

The 6<sup>th</sup>

# Asia Think Tank Summit



**November 21-23, 2018**  
**Bali, Indonesia**



**TTCSP**  
THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM  
UNIVERSITY OF PENINSULAR ASIA

# Table of Contents

Introduction and Format.....	3
Asian Think Tanks: The Forefront of Change.....	5
Opportunities for Asia Think Tanks	
New Standards and Business Models.....	6
The Diversity and Innovation Connection.....	7
The Advantages and Disadvantages of Technology for Asia Think Tanks.....	8
Policy Direction	
Climate Change: Time for New Strategies and Tactics.....	9
Security Challenges and Concerns in Asia.....	11
Migration and Lack of Employment Opportunities.....	12
Trade Wars and the Rise of Economic Nationalism.....	13
Agenda.....	14
List of Participants.....	22
Summit Contributors.....	25
2018-19 Think Tank Summit and Fora Schedule.....	29
About TTCSP.....	30

**This Report is made possible in part with the support of  
King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (Saudi Arabia)**





## Introduction

The world is witnessing a rise in populism, nationalism and protectionism, signaling a challenge to the post-WWII order and multilateralism. At the same time, growing transnational challenges such as growing trade tensions, economic turbulence and increasing inequality, climate change, mass migration and refugee crises, and traditional and non-traditional security threats, demand that countries and institutions cooperate more regularly and effectively. We are facing a significant period of change where established international organizations that have helped sustain relative peace and prosperity are in turmoil and the post-WWII economic, political and security order is being challenged and redefined by national and regional tectonic shifts in domestic and international politics. The 2018 Asia Think Tank Summit is taking place at a truly extraordinary historical moment in world history and it is important to take stock of the technological, political, economic, and organization trends and disruptions that are taking place in real time. It provides us with an opportunity to assess crosscutting issues and trends.

Today, two-thirds of the world's population lives in Asia, and many of its countries have emerged as economic and political powers. Six of the ten largest nations in the world are now in the Asia Pacific, and the region has emerged to play an important role in the global economy, international security, and in the world's collective efforts to advance and sustain human development. This explosive growth and modernization, which has transformed many countries and societies, and presents new and

unprecedented challenges and opportunities to both the region and the world. As the "Asian economic miracle" continues to unfold, it will be a challenging and delicate balancing act to sustain growth while managing migration, economic integration, territorial disputes, and the needs and demands of an increasingly urban, affluent population. In sum, the implications of this unprecedented growth and development will have a profound and lasting impact on both Asia and the world. The 2018 Asia Think Tank Summit has gathered some of the leading think tanks in the region to explore these issues.

Think tanks play a critical role in analyzing, developing and promoting policy solutions, particularly in such times of extreme disruption and change. However, think tanks now operate in information-rich societies where facts, evidence and credible research are often ignored — and where disinformation can gain a footing. To remain relevant and impactful, think tanks and policy institutes must simultaneously pursue rigor, innovation, accessibility and accountability more than ever before. In short, think tanks must adapt and innovate by transforming their organization to be smarter, better, faster and more mobile. As such, the Summit will explore the ways in which think tanks are currently making a difference and finding solutions to contemporary policy challenges and also how think tanks can become more relevant by sharing the best practices for raising funds, recruiting key staff, harnessing new and innovative technologies and responding to increased public scrutiny and discontent.

The Summit will feature keynote speakers and panels of thought leaders. They will present a range of strategies and best practices for transforming public policy and institutions in an era of digital and political disruptions and increased social and economic turbulence. There will also be a series of breakout groups that will explore these issues in

## Format

This Summit is conducted in a Roundtable Format with panels that are intended to frame the key issues and provide constructively provocative questions to

greater detail. Finally, a closing keynote, plenary and round table discussion and debates will attempt to draw some meaningful conclusions for future policy work and strategies that will help think tanks respond to the new and challenging operating environment.

stimulate the discussion that follows each Session. The Summit is conducted in accordance with the Chatham House Rule.



## Asian Think Tanks: The Forefront of Change

It is imperative for Asian think tanks to be on the forefront of change as an emerging world leader as the world becomes increasingly volatile and globalized. In his keynote speech, Jeongmin Seong of McKinsey Global Institute discussed the changing nature of the world. One component of this is the deterioration of the environment – as climate change causes finite resources to diminish and an unsustainable rate of carbon consumption, it is essential to combat these situations, especially in the light of the ever-growing Asian population. Second, the shift in economic practices as financial inflation causes a decline in the price of money, thus shifting financial power from a central source to a more abstract one – data. This will affect how liberal democracies are molded in years to come.

Mr. Seong then spoke about his second overarching thought – a global chronological ideological change. In the past, the world was faced with three distinct ideologies: communism, fascism and liberal democracy. Today, the competing ideologies are no longer distinct and are now a hodgepodge of old and new ideas employed under the “whatever works best for the people” umbrella. Mr. Seong urged people to think about the future of governance and the ever-changing nature of the world and consider

the idea that **“Liberal democracy is how we feel, not what we think”**.

