



Understanding the

Drivers of Change

in a **Disrupted World**



Will disruptive forces within and beyond Southeast Asia threaten our region's post-pandemic recovery and stability? How can we make sense of the changes around us that will shape the future? As a leading regional centre dedicated to the study of Southeast Asia's socio-political, security, and economic trends and developments, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute continues to analyse our disrupted world to understand what drives change, and how its ramifications will affect the region and the wider geostrategic and economic environment.



ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute (ISEAS), formerly Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, was established as an autonomous organisation by an Act of Parliament in 1968. It was renamed ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute in August 2015 in honour of Singapore's first President, Mr Yusof Ishak.



MISSION

- To be a leading research centre dedicated to the study of socio-political, security, and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geo-strategic and economic environment.
- To stimulate research and debate within scholarly circles, enhance public awareness of the region, and facilitate the search for viable solutions to the varied problems confronting the region.
- To nurture a community of scholars interested in the region and to engage in research on the multi-faceted dimensions and issues of stability and security, economic development, and political, social and cultural change.





Message from the Chairman, Board of Trustees	06
Message from the Director and Chief Executive Officer	08
The Year in Numbers	10
Highlights of the Year	12
Organisation Structure	14
Analysis	18
Output	38
Networks	44
Resources	58
Organisation	70
Audited Financial Statements	85

CONTENTS



Appendices		
I	ISEAS Fulcrum	154
II	ISEAS Perspective	174
III	Trends in Southeast Asia	181
IV	ISEAS Economic Working Papers Series	183
V	ISEAS Op-Eds	184
VI	New Publications	205
VII	Public Lectures, Conferences and Seminars	209
VIII	Contributions from Supporters and Donors	222



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PROFESSOR CHAN HENG CHEE
AMBASSADOR- AT- LARGE,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SINGAPORE

Southeast Asia is firmly on the road to COVID-19 recovery. Border restrictions have been relaxed. People are travelling and connecting again. However, even as we emerge from pandemic conditions, we are entering dangerous times. The deep and structural distrust between the US and China has not only complicated international relations but also heightened the stakes for the region. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has revealed a spectrum of positions among ASEAN member states, thus undermining regional unity.

Meanwhile the Myanmar crisis continues to fester with no end in sight. The sea lanes in the South China Sea have become increasingly congested as different countries seek to assert their presence there, raising the risk of unintended mishaps. And most recently, it has been reported that Japan is in talks to set up a NATO office in Tokyo in response to the war in Ukraine. What will all this mean for Southeast Asia? How do we make sense of it?

Think tanks like ISEAS have become more important in these dangerous times. They provide neutral spaces for discussion and research. Indeed, these developments have kept ISEAS extremely busy in the past year. The Institute has nimbly shifted its research focus with each unfolding development to ensure timely analysis for the policy, academic, and business communities. It has done extremely well with its limited resources to offer high-quality and relevant research on political developments, economic trends, and social issues with our research products such as ***Fulcrum***, ***Perspective***, and ***Trends in Southeast Asia*** series; not to mention the numerous titles published every year by our Publications Division.

The relevance of our work can be seen in the growing number of ISEAS commentaries that have been picked up by the local and regional media. Our publications such as ***The State of Southeast Asian Survey Report***, which tracks the attitudes of

opinion-makers on regional developments, have become highly anticipated references for the policy and media communities in Southeast Asia, Europe, and the US. These are just some of the ways ISEAS's work is promoting dialogue and shaping public discourse. So too are the increasing number of visits from overseas academics, diplomatic corps, and international organisations, which suggests that ISEAS remains a key node in the Southeast Asian circuit. I commend ISEAS on the excellent work it has produced in the past year and urge it to maintain its levels of excellence.

On a personal note, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome our two newest Board of Trustee members: Ms Foo Chi Hsia, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ms Amelia Tang, Director, Prime Minister's Office. I am sure they would add great value to ISEAS.

Finally, I would like to congratulate ISEAS on a productive year. I wish the Institute every success as it forges ahead to decipher the complexities of Southeast Asia for all of us.



Think tanks like ISEAS have become more important in these dangerous times. They provide neutral spaces for discussion and research.





MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR CHOI SHING KWOK
DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE

The past year has witnessed the worrisome entrenchment of deep-seated conflicts. The death toll continues to rise for the Ukraine-Russia war with no peaceful end in sight. Closer to home, the recent airstrike by the Myanmar military in the north-western Sagaing region and the delay in elections have only exacerbated tensions and deepened resentment towards the junta. ASEAN, meanwhile, continues to search for a coherent and decisive way to deal with the regime.

More broadly, we have seen an alarming deterioration of China-US relations. The early hopes that sprouted when President Joe Biden and President Xi Jinping met at the sidelines of the G20 summit, Bali, in late 2022 were shot down by the political storm that greeted the appearance of a high-altitude white balloon over the North American continent. The systemic distrust between the two superpowers will not be easily displaced, raising the stakes for the rest of the world, including the Southeast Asian region.

Against this backdrop, ISEAS has been kept busy analysing and informing our target audiences about key global and regional developments. Since its introduction in late 2020, the *Fulcrum* blogsite (Fulcrum.sg) has attracted a growing readership with its timely, insightful, and readable analysis. In the last couple of years, we have grown its viewership from 132,674 users in FY2021 to 397,327

users in FY2022. In the same period, our page views have grown from 291,313 to 768,450. This suggests that our work is finding relevance and resonance with our increasingly global readership.

Within ISEAS's increasing research output were two highly anticipated surveys. *The State of Southeast Asia 2023 Survey Report* was launched on 9 February 2023. Into its fifth year, this survey plumbed the views of regional respondents on the major powers, US and China, with regard to their influence and acceptability in the region, delivering—in the words of a foreign analyst—a “report card” on their engagement over the past year. The survey also found that the top two challenges facing Southeast Asians were unemployment and economic recession (59.5 per cent), followed by climate change (57.1 per cent).

In a tie for third place were rising military tensions and widening socio-economic gaps (41.9 per cent). On their top three concerns facing ASEAN as a regional institution, the belief that ASEAN was slow and ineffective was top choice (82.6 per cent); followed by the fear that ASEAN was becoming an arena for major power competition (73 per cent); and finally, the concern that ASEAN was becoming disunited (60.7 per cent).

The Southeast Asia Climate Outlook 2022 Survey Report was launched earlier in the year on

8 September 2022. Among the numerous findings, the survey revealed that Southeast Asians wanted their countries to phase out coal consumption either immediately or by 2030, while more than 60 per cent wanted their countries to stop building new coal plants immediately. The survey also found that climate anxieties varied across the region. The Philippines registered the strongest urgency in addressing the climate threat, with over 64 per cent believing that climate change posed a “serious and immediate threat to the well-being of their country”. Conversely, Cambodia saw the highest number of climate deniers with almost 30 per cent of respondents believing that climate change was neither a long-term threat nor a threat at all.

The two high-profile signature events of FY2022 were the 37th ASEAN Roundtable and the Regional Outlook Forum. The theme of the 37th ASEAN Roundtable was “55 Years On: Is ASEAN Still Relevant in the Changing Global Order?” At the Roundtable on 1 November 2022, ISEAS hosted Singapore Foreign Minister Vivian Balakrishnan as guest-of-honour. The Roundtable examined key events such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the intensification of Sino-US rivalry in the Indo-Pacific, and the Myanmar crisis.

The Regional Outlook Forum 2023 was organised around the theme “Understanding the Drivers of Change in a Disrupted World”. It was held on 10 January 2023 with former Singapore Foreign Minister George Yeo offering a wide-ranging keynote speech that set the tone for the day, and high-profile speakers Anthony Loke and Khairy Jamaluddin from Malaysia, and Anies Baswedan from Indonesia lifting the level of discourse.

Besides these highlights, we kept a high tempo of output throughout the year that included on average one to two *Fulcrum* commentaries per working day, two to three hybrid or virtual seminars per week, more than a hundred *Perspective* pieces, nine issues of journals and about 40 books. With the reopening of the travel borders after the pandemic, the year also saw us hosting numerous visitors to the Institute, ranging from royalty to official and diplomatic delegations to foreign think tanks and academic research institutes.

Finally, while research is our core business, our people remain our most important asset. In the effort to recognise, develop and retain talent, we have introduced the Assistant Fellow position as a bridge between the Research Officer and Fellow positions. The Assistant Fellow position is the missing link that will now allow a young researcher to move steadily up the ranks if a career at ISEAS is what they desire. We have also implemented the “ISEAS Most Valuable Player Award” to recognise officers—both research and non-research—who have produced work of a consistently high quality. Candidates are nominated by their colleagues and honoured at one of our regular in-house townhall meetings.

We welcome new Board of Trustees members: Ms Foo Chi Hsia, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ms Amelia Tang, Director, Prime Minister’s Office. I look forward to their contributions to ISEAS.

To conclude, I would like to thank the Ministry of Education, our Board of Trustees, key stakeholders, sponsors, donors, and project partners for their continued support. I look forward to working with them again as we navigate this uncertain world together.

While research is our core business, our people remain our most important asset.

THE YEAR IN NUMBERS



Fulcrum Publications

FY2022: **333**
 FY2021: **341**
 FY2020: **263***
 FY2019: **117**



Fulcrum Users

FY2022: **397,327**
 FY2021: **132,674**
 FY2020: **36,883***



ISEAS Trends in Southeast Asia

FY2022: **18**
 FY2021: **24**
 FY2020: **28**
 FY2019: **15**



Books Published

FY2022: **17**
 FY2021: **17**
 FY2020: **21**
 FY2019: **23**



Public Lectures, Conferences, and Seminars

FY2022: **114**
 FY2021: **154**
 FY2020: **140**
 FY2019: **111**



Total Participants

FY2022: **12,801**
 FY2021: **20,005**
 FY2020: **14,865**

* All ISEAS Commentary pieces were repurposed as Fulcrum pieces on 24 November 2020. Fulcrum was launched on this date.



ISEAS Publications Republished by Mainstream Media

FY2022: **186**
 FY2021: **155**
 FY2020: **117**



ISEAS Op-eds Carried by Mainstream Media

FY2022: **301**
 FY2021: **281**
 FY2020: **251**
 FY2019: **161**



ISEAS Perspectives

FY2022: **113**
 FY2021: **170**
 FY2020: **161**
 FY2019: **113**



Top 10 Mainstream Media Carrying ISEAS's Publications for FY2022

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Think China | 6. Eco-Business |
| 2. Channel News Asia | 7. South China Morning Post |
| 3. The Straits Times | 8. Asialink |
| 4. East Asia Forum | 9. Eurasia Review |
| 5. Lianhe Zaobao | 10. Berita Mediacorp |

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR



- Visit by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand
- Visit by HM Sultan Ibrahim Sultan Iskandar and HM Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah of Johor

July 2022



- Exchange session with 80 delegates from Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, Indonesia



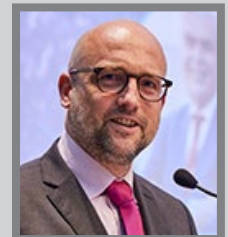
- Launch of *Southeast Asia Climate Outlook 2022 Survey Report*

September 2022



August 2022

Visit by HE Hun Many, Chairman of Cambodia's National Assembly Commission on Education, Youth, Sports, Religious Affairs, Culture and Tourism, and delegation





