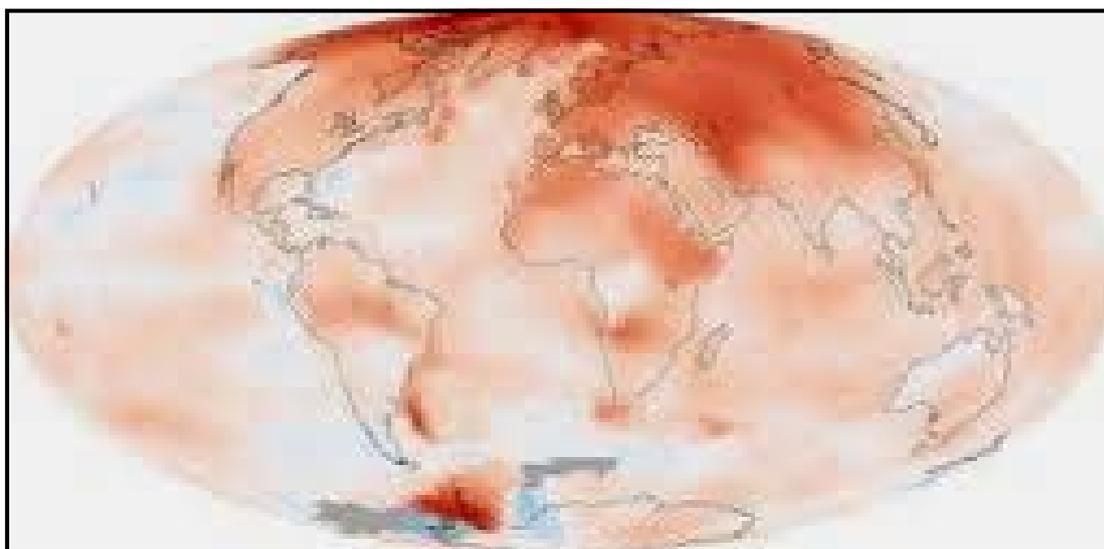


ISIS FOCUS



• PP 5054/11/2012 (031098)

• Issue No. 5 • May 2012



- ◆ *Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Asia : Challenges and Prospects for Reaching a Common Agreement 1*
- ◆ *Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Europe.: Challenges and Prospects for Reaching a Common Agreement 5*
- ◆ *Book Review: Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty 8*



INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (ISIS) MALAYSIA
www.isis.org.my

Limited Circulation



ABOUT ISIS MALAYSIA

The Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia was established on 8 April 1983, in realization of a decision made by the Malaysian Government to set up an autonomous, not-for-profit research organization, to act as the nation's think-tank. ISIS Malaysia was envisioned to contribute towards sound public policy formulation and discourse.

The research mandate of ISIS therefore spans a wide area. It includes economics, foreign policy, strategic studies, nation building, social policy, technology, innovation and the environment.

ISIS Malaysia today fosters dialogue and promotes the exchange of views and opinions at both national and international levels. It undertakes research in collaboration with national and international organizations, in important areas such as national development and international affairs.

ISIS Malaysia also engages actively in Track Two diplomacy, fostering high-level dialogues at national, bilateral and regional levels, through discussions with influential policymakers and thought leaders.

RESEARCH

Economics

Research in this area is generally aimed at promoting rapid and sustained economic growth and equitable development in the nation. We study specific (rather than generic) issues that concern the nation's competitiveness, productivity, growth and income. Areas of research include macroeconomic policy, trade and investment, banking and finance, industrial and infrastructure development and human capital and labour market development. The objective of all our research is to develop actionable policies and to spur institutional change.

Foreign Policy and Security Studies

The primary aim of this programme is to provide relevant policy analyses on matters pertaining to Malaysia's strategic interests as well as regional and international issues, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific Region. These include security studies, foreign policy, Southeast Asian politics and military affairs.

Social policy

Demographic and socio-cultural trends are changing Malaysian society and the social policy programme was established to respond to these developments. Research in this area is concerned with effective nation building, and fostering greater national unity. In particular, we look at issues involving the youth, women and underprivileged communities. In conducting its research, ISIS Malaysia networks with non-governmental organizations and civil society groups.