Prominent chief executives of Asian think tanks took the stage next to discuss the idea of think tank independence and reputation. Each executive expressed the importance of having an independent think tank and a good reputation to make the most amount of positive policymaking impact. Think tank independence does not mean to abandon all government funding, but that think tanks must recognize the bias that may come with government or any type of funding. Maintaining a neutral perspective while doing research is extremely important to ensure the production of high quality work, which ultimately bolsters the reputation of the think tank. Reputation is extremely important, especially in the Asian region, because many Asian think tanks are not cemented within the largely western dominated field.

Overall, as the world changes both its nature and its thoughts, think tanks combat many of the world’s challenges by recognizing their biases, enhancing their reputations, and making a conscious effort to create a more diverse working environment.





### *Opportunities for Asia Think Tanks*

## **Management of Think Tanks in Asia: New Standards and Business Models**

Think tanks must maintain relevance in this changing world and management needs to adjust their business models for their product be useful and effective. They must begin to go beyond the traditional research and fundraising boundaries to secure resources and create innovative advances. One of the ways to create a robust think tank model

is for the collective think tank management to develop a criterion for evaluating good think tanks, to not only have a guide for think tanks to follow, but to ensure “fly-by-night” think tanks are discredited. It is imperative for think tank business models update while the purpose of think tanks and each institutions’ specific mission is reinforced.

### *Challenges*

- The increasingly negative connotation of the ‘expert’ and how to combat it
- Resource constraint from multiple think tanks competing for money from similar sources.

### *Recommendations*

- Identify new research areas, beyond geographical boundaries, to develop policy recommendations in order to stay relevant
- Develop criteria for evaluating good think tanks in order to set themselves apart from “fly-by-night” think tanks

- Emergence of “fly-by-night” think tanks that undercuts established think tanks and their work
- Increased pressure to produce fast, quality, and innovative work while resource and budget constraints remain
- Diversify sources of core business activities and go beyond just research to capacity building and policy advising, because it is imperative to have secured funding for core staff.



### *Opportunities for Asia Think Tanks*

## **The Diversity and Innovation Connection in Asia**

Think tanks must strive for diversity amongst their organization to increase innovation in the face of more volatile challenges due to the complex and rapid fluctuations in increasingly globalized environments. Think tank management needs to readjust their hiring practices and go beyond boundaries by recruiting overlooked populations

such as young people and women. Think tanks must understand the importance of attracting the millennial population and including viewpoints of everyone within the communities that they serve. If their perspective does not expand, then their material will become useless.

### *Challenges*

- Traditional attitudes and atmosphere towards women within the workplace and think tank community.
- Young people are not being involved in think tanks, therefore think tanks are unable to

### *Recommendations*

- Promote inclusivity by hiring individuals with different perspectives and experiences in order to produce diverse policy suggestions and research that expands the scope of current research.
- Place qualified women into leadership roles. Organizational flexibility and understanding is needed in order to incentivize women to be a part of the organization.
- Modernize employment conditions to attract young people: flexible hours,

find new talent to preserve the institution as employees and experts retire or switch positions

- Quality of work is being questioned due to lack of diversity within think tank structures

output/results driven, a work-life balance, and more economic incentives. In order to make think tanks a successful incubator for young leaders and policymakers, internal and external training is key.

- Provide resources and funding for enrichment courses or furthering studies and create a more innovative research environment that provides more freedom within research.





### *Opportunities for Asia Think Tanks*

## **The Advantages and Disadvantages of Technology**

The digital age has presented a multitude of challenges for think tanks. It causes think tanks to reevaluate their business models, their involvement with the communities they serve, and the importance of data output. However, technology also creates a plethora of inexpensive opportunities that think tanks can use to advance their work and mission. For example, think tanks can use social media to meet the high demand for communication with the public and use it to supplement traditional outlets such as town halls, talks, meetings, surveys, petitions, etc. The potential to collaborate with

newspapers and employ interactive communication channels from researchers to consumers through social media was discussed, and if pairing journalists with a think tank could both make the journalist more credible, and the think tank better equipped for releasing news in the modern day. Technology provides opportunities for think tanks to maintain their relevance and connect with new audiences, but also the possibility of being left behind if think tanks cannot harness and stay ahead of these changes.

### *Challenges*

- Opposition, fake news, smear campaigns against think tank research are spread online and think tanks must carry the burden of defending and protecting their research.
- Bridging the gap between writing for visibility and for what is actually important. People tend to search for trending questions to be answered on social media, which

challenges think tanks to determine what research should be

- Ensuring staff is prepared to handle media appropriately in addition to their main duties
- Determining what stage social media is used in the decision-making process – be it once the topic is decided, or after the research is complete

### *Recommendations*

- Use social media to display results of reports in the form of blog posts or videos, which can explain the issues, appeal to viewers and their emotions, allow people to understand the research in simplified terms, and inspire communities to get involved.
- Consistently release information on social media – many people choose to get their

information on social media to see what is new, and public engagement can help information reach policymakers

- Encourage researchers speak on behalf on their institutions, instead of hiring PR positions, because they know the concise parts that need to be shared in press releases.





### Policy Direction

## Climate Change: Time for New Strategies and Tactics

The climate change debate has always faced multiple challenges: first, the challenge mobilizing the public to confront a slowly evolving, largely invisible problem and second, how to mitigate the costs and job dislocation associated with conservation and alternate energy sources. These challenges have grown with the rise of nationalism and populism, and have created a completely new group of skeptics in politics and the media.

