern over the emphasis on the engineering aspect of technologies at the expense of its sociological or ethical aspects. In general, participants acknowledged that a society's norms, values and expectations cannot be divorced from its vision for the future of technologies, but differed significantly on how and when legal enforcement should enter process of consensus-building.

Another closely-intertwined theme addressed was transportation and its implications for the consumption of energy and other resources. Participants agreed that the reliance on automobiles ought to be reduced, but affordable, efficient, and reliable public transportation has to be available for this purpose. At the same time, participants were also mindful of how city-planning and factors including social trends (such as the relevance of car ownership as status markers) could impact upon transportation arrangements. These are illustrated by the scenario planning for Japan's future landscape, where a comparison between a compacted urban area and a reurbanised landscape was drawn, and the possible implications on energy, environment and crisis management were fleshed out.

“Participants expressed concern over the emphasis on the engineering aspect of technologies at the expense of its sociological or ethical aspects.”

The future of Japan and Singapore as 'attractive' cities, along with implications for and demands on energy and environment, was the final theme explored. Participants discussed the vision of an 'attractive' Japan which rested on its agriculture-food business and tourism, its role as a leader in environmental technology, and status as a gateway to investments and R&D, as models for future development. Two future scenarios for Singapore's role in the world were presented. The first involved an image of Singapore as part of a globalised international world order, and the second, of Singapore as a member of a larger Asian community. Participants discussed the potential attraction of each scenario, along with obstacles and risks involved.

The workshop provided a platform for Singaporean and Japanese academics and policy makers to exchange ideas about the key issues (i.e., drivers and barriers) in the introduction and promotion of innovative energy/environment technologies over the next 30 years. □

In this issue we have the spotlight on Dr. Tess del Rosario, Senior Research Fellow at the Centre on Asia and Globalisation.



Tess del Rosario

Tess del Rosario held senior positions in teaching and research institutes prior to joining CAG. Dr. del Rosario previously served as Acting Dean at the Asian Institute of Technology and as Associate Dean and Associate Professor at the Asian Institute of Management. She has a background in Sociology from Maryknoll College in the Philippines. She pursued her graduate studies in Public Administration from New York University, and a second masters degree in Public Administration from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government where she was a Mason Fellow.

She also completed a Master of Arts degree in Social Anthropology from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. While at Harvard, she was a Teaching Fellow for a course in Social Policy and Social Change. While completing her PhD, she was a Research Associate at the Center for Corporate Citizenship at Boston College. Dr. del Rosario obtained her Ph.D from Boston College where she wrote her dissertation on social movements, employing a Goffmanian dramaturgical perspective to understand the festive and quasi-religious character of collective action in the Philippines.

Dr. del Rosario speaks about her current research:

“For almost two decades now, the Asian Development Bank has formally adopted regional cooperation as a sort of “development worldview”, the core of which is a belief system that is premised on economic interconnectivity as a result of market-led and private-sector activities as well as collective government action. The foremost manifestations of ADB-financed regional programs are the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) comprising six countries in Southeast Asia including southwestern China, and the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) that comprise eight countries in Central Asia including the Ugyur Autonomous Region in China.

These two instances provide fertile ground for a systematic examination of regional initiatives as “new modes of governance” conceived, in the most general terms, as the collection of systems, processes, institutions, actors, agents, and mechanisms that marginally rely

on legislation and incorporate private actors in policy formulation and problem-solving. Both the GMS and CAREC have no recourse to regional legislation, thus these new modes provide alternatives for “public steering” while simultaneously mindful of upholding the principles of democratic legitimacy and ensuring effective output-delivery of regional public goods.

This research draws directly from my consulting assignments with these two regional bodies over the past four years. During that time, I have observed, and been disturbed by, ADB’s excessive emphasis on “hardware” investments (i.e., infrastructure and energy grids) almost to the detriment of equally desirable investments in the environment, health, education, and labor sectors. I argue that investments in the social sectors within regional programs have been, at best, lopsided. Also, as regional bodies are proliferating today all over

the Asian region, there is a concern for introducing and promoting good governance principles and practices beyond ADB’s conceptualization of good governance as simply “sound development management.”

While at CAG, I am investigating these two regional cooperation programs beyond hardware investments and reframing these initiatives as opportunities for contributing to good governance principles and practices. Second, I am looking at regional cooperation beyond narrowly-defined economic targets and addressing the broader social justice dimensions that should underpin these regional initiatives. Last, I hope to direct my research more pointedly towards regional initiatives in energy and the good governance principles that should be incorporated at the outset when tackling solutions to the energy problems at a regional level.” □

FOCUS ON CAG

Awards

January 2008: S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance. CAG received a grant of S\$1.437 million from Dr. Lee Seng Tee to research global institutional frameworks.