Technology, Innovation, Environment & Sustainability (TIES)

The TIES programme provides strategic foresight, collaborative research and policy advice to the public sector, businesses and policy audiences, on technology, innovation, environment and sustainable development. Its focus includes green growth as well as energy, water and food security. Towards this end, TIES has been active in organizing dialogues, forums, policy briefs and consultancies.

HIGHLIGHTS

ISIS Malaysia has, among others, researched and provided concrete policy recommendations for:

- Greater empowerment and revitalization of a national investment promotion agency;
- A strategic plan of action to capitalize on the rapid growth and development of a vibrant Southeast Asian emerging economy;
- A Master Plan to move the Malaysian economy towards knowledge-based sources of output growth;
- The conceptualization of a national vision statement;
- Effective management and right-sizing of the public sector; and
- Strengthening of ASEAN institutions and co-operation processes.

ISIS Malaysia has organized the highly regarded Asia-Pacific Roundtable, an annual conference of high-level security policymakers, implementers and thinkers, since 1986.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING

As a member of the Track Two community, ISIS Malaysia participates in the following networks:

- ASEAN-ISIS network of policy research institutes;
- Council for Security and Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific (CSCAP);
- Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT); and
- Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC).

It is also a partner institute of the World Economic Forum (WEF).

Editorial Team

Mahani Zainal Abidin
Steven Wong
Susan Teoh
Thangam K Ramnath

Design

Razak Ismail
Jefri Hambali

Photography

Jefri Hambali / Halil Musa

Published by

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia

No. 1, Persiaran Sultan Salahuddin

P.O. Box 12424, 50778 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603 2693 9366

Fax: +603 2691 5435

Email: info@isis.org.my

Website: www.isis.org.my

Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Asia : Challenges and Prospects for Reaching a Common Agreement

At the International Workshop on Climate Change Diplomacy at the EU-Asia Dialogue on 'Shaping a Common Future for Europe and Asia, Mr Lars Muller, Policy Officer, International, and Inter-institutional Relations, European Commission Directorate-General, Climate Action, Belgium, and Mr Albert Magalang, Head of Climate Change Office, Climate Change Commission, Philippines, spoke on the need for a binding common agreement on climate change policies. At the session on climate change diplomatic strategies and policies in Asia, the speakers were Dr Hezri Adnan, Senior Fellow, ISIS and Dr Jackson Ewing, Research Fellow and Coordinator of the Environmental Security and Climate Change and Food Security Programmes, Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore. ISIS Analyst Alizan Mahadi reports.

The Need for a binding Common Agreement on Climate Change

Mr Lars Muller provided a historical view and an update on climate negotiations with a focus on the progress of the Conference of Parties (COP). He focused on the agreement on the second commitment to the Kyoto Protocol. As the first phase of the Kyoto protocol was to end in 2012, the conference in Bali, COP 13, had aimed for a review of the Kyoto Protocol beyond 2012.

The agreement reached at Bali launched a two-year negotiation process for the post-2012 'Kyoto Phase 2.' The end of this two-year period at COP15 in Copenhagen, however, did not result in a binding agreement for the second phase and reached instead a less specific 'politically-binding' agreement, the Copenhagen Accord. COP 16 in Cancun provided better results, having '60 per cent' of what was required but many questions remain unresolved.

Whilst the COP15 was regarded as a failure and COP16 resulted in unresolved issues, the COP17 in Durban was hailed for providing a binding agreement to address global warming. The Durban Platform was established, where the terms of the treaty will be determined by 2015. The future of the Kyoto Protocol was not fully resolved in Durban. Canada withdrew whilst

Japan and Russia did not commit to the second commitment. The commitment of EU and a few other countries to the second period ensured that the Kyoto Protocol was at least still in place. However, Muller said that emissions are still rising globally and the need to ensure global average temperatures do not rise by two degrees requires emissions to peak very soon. How this is to be achieved has not yet been agreed upon.

However, overall the Durban COP17 was hailed as a success. This is the first agreement that brought both industrialized and developing countries together. The second commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, whilst questions remained, allowed for further negotiations. The Durban platform has provided a promising foundation for climate negotiations where it was agreed that a comprehensive, legally-binding agreement to address global warming will be defined by 2015. Despite the success of Durban, the question that remains is, 'what does a comprehensive, legally-binding agreement consist of and can this can be agreed upon by 2015?' This is highlighted as a major challenge.