In order to combat the mounting environmental problem and the inevitable human cost of climate change, think tanks must adapt to the rapidly changing policy and business environment in which they now operate. Together, think tanks, government and the public must come together to take the next steps to address the problem of climate change.

### Challenges

- Rapidly diminishing resources coupled with population growth has led to an unsustainable energy model with major environmental implications.
- Climate change will have a major impact on trade, globalization, and food and water supply chains in addition to infrastructure damage and create security threats like nuclear power station destabilization.
- Climate change will disproportionately affect women and those close to the poverty line.
- Due to the rise of fake news and alternative “facts”, many individuals and those in political power are distrusting scientific research and believing that climate change is a hoax, making it harder to get the needed changes

### Recommendations

- Change the discourse from how to prevent climate change to how to develop and adapt to its project consequences
- Increase action by connecting with institutions/politicians that can make an impact and critical ministries that handle cash flows
- Provide evidence-based science to support policymakers, include various groups in decision-making, and take a participatory

and transboundary/cross-border approach in doing research

- Ensure independent funding so that think tanks can produce honest, unbiased research

- Encourage businesses to move to sustainable business models to prevent any further rise in climate temperature.





### *Policy Direction*

## **Security Challenges and Concerns in Asia**

The past decades have seen an increase in the development of Chinese military power, including a naval force, which has contributed to much of the diplomatic tensions and security challenges within the region, particularly in Southeast Asia and the South China sea. Despite these concerns, there is possibility of continued peace through continued economic integration and cooperation. Despite

weaknesses in ASEAN cohesion, the coalition has already provided a potential platform for balancing against a future Chinese hegemony. Furthermore, Japan and India, as large democratic countries with influence and power within the Asian region, have both recently committed to strengthening their relationship and working toward ensuring security in the Indo-Pacific region.

### *Challenges*

- China's assertiveness, with respect to the South China Sea and Belt and Road Initiative, remains a key geopolitical concern, giving rise to a rivalry between the two superpowers in the Asia Pacific region.
- Traditional security challenges are being coupled with new ones such as cybersecurity and new developments in North Korea.
- Difficulties between the United States and North Korea have made prospects of denuclearization and a peace settlement uncertain.

### *Recommendations*

- Organize cooperative efforts around Japan, India, and ASEAN to create an Indo-Pacific strategy as a possible response to regional tensions and engage, rather antagonize, China.
- Consider scenario mapping and the development of policy responses considering China's increasing assertiveness.



### Policy Direction

## Migration and Lack of Employment Opportunities

Urbanization and migration in the Asia area has profound positive and negative impacts on the social, economic, political and environmental landscapes in both the new areas where the migrants settle and their earlier settlements. Urbanization is highly effective for economic growth as it produces economies of scale for businesses, fosters an innovative environment, and pays higher wages and dividends. The Asia-Pacific is urbanizing faster than any region has done before and, despite

strong link between urbanization and national economic growth, is experiencing increasing urban poverty as populations outgrow cities. This leads to unsafe, low quality, and/or informal employment, and environmental concerns about urbanization, with the poor the most exposed to hazards. There are serious sustainability questions about migration – although cities may produce economic growth, it comes with increased inequality and new pockets and types of poverty within the city.

### Challenges

- As new and improved technologies arrive in the market, the job growth is project to stagnate as generations of unskilled workers, due to the manufacturing and technology boom that created unsustainable job growth in big cities, are forced to compete for new jobs.
- Many cities don't have proper education or care system for the many people who migrate with children, which leaves many displaced children without parents who can take care of them
- Migration of youth and families leaves a large aging rural population without many opportunities to provide for themselves.
- Migrants are lured to other countries by lucrative job offers but arrive in the cities to be exploited as free labor and lack access to basic health care, human rights and are restricted to any type of humanitarian access.

### Recommendations

- Create a flow of migration between rural areas and cities in order to foster more inclusion and a greater transfer of knowledge and skills in rural areas, thus lowering the need to move to cities and improving rural areas.
- Create a bridge between displaced children and ageing rural parents by connecting the rural areas and cities, which would allow young parents to not only provide for their elderly parents but also provide their children with stability.
- Utilize technologies to provide services such as job trainings and education for the rural community to provide own sources of growth.





### *Policy Direction*

## **Trade Wars and the Rise of Economic Nationalism**

In order to be successful and avoid dissatisfaction, globalization demands better allocation of resources. In high growth countries without effective resource reallocation, there is significant dissatisfaction about globalization. Existing issues like income inequality often exacerbate these tensions. These problems then are further compounded by media sensationalism,

misinterpretation of key policies and trade agreements and ultimately lead to anti-globalization and nationalistic sentiments.

Think tanks must present these agreements in a fair and accurate way and help countries that are seeing an increase in anti-globalization sentiments discover and fix the underlying issues.