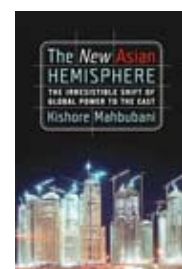
March 2008: A two year grant of S\$263,029 from the Ministry of Education Academic Research Fund, Tier 2, for The Project on Energy Policy and Governance (T208A4109).

Publication Highlights

New Book by CAG Faculty Associate Professor Kishore Mahbubani.

The New Asian Hemisphere: The Irresistible Shift of Global Power to the East

By Kishore Mahbubani



February 2008
Public Affairs (New York)
ISBN 978-1-58468-466-8

Recent Journal Articles

Valuing the Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Nuclear Power: A Critical Survey

Benjamin K. Sovacool

Energy Policy, 2008 August, Volume 36, Issue 8 pp. 2940-2953.

Making Transparency Work

Ann Florini

Global Environmental Politics, May 2008, Vol 8, Number 2, pp. 14-16.

The Best of Both Worlds: Environmental Federalism and the Need for Federal Action on Renewable Energy and Climate Change

Benjamin K. Sovacool

Stanford Environmental Law Journal, 27 (2008), pp. 397-471.

Op Eds

Boom, bane or bluster? Regional blocs in question

Tess del Rosario

The Bangkok Post, 25 June 2008

Cutting petrol taxes an easy but false response

Benjamin K. Sovacool

New Straits Times, 4 June 2008

New Solutions Needed for an age of globalised crises

Toby J. Carroll

The Nation, 10 May 2008, p. 7A

Recent Speaking Engagements

Corporate Social Responsibility in Singapore: An Introduction

Towards Greater Corporate Social Responsibility in Singapore Forum

Melissa Ong, July 2008

Roundtable on Global Governance after Iraq

International Studies Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco
Ann Florini, March 2008

Institutionalism and International Relations, Ronald Coase Institute Workshop on Institutional Analysis
Ann Florini, January 2008

Princeton Colloquium on World Affairs, Panel on Energy, Princeton University

Ann Florini, April 2008

Carbon Trading and Climate Change.

Business for the Environment Global Summit 2008, Singapore

Toby Carroll and Benjamin Sovacool, April 2008

PEOPLE AT CAG

In the first half of 2008, we experienced a growth spurt at CAG. We welcomed these new faces to the Centre.



Maciej Drozd

Research Assistant

Maciej Drozd joined CAG as Research Assistant from May-July 2008.

Maciej currently reads

towards a double degree in public administration at the National University of Singapore and Columbia University in New York. In the past he worked for A.T. Kearney and NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. Maciej assisted in the planning of the S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance and pursued his own research on (re-)emerging donors in development cooperation. Maciej studied at Sciences Po in Paris and the Warsaw School of Economics, from which he earned an MA in International Relations.



Sung Lee

Project Manager, S.T.

Lee Project on Global Governance

Sung Lee is an experienced administrator and media publisher. He has worked for prominent think-tanks in Australia namely The Asia-Australia Institute where he was the Director and The Lowy Institute for International Policy where he led its APEC Think Tank program. Sung also managed the International Advancement program for UNSW in Asia. In 2001, Sung co-founded The Diplomat magazine and successfully led the establishment and growth of the magazine as Australia's premier independent newsstand title on international politics and business. You can reach Sung at slee@nus.edu.sg



Yanchun Ong

Research Assistant

Yanchun worked as a researcher with the Singapore History Consultants and the

Changi Museum previously. She was an administrative and research assistant with the Embassy of Japan prior to joining the CAG. She is currently pursuing her masters in Southeast Asian Studies at NUS. You can reach Yan at yong@nus.edu.sg



Esther Yeoh

Personal Assistant to Director

Esther has over 10 years of secretarial experience working both in the private and public sectors. Prior to joining CAG, she worked with preschoolers in a kindergarten. You can reach Esther at eyeoh@nus.edu.sg

"Attend" CAG Events on the Web

The Centre on Asia and Globalisation will be taping many of its public lectures, making them available for viewing on our website. Please visit www.lkyspp.nus.edu.sg/CAG to view recorded events and check in for future lectures.

For comments and suggestions, please contact our editor at sng@nus.edu.sg