So why is a legally-binding agreement so important? First of all, it signals governments' political will in combating climate change. Secondly, it provides certainty on long-term actions, which gives private sectors the confidence



Albert Magalang

to act. This is crucial to attract large investments so as to invigorate the green economy.

Thirdly, it also provides flexibility, if the agreements are properly defined, by recognizing that some countries still require fast development and growth. Finally, a legally-binding agreement will also indirectly promote discussion and learning through debate. Any global agreement must ultimately be required to drive domestic action. Any agreement must ensure its relevance to on the ground issues that will produce the actions required to reduce carbon emissions and contribute towards safeguarding our future.

Mr Albert Magalang emphasised the issues faced in climate change diplomacy and agreements, and highlighted the challenges facing developing countries. The impacts of climate change are already being felt, and the managing of extreme climate-related events requires significant efforts. Efforts of developing countries alone are not enough; access to funding is required. The area of finance is crucial in facing the impacts of climate change. Official Development Assistance (ODA) and bilateral agreements such as EU-funded projects have been crucial. Despite this, more is needed especially in climate change adaptation, as efforts have tended to concentrate more on mitigation.

The Green Climate Fund agreed at Cancun (COP16) as well as the fast start finance agreement in Copenhagen (COP15) have been praised as a promising start to providing access to

funds for climate change adaptation. The focus has moved from mitigation to a balanced view of adaptation. Magalang lauded this. Adaptation is highlighted as a key issue, especially in vulnerable countries such as the Philippines. Finally, it was stressed that the common but differentiated responsibilities principle must be respected. Developing countries still require high growth and this principle must be at the heart of any global binding agreement.

Session 1: Perceptions on the Current Climate Change Conferences and Strategies from a National and Sectoral Point of View

Participants engaged in an informal discussion to gain different perceptions and views of the issue of climate change diplomacy. A synthesis of the discussions follows, highlighting key and interesting points.

Confidence in the international process was questioned. The challenges and perceived failures of the COPs have resulted in many participants expressing criticism of the outcomes. It was highlighted that a key stumbling block once at the 'negotiation table' was the surfacing of the negotiation mentality.

Despite the perceived failures of the COP conferences, and particularly COP15 in Copenhagen, some evidence suggests that the indirect benefits of the international diplomacy process may be greater than the direct benefits. In the run up to Copenhagen, most European nations have committed to ambitious targets to reduce their emissions, arguably as an indirect consequence of the COP agreement, and in response to the international agenda. It is also suggested that whilst the benefits of the COP may be indirect, a focus on bilateral and regional agreements may perhaps be more appropriate for domestic action.

Many of the developing countries highlighted their concern over the erosion of the common but differentiated responsibilities as a result of the Durban Platform.

Finally, the vital issue in climate negotiations is the fostering of trust. Climate change being a global problem, a way must be found of getting over the negotiation mentality and working towards a common goal.

Session 2: Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Asia – Challenges and Prospects of Reaching a Common Agreement

Dr Jackson Ewing provided an overview on climate change strategies, with a focus on a potential coherent regional policy for Asean. The erosion of the common but differentiated responsibilities was highlighted, as the distinction between Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries is currently unclear. Whilst the common but differentiated responsibilities principle was a major agenda previously, it has been less of a focus in the international agreements.

The challenges of international climate negotiations were perpetuated by delay and a lack of urgency and ambition in those in power. Whilst incremental steps have been undertaken in Cancun, and the Durban platform provided a promising stance, no clear solutions are in place. No link is provided to natural science where carbon emissions need to equate to limiting the rise of average global temperatures to two degrees Celsius.

The effectiveness of legally-binding targets was also questioned. The withdrawal of Canada from the Kyoto Protocol and the United States not ratifying it has brought no actions. Methodology has also not been agreed upon for calculating carbon emissions. Emissions per capita should be looked into.

The potential for a coherent policy in Asean was reviewed. Asean has demonstrated partnerships in a variety of areas. The main challenge is that issues of sovereignty would have to be analysed. Within Asean, the development stages also vary economically between low income and high income countries. This poses the



Jackson Ewing

question of common but differentiated responsibilities within Asean. Vulnerabilities also vary, with physical and social impacts of climate change varying between the countries.