45th Singapore Lecture delivered by HE Dr José Ramos-Horta

December 2022



Launch of *The State of Southeast Asia: 2023 Survey Report*

February 2023



November 2022

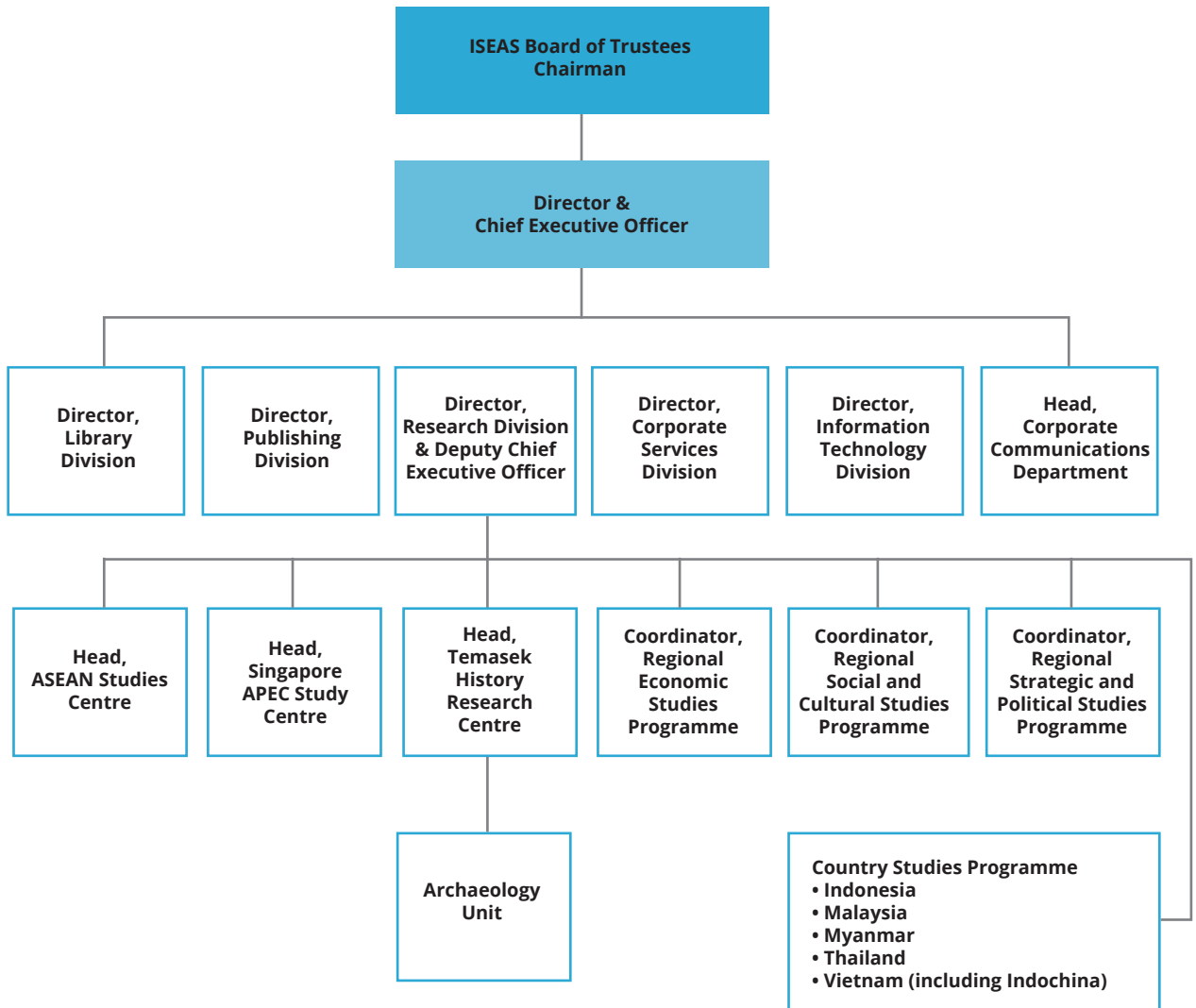
37th ASEAN Roundtable: 55 Years On: Is ASEAN Still Relevant in the Changing Global Order?

January 2023

Regional Outlook Forum 2023 with inaugural S Rajaratnam Endowment Dialogue



ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees, with members drawn from the universities, the government, the business community, as well as professional and private organisations in Singapore. Members usually serve a term of three years, which may be extended. Assisting the Board of Trustees in the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and activities are three committees: the Executive Committee, the Investment Committee, and the Audit Committee.



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Professor Chan Heng Chee
Ambassador-at-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Professor, Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities, Singapore University of Technology and Design



Deputy Chairman
Mr M Rajaram
K&L Gates Straits Law LLC



Mr Chan Khar Liang
Ministry of National Development
(retired on 31 October 2022)



Mr Esa Masood
Ministry of Social and Family Development



Ms Foo Chi Hsia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(appointed on 1 November 2022)



Mr Daniel Koh
Standard Chartered Bank



Mr Derek Lau
Heliconia Capital Management Pte Ltd



Mr Edward Lee
Asia Mobile Holdings



Mr Mark Lee
Sing Lun Holdings Pte Ltd



Professor Joseph Liow
Nanyang Technological University



Mr Vikram Nair
Rajah and Tann



Ms Julia Leong
PricewaterhouseCoopers



Ms Amelia Tang
Prime Minister's Office
(appointed on 1 November 2022)



Mr Godwin Tang
Ministry of Education



Prof Brenda Yeoh Saw Ai
National University of Singapore



Mr Choi Shing Kwok
Director (ex-officio)
ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute



Mr Ng Teck Hean
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(retired on 23 August 2022)



Secretary
Mr Tan Tai Tiong
ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Executive Committee

Oversees the operations of the Institute.

Mr Choi Shing Kwok
Chairman (ex-officio)

Ms Foo Chi Hsia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(appointed on 1 November 2022)

Mr Edward Lee
Asia Mobile Holdings
(retired on 31 October 2022)

Professor Joseph Liow
Nanyang Technological University

Mr Vikram Nair
Rajah and Tann

Mr Ng Teck Hean
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(retired on 23 August 2022)

Ms Amelia Tang
Prime Minister's Office
(appointed on 1 November 2022)

Mr Godwin Tang
Ministry of Education

Professor Brenda Yeoh Saw Ai
National University of Singapore

Dr Terence Chong

Ms Veronica Boudville

Mr Tan Tai Tiong
Secretary

Investment Committee

Oversees and manages the investment of the Institute's funds.

Professor Chan Heng Chee
Chairman

Mr M. Rajaram
K&L Gates Straits Law LLC

Mr Chan Khar Liang
Ministry of National Development
(retired on 31 October 2022)

Mr Daniel Koh
Standard Chartered Bank

Mr Derek Lau
Heliconia Capital Management Pte Ltd

Mr Mark Lee
Sing Lun Holdings Pte Ltd

Mr Choi Shing Kwok
(ex-officio)

Mr Tan Tai Tiong
Secretary

Audit Committee

Oversees the external and internal auditors and assists the BOT in fulfilling its fiduciary and financial responsibilities.

Ms Julia Leong
Chairman

Mr Chan Khar Liang
Ministry of National Development
(retired on 31 October 2022)

Mr Esa Masood
Ministry of Social and Family Development

Mr Mark Lee
Sing Lun Holdings Pte Ltd

Ms Amelia Tang
Prime Minister's Office
(appointed on 1 November 2022)

Mr Godwin Tang
Ministry of Education

Mr Tan Tai Tiong
Secretary

KEY OFFICE HOLDERS* (AS AT MARCH 2023)



L-R: Mr Roy Ho Lye Heng, Mr Ng Kok Kiong, Dr Terence Chong, Mr Choi Shing Kwok, Mr Tan Tai Tiong, Ms Veronica Boudville and Dr Lee Poh Onn

Name	Designation	Date Appointed
Mr Choi Shing Kwok	Director & CEO	15 January 2018
Dr Terence Chong	Director, Research & Deputy CEO	1 June 2017
Mr Tan Tai Tiong	Director, Corporate Services	17 May 2018
Ms Veronica Boudville	Director, Library	13 August 2019
Mr Ng Kok Kiong	Director, Publishing	18 November 2013
Mr Roy Ho Lye Heng	Director, IT	21 August 2017
Dr Lee Poh Onn	Covering Head, Corporate Communications	15 February 2016

*Note: This information is a requirement of the Charities (Accounts & Annual Report) Regulations



ANALYSIS

We focus on key and strategic developments in contemporary Southeast Asia. Our research capacity is designed to cover national issues for understanding of domestic developments as well as regional trends for a comparative approach.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute carries out research under regional programmes, country programmes and special-focus programmes, complemented by three specialist centres.



Regional Programmes

- Regional Strategic and Political Studies
- Regional Economic Studies
- Regional Social and Cultural Studies

Country Programmes

- Indonesia Studies Programme
- Malaysia Studies Programme
- Myanmar Studies Programme
- Thailand Studies Programme
- Vietnam Studies Programme

Special-Focus Programmes

- Climate Change in Southeast Asia Programme
- Media, Technology, and Society Programme

Centres

- The Singapore APEC Study Centre
- The ASEAN Studies Centre
- The Temasek History Research Centre, incorporating the Archaeology Unit

RESEARCH SCOPE FOR THE YEAR

The ongoing war in Ukraine continues to reverberate in Southeast Asia. Some of these reverberations have taken the form of disinformation campaigns, cyber-trooping, and narrative formation in various Southeast Asian countries. These phenomena have commanded the attention of our researchers as they examined trends in disinformation warfare practices and their impact on their intended audiences. It is likely that such examinations will continue into the next year as the battle to control narratives and influence audiences promises to rumble on in different guises.

Moving to ASEAN, the much-anticipated ***The State of Southeast Asia Survey***, now into its 5th edition, found that the top three concerns facing the region were the ineffectiveness of ASEAN in responding to fluid developments and risking irrelevance in the new world order, followed by the fear that ASEAN was becoming an arena for major power competition with member states becoming proxies for such competition, and rounding off with the worry that ASEAN was becoming increasingly disunited.

The survey also found that China was seen as the most influential economic and political power in Southeast Asia, although its ratings declined from last year. Conversely, more Southeast Asians believed that the US's level of engagement with the region had increased. Similarly, more respondents felt that the US was a reliable security partner.

Drilling down to our country studies, the Malaysian Studies Programme geared its attention towards Malaysia's 15th General Elections, held

on 8 November 2022. Our researchers followed candidates on the ground as they scorched the campaign trail to provide analysis of unfolding events. Malaysia's inability to form a government in the early days and the tenuous coalition later hammered up by Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim were also closely monitored.

Meanwhile, our Indonesia Studies Programme explored the possibility and challenges of President Joko Widodo's ambition to shift the capital from Jakarta to Nusantara in East Kalimantan. Indonesia's successful stint as G20 President was assessed in the context of global diplomacy, as was the country's role as current Chair of ASEAN. Our researchers also studied several key domestic issues such as the country's ongoing digital transformation and the interface between politics and Islam.

Finally, our ***Indonesia National Survey Project 2022*** provided important data on public attitudes towards politics, the economy, as well as religion and culture.

We anticipate greater regional dynamism as geopolitics from beyond invariably shape development in Southeast Asia. These developments will trigger different responses in different countries, depending on their domestic circumstances. Our researchers will continue to keep a sharp eye on such developments to make sense of events and issues for our stakeholders.



REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

REGIONAL STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Regional Strategic and Political Studies Programme focuses on geopolitical and security issues in Southeast Asia and the broader Indo-Pacific. In particular, we examine Southeast Asia's relations with the US, China, and other major powers, and look at the power dynamics and policy shifts that are reshaping the regional architecture, as well as maritime security challenges in the region.

US Relations with Southeast Asia and Implications of China-US Rivalry/ Competition

This project monitored US relations with Southeast Asian states; US policies towards China and its key allies/partners in Asia; and the impact of US-China strategic competition on the region. We produced timely analyses on America's engagement with Southeast Asia through various initiatives and high-level visits to the region, the importance of Southeast Asia in Washington's strategic calculations, and developments surrounding the US approach to the regional architecture, including its levels of engagement with established ASEAN-led mechanisms as well as its support for emergent mini-lateral coalitions such as the Quad and AUKUS.

China's Relations with Southeast Asia and the Implications of China's US Policy

In this project, we monitored China's engagement with Southeast Asia through various diplomatic, economic, security-military, and people-to-people channels. These included the Belt and Road Initiative; the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation framework; the importance of Southeast Asia in

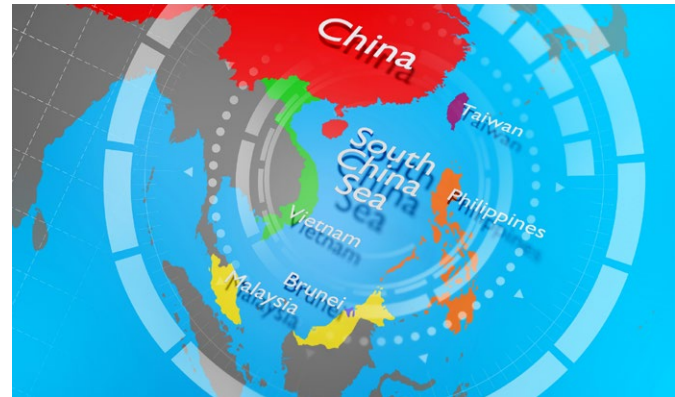
China's neighbourhood diplomacy in view of its strategic competition with the US; China's vision for the regional order; and mixed perceptions among Southeast Asian countries about China's growing economic and strategic influence in the region.

Middle Powers' Engagement with Southeast Asia (Australia, Japan, UK)

As major US allies, Australia, Japan and the UK have taken bold steps to strengthen their integrated deterrence with the US in the Indo-Pacific. The three powers have also hardened their policies towards China. At the same time, they continue to maintain a strong focus on engagements with Southeast Asia in their respective Indo-Pacific strategies. This project examined the changing strategic outlooks and defence strategies of these middle powers and possible implications for Southeast Asia.

Maritime Security in Southeast Asia

We continued to monitor the competing territorial and jurisdictional claims in the South China Sea, as well as the dynamics driving both security cooperation and contestation in the region's maritime domain. Research papers shed light on the current status and challenges of the ongoing ASEAN-China negotiations on a code of conduct for the South China Sea, China's use of "grey zone" tactics, capacity building and weapon transfers for Southeast Asian claimant states to enhance their maritime domain awareness.



The Impact of the Ukraine-Russia War on Southeast Asia

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 had wide-ranging ramifications on the global international system and the region. In this project, we explored the various dimensions in which Southeast Asia had been impacted—from changing strategic dynamics and defence and security calculations arising from a closer China-Russia strategic nexus and intensifying China-US tensions to the economic shocks arising from disrupted supply chains and rising food and energy prices, and the development of polarising and ideological narratives that challenged the existing international order.



The Philippine Studies Project

Supported by a donation from the Philippine government, this project involved research and analysis on the Philippines' foreign policy and regional implications, the security situation in Muslim Mindanao, and other domestic political developments. Key themes explored during the year were the 2022 Philippine presidential elections, the domestic and foreign policies of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr, and the Philippines' ongoing territorial and jurisdictional disputes with China in the South China Sea.



REGIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES PROGRAMME

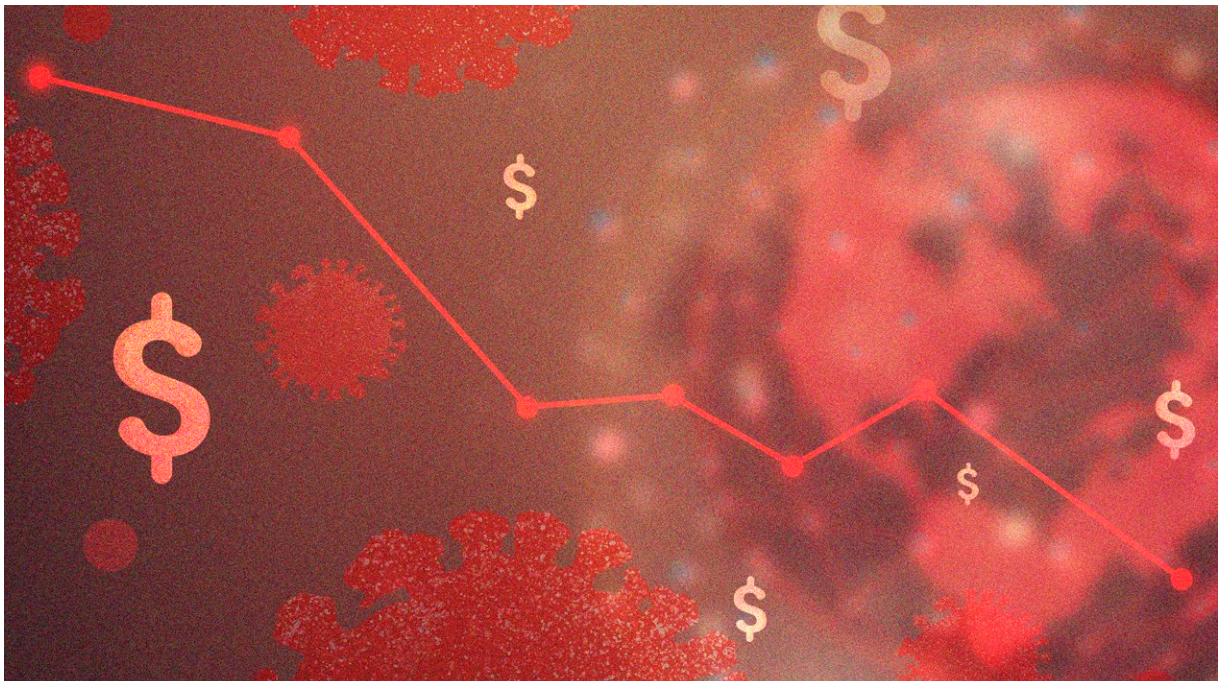
Our Regional Economic Studies Programme focuses on a range of economic issues in Southeast Asia. In the past year, these included projects analysing the economic recovery and uncertainties in the post-pandemic period as well as digital economic transformation, the economic impact of China-US rivalry, the electric vehicle industry, energy transition, and regional economic cooperation.

The Economic Impact of COVID-19

We carried out regional and country-level studies to monitor and assess the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Southeast Asian countries. These impacts were examined from the perspectives of growth, unemployment, financial stability and poverty. Key areas of analysis included the implementation of stringent control measures and the adequacy of various economic support measures.

Economic Recovery and Uncertainties in Post-Pandemic Period

Southeast Asian countries moved into the post-pandemic phase in 2021. We conducted a number of country studies to analyse their trajectory in their post-pandemic economic recovery. These studies included the impact of external shocks such as the war in Ukraine and the impact of interest rate increases in the US.





Digital Economy in Southeast Asia

This project examined the state of digital economy in Southeast Asia. The topics covered included the measurement and size of digital trade in the region as well as the provisions related to digital trade in regional trade agreements. Another focus area was the implications of algorithmic pricing in markets for competition law and policy.

Economic Impact of China-US Rivalry

We researched the economic impact of the China-US rivalry primarily in terms of the implementation and impact of Belt and Road Initiative projects in the region. Studies were conducted to examine how political economy affected the cost and the benefit of the Belt and Road Initiative in selected countries in the region, with case studies on how such projects were undertaken in Cambodia to assess the projects' long-term socio-economic implications.

Electric Vehicle Industry in Southeast Asia

Climate change and decarbonisation are shaping industrial policies in Southeast Asia. We researched into the evolution of the production base for the electric vehicle industry, identifying the challenges from both the demand-side and supply-side.



Energy Transformation in Southeast Asia

The transition to greener economies in Southeast Asia was researched through analyses of energy transition in selected countries in the region. Key focus areas included energy security and energy trade across Southeast Asian countries, with studies undertaken to examine developments in hydropower and hydrogen gas projects in the region.

Regional Economic Integration

With regional economic integration in Southeast Asia evolving on numerous fronts, we examined the contributions and impact of various regional economic cooperation initiatives. Key topics covered included the promotion of digital and food security agendas under G20, SME provisions and implementation gaps in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and policies for upgrading the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement.

REGIONAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme examines socio-cultural and political trends in the region. In the past year, we focused on three pillars of research: political Islam in Southeast Asia; China and Southeast Asia in the 21st century; and media, technology and society.

Political Islam in Southeast Asia

This broad theme is interested in how Islam is practised and politicised in Southeast Asia. We currently focus on Islam in maritime Southeast Asia through the Non-violent Extremism: Trendsetters of Islam and Ideology in SEA project. Beginning in August 2020, the project examined the impact of non-violent extremism (hate speech, the harassment of religious minorities) on multicultural societies. We analysed major Islamic ideologies in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, and their possible impact on followers and society.



China and Southeast Asia in the 21st Century

In this project, we examined the challenges and opportunities of China's engagement with mainland Southeast Asia. This project was divided into three parts. The first sought to monitor and understand the extent to which Chinese connectivity was impacting Southeast Asia. The second examined the political and cultural influence of overseas Chinese and new Chinese migrants. The third investigated new forms of governance and organisation of transnational workforces crucial to Chinese-owned industries and investments across the borders and corridors into Southeast Asia.



COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

INDONESIA STUDIES PROGRAMME

Under the Indonesia Studies Programme, we monitored the twists and turns in Indonesia's political landscape, including debates over a possible third term for President Joko Widodo and the moving of the national capital to Nusantara in East Kalimantan. We also examined events such as Indonesia's G20 presidency, ASEAN chairmanship and its role in global diplomacy, as well as Indonesia's digital transformation. We further monitored closely the developments in the Islamic scene, such as the evolution and dissemination of diverse strands within Islam.

New Frontiers in Indonesian Domestic Politics

Major shifts and realignments in Indonesian domestic politics were expected as the 2024 presidential and parliamentary elections drew near. As President Joko Widodo approached the end of his second term, it was important to consider if new political configurations would emerge, and what roles a new generation of politicians and political parties would play. Also important were the issues and means through which the votes of young Indonesians could be mobilised.

Indonesia National Survey Project 2022

This was the second nationwide survey, since 2017, that we had commissioned to enhance our understanding of economic, social, and political developments in the country. Five years since the first survey, Indonesia had undergone critical changes, such as the 2019 presidential election and the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the country in important ways. Survey findings covered issues such as the performance of the economy; Indonesians' view of other countries and the rise of China; the role of Islam in politics and society; climate change, environment and energy transition; and the digital economy, among others.

Digital Economy and Technological Innovation in Indonesia

The digital economy and technological innovation had grown significantly amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and Indonesia had exhibited enormous untapped potential in these arenas. This project examined the development of Indonesia's technological ecosystem and the impact of digital technologies in the political, economic, and social spheres.

Islamic Civil Society and Politics in Indonesia

As the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, Islam plays important roles in the economic, political, and social spheres of Indonesia. Besides monitoring developments associated with mainstream Islamic organisations, we examined the activities of other Muslim groups and movements, especially their political and ideological affiliations in the run-up to the 2024 elections. Also covered were the emerging forms of religiosity and religious identities among Indonesian Muslims.

Indonesia's Engagement with Global and Regional Powers

This project focused on Indonesia's engagement with major global and regional powers on the diplomatic and strategic fronts. Key issues included Indonesia's positioning of its interests amid China-US rivalry and the war in Europe, Indonesia's presidency of G20 in 2022 and chairmanship of ASEAN in 2023, and the implications that these had for President Joko Widodo's foreign policy legacy and Indonesia's strategic direction.



MALAYSIA STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Malaysia Studies Programme focuses on key political, economic, and social issues facing Malaysia. In the past year, these issues included the 15th General Election, as well as identifying trends in voter preferences; assessing the impact of the lowering of the voting age to 18; following political dynamics in key states such as Johor and Sarawak; monitoring key developments in political Islam; and following long-term structural change in the Malaysian economy.

Malaysia's 15th General Election

The country held its 15th General Election in November 2022. While many of the senior figures contesting were known, the sheer profusion of candidates, parties, and coalitions as well as an influx of younger voters meant that established frameworks for studying the country were of limited utility. Drawing on our core staff, as well as visiting fellows and selected partners, we closely monitored the campaigning and conduct of the election, with team members allocated specific states or interest groups to cover the election in the media, events, and a range of written publications.

Undi-18 and the Youth Vote

In 2019, Malaysia passed a game-changing constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18 and allow for automatic voter registration, resulting in an influx of 5.8 million new voters into the system. This came at a time when coalitions were regarded as the most competitive in election history, with many analysts predicting that no coalition would obtain a clear majority. Drawing on a range of research methods, we explored voting intentions and political engagement of younger voters in the run-up to the election.

The Peninsular North

Over the past decades, the Islamist party Parti Islam Se-Malaysia (PAS) had consistently gained ground in Malaysia's northern-most states. This project focused on the party's stronghold state, Kelantan, which it had ruled continuously since 1990. We explored the party's ability to resist Barisan Nasional when the latter was in power at the federal level, as well as its resistance to Pakatan Harapan's 2018 victory. This was contrasted with Kedah, which was traditionally ruled by Barisan Nasional, with only intermittent periods of PAS rule.

Political Islam

This project focused on two key areas of inquiry. First, exploring the development and electoral prospects of Parti Amanah Negara (Amanah), a progressive Islamic party founded by former members of PAS. This entailed exploring the party's attempts to reach out to new voters, as well as examining its prospects in various key constituencies. Second, the project sought to analyse how principal political parties framed religious- and governance-related issues such as corruption in the run-up to and during the election.

Structural Transformation of the Malaysian Economy

In this project, we examined medium- to long-term structural changes in the Malaysian economy and their wider impact. These included premature de-industrialisation; urban amenities and agglomeration; constraints to upgrading such as skills mismatches and shortages; productivity; regulatory reforms and trade policies; the emergence and obsolescence of different manufacturing activities; the development of new

service sectors, particularly for export; as well as digital economic transformation. This project critically engaged with government policies that sought to address these challenges.

Developments in Johor

Johor is uniquely important to Singapore due to its proximity, person-to-person ties, production linkages, and trade in a wide variety of commodities. Given its number of parliamentary constituencies and historical importance for various political parties, the state has become an increasingly important battleground. Johor held its state elections in March 2022, the first state to hold polls following the lowering of the voting age to 18 and introduction of automatic voter registration. Our research focused on the conduct of this election, discerning possible effects of COVID-19 on turnout, and establishing new patterns in voter behaviour. Johoreans then also voted in the November 2022 parliamentary elections. Both elections were contrasted to understand political developments in the state and more widely in Malaysia.

Sarawak's State Election

This project produced an edited volume delving into the conduct and outcomes of the December 2021 state election in Sarawak. We analysed the campaign, candidates, and the electoral perspectives of the state's three main ethnic groups, namely, the Dayak; the Malay/Melanau; and the Chinese. Other angles explored include the perspectives of diasporic Sarawakians; the impact of COVID-19 on the election; voting trends and dynamics among women and youth; and the salience and articulation of local issues such as the 1963 Malaysia Agreement.

MYANMAR STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Myanmar Studies Programme provides critical analyses and policy-relevant recommendations on issues and events in Myanmar. Since the 1 February 2021 coup d'état in Myanmar, we have offered layered analyses on a broad spectrum of post-coup developments through widely followed webinar conversations.

Resistance to the Myanmar Junta

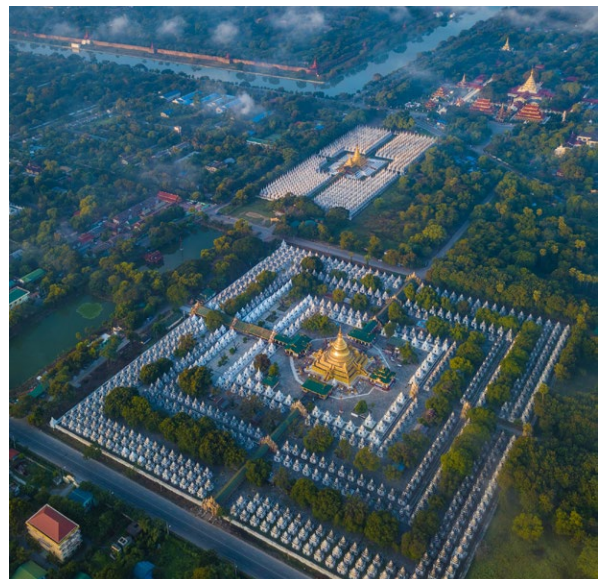
This project explored patterns of resistance and repression in Myanmar. These included activities in the central Myanmar heartlands, the emergence of people's defence forces in areas that had hitherto remained outside the conflict, and different shifts in the resistance movement, whether by creative means of non-violent protest against military rule or non-state actors' use of weaponised drones by local defence forces pushing back against the Myanmar military's attacks.