### *Challenges*

- Anti-globalization sentiments and economic nationalism are on the rise as a result of dissatisfaction with globalization
- Existing income inequality exacerbates dissatisfaction and nationalistic tendencies

### *Recommendations*

- Play a positive role in designing and proposing measures that help the losers of globalization.
- Media sensationalism and presentation of trade agreements and policies intensifies the turmoil
- Reframe anti-globalization as a product of deeper societal problems rather than the failure of trade adjustment policies.

# Agenda

<b>November 21- Nusa Dua Beach Hotel &amp; Spa</b>	
09:00-18:30	Participants Arrive in Bali - <b>Check in at Main Lobby - The Keraton Ballroom</b>
17:30-18:00	Participant Registration
18:00-18:20	<p>Welcome Remarks by Hosts and Organizers</p> <p><i>Hidetoshi Nishimura, President, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia</i></p> <p><i>James McGann, Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania</i></p>
18:20-19:20	<p><b>Asia Think Tank's Chief Executive Panel</b></p> <p>A group of Chief Executive officers from across Asia will discuss the key policy issues confronting their countries and the organizational challenges facing their respective think tanks. The discussion will focus on the key policy issues, strategies, plans and programs that each CEO have developed to meet both the organizational and policy challenges and opportunities presented by this new and complex environment in which all think tanks must operate.</p> <p><i>Chair: Jusuf Wanandi, Co-Founder, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Republic of Indonesia</i></p> <p><i>Panelists:</i></p> <p><b>Vugar Bayramov</b>, Chairman of the Board, Center for Economic and Social Development, Azerbaijan</p> <p><b>Hidetoshi Nishimura</b>, President, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia</p> <p><b>AKM Abdur Rahman</b>, Director General, Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Neelam Deo</b>, Director, Gateway House, India</p> <p><b>Benedicto Bacani</b>, Executive Director, Institute for Autonomy and Governance, Philippines</p> <p><b>Jitendra GC</b>, Executive Chairperson, Sajha Foundation, Nepal</p>
19:20-21:00	<p>Welcome Dinner - <b>Kertagosa Room</b></p> <p>Sponsored by McKinsey Global Institute</p>
19:40-20:00	<p><b>Keynote Address</b></p> <p><i>Outperformers: High growth emerging economies and the companies that propel them</i></p> <p><b>Jeongmin Seong, Senior Fellow, McKinsey Global Institute</b></p>



<b><u>November 22- Nusa Dua Beach Hotel &amp; Spa</u></b>	
08:30-09:00	Participant registration - <b>Keraton Ballroom</b>
09:00-10:00	Opening Keynote Address: <b>H.E. Gita Wirjawan, Former Minister of Trade Republic of Indonesia</b>
10:00-11:30	<p>Plenary Panel: <b>Trade Wars and the Rise of Economic Nationalism</b></p> <p>Globalization demands better allocation of resources. Some countries have done better in facilitating the reallocation of resources more efficiently; this is especially the case in high growth countries, resulting in less dissatisfaction over globalization in these places. It is in those countries which have not been effectively facilitating such resource reallocation that you find much more significant dissatisfaction about globalization. These reallocation dynamics and challenges are a key challenge for any think tank. Did think tanks help in this reallocation process in their own countries? What contributions did they make? What are reasons for some think tanks for not being successful in influencing this difficult adjustment process? With this backdrop in mind, the panel will explore the current trade environment, the impact of trade disputes will impact growth and the global economy.</p> <p><i>Chair:</i> <b>Kasan Muhri</b>, Head and Director General of TREDa, Trade Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p><i>Panelists:</i>  <b>Amarjargal Rinchinnyam</b>, Director, Global Economic Research Institute, Mongolia  <b>Kotbee Shin</b>, Research Fellow, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, Republic of Korea  <b>Paul Blustein</b>, Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation, Canada and Thailand</p>
11:30-11:45	Coffee Break
11:45-13:15	<p>Plenary Panel: <b>New Faces and New Ideas: The Future of Think Tanks and Policy Advice in Asia: The Diversity and Innovation Connection</b></p> <p>The Panel will feature women, young scholars and executives from think tanks from across the globe. The panelists have been asked to address the following questions: why did you choose to work at a think tank? What obstacles did you encounter in the hiring process and advancing your career at a think tank? What perspective on policy and organization innovation do you bring to your think tank and the issues facing your country; and what specific recommendations you would suggest improving the role and impact of think</p>

tanks? Finally, and most importantly what recommendations would you make to improve the careers of women, young scholars and executives?

**Chair: Elaine Tan**, Executive Director, ASEAN Foundation, Republic of Indonesia

**Panelists:**

**Tungalag Erdenebat**, Researcher, Team Leader, Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center, Mongolia

**Paula Katharina Boks**, Junior Expert/project Assistant, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (fes) Indonesia Office, Republic of Indonesia

**Tuyet Mai Pham**, Vice President, Viet Nam Institute for Economic and Policy Research, Vietnam

**Yun Kyung Kim**, Director, Corporate Research Department, Korean Economic Research Institute, Republic of Korea

**Ibrahim Almuttaqi**, Head of the ASEAN Studies Program, The Habibie Center

13:15-13:30      Group Photo

13:30-14:30      Lunch and Keynote Address - **Kertagosa Room**

*The Present and the Future of Energy: A Regional and Global Perspective*

**Othman Alsaleh**, Head of Strategy Management Office, King

**Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center**

*Breakout Sessions I (3 Concurrent Sessions):*

The Break Out Sessions will include a set of critical policy issues facing think tanks and policy makers as well as the challenges facing think tank scholars and executives. These sessions are intended to be interactive and focused on sharing the transfers of strategies, best practices and innovative approaches. Participants can select one of the three concurrent sessions listed below. A second set of Break Out Sessions will be conducted to give everyone the opportunity to participate in at least two sessions.