The climate change negotiations and issues have brought together 'strange' groupings and alliances such as the LULUCEF and the REDD ++ groupings. The question of an Asean regional policy will have to take these different alliances and groupings into consideration. Groups such as G77, AOSIS, vulnerable groupings, etc transcend regions. There is also competition between Asean countries to access funding.

It was concluded that it was unclear whether a regional coherent policy could be implemented in Asean. Whilst many different partnerships and agreements are in place, Asean itself does not have a unifying role and has an emphasis on sovereignty, unlike the European Union. It rarely has a coherent strategy and as an organisation, it does not have the capacity to monitor a coherent strategy for the region.

Dr Hezri Adnan focused on the issues of policies that go beyond international treaties. The failures of Cancun and Copenhagen have resulted in the exploration of other means in dealing with climate change. The climate change discourse continues to change in accordance with the times and the climate change problem was framed as



Hezri Adnan

that of the combination of environmental and developmental issues. Post 2008, the focus has shifted towards addressing the economic downturn and the move towards a green economy.

Since the first Kyoto Protocol agreement, the global economic landscape has shifted, particularly in Asia, where economic development has brought significant increases in carbon emissions and the global share of it. This has also resulted in a change in international climate change diplomacy. Perhaps in response to the failures of international treaties, multilateral and bilateral agreements have emerged. Whether they will complement or replace international treaties is being debated.

Policy innovation must go beyond international climate treaties. Climate change is a wicked problem that has wider social, economic and cultural impacts. Policies towards green growth are emerging in line with the green economy. An example of this is South Korea's green growth strategy that has been at the forefront of green growth strategies world-wide.

Alliances and global efforts that are outside of international treaties are also emerging. For example, Japan is actively engaged in activities worldwide in facing the climate change challenge. The African Green Growth Strategy, which aims at low carbon growth and climate resilient development, is currently being funded by the Japanese government and an Asian regional research network is being established by Japan's National Institute of Environment.

The efforts beyond international climate treaties demonstrate the need for 'bottom-up' approaches that go beyond international treaties to work hand in hand with 'top-down' approaches such as international treaties to face the wicked problem of climate change.

The African Green Growth Strategy, which aims at low carbon growth and climate resilient development, is currently being funded by the Japanese government ...

Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Europe: Challenges and Prospects for Reaching a Common Agreement

Session Three of the International Workshop on Climate Change Diplomacy at the EU-Asia Dialogue on 'Shaping a Common Future for Europe and Asia -- Sharing Policy Innovation and Best Practises in Addressing Common Challenges,' covered the challenges and prospects for reaching a Common Agreement on Climate Change Diplomatic Strategies and Policies in Europe. The Panelists were **Dr Martin Frick**, Programme Leader, Climate Diplomacy E3G, Germany, and **Mr Neil Hirst**, Senior Policy Fellow, Grantham Institute for Climate Change, Imperial College, London, UK. ISIS Analyst **Shahnaz Sharifuddin** reports.

Dr Martin Frick discussed elements of the EU position in the dialogue on climate change. He spoke on the need to continue with the UN platform for a cooperative agreement as other regional/economic groupings do not have the critical mass.

While the EU will provide financing for climate change mitigation, private funding is still needed, especially due to limitations imposed on government spending by the economic crisis and EU rules on government deficit and debt.

There are different positions on emissions reduction targets, even within EU27, mainly due to different energy resource endowments influencing choice on energy options. The European Commission has considerable power but heads of states are still needed to bring member countries to a common line.

Germany has a history of environmentalism, including environmentalism as a political force. Now environmentalism is embedded into the nation's mainstream politics. In addition, Germans have a strong sense of global equity. Germany is leading the EU pack in terms of emissions reduction targets, and sets the pace for the rest. Therefore, Germany's leadership is needed. The German public however is showing alarming signs of climate change scepticism and is tiring of leading in emissions reduction; it wants to see other countries show similar progress.



Martin Frick

In concluding, Frick said that to foster further green growth, it is necessary to increase carbon prices, including by means of increasing emissions reduction targets.