Myanmar's Domestic and Economic Challenges

This project examined the coup's economic impact and the State Administration Council's missteps in the monetary sector, and further risks exposed by the violation of privacy rights in Myanmar, particularly in the digital and telecommunications space in the name of security and surveillance. We examined the domestic repercussions of the Council's conditions for elections, and whether they pertained to deals brokered with some ethnic armed groups or to the local and political dynamics in Myanmar's Rakhine State.

Regional and International Responses to the Myanmar Crisis

We also collaborated with the ASEAN Studies Centre for analyses on ASEAN's response to the Myanmar crisis. Outputs from the collaborative work included assessments of the diplomatic repercussions of the ongoing crisis and the input and agency of the various ASEAN Chairs. The programme also featured contributions from young researchers on the need to prepare for a post-Tatmadaw and post-conflict future.





THAILAND STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Thailand Studies Programme examines different political and socio-economic issues and events in contemporary Thailand. The emphasis is on informing our stakeholders as well as the public of the numerous challenges confronting the struggling Thai parliamentary democracy.

National Politics in Thailand: Turmoil, Uncertainty, and Stress

This project looked at national politics across the country. We focused on the struggle of the Prayut Administration in managing the ruling coalition amid political challenges of opposition parties in the House of Representatives, and protests demanding drastic changes, including the immediate resignation of Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha.

The Thai Political Party System

In this project, we examined the dynamics of Thai parliamentary democracy, looking at the political party system with a focus on the personalities,

structure, and operating “software” of different political parties.

Bangkok Governor Election

This project examined the popularity of Chadchart Sittipunt in Bangkok and its implications for national politics. At the sub-national level, the May 2022 Bangkok Governor election attracted a great deal of attention. The predictable outcome of a landslide victory of frontrunner Chadchart—who ran as an independent although he used to be in the Pheu Thai party leadership—could portend a similar landslide victory of the chief opposition Pheu Thai Party in the upcoming general election in the first half of 2023.

VIETNAM STUDIES PROGRAMME

Our Vietnam Studies Programme conducts comprehensive assessments of important developments in Vietnam's domestic politics, economy, and international relations as well as their implications for the wider region. In the past year, our research concentrated on Vietnam's domestic political developments, its socio-economic progress, including its post-pandemic economic recovery, and its relations with the major powers and neighbouring countries.

Domestic Political Developments in Vietnam

The Communist Party of Vietnam and its government are committed to sustaining political stability to make further progress on the socio-economic front. This project investigated the dynamics of Vietnam's elite politics, including leadership changes, overall policy orientations and key reforms, and how the anti-corruption effort would be implemented. Additionally, the project analysed the impacts of these changes on Vietnam's wider socio-economic trends and foreign policy.

Vietnam's Economic Restructuring and Upgrading

The performance-based legitimacy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the stability of Vietnam depend heavily on the country's economic growth. To better understand the country's progress in economic restructuring and upgrading, we evaluated Vietnam's economic reforms, the challenges the country is facing, and the prospects of its economy.

Vietnam's Digitalisation and Gig Economy

One of the most significant developments in Vietnam's economy in recent years has been the widespread adoption of digital transformation through the establishment of three pillars: digital government, digital economy, and digital society. Through this project, we explored the policies and processes surrounding this transformation. We also analysed the political economy of Vietnam's gig economy and the various stakeholders, and examined the rise of the digital sector in Vietnam as a potential driver of growth.

Vietnam's Relations with the Major Powers and Southeast Asian Countries

In this project, we closely monitored Vietnam's relations with the major powers, especially the US and China, in the context of their intensifying strategic competition. Additionally, the project assessed Vietnam's relations with ASEAN as a regional organisation as well as its individual member states. Some topics relevant to Vietnam's relations with these partners — such as the South China Sea disputes, non-traditional securities threats, and the Mekong River — were also explored.



SPECIAL-FOCUS PROGRAMMES

CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAMME

Our Climate Change in Southeast Asia Programme was launched in 2020 to examine climate change and its interlinked issues from a regional perspective. We have explored the drivers, impacts and solutions to the climate crisis through a wide range of perspectives including regional climate governance and cooperation, energy and decarbonisation, agriculture and food security as well as sustainable finance.

Over the past year, we expanded our presence in regional climate discourse through wider engagement on our flagship outputs such as the annual ***Southeast Asia Climate Outlook Survey*** and ***Fulcrum*** commentaries, where approximately a quarter of our commentaries were republished by reputable regional media sources.

Based on our achievements in the past year, Tara Climate Foundation doubled its grant funding amount for another year to pursue new projects on energy transitions in the region. We also secured additional funding from the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Hong Kong to support the annual ***Southeast Asia Climate Outlook Survey***.

Energy and Decarbonisation

We followed key developments in regional energy transitions, including the impact of the war in Ukraine and the global energy crisis on Southeast Asia's ongoing efforts in decarbonisation. We analysed gaps and opportunities in the expansion of renewable energy consumption, particularly the development of resilient energy systems, supply chains, and infrastructure. We also explored the differing circumstances of methane emissions abatement across ASEAN countries. Finally, through the *Southeast Asia Climate Outlook 2022 Survey*, we examined public perceptions of energy transitions,

such as confidence in renewable energy, and expectations for domestic coal phaseout.

Agriculture, Food Security and Land-use Change

We analysed agricultural systems in Southeast Asia from the perspective of both climate mitigation and adaptation to highlight solutions, and recommendations ranging from climate-smart agricultural practices to market support for smallholders championing sustainability and climate resilience in agriculture. Issues such as conflicts between renewable biofuels and food security were also examined. In addition, we recognised trends in sustainable consumption that marked gradual shifts in demand and identified key policy tools for effective planning.



MEDIA, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME

This programme examines the impact of social media platforms and new technologies on government, politics, and everyday life in Southeast Asia. We seek to understand the evolving information landscape in the region and the different ways the digital revolution and technological changes have impacted access to information, shaped perceptions, mobilised collective actions, and influenced behaviours. We examine how various stakeholders have utilised the platforms and digital tools to influence their target audiences, and how these have ultimately impacted political perceptions, narratives, and behaviour.

Key Themes

We continued to focus on several key themes in this programme. They included understanding the power and ownership structures behind the media and information ecosystems in various Southeast Asian countries; the developments in the use and deployment of cyber troops and computational propaganda in Southeast Asia and their impact on society's political perceptions, and behaviour; the challenges of emerging technologies and the evolving dynamics between Big Tech and governments concerning the control and regulation of the information space, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution; information dystopia and mitigation strategies.





ASEAN STUDIES CENTRE

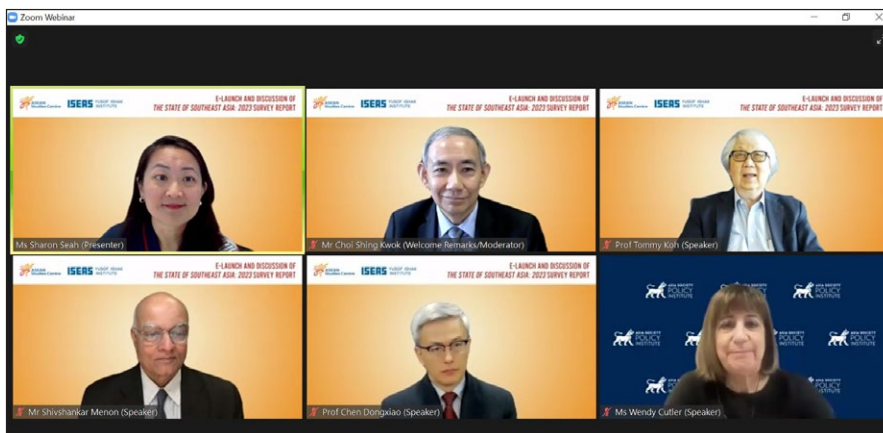
Our ASEAN Studies Centre promotes greater understanding and analysis of ASEAN matters and key developments in the region through its research and engagement activities. This year, the Centre held the 37th ASEAN Roundtable in November 2022 under the theme “55 Years On: Is ASEAN Still Relevant in the Changing Global Order” and a number of other key events.

For the fifth year running, we published *The State of Southeast Asia: 2023 Survey Report*. The report presented the findings of a region-wide online survey conducted among policymaking, research, business, civil society, and media communities towards a range of issues relating to ASEAN as well as on key political, economic, and socio-cultural

developments in the region. It is widely referenced in media and academia. The public e-launch of the report was held on 9 February 2023.

The Centre has continued to monitor and research ASEAN integration issues, producing various policy recommendations, analytical papers, book chapters, commentaries, op-eds, and other articles.

ASEANFocus, the Centre’s flagship publication that provides concise analyses and perspectives on ASEAN matters and regional affairs is now in its eighth year of production. The publication continues to gain traction in the region and beyond. *ASEANFocus* articles are published on ISEAS’s Fulcrum blog.



SINGAPORE APEC STUDY CENTRE

The Singapore APEC Study Centre was established at ISEAS in 1994 by the Ministry of Education, Singapore. The Centre's functions are executed through the Regional Economic Studies Programme.

We have focused the Centre's research activities on the economic and social challenges facing the region. In 2022, under Thailand's chairmanship and the "Open, Connect and Balance" theme, we realigned our priorities on promoting the bio-circular green economy.

The four goals under bio-circular green economy programme



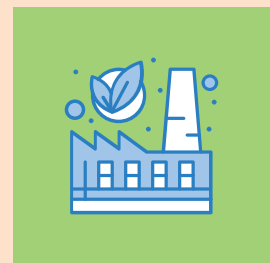
**Climate action,
including net zero
greenhouse gas
emissions**



**Sustainable trade
and investment**



**Sustainable
management of
resources and
conservation of the
environment and
biodiversity**



**Resource efficiency
and sustainable
waste management**

TEMASEK HISTORY RESEARCH CENTRE & ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

The Temasek History Research Centre focuses on research from the 12th to the 19th century in order to deepen our understanding of Singapore's pre-modern history, economic role, and linkages to the region. Under the Centre's Singapore and the Region Programme, we continued to host one or two visiting fellows each year. These included historians, art historians, linguists, anthropologists, or archaeologists who would conduct original research to examine Singapore's historical maritime and trade networks within the region. We also offered a series of webinars under our Southeast Asian Heritage Programme conducted by archaeologists and art historians on pre-modern and early modern civilisations in Southeast Asia.

The Archaeology Unit pursues projects designed to foster collaborative research in the archaeology of civilisation in Southeast Asia, and its links with its neighbours in Asia, including conducting excavations in Singapore, concentrating on the material culture of the period from 1300 to 1600, as well as the colonial period of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Unit's community engagement programme continued to expose secondary school and junior college students to archaeological skills and knowledge.



RESEARCH HEADS AND COORDINATORS

Regional Strategic and Political Studies Programme

Coordinator: Mr Daljit Singh (up to 31 August 2022)
Coordinator: Ms Lee Sue-Ann (from 1 September 2022)
Co-coordinator: Ms Hoang Thi Ha

Regional Economic Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Cassey Lee

Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Norshahril Saat

Indonesia Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Hui Yew-Foong
Co-coordinator: Dr Siwage Dharma Negara
Co-coordinator: Ms Lee Sue-Ann (up to 31 August 2022)
Co-coordinator: Ms Lau Min Li Julia (from 1 September 2022)

Malaysia Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Francis E. Hutchinson
Co-coordinator: Dr Lee Hwok Aun

Myanmar Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Michael Montesano (up to 14 September 2022)
Acting Coordinator: Ms Moe Thuzar (from 15 September 2022)

Thailand Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Michael Montesano (up to 14 September 2022)
Acting Coordinator: Dr Termsak Chalernpalanupap (from 15 September 2022)

Vietnam Studies Programme

Coordinator: Dr Le Hong Hiep

Climate Change in Southeast Asia Programme

Coordinator: Ms Sharon Seah

Media, Technology, and Society Programme

Coordinator: Ms Lee Sue-Ann

ASEAN Studies Centre

Head: Mr Choi Shing Kwok
Coordinator: Ms Sharon Seah
Co-coordinator: Ms Joanne Lin (from 1 October 2022)