**Session A: Out of Towns, Into Cities: Implications of Labor Migration & Ageing Populations - Kamasan Room**

Urbanization and migration in Asia invariably have profound impacts on social, economic, political and environmental landscapes. There is a strong link between urbanization and national economic growth, but the Asia-Pacific is urbanizing faster than any region has done before and is experiencing increasing urban poverty. Rapid urbanization in Asia-Pacific means the urban population has grown faster than the cities' capacity, and there are serious sustainability and environmental concerns about urbanization, with the poor the most exposed to hazards. Meanwhile, there are fewer workers for every person aged 65 years or older across countries in Asia, which raises questions on each country's capacity to sustain economic

growth, maintain fiscal sustainability and increase the general welfare for all ages. The Panel will explore the current state of labour migration and ageing populations in Asia to recommend strategies and tactics to be pursued.

*Chair:* **Ooi Kee Beng**, Executive Director, Penang Institute, Malaysia

*Panelists:*

**Rashesh Shrestha**, Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Nepal

**Bernardus Djonoputro**, President, Indonesian Associations of Urban and Regional Planners, Republic of Indonesia

**Ochir Lkhagvasuren**, Senior Researcher and Board Member, Ulanbaatar Policy Research Center, Mongolia

**Ong Siou Woon**, Administration Head, Penang Institute, Malaysia

### **Session B: Improving Regional Productivity & Connectivity - Santi Lounge**

Connectivity among Asian countries will continue to be important as economies become more incorporated into the global economy. Think tanks have a major role to place in innovation, human capital and regulatory issues related to infrastructure connectivity. How can think tanks work to engendering greater technology transfer from trade and investment? The Panel will assess current ways to improve regional productivity and connectivity by reflecting on the current state of affairs and potential pitfalls.

*Chair:* **Rahimah 'Ima' Abdulrahim**, Chair, Institute for Democracy and Human Rights, The Habibie Center, Indonesia

*Panelists:*

**Ou Virak Chan**, President, Future Forum, Cambodia

**Dionisius Narjoko**, Senior Economist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Republic of Indonesia

**Jitendra GC**, Executive Chairperson, Sajha Foundation, Nepal

**Saowaruj Rattanakharnfu**, Senior Research Fellow, Thailand Development Research Institute, Thailand

### **Session C: Security Challenges and Concerns - Garuda Room**

This shifts in balance of economic power towards China, in combination with the development of Chinese military forces over the past couple of decades, have contributed to much of the diplomatic tensions and security challenges within the region, particularly in Southeast Asia and the South China sea. Furthermore, the growing use of cybersecurity as a global trend has not neglected the Asian region, and the problem of North Korea and the increased rivalry between Japan-China have also contributed to increased tensions through economic, security, and political dimensions. Despite these concerns, there is the possibility of continued peace through continued



economic integration and cooperation. This panel will examine what other countries in Asia can do to effectively mitigate potential security challenges from China or North Korea.

*Chair:* **Philips Vermonte**, Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Republic of Indonesia

*Panelists:*

**Haksoon Paik**, President, Sejong Institute, Republic of Korea

**Seshadri Vasan Ramaswamy Iyengar**, Director, Chennai Centre For China Studies, India

**Ryosuke Hanada**, Research Fellow, Japanese Institute of International Affairs, Japan

**Francoise Nicolas**, Director and Senior Researcher, French Institute of International Relations, France

16:00-16:15 Coffee Break

16:15-17:45 *Breakout Sessions II (3 Concurrent Sessions):*

The Break Out Sessions will include a set of critical policy issues facing think tanks and policy makers as well as the challenges facing think tank scholars and executives. These sessions are intended to be interactive and focused on sharing transfers of strategies, best practices and innovative approaches. Participants can select one of the three concurrent sessions listed below.

**Session A: Thinking Outside the Box: Engaging New Audiences with Media & Marketing - Santi Lounge**

The mass popularization of new media has created a massive untapped pool of resources for knowledge to be shared with an exponentially wider audience. However, the unchecked nature of new media also results in a lack of quality control and oversaturation of content for readers to filter through. In an age of shorter attention spans and the paradox of choice, think tanks must navigate these waters to retain their appeal to changing demographics. This session aims to identify best practices for optimizing the use of new media for marketing and youth engagement. More specifically, how think tanks can creatively harness the tools of media beyond standard marketing purposes while being discerning of the effectiveness of various platforms, and how they align with the think tank's image and vision.