Mr Neil Hirst said that the United Kingdom should reduce emissions by 80 per cent by 2050 in order to bring itself into convergence with an ideal global per capita emissions allowance. The UK government is committed to guaranteeing a minimum carbon price for power companies and heavy industry. The structural shift in the UK economy to services as well as the switch from coal to gas have allowed for a reduction in CO2 emissions; but if emissions via imports are taken into account, there would not



Neil Hirst

be any reductions at all. The UK industries complain that the emissions reduction target puts them at a disadvantage as they are made to pay for CO₂ emissions while their foreign competitors are not, but putting a charge on carbon emissions of imports will bring the debate into the area of trade restrictions.

Durban was a big success for European negotiators because they agreed on the need for a top-down, legally-binding, emissions reduction agreement, and for a roadmap to achieve that. They accomplished this through a coalition with least-developed countries, and island states that are most vulnerable to climate change, as well as through their mutual interest with China in extending the Kyoto Agreement. However, if Kyoto will be extended, it is not clear how many countries will participate in it alongside the EU. And while the need for a roadmap is agreed upon, the contents for it are not there yet.

Hirst said that priority should be given to negotiations with major developing countries to reduce emissions and yet increase economic development i.e. low-carbon growth.

What are the realistic options for India and China? At Copenhagen, China offered to

voluntarily reduce its CO₂ emissions intensity by 40-45 per cent by 2020, but the IEA says this falls far short of what is required to control the increase in global temperatures. Still, it is a considerable offer. China can meet this by modernizing its coal power stations; investing heavily in nuclear and renewable energies, especially wind energy; modernizing and rationalizing its cement and steel industries; and increasing energy efficiency standards for buildings and transport; in the long run, China must consider phasing out coal power or adopting the carbon capture and sequestration strategy.

India is to reduce CO₂ emissions intensity by 20-25 per cent by 2020, which is a smaller offer than China's but still considerable as India is neither as wealthy nor as energy-intensive as China. India can meet this by modernizing its coal power stations and its cement and steel industries, but especially by reforming its power sector, including its energy subsidy regime. India's target, however, is vulnerable to a structural shift in its economy from a predominantly services-based economy to one based on the manufacturing industry.

Shale gas has transformed the energy picture in the US and could do the same in other parts of the world, helping countries switch from coal, thus leading to more ambitious emissions reduction targets and so influence climate change negotiations.

While international dialogue and negotiations are developing, progress achieved nationally is paving the way for an international agreement: in the US, the Environmental Protection Agency has effectively outlawed new coal plants without carbon capture and sequestration technology. India has long-term plans to make solar its principal energy source. Nonetheless, while an international framework on binding emissions reduction targets is being developed, there is a need to ensure a means for financing and technology transfer.

Discussion

At the discussion session that followed, the following observations were made:

Europe and China make natural allies in climate change negotiations because China is concerned about the impact of climate change on itself and, politically, it is keen to present itself as an international leader, especially in the aspect of technology. Therefore, if China can be the leader in industry standards and hence, more agreeable to binding emissions reduction targets, the US will be less able to resist adopting an internationally-agreed target.

China does not really need international financial aid, but India does. China needs technology and this is more of a commercial matter that will require international cooperation in the area of intellectual property rights. China wants to move away from an export-oriented economy. About one-third of its CO₂ emissions come from export industries. Therefore, a top-down global emissions reduction target can help it force through an internal economic transformation.

How to proceed with the Regional Dialogue

The following needs to be done:

- Talk more about perceptions of various parties in international negotiations, opportunities arising from emissions reduction efforts, regional integration to advance emissions reduction and environmental sustainability, financing mechanisms especially those based on the private sector, and how money could be optimally spent;
- Talk about how Asian countries can achieve economic aspirations as well as low-carbon energy targets simultaneously, i.e. low-carbon economic growth;
- Talk about China's role in global energy governance;
- Close the knowledge-policy gap and build capacities of government institutions in developing countries;
- Shift the focus of discussion from China to China + Asian neighbours, as well as Asean; and
- Developing countries should find ways to share technology, ideas and experiences.