Singapore APEC Study Centre

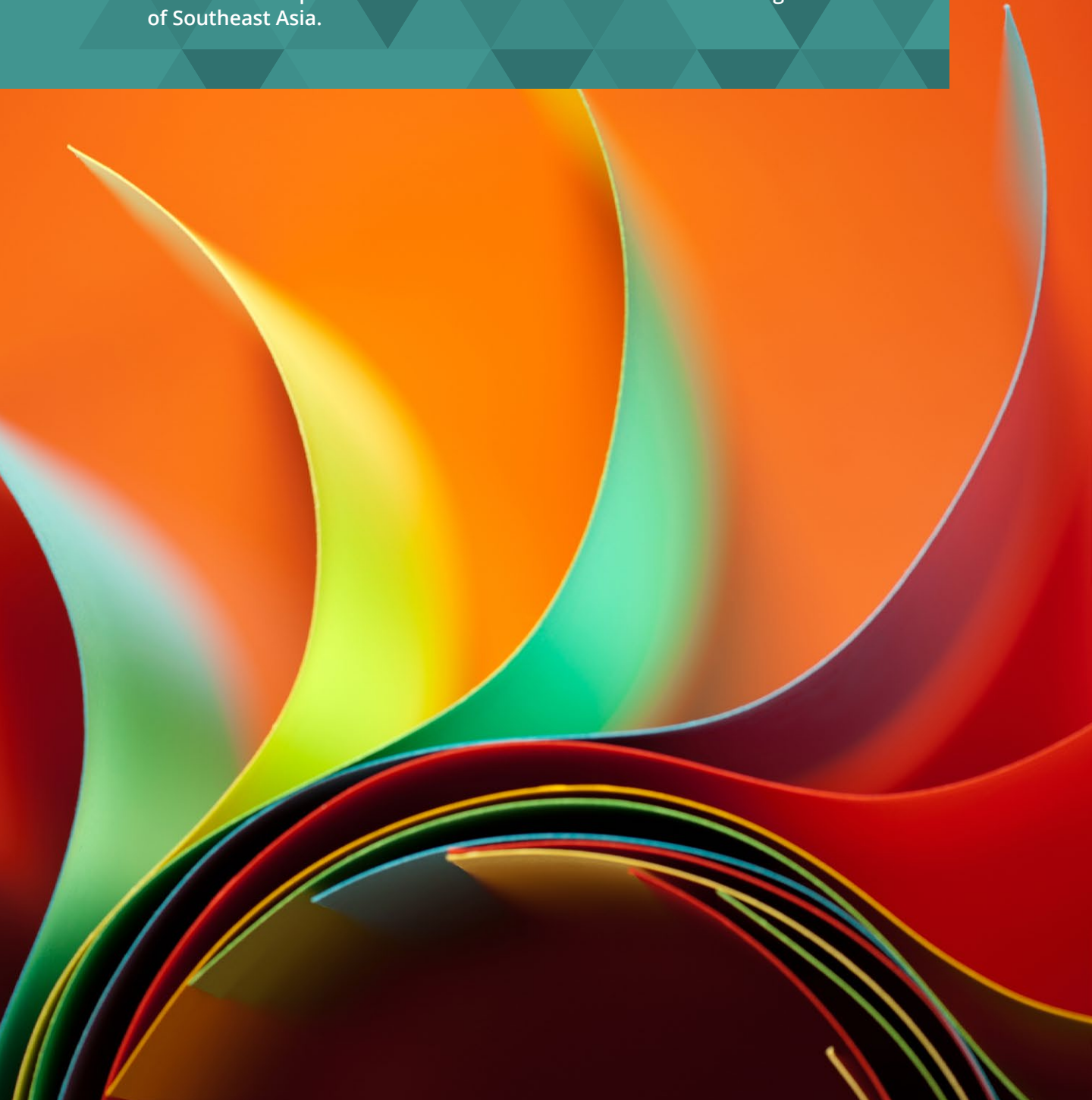
Head: Mr Choi Shing Kwok
Coordinator: Dr Siwage Dharma Negara

Temasek History Research Centre & Archaeology Unit

Head: Dr Terence Chong

OUTPUT

We publish briefs, research papers, journals and books, and hold conferences, workshops, lectures and seminars to encourage debate and deepen our stakeholders and our own understanding of Southeast Asia.



THE YEAR AT A GLANCE



114
Public Seminars





RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

MAIN RESEARCH PRODUCTS

Fulcrum pieces are short commentaries, posted on our **Fulcrum** website, written by our researchers as quick responses to ongoing political, economic, and social events. During the year, **333** pieces were published.

ISEAS **Perspective** pieces are analyses on contemporary issues and events of political, economic or social significance targeted at the policy, academic and diplomatic audience. During the year, **113 Perspective** pieces were published.

Trends in Southeast Asia series features longer analyses by researchers who are experts in their fields. During the year, **18** issues of **Trends** were published. (Full listing in Appendix III)

ISEAS Economic Working Papers are technical papers that offer analysis and perspectives useful for the academic and policy-making communities. **Eight** such papers were published during the year.

Our researchers contributed **301** op-eds to various local and international media, writing on current subjects related to their expertise.

The annual **Southeast Asian Affairs**, which covers key developments in each of the Southeast Asian countries, is now in its 48th year. It is well-regarded by academic institutions, both locally and overseas.

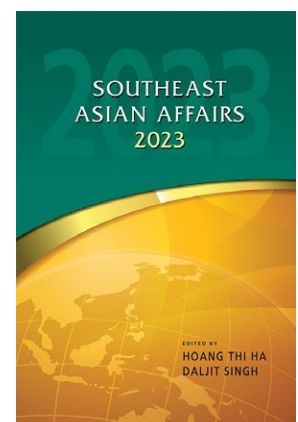
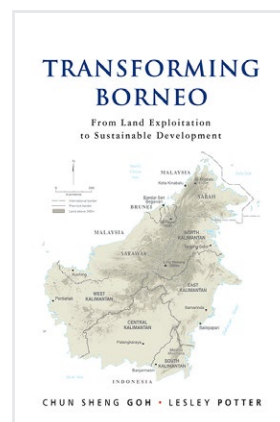
Full listings of research products can be found in Appendices.

FLAGSHIP JOURNALS

Three issues of our three academic flagship journals are published annually — **SOJOURN - Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia**, **Journal of Southeast Asian Economies (JSEAE)**, and **Contemporary Southeast Asia (CSEA)**. All three journals are internationally peer-reviewed and indexed in SCOPUS, a database of citations and abstracts. JSEAE is also indexed in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, while CSEA is also indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index. The indices position them as reputable and recognised academic publications.

BOOKS

ISEAS published **46** publications, including books and journals, during the year. (Full listing in Appendix VI). Several books were authored or edited by our resident or visiting researchers, with substantial content from our research activities, including field research, conferences, and seminars organised by the Institute.





PUBLIC SEMINARS

During the year, we hosted **114** physical and virtual public seminars, lectures and conferences, discussing current geopolitical events, country developments, socio-economic, and academic matters. (Full listing in Appendix VII). These were attended by the diplomatic community, academics, researchers, university students, the mass media, and interested members from the public. In addition, we organised two closed-door workshops on Malaysia and Indonesia for officers from various public agencies. Following are some of the key public events for the year.

MEDIA, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY PROGRAMME EVENTS

Our Media, Technology, and Society Programme held two notable events during the year. The first was the “Roundtable on Disinformation & Information Warfare Practices, Impact on Audiences and Counter-Strategies”, held on 9 March 2023. It brought together subject matter experts from industry, government, and academia to discuss the latest trends and developments in disinformation and information warfare practices, with a view to explore how we could better understand and measure their actual impact on targeted audiences, and the steps that could be taken to mitigate the harms. The event facilitated candid discussions on a wide range of issues including the role of recommendation algorithms in entrenching polarised opinions and the erosion of public trust in news media, and traditional sources of information.

The second was a hybrid seminar, “Beyond Fact-Checking: Narratives and Emotions in Imaginative Counter-Disinformation Strategies across Southeast Asia” held on 1 December 2022. It explored various avenues for pushing back at online information disorder in Southeast Asia and assessed the possibilities and challenges for “imaginative counter-disinformation”. The event brought together researchers and creatives engaged in counter-disinformation work. They emphasised the importance of collective stories, hopes, dreams, and fears in disinformation operations. The researchers shed light on how collective stories and emotions were weaponised in disinformation operations, while the creatives presented their pioneering work that used the same imaginative elements in counter-disinformation efforts.

ASEAN STUDIES CENTRE EVENTS

MAY
2022

ASEAN Perspectives on Current Geopolitics and Japan

The Centre collaborated with external parties to co-organise events. In May 2022, a collaboration with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) was for a webinar on “ASEAN Perspectives on Current Geopolitics and Japan” as part of the ASEAN-Japan Business Week 2022. Mr Choi Shing Kwok, our CEO and Director, and Mr Yasuhiko Yoshida, Vice Chairman of RIETI, delivered the opening remarks. ASEAN Studies Centre’s Coordinator and Senior Fellow Sharon Seah presented the findings of ***The State of Southeast Asia 2022 Survey Report***, highlighting Japan’s role in the regional architecture and Southeast Asians’ perceptions towards Japan as the region’s most trusted major power.

JUL
2022

An Update on ASEAN’s Efforts in Myanmar

As a follow-up to 2021’s Roundtable Discussion on the Myanmar coup, our ASEAN Studies Centre organised “An Update on ASEAN’s Efforts in Myanmar” webinar in July 2022 to look at ASEAN’s efforts in Myanmar, including the stalled implementation of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus. HE Prak Sokhonn, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Special Envoy of the ASEAN Chair on Myanmar, delivered the keynote speech at the event. Mr Sokhonn also provided an update on his second official visit to Myanmar as the ASEAN Chair’s Special Envoy and shared his insights on the way forward for ASEAN. The panel discussion focused on lessons learnt in past engagements with Myanmar and how to ensure greater continuity when the baton is passed to the next ASEAN Special Envoy. The event was attended by over 250 participants, largely comprising members of the policy and research communities, with significant representation from the diplomatic corps, academia and media.

FEB
2023

Launch of *The State of Southeast Asia: 2023 Survey Report*

Our ASEAN Studies Centre organised a public e-Launch of ***The State of Southeast Asia: 2023 Survey Report*** on 9 February 2023, with a panel comprising Prof Tommy Koh, Singapore's Ambassador-at-Large; Mr Shivshankar Menon, former National Security Advisor to the Prime Minister of India; Ms Wendy Cutler, Vice President at the Asia Society Policy Institute; and Prof Chen Dongxiao, President of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. The panelists shared their thoughts on the region's geopolitical concerns and top pre-occupations including recessionary pressures and potential military tensions, as well as ASEAN's responses to the new geopolitical dynamics. The launch event attracted nearly 200 virtual participants from around the world.

MAR
2023

ASEAN-Japan Relations in the Past Five Decades

In March 2023, our ASEAN Studies Centre co-organised a hybrid seminar with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) as part of a partnership that started in 2018. The hybrid seminar discussed ASEAN-Japan relations in the past five decades and contributed to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation in 2023. Mr Choi Shing Kwok, our CEO and Director, and Mr Nobuyuki Konishi, Director of Asia and Middle East Programme at the SPF, delivered opening remarks at the event. A panel of regional experts shared their insights and research findings on Japan's economic and security influence in the region and Japan's role as a reliable partner of ASEAN.



NETWORKS

We engage in cross-border exchanges by holding signature events and welcoming overseas visitors. We also build ties with the international research fraternity and local student groups to strengthen our current and future research capabilities.



THE YEAR AT A GLANCE



Signature Events

- 45th Singapore Lecture
- Regional Outlook Forum 2023
- S Rajaratnam Endowment Dialogue @ Regional Outlook Forum
- 37th ASEAN Roundtable



Distinguished Visitors

- HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand
- HM Sultan Ibrahim Sultan Iskandar and HM Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah of Johor
- HE Hun Many, Chairman of the National Assembly Commission on Education, Youth, Sports, Religious Affairs, Culture and Tourism of Cambodia



Capability Building

- 181** Researchers
- 68** Visiting Fellows and Researchers
- 3** Wang Gungwu Visiting Fellows
- 2** PhD Scholars
- 3** Master Scholars

SIGNATURE EVENTS

45TH SINGAPORE LECTURE

On 8 December 2022, we held our 45th Singapore Lecture, delivered by HE Dr José Ramos-Horta, President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. His lecture was titled “Timor-Leste: From Conflict to Reconciliation, Democracy, and Regional Integration.” Dr Vivian Balakrishnan, Singapore’s Minister for Foreign Affairs, chaired the lecture, delivered the opening speech, and moderated the question-and-answer session.

The Singapore Lecture, organised by ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, is one of the intellectual highlights of Singapore, providing an opportunity for distinguished statesmen and leaders to reach a wider audience in Singapore.





REGIONAL OUTLOOK FORUM 2023

The Regional Outlook Forum reconvened in 2023 as a hybrid event, attended by 547 in-person and 120 virtual participants. The event was held on 10 January 2023.

Mr George Yeo, former Singapore Foreign Minister, set the tone for this year's forum with his keynote address, "In the Transition to a Multipolar World, ASEAN's Weakness is a Strength". He shared his insights into the culture of ASEAN countries that enabled them to set a neutral stage for an emerging multipolar world to come together. Prof Chan Heng Chee, Chairman of our Board of Trustees and Ambassador-at-Large with the Singapore Foreign Ministry, moderated the question-and-answer session for the keynote address.

S RAJARATNAM ENDOWMENT DIALOGUE @ REGIONAL OUTLOOK FORUM

This year, the S Rajaratnam Endowment Dialogue was held for the first time at the Regional Outlook Forum as a closed-door dialogue session supported by the Temasek Foundation on 11 January 2023.