*Chair:* **Christian Echle**, Director, Political Dialogue Asia, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Singapore, Singapore

*Panelist:*

**Angela Mo**, Senior Manager, Policy Advocacy and Engagement, Our Hong Kong

Foundation, China

**Hezri Adnan**, Senior Director Research, Institute of Strategic & International Studies, Malaysia

**Yun Kyung Kim**, Director, Corporate Research Department, Korea Economic Research Institute, Republic of Korea

**Silka Hapsari**, Communications Supervisor and Digital Media Specialist, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Republic of Indonesia

### **Session B: The New Standards and Business Models for Think Tanks - Kamasan Room**

Think tanks must adapt to the rapidly changing policy and business environment in which they now operate. The objective of this session is to capture these new dynamics and provide a road map for how to meet these challenges. Specifically, how think tanks are meeting the demands to not only produce high quality research and advice, but to effectively communicate and disseminate their research findings to a range of stakeholders and new audiences. How do these new demands impact the strategy, structure and staffing of think tanks in the era of digital and political disruptions. In recent years, the issue of how to assure the quality, independence and integrity of think tanks has become a global issue. Helping think tanks meet these complex challenges has been a major priority of the TTCSP. A panel of think tank executives will share how their think tank is meeting these challenges.

*Chair:* **Benedicto Bacani**, Institute for Autonomy and Governance, Philippines

*Panelists:*

**Henning Glaser**, Director, German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance, Thailand

**Medelina K. Hendytio**, Deputy Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Republic of Indonesia

**Katsuyuki Meguro**, Director of Administration, Management, and Coordination, Asian Development Bank Institute, Japan

**Hernaikh Singh**, Senior Associate Director, Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore

### **Session C: The Future or Back to the Future?: New Actors and Alliances - Garuda Room**

Consciously or inadvertently the new world order is taking place. Alliances are shifting, conflict. The 2018 Asia Think Tank Summit is taking place at a truly extraordinary historical moment world politics. The post WWII economic, political and security order are being challenged and redefined by national and

regional tectonic shifts in domestic and international politics. The panel will discuss these changes and suggest ways that think tanks can help policy makers and the public respond to both the challenges and opportunities they present.

*Chair:* **Neelam Deo**, Director, Gateway House, India

*Panelists:*

*Amar*

**Asanga Abeyagoonasekera**, Executive Director, Institute of National Security Studies of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

**ANM Muniruzzaman**, President Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Bangladesh

**Alessia Amighini**, Co Head Asia Program, Institute for International Political Studies, Italy

#### **November 23<sup>rd</sup>** - Nusa Dua Beach Hotel & Spa

09:00-10:00 Keynote Address:  
**H.E. Susi Pudjiastuti, Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia**

10:00-11:30 Plenary Panel  
**The Geo Political Climate for Climate Change: Time for New Strategies and Tactics**

The politics and public debate of climate change has always faced the challenge of mobilizing the public to confront a slowly-evolving, largely invisible problem while being stymied by the prospect of job dislocation and the cost associated with conservation and alternative energy sources. The challenges have grown with the rise of nationalism and populism that has created a whole new group of sceptics in politics and the media. This despite the dire forecasts and the increasing reality of catastrophic storms and human suffering. The Panel will explore the current state of climate change politics and what strategies and tactics should be pursued to address climate change.

*Chair:* **Winfried Weck**, Team Leader for Agenda 2030, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Germany

*Panelists:*

**Akiko Yamanaka**, Special Advisor to the President of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Japan

**Niall O'Connor** Director, Asia SEI Nonthanburi, Thailand



	<p><b>Mark Elder</b>, Director of Research and Publications, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan</p> <p><b>Arief Rabik</b>, Director, Environmental Bamboo Foundation, Republic of Indonesia</p> <p><b>Dipankar Banerjee</b>, Member, Forum of Strategy Initiatives, India</p>
11:30-12:30	<p>Closing Plenary Session: Discussion, Conclusions and Action Agenda for 2019</p> <p><i>The Chairs of the Breakout Sessions report on the key findings and recommendations of their respective groups, followed by a Round Table discussion which will formulate a series of conclusions that might be drawn from the Summit and a set of actions that the participants might work on in the months following the Summit. Finally, there will be a call for possible hosts for the 2019 MENA Think Tank Summit.</i></p>
12:30-12:50	<p>Thanks and Closing Remarks: Summit Hosts and Organizers</p> <p><i>James McGann, Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania</i></p> <p><i>Izuru Kobayashi, COO Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia, Indonesia</i></p>
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch and Networking at Museum Pasifika



## List of Participants

Dr. Jamal Abdullah, Senior Member and “Academic Visitor” of Middle East Centre, Saint Antony’s College, University of Oxford

Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim, Executive Director at The Habibie Center

Dr. Hezri Adnan, Fellow at Academy of Sciences

Professor. Alessia Amighini, Co-Head at Asia Centre, ISPI

Mrs. Ria Arief, Unit Manager in Poverty and Social Development Section at Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr. Raosaheb Bawaskar, CEO and Founder at Mumbai School of Thoughts (MST)

Dr. Vugar Bayramov Bayramov, Chairman of Centre at Economic and Social Development

Mr. Paul Blustein, Senior Fellow at Centre for International Governance Innovation

Dr. Rajni Malhotra Dhingra, Professor of Law at Guru Nanak Dev University (G.N.D.U)

Mr. Mark Elder, Director of Research and Publications at Strategic Management Office at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Mr. Govindraj Ethiraj, Foundr at BOOM