Question time

Book Review: Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty

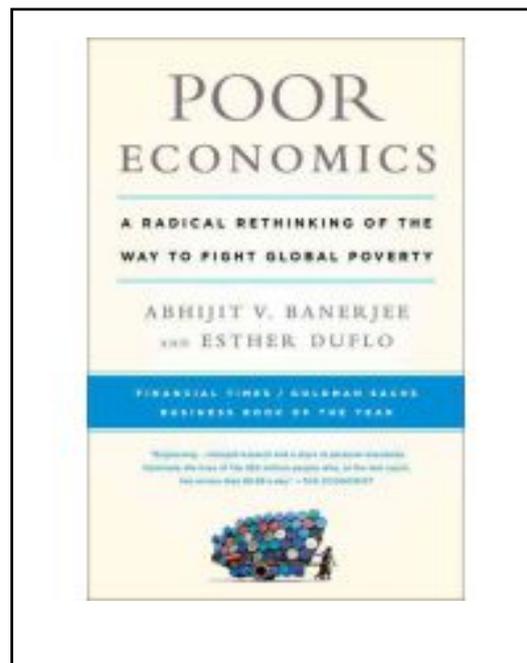
*Reviewed by Nor Izzatina Abdul Aziz
Researcher, ISIS Malaysia*

Title: Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
Authors: Abhijit V Banerjee & Esther Duflo
Publisher: Public Affairs (2011), 303 pages

At the turn of the 21st century, the United Nations introduced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), consisting of eight development goals committed to by all 193 UN members. The countries are expected to pledge enough resources to help their citizens avoid poverty, hunger, ignorance, sickness, and prejudice against gender. Attached to the goals are 21 targets and a series of indicators. While the development goal post is in sight, the way to reach it is not clear.

Even before the MDGs, countries as well as international organizations like the World Bank used various policies to help improve the livelihoods as well as the quality of life of its citizens. Malaysia for example, since 1946, has been using price controls on several food items as a way to stabilize prices of selected goods. Microfinance organizations have also been among the favoured tools used.

By the first decade of the 21st century, the public space of poverty eradication was dominated by two opposing thoughts; i) use foreign aid to kick-start poor countries' investment in critical and productive areas; or ii) leave it to the people to find the best solutions provided the markets are free and incentives are right. In the middle is a group of pragmatic academicians.



Poor Economics

A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty chronicled the journey of these academicians in understanding the poor from around world. Academicians, in seeking ways in which positive interventions or nudges can be made to improve the living conditions of the poor, have sought to understand how poor households made decisions to invest, and to consume resources.

Known as 'randomistas', these academicians thrive on randomized controlled trials (RCTs), a branch under experimental economics. The authors of the book, Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo are the main innovators



Abhijit V Banerjee

of the use of randomized controlled trials in poverty eradication. In 2003, along with Sendhil Mullainathan, both researchers founded the Poverty Action Lab. The lab now has 64 affiliate professors, and 157 ongoing evaluations in 43 countries.

The random controlled trial was first used in medical research, mainly to determine the efficacy of new drugs. Adopting methodology from the medical field, Banerjee and Duflo have shown that by using random assignment to allocate resources, run programmes or apply policies, the best solution will present itself. The solutions to look for are those that have quantum and depth in their impacts.

Researchers in RCT will implement programmes and policies on randomly selected samples or communities. An example is immunization. To evaluate a policy, different communities are provided with different policy interventions. For example, a mother in village A is given a pound of lentils on her visit to the village health centre while in Village B nurses may pay house visits. However obtaining the best solution is not the final goal as the evaluation will be continuous.

The Randomized Controlled Trial is the most exciting thing that has happened in development economics in the last decade. Outcomes from trials around the world served as important input in *Poor Economics*, giving readers a new perspective, and understanding, of the poor. While samples used in the book come from under-developed and lower-middle income countries, the principles are applicable to Malaysia.

'Poverty is not just a lack of money, it is not having the capability to realize one's potential as a human being' -- Amartya Sen

The biggest contribution of the book is how it addresses the complexity of being poor. The goal of any poverty eradication programme is for its participants to emerge healthy and educated, raring to engage in economic activities that enable capital accumulation or at least make life bearable. However for the goal to succeed, much will depend on the choices taken by the poor themselves.

Traces of the work of Amartya Sen can be found in this book, in the emphasis on individual entitlements, capabilities, freedom and the rights of the poor. The book did break some stereotypes on how the public thought of the poor, and addressed questions such as why the poor save money to buy a television set but are unwilling to increase their monthly budgets for nutritional food, or why parents want their children to become government servants instead of entrepreneurs.