In total, the fireside chat involved 80 guests, including senior leaders from the private and public sectors. Dr Anies Baswedan, former Minister of Education and Culture and Governor of Jakarta in Indonesia, shared his personal formative experiences and philosophy as an educator and public office holder. He spoke candidly and insightfully on the public policy challenges facing Indonesia and on his political aspirations.

37TH ASEAN ROUNDTABLE

Our ASEAN Studies Centre held the 37th ASEAN Roundtable on 1 November 2022 under the theme “55 Years On: Is ASEAN Still Relevant in the Changing Global Order?” The Roundtable examined the implications of key developments on ASEAN, including the Ukraine-Russia war, the intensification of China-US rivalry in the Indo-Pacific, and the Myanmar crisis; ASEAN’s responses to current and future challenges facing the region; and discussed key priorities for ASEAN community-making beyond 2025.

Singapore’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Vivian Balakrishnan delivered the keynote address as guest-of-honour. A distinguished panel of seasoned ASEAN diplomats, regional analysts, and civil sector leaders shared their perspectives on what ASEAN should do to stay relevant in the changing global order. The Roundtable was attended by more than 350 in-person and virtual participants.



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



Top: Visit by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, ISEAS's Distinguished Honorary Fellow in July 2022.

Bottom: State visit to Singapore by HM Sultan Ibrahim Sultan Iskandar and HM Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah of Johor.

On 17 July 2022, we welcomed HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, ISEAS's Distinguished Honorary Fellow, who met with our delegates led by Mr Choi Shing Kwok, our CEO and Director, for a discussion session. After a briefing on the latest developments at ISEAS, HRH Sirindhorn had an in-depth discussion with Mr Choi, Dr Terence Chong, Ms Moe Thuzar, Ms Sharon Seah, Ms Hoang Thi Ha and Dr Norshahril Saat on Indo-China, a region she has a deep interest in.

This was followed on 22 July 2022 by a visit by HM Sultan Ibrahim Sultan Iskandar and HM Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah of Johor, as part of their state visit to Singapore. The royal visitors were briefed on the history of ISEAS and given an overview of the research work we do on Southeast Asia. They also looked at selected historical documents in the ISEAS Library's collection, including the Longhurst maps of Singapore and Malaysia.



Top: Visit by HE Hun Many and his delegation of 23 officials, businessmen and academics.

Bottom: Visit by delegates from the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga from Yogyakarta Indonesia.

On 16 August 2022, we hosted a delegation from Cambodia led by HE Hun Many, Chairman of the National Assembly Commission on Education, Youth, Sports, Religious Affairs, Culture and Tourism. HE Hun Many and his delegation of 23 officials, businessmen and academics, who were in Singapore for four days, made time to have a policy roundtable session with Mr Choi Shing Kwok, our CEO and Director, and our researchers.

In September 2022, we welcomed 80 delegates on an exchange session from the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga from Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The delegation consisted of lecturers, staff and students. Representatives from both institutes shared on their respective research and studies experiences.

RESEARCH FELLOWS

Research fellows, who form the research core at ISEAS, undertake individual research projects, and write ISEAS *Perspective*, *Trends in Southeast Asia*, *Fulcrum Commentary* as well as op-eds on ongoing important events and issues. They continued to edit and referee ISEAS journals, working papers and book publications throughout the year.

Our research fellows also provided briefings for the diplomatic community, visiting policymakers, regional academic and policy advisory bodies, the business community and institutions in Singapore. As physical events could not be conducted in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, our research staff adopted webinars to deliver their research findings to our audiences.

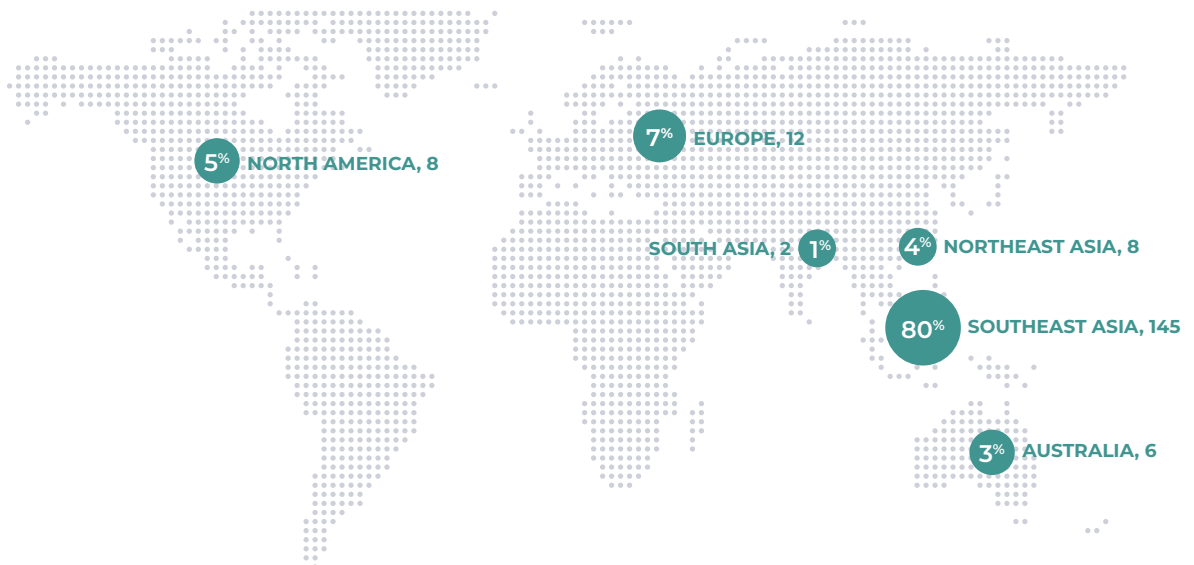
We hosted a total of **181** researchers between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023. They included resident research fellows employed by ISEAS; visiting research fellows on ISEAS stipends or ISEAS-administered grants; associate fellows who had been with or have collaborated substantially with ISEAS; self-funding visiting scholars and researchers who utilised ISEAS facilities for research; and research officers, assistants and interns providing research support to various projects. Together, they hailed from a diversity of regions and countries of origin, with the **68** visiting research fellows, scholars and researchers contributing to all areas of study within the Institute.



ISEAS maintains an alumni list of all visiting research fellows, scholars and researchers. Details on the breakdown of the research fellows and researchers' areas of study and their region/country of origin are depicted in Table 1 and Figure 1 respectively (correct as at 31 March 2023).

Areas of Study	Core Research Fellow/ Researcher	Visiting Fellow/ Researcher	Associate Fellows	Research Assistant/ Intern	Total
Regional Strategic and Political Studies	6	10	11	1	28
Regional Economic Studies	5	4	2	4	15
Regional Social and Cultural Studies	13	17	10	6	46
ASEAN Studies Centre	7	6	6	5	24
Temasek History Research Centre/ Archaeology Unit	6	4	6	4	20
Indonesian Studies	3	9	1	0	13
Malaysia Studies	3	6	2	0	11
Myanmar Studies	2	3	5	1	11
Thailand Studies	0	6	2	0	8
Vietnam Studies	2	3	0	0	5
TOTAL	47	68	45	21	181

Research Fellows and Researchers by Region/Country of Origin, 2022-2023





WANG GUNGWU VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAMME

Launched in FY2020, this programme honours Prof Wang Gungwu, former Chairman of the Board of Trustees at ISEAS, for his distinguished tenure of 17 years and for his key contributions in nurturing a strong culture of research excellence.

The programme, which is open to pre- and post-doctoral students and mid-career policymakers, aims to nurture the next generation of scholars and policymakers who seek to explore the nexus of big-power relations and its impact on Southeast Asia. Wang Gungwu Visiting Fellows are expected to conduct policy-relevant research in several areas, to contribute to ISEAS *Perspective* and *Fulcrum* publications in the areas of their research, and conduct an in-house seminar on their research findings during their fellowship at ISEAS.

There were three Wang Gungwu Visiting Fellows in FY2022/2023:

MR WANG ZHENG

Duration of fellowship:
February 2022 to May 2022

Institute/Organisation:
PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science, Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, University at Albany, SUNY

Project:
Perceptions of Southeast Asian States towards Great Power Rivalry



DR CHANRITH NGIN

Duration of fellowship:
April 2022 to August 2022

Institute/Organisation:
Research Director, Centre for Policy Studies (Cambodia)

Project:
China's Belt and Road Initiative and Land Grabbing in Southeast Asia: An Examination of Enabling Conditions for 'Good' Investment



DR AARON RABENA

Duration of fellowship:
May 2022 to August 2022

Institute/Organisation:
Research Fellow, Asia-Pacific Pathways to Progress

Project:
China's Territorial Disputes with Neighbours as a Regional Security Complex





SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES

During the year, two scholars pursued PhD studies under our ISEAS PhD Scholarship. They were Mr Gao Jiankang at the University of Cambridge, and Ms Irna Nurlina Binte Masron at Birkbeck, University of London.

Since 1997, ISEAS has also administered the Tun Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan MA Scholarship Programme, funded by the Tun Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan Trust Fund. The scholarship provides deserving young Singaporeans with the opportunity to pursue postgraduate studies locally or overseas in politics, history, international relations, economics, and sociology.

In 2022, three scholarships were awarded to the following recipients: Ms Gan Qiao Yi Dorcas for an MSc International Relations (Research) at London School of Economics and Political Science; Mr Tan Rui Lie Eugene for an MSc International Relations at London School of Economics and Political Science; and Ms Loo Qile Sara for a Master of Arts in the Social Sciences at University of Chicago.

We also continued to administer the KS Sandhu Graduate Scholarship, which sponsors Singapore citizens or permanent residents to pursue Master's degrees at local universities. No award was given out in 2022. The scholarship programme is part of the KS Sandhu Fund, established in October 1993, in memory of the late Prof Kernial Singh Sandhu, ISEAS Director from 1972 to 1992.

In addition, ISEAS in partnership with the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS) offers the ISEAS-MUIS MA Scholarship to build up academic capability and research knowledge in order to understand the development of Islam in Southeast Asia and its long-term effect on the Singapore Muslim community. No suitable candidate was awarded the scholarship in 2022. The ISEAS-MUIS MA Scholarship will no longer be offered from 2023.



Dorcas Gan




Eugene Tan



Sara Loo



BOOK PRIZES



Two book prizes under the KS Sandhu Fund were given out in 2022 to students in the Southeast Asian Studies Programme at the National University of Singapore. Sim Yang Siong received the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute Prize as the best student in Southeast Asian studies in the BA examination, while Tan Si Yun was awarded the Kernial Singh Sandhu Prize as the best student in the Honours year.



STUDENT OUTREACH

During the year, we engaged actively in student outreach to nurture a community of students and develop their interests in Southeast Asia and the wider region.

We worked with educational institutions in Singapore for our researchers to deliver talks on Southeast Asia and international relations. These talks were well-received by students and teachers alike, with many showing keen interest and participating actively in the discussions. We also provided tailored lectures in our Outreach Programme for University Students (OPUS), typically covering issues pertaining to Singapore, Southeast Asia, and ASEAN.

In addition, we continued to participate in Ministry of Education's Humanities and Social Sciences Research Programme for Secondary 3 and 4

students to engage in research projects under the guidance of selected academics. This year, Dr Cassey Lee and Dr Norshahril Saat mentored several project teams covering wide-ranging subjects such as impulse-buying on e-commerce platforms in Singapore, the impact of COVID-19 on food consumption among Singapore youths, interactions between teenagers in a digital world, perception towards religion and ethnic diversity in the region, and social media and Malaysian youth participation.

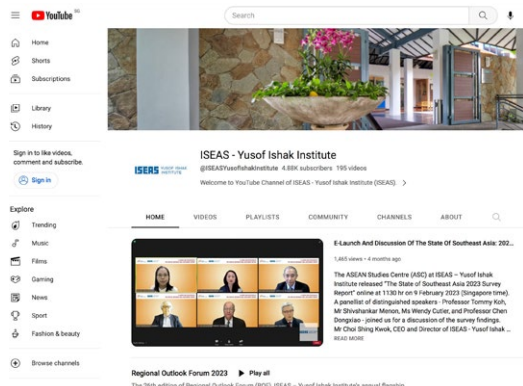
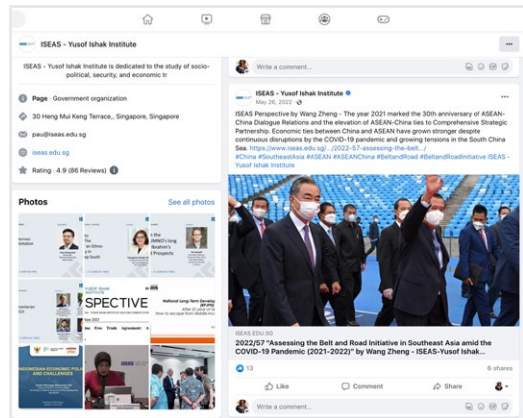
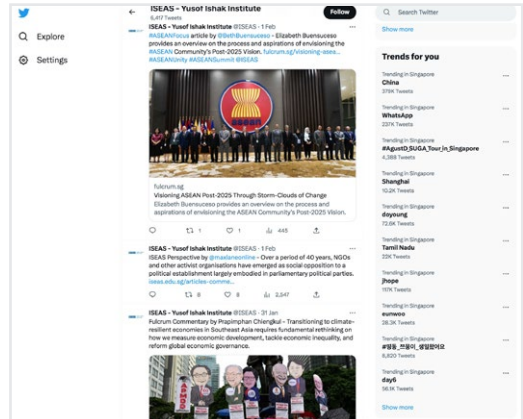
Our Archaeology Unit also continued its community engagement programme, hosting secondary school and junior college students for lectures, museum visits, and artefacts handling. Teachers' workshops were also organised to impart basic archaeological skills and knowledge to teachers.