Mr. Sergio Grassi, Resident Director at Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Indonesia Office (FES)

Mr. Ziya Guliyev, founder at Baku Academy of Human Rights Law

Dr. Medelina Hendytio, Deputy Executive Director and researcher at Department of Politics and Social Change, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Dr. Suraya Ismail, Director of Research at Khazanah Research Institute

Mr. Seshadri Vasan Ramaswamy Iyengar, Regional Director at National Maritime Foundation Chennai

Dr. Stefan Jost, Director at Konrad Adenauer Center for International Relations and Security Studies

Dr. Suthikorn Kingkaew, Director of Research at Future Innovation Thailand Institute (FIT)

Dr. Parashar Kulkarni, Assistant Professor (Social Sciences) at Yale-NUS College

Dr. Pisit Leeahtam, President of Future Innovative Thailand Institute (FIT)

Mr. Ramil Iskandarli, Founder and Chairman of the Legal Analysis and Research NGO, Board Member of Azerbaijan Young Lawyers Union, and UNICEF consultant

Mr. Junaidi Mansor, Director at Khazanah Research Institute

Mr. Katsuyuki Meguro, Director of Administration, Management and Coordination at the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

Angela Mo, Senior Manager of Policy Advocacy and Engagement at Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF)

Mr. Md A Awal Molla, Roads and Highways Department at Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges

Dr. Kasan Muhri, Director General at Trade Analyses and Development Agency (TREDA) for the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia

Mr. Niall O'Connor, Director at SEI Asia

Dato' Dr. Kee Beng Ooi, Executive Director at Penang Institute

Mr. Bharath M. Palavalli, Researcher at Fields of View

Dr. Alakh N. Sharma, Professor and Director at Institute for Human Development (IHD)

Mr. Tobby Simon, Founder and President at Synergia

Dr. Harinder Sekhon, Senior Fellow at Vivekananda International Foundation

Ms. Sengphachanh Sonethavixay, Policy Researcher

Ms. Elaine Tan, Executive Director at ASEAN Foundation



Mr. Md Mayen Uddin Tazim, Social Development Consultant

Ms. Lettie Tembo Longwe, Programme Management Team Leader at the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

Mr. Winfried Weck, Head of “Agenda 2030/Sustainable Development” at Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

## *Summit Co-Hosts and Contributors:*



Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Republic of Indonesia)



Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States)

## *Regional Partners:*



Asian Development Bank Institute (Japan)



Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Republic of Indonesia)



Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Regional Programme Political Dialogue (Singapore)



King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (Saudi Arabia)

McKinsey  
Global Institute

McKinsey Global Institute (China)



OUR HONG KONG  
FOUNDATION  
團結香港基金

Our Hong Kong Foundation (China)



### ***Global Partners:***

Asian Development Bank Institute (Asia)  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Germany)  
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) (Germany)  
McKinsey Global Institute (Asia)  
Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania (United States)

### ***2018 Asia Think Tank Planning Committee:***

Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) (Japan)  
Brookings Institution India (BII) (India)  
Center for China and Globalization (CCG) (China)  
Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Republic of Indonesia)  
Chinese Institute of International Studies (CIIS) (China)  
Delhi Policy Group (DPG) (India)  
Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) (Republic of Indonesia)  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) (Republic of Indonesia)  
Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) (Republic of Korea)  
Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) (Japan)  
King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (Saudi Arabia)  
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Regional Programme Political Dialogue (Singapore)  
Korea Development Institute (KDI) (Republic of Korea)  
Korea Institute of International Economic Policy (KIEP) (Republic of Korea)  
McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) (United Kingdom)  
Observer Research Foundation (ORF) (India)  
Our Hong Kong Foundation (Hong Kong)  
Sejong Institute (South Korea)  
Strategic and Defence Studies Center, Australian National University (SDSC) (Australia, Thailand)  
Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), University of Pennsylvania (United States)

### ***Summit Report Sponsor:***

King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (Saudi Arabia)

***Additional Thanks to:***

The Asia team at the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), and for this report especially:

Laura Whelan, Asia Project Co-Lead and Summit Coordinator, TTCSP

Sudipti Attri, Asia Project Co-Lead and Summit Coordinator, TTCSP

Brianne DelBonifro, Summit Coordinator and Research Assistant, TTCSP

Chloe Tan, Summit Coordinator and Research Intern, TTCSP

Joy Sun, Summit Coordinator and Research Intern, TTCSP

Jun Hou, Summit Coordinator and Research Intern, TTCSP

Xinyue Zhang, Summit Coordinator and Research Intern, TTCSP

# 2018-19 TTCSP Think Tank Summit and Fora Schedule\*

**January 31, 2019 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Launch and Why Think Tanks and Facts Matter Events**, Washington, DC and New York—join over 200 think tanks worldwide for this year’s theme; “Why Facts and Think Tanks Matter”

**February 20-21, 2019 AI Think Tank Forum:** Think Tanks, Policy Advice and Governance, Palo Alto, California (By Invitation Only)

**March 26-27, 2019 North America Think Tank Summit**, Washington, DC  
TTCSP Partners: Urban Institute, Peterson Institute for International Economics