The beauty of RCTs is that different kinds of tools can be employed to reach desired outcomes. The objective is to choose the right project to fund and the best way to run it. This problem-solving methodology is relatively cheaper to execute and it minimizes failures. On the other hand, designing a proper experiment and with different tools is a huge challenge as is finding skilled and research-oriented field officers to monitor the outcomes of the trials. The tools that



Esther Duflo

achieve the desired outcome then have to be continuously evaluated. Drawbacks in the implementation of RCTs however are offset by their objective: a superior positive outcome that is locally relevant with a reduced chance of failure.

The period between designing an experiment and the emergence of a clear outcome can take years. Trials in selected localities will take at least a year. The implementation of these outcomes at the national levels will also take time. In essence, the iteration process of RCTs and the solutions they provide take longer than the time policymakers take in pushing for top-down, textbook or ballot box-driven solutions. Given these disadvantages, the authors have kept their expectations in check, admitting that the long road to take in the poverty eradication process will require not only patience, but also understanding in identifying the poverty traps and the tools required to address them.

One thing is evident from *Poor Economics*: there is no obvious answer to how poverty can be eradicated. The book is a clear testament to the tireless quest to combat poverty. Grand as well as micro ideas are valuable as the crusaders against poverty come in different shapes and sizes, from government bureaucrats to social entrepreneurs, to the poor themselves. All that they need is time.



Towards a Green Economy: In Search of Sustainable Energy Policies for the Future

Edited by Adnan A Hezri and Wilhelm Hofmeister

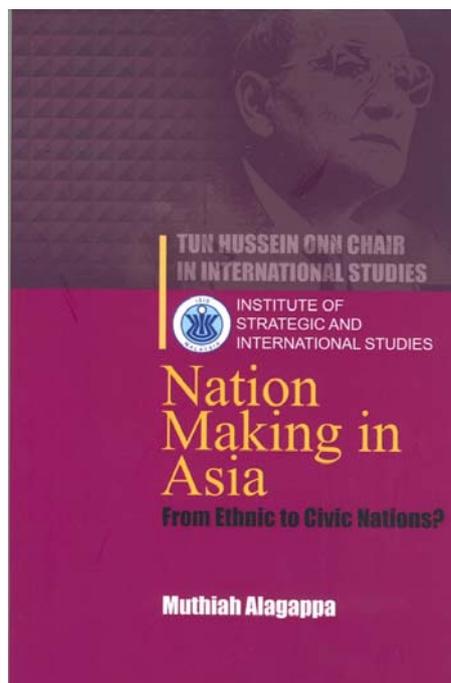
Published in Singapore by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and ISIS Malaysia

175 pages (2012) RM 40.00

ISBN 978-981-07-1799-5

[Available from ISIS Malaysia]

The transition to sustainable energy systems is still at an embryonic stage. As this energy transition involves hard choices politically, economically, and technologically, countries can benefit from a comparative lesson-drawing across geographical divides. In thirteen chapters, this book documents the vagaries of problem framing and policy responses by nine countries, all of which are guided by recurrent themes of energy transition, policy choices and green economy. The book's analytical scope goes well beyond the commonly addressed structural issue in energy policy to encompass innovation in processes, institutions and new policy instruments for sustainable energy systems. Chapters 3 to 4 demonstrate the struggles of major energy consumers such as United States, China, India and Brazil in switching to cleaner energy sources. Chapters 7 and 8 concentrate on the cases of Malaysia and Laos. These two Southeast Asian countries are currently at different stages of economic development but share the common trait of a rising energy demand and associated social issues. The last four chapters (9-12) of the book present innovative energy policies by pioneering states such as France, Germany and Australia. Evidently from all chapters, there is no one-size-fits-all policy. The subtitle of the book—in search of sustainable energy policies for the future— reflects the tentative nature of policy experiments undertaken so far.



Nation Making in Asia: From Ethnic to Civic Nations?

By Muthiah Alagappa

Kuala Lumpur: ISIS Malaysia

36 pages (2012)

ISBN 978-967-947-310-0

The publication of the Inaugural Lecture delivered during the Launch of the Tun Hussein Onn Chair in International Studies, Kuala Lumpur, 28 March 2012.

NOTES



INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (ISIS) MALAYSIA
No. 1, Persiaran Sultan Salahuddin
PO Box 12424, 50778 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Tel : +603 2693 9366
Fax : +603 2691 5435
Email : info@isis.org.my
Website : www.isis.org.my