PUBLIC OUTREACH

We publicised our latest research products, happenings and events to our stakeholders via the ISEAS website and social media channels including Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Workplace. We also continued to build good working relations with local and international media to feature our research outputs and to facilitate media interviews for our researchers.

During the year, topics that generated the most media interest included the green economy and climate change; the China-US geopolitical competition; domestic politics of Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; and ***The State of Southeast Asia Survey 2023***.





RESOURCES

We publish scholarly books and journals on Southeast Asia and the Asia Pacific and provide a range of research support facilities, including a bookshop and an extensive library collection with over half a million items related to the region.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE



Publishing

46 New Publications from ISEAS Publishing



Library

2,146 Library Visitors

1,278 New Library Publications

256,215 Titles in Library Collection

243 New Library Members

8,019 Library Collection Usage

13,557 Selected articles for Info-Alert Service



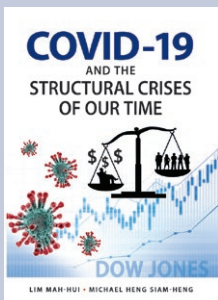
PUBLISHING

We issued 46 new publications at ISEAS Publishing over FY2022. These included **17** books with five titles co-published with partners, **10** journal issues, **one** Annual and **18** articles.

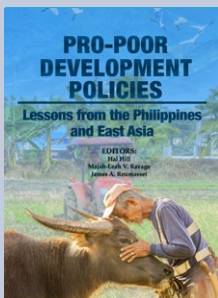
We continued our best efforts to disseminate research findings and promote our publications over FY2022 through holding book launches and book discussion events as well as participating in local and international conferences.



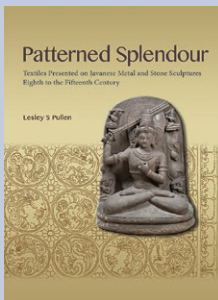
Keeping Indonesia Safe from the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons Learnt from the National Economic Recovery Programme was co-published by the Ministry of Finance Indonesia and ISEAS. It was edited by Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Suahasil Nazara, Titik Anas, Candra Fajri Ananda, and Kiki Verico. The book launch was held at the 2022 Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group in Washington DC in the US.



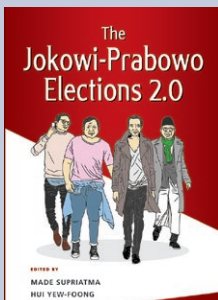
COVID-19 and the Structural Crises of Our Time by Lim Mah-Hui and Michael Heng-Siam Heng had a book launch organised by the Department of Economics, Ateneo De Manila University.



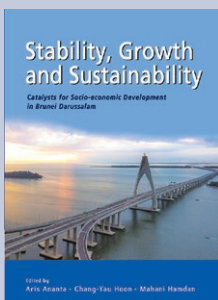
Pro-poor Development Policies: Lessons from the Philippines and East Asia edited by Majah-Leah Ravago, James Roumasset and Hal Hill was launched at the 60th Annual Meeting and Conference of the Philippine Economic Society. This title is co-published by ISEAS and the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA).



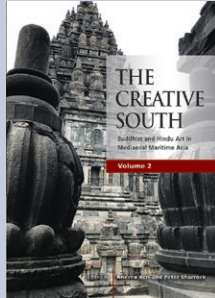
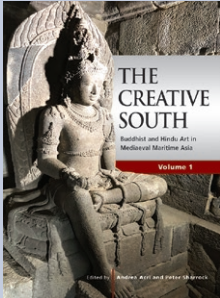
Two book discussion events for **Patterned Splendour: Textiles Presented on Javanese Metal and Stone Sculptures; Eighth to Fifteenth Century** by Lesley Pullen were organised by the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjra Mada, and Museum Sonobudoyo Yogyakarta, in Indonesia.



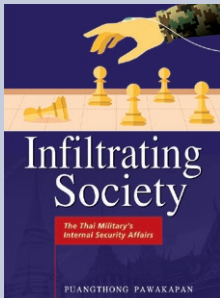
The Jokowi-Prabowo Elections 2.0 edited by Made Supriatma and Hui Yew-Foong had a book discussion event organised by the National Agency for Research and Innovation, Indonesia, and the Research Center for Politics and Government, Universitas Gadjra Mada.



Stability, Growth and Sustainability: Catalysts for Socio-economic Development in Brunei Darussalam edited by Aris Ananta, Chang-Yau Hoon and Mahani Hamdan was co-published by ISEAS and the University of Brunei Darussalam.



The Creative South: Buddhist and Hindu Art in Mediaeval Maritime Asia, Volumes 1 and 2 were co-published by ISEAS, SOAS at University of London and Alphawood Foundation Chicago.



Infiltrating Society: The Thai Military's Internal Security Affairs by Professor Puangthong Pawakapan received accolades this year when it was chosen by the widely known *Foreign Affairs Magazine* as one of the best books in 2022.

International Promotion of Our Publications at:

- 14th International Conference on Thai Studies
- Kuala Lumpur International Book Fair 2022
- EuroSEAS Conference 2022
- 4th Seasia Biennial Conference 2022
- Youth Model ASEAN Experience (YMAX) Conference 2022
- Indonesia Update Conference 2022 (Canberra, Australia)
- ASEAN Roundtable 2022
- Selangor International Book Fair 2022
- Regional Outlook Forum 2023



LIBRARY

COLLECTION BUILDING

The Library at ISEAS acquired **1,278** new publications during the year. Another **2,534** items were received through donation and exchange with other research and academic libraries around the world, including two major donations that we accepted.

One major donation was for **seven** titles, consisting of **88** microfilm reels and **2,166** microfiche sheets, from the SAFTI Military Institute Library in June 2022. These microform materials helped to fill gaps in the Library's collection. In the second major donation, we accepted **13** items from the Malay Heritage Foundation in November 2022. This comprised **two** books and **11** issues of *Mastika* magazine from the 1940s and 1950s published by Yusof Ishak.

We continued our subscriptions to **19** international newspapers and six databases, providing library users with access to over **10,000** titles.



Issues of *Mastika* and a book titled *Siapa-kah yang bersalah? : atau melihat peperangan dunia yang kedua di Borneo*, both in Jawi, were received from the Malay Heritage Foundation.



Microfilm and microfiches received from SAFTI Military Institute Library.

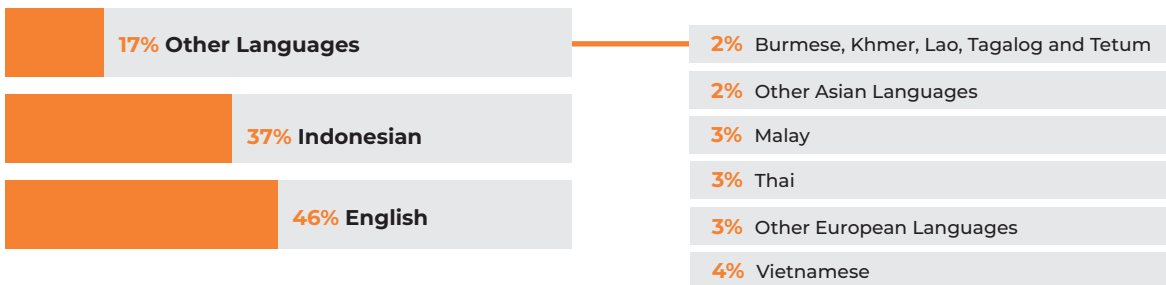
COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

We added a total of **1,321** new titles to our library collection and accessioned **441** journal articles during the year. This brings our library collection to **256,215** titles, approximately half of which are in languages of the region.

We conducted an outsourced stocktake of our print collections, excluding antiquarian books, from 12 October to 8 November 2022. This exercise was the first year of the Library's multi-year stocktake contract. Over **250,000** items in the collection were scanned, allowing us to have a better insight of the collection and associated catalogue records.



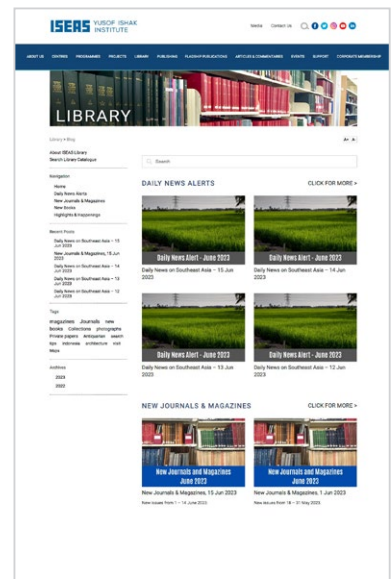
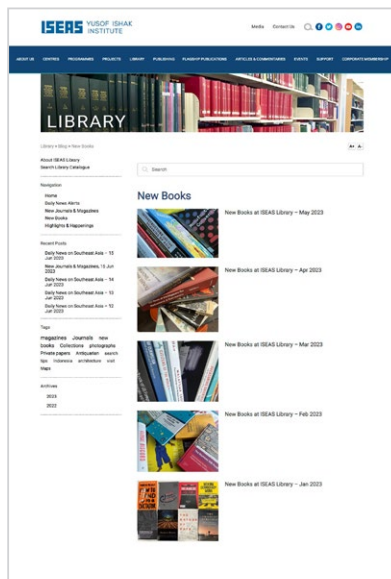
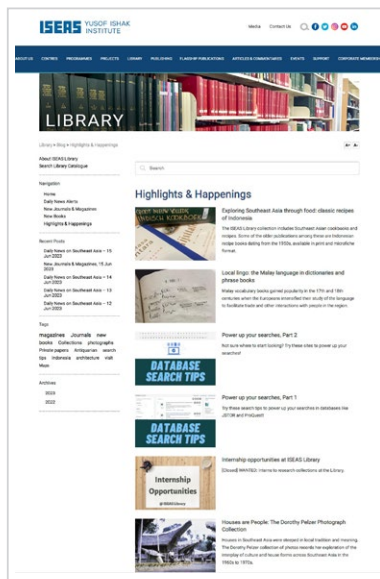
Library collection by language



NEW LIBRARY BLOG

In May 2022, we launched the Library Blog <<http://www.iseas.edu.sg/library/blog>> with the aim of providing online visitors with regular updates about the Library and its resources. The Highlights and Happenings section of the blog showcases selected materials from the Library's collections, such as its unique private paper collections, as well as notable events at the Library.

The blog also brings the Library's regular information alerts—the Daily News Alert, the New Journals and Magazines Alert, and the New Books Alert—together in one place. Their publication on the blog now enables easy access to a wider audience and facilitates information discovery and search.



MEMBERSHIP AND USAGE

Our annual library visitorship stood at **2,146** for FY2022.

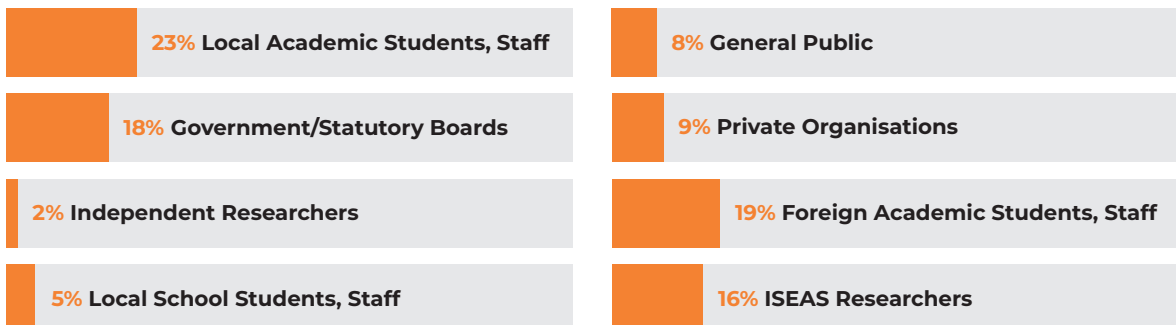
We registered **243** new library members, representing a **59** per cent increase from the previous year. Most new members were local academics and foreign academics. We continued the library orientation programme for ISEAS researchers and staff using both physical and virtual modes. Among the 28 researchers and staff who participated in the library orientation, more than half (15) attended the virtual sessions.

During the year, we recorded **3,672** loans, representing a slight increase of **18** per cent year-on-year. Another **4,347** items were consulted by users within the Library, bringing the total collection usage to **8,019**. During the period, we also handled **688** enquiries. The majority of the enquiries came from ISEAS researchers, followed by local academic students and staff.

User sessions of our **SEALion Online Catalogue** increased by **39.3** per cent. This was partly due to the gradual growth in library visitorship during the year, and promotion efforts via brochures, the Library blog and promotional slides shown during our seminars. The average number of users visiting the catalogue was about **5,416** for each quarter, with almost **90.5** per cent of users coming from Southeast Asia. Another **7.3** per cent of users visited from East Asia, the Americas and Europe. Within the Southeast Asia region (excluding Singapore), Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia were the top three user groups.

Our Info Alerts service added **83** new subscribers during the year. The service released a total of **315** daily and special Info Alerts for a total of **13,557** selected articles, mainly on news information relating to developments in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand, including the political situations in these countries. Since 2013, a total of **199,002** articles have been selected and released to subscribers.

New library members by affiliation



User sessions on SEALion online library catalogue

Continents	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23
Africa	5	5	18	18
Americas	506	249	397	557
Europe	150	100	296	395
Oceania	164	36	155	202
East Asia	351	300	667	875
West Asia	23	16	39	43
South Asia	100	108	456	290
Southeast Asia	36,203	9,189	18,142	25,713
ALL	37,502	10,003	20,170	28,093



SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Library contributed to the Founder's Memorial Work Group Project from 2021 to 2022. To support this research project, we provided relevant materials from our private collections. These included speeches, correspondence, journal articles, newspaper articles, as well as oral history interviews from the private papers of Alex Josey, David Marshall, S Rajaratnam, and Tommy Koh.

Other materials—such as court records and images from the private papers of Alex Josey and David Marshall—were also used extensively for the CNA documentary, "Riot Island", on the penal settlement experiment on Pulau Senang in the early 1950s. The two-part documentary was aired on 29 and 30 October 2022 with an extended episode aired on 29 December 2022.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

We conducted our ninth run of our internship programme at the Library for four Raffles Girls' School students between 21 November and 2 December 2022. This was our first fully on-site internship programme since COVID-19.

The students were involved in the sorting and accessioning of Wang Gungwu Papers deposited in 2021; listing of folio items in the Lim Swee Aun Private Papers; bar coding of DVDs containing digitised microfilms; deciphering and translating French photograph captions of the Sino-French railway from the Elisabeth Locard Collection; and describing maps and charts from the KS Sandhu Collection, and matching them to those used in the book *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital*, c. 1400-1980.



Raffles Girls' School interns at work.

NOTABLE GUESTS

17 JUN 2022 Visit by members of the Library Association of Singapore



2 SEP 2022 Visit to the Library by students from Yale-NUS College



22 JUL 2022 Visit by HM Sultan Ibrahim Sultan Iskandar and HM Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah of Johor to view historical documents at the Library



28 SEP 2022 Visit by National Assembly Library, Republic of Korea



31 AUG 2022 Visit to the Library by students from NUS Department of Architecture



17 FEB 2023 Visit to the Library by graduate students from NTU History Programme, School of Humanities





ORGANISATION

We constantly strengthen our people, technology and processes, as well as consider our impact to the environment and to the community, to be an efficient and sustainable organisation.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

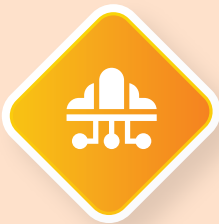


People

51 : 54 Employee (male : female)

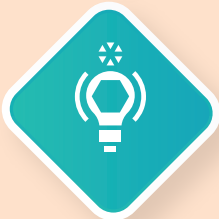
21.76 Learning hours per employee

ISEAS Most Valuable Player Award



Technology

- Microsoft 365 Implementation
- 1st Infocomm technology and data incident management exercise



Sustainability

12.39% Electricity consumption reduction

21.86% Water consumption reduction



Research Funds

\$5,526,835 Funds raised in FY2022

\$21,071,538 Accumulated reserves



Awards

- BCA Green Mark Platinum Certificate for Existing Non-Residential Buildings
- NS Mark (Gold) Award
- TDA 2022 NS Advocate Award for Organisations



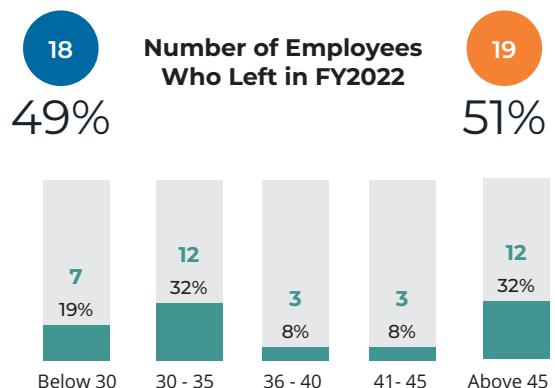
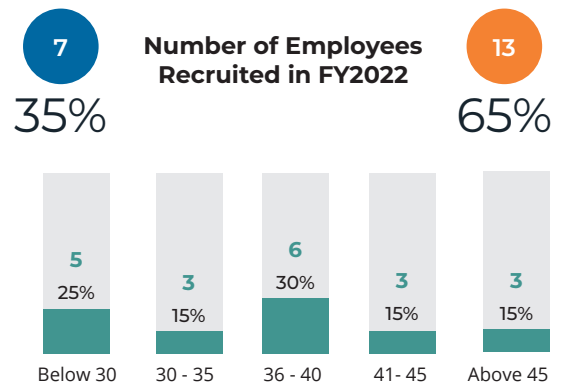
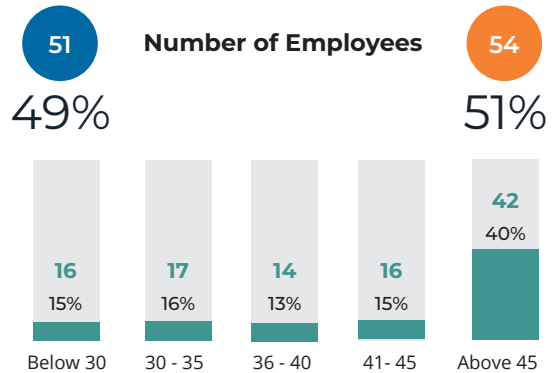
PEOPLE

EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

As of 31 March 2023, ISEAS had a diverse workforce of **105** employees. Recruitment is merit-based, with candidates accorded equal consideration regardless of gender and age in the recruitment process.

There was almost equal representation of male and female employees, with the number of female employees being slightly higher by **two** per cent in FY2022. All age groups were also represented, with employees aged above 45 as the largest group. In FY2022, we recruited employees from all ages with slightly higher representation in the 36 to 40 years old age group. This could be attributed to the nature of work and organisation size, where mid-career entrants with well-established expertise are required to support the Institute's mission and objectives.

In addition, we value the skills, experience, and passion of retired officers who wish to continue working with the Institute. As at 31 March 2023, ISEAS had re-employed two eligible officers who were above the prevailing re-employment age of 68.

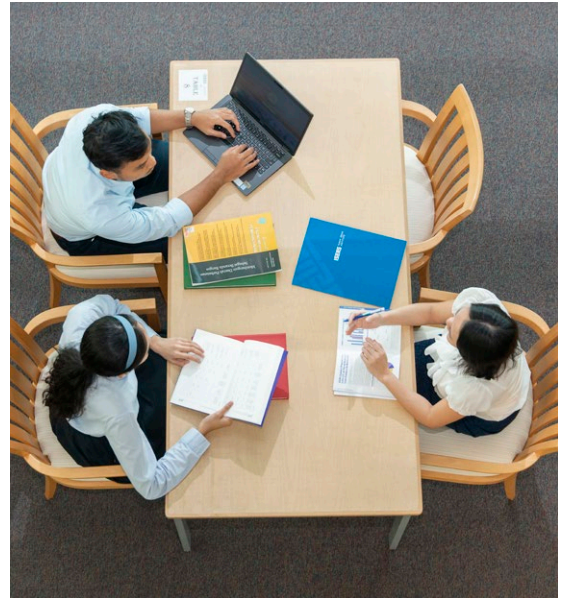


Note: Percentage sum for chart 1 & 3 do not add up 100% due to rounding down to the nearest whole number.

POSITIVE WORK ENVIRONMENT

We create a positive work environment through fair employment and work-life effectiveness. As a signatory of the Employers’ Pledge of Fair Employment Practices set out by the Tripartite Alliance for Fair Employment Practices (TAFEP), we align our employment practices with TAFEP’s fair employment principles. Our terms of employment are also guided by Singapore’s legislations, guidelines, and best practices from the Public Service Division.

The ISEAS Employee Health and Well-Being Framework supports our commitment in promoting work-life effectiveness and healthy living. The framework aims to engage employees beyond their core work by tailoring different initiatives and programmes relating to physical, emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health. It is also aligned to the Public Service Cares initiative that supports the Singapore Cares (SG Cares) movement to building a caring and inclusive society.



PHYSICAL

Maintain a healthy and active lifestyle. Cultivate healthy habits in diet, nutrition, physical fitness, sleep, relaxation, and recreation.

EMOTIONAL

Manage mental and emotional challenges with healthy coping mechanisms and develop a positive attitude towards work and life. Get access to professional help and services, if required.

SOCIAL

Maintain positive relationships with family, friends, and colleagues. Engage with the community by exemplifying volunteerism, philanthropy, and environmental stewardship.

INTELLECTUAL

Pursue lifelong learning, and develop a growth mindset. Engage in stimulating mental activities to expand and challenge your mind.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

We provide full-time and part-time employees with the same set of benefits. All employees are also covered under the Work Injury Compensation Insurance. For additional insurance coverage, employees could also tap on the Public Officers Group Insurance Scheme for themselves, their spouses, and their eligible children.

Our human resource policies are family-friendly. We support employees in their parenthood journey by providing paid parental leave to both male and

female employees. This aims to encourage shared parental responsibilities and strengthen family bonds, as well as support the career development of employees with families.

This has translated to retention among employees who took parental leave. All employees who returned to work after their parental leave ended are still employed 12 months later within ISEAS and/or other public agencies through facilitated career movements as One Public Service.

Return-to-Work and Retention Rate of Employees Who Took Parental Leave

	Male			Female		
	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Return-to-Work Rate¹	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Retention Rate²	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ The 'return-to-work-rate' is defined as the percentage of employees who returned to work after parental leave in comparison against the total number of employees due to return to work after taking parental leave.

² The 'retention rate' is defined as the percentage of employees retained 12 months after returning from parental leave in the previous FY.

Number of Employees Who Took Parental Leave

	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Male	1	1	1
Female	0	0	0

Number of Employees Who Returned to Work After Parental Leave

	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Male	1	1	1
Female	0	0	0

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Our annual Townhall and cohesion lunches resumed in-person and on-site in FY2022, allowing for greater interaction and team bonding. During the year, we organised a mixture of wellness and corporate social responsibility activities in support of employees' physical, mental, and social health. These included collaboration with external agencies to promote physical exercises and volunteerism, and to support charity drives. We also distributed Return-to-Office care packs to ease workforce transition back to the workplace on a hybrid arrangement.

In FY2022, following an earlier Employee Engagement Survey in 2021, we developed and implemented intervention measures to strengthen value inculcation, employee development, and engagement. In line with this, we rolled out an "ISEAS Most Valuable Player Award" to recognise

officers who consistently exemplified the ISEAS values by demonstrating excellence at work. The inaugural award was presented to Ms Lydia Wong during the ISEAS Townhall in March 2023.

EMPLOYEE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

All employees are encouraged to discuss their career aspirations and developmental needs with their supervisors during annual goal-setting and biannual performance management reviews. Our employees are empowered to take charge of their careers and co-create their individual goals and development plans with their supervisors, in alignment with the Institute's objectives. In March 2023, we announced a refreshed Research Officer Promotion Framework to better bridge the career pathway from research officers to research fellows.

We support employee development through lateral job rotations and cross-team collaboration, providing opportunities to collaborate and contribute to projects beyond each employee's day-to-day work. While employees plan their learning and development, we provide them with the necessary infrastructure, learning budget, and time off to learn and develop new skills.

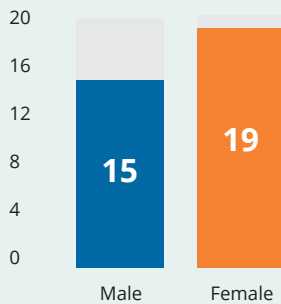
Our learning model comprises formal structured training, developmental relationships with colleagues and supervisors, and on-the-job experiences with varying distribution of learning activities at different stages of an employee's career. In FY2022, our employees accrued 740 learning hours through structured training, with an average of 21.76 learning hours per employee. Selected employees were also identified for records management training and first-aid programmes to build capabilities in rolling out Institute-wide systems and initiatives.



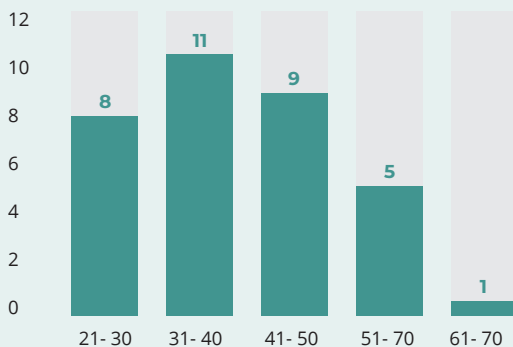
2022 Healthscreening Exercise

Per Employee	21.76 hours
Per Female Employee	21.73 hours
Per Male Employee	21.8 hours

Breakdown of employees who used learning hours by gender



Breakdown of employees who used learning hours by age group



WORKPLACE HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

To improve workplace safety and employee readiness against potential emergencies, we reviewed our emergency response plan and conducted a