**April 24-25, 2019 Europe Think Tank Summit**, Madrid, Spain  
TTCSP Partners: Elcano Royal Institute, Fundación Alternativas

**May 20-21, 2019 China Think Tank Innovation Forum**  
TTCSP Partner: Center for China and Globalization, China

**July 2019 US-Europe Think Tank Forum, Florence, Italy** (By Invitation)

**September 23-25 2019 MENA Think Tank Summit** (location to be determined)

**October 29-31 Latin America Think Tank Summit**, Bogota, Colombia (date to be confirmed)

**November 27-29, 2019 Asia Think Tank Summit**, Bangkok, Thailand (date to be confirmed)

\*Summits and Fora dates are subject to change but are confirmed unless otherwise indicated

# *Think Tanks & Civil Societies Program*

*The Lauder Institute*

*The University of Pennsylvania*

*“Helping to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy”*

Researching the trends and challenges facing  
think tanks, policymakers, and policy-oriented  
civil society groups...

Sustaining, strengthening, and building  
capacity for think tanks around the world...

Maintaining the largest, most  
comprehensive database of over  
8,000 think tanks...

All requests, questions, and comments should be directed to

**James G. McGann, Ph.D.**

Senior Lecturer, International Studies

Director

Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program

The Lauder Institute

University of Pennsylvania





## About TTCSP

### **Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program**

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 30 years, the TTCSP has developed and led a series of global initiatives that have helped bridge the gap between knowledge and policy in critical policy areas such as international peace and security, globalization and governance, international economics, environmental issues, information and society, poverty alleviation, and healthcare and global health. These international collaborative efforts are designed to establish regional and international networks of policy institutes and communities that improve policy making while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

The TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,900 peer institutions and

experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions, and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual Think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe.

Since its inception in 1989, the TTCSP has focused on collecting data and conducting research on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policy-making process. To date TTCSP has provided technical assistance and capacity building programs in 81 countries. We are now working to create regional and global networks of think tanks in an effort to facilitate collaboration and the production of a modest yet achievable set of global public goods. Our goal is to create lasting institutional and state-level partnerships by engaging and mobilizing think tanks that have demonstrated their ability to produce high quality policy research and shape popular and elite opinion and actions for public good.

### **The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies**

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies offers an M.A. in international studies and conducts fundamental and policy-oriented research on current economic, political, and business issues. It organizes an annual

conference that brings academics, practitioners, and policy makers together to examine global challenges such as financial risks, sustainability, inequality, and the future of the state.

### **University of Pennsylvania**

The University of Pennsylvania (Penn) is an Ivy League school with highly selective admissions and a history of innovation in interdisciplinary education and scholarship. Its peer institutions are Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth, and the University of Chicago in the US and Oxford and Cambridge in the UK. A world-class research institution, Penn boasts a picturesque campus in the middle of Philadelphia, a dynamic city that is conveniently located between Washington, D.C. and New York, New York. Benjamin Franklin founded the University of

Pennsylvania in 1740 to push the frontiers of knowledge and benefit society by integrating study in the liberal arts and sciences with opportunities for research and practical, pre-professional training at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Penn is committed to meeting the full-demonstrated need of all undergraduates with grant-based financial aid, making this intellectually compelling integration of liberal and professional education accessible to talented students of all backgrounds and empowering them to make an impact on the world.

### **TTCSP Recent and Forthcoming Publications:**

Think Tanks: The New Knowledge and Policy Brokers in Asia (Brookings Press and Asian Development Bank Institute, 2019) <https://www.brookings.edu/book/think-tanks/>

Trends and Transitions in Security Expertise from Deterrence to Climate Change and Back Again (Routledge, 2017) <https://www.routledge.com/Global-Trends-and-Transitions-in-Security-Expertise-From-Nuclear-Deterrence/McGann/p/book/9781138304000>

Think Tanks, Foreign Policy and the Emerging Power Policy Networks (MacMillan, 2017) <https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319603117>

Think Tanks and Emerging Power Policy Networks (MacMillan, 2017) <https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319719542>

The Fifth Estate: Think Tanks Public Policy and Governance (Brookings, 2016) <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/chapter-one-the-fifth-estate.pdf>

Think Tanks and SDGs: Catalysts for Analysis, Innovation and Implementation (TTCSP 2015) <http://www.lulu.com/shop/james-mcgann/think-tanks-and-sdgs-catalysts-for-analysis-innovation-and-implementation/paperback/product-22563604.html>

How Think Tanks Shape Development Policies (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2014) <http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/15244.html>

Security Expertise Practice, Power, Responsibility (Chapter 6) (2014 Routledge) <https://www.routledge.com/Security-Expertise-Practice-Power-Responsibility/Berling-Bueger/p/book/9781138819115>

Think Tanks and Global Policy Networks, Chapter in an edited volume (Routledge, 2013) <https://www.routledge.com/International-Organization-and-Global-Governance/Weiss-Wilkinson/p/book/9781138236585>

Global Think Tanks, Policy Networks and Governance (Routledge, 2010) <https://www.routledge.com/Global-Think-Tanks-Policy-Networks-and-Governance/McGann-Sabatini/p/book/9780415779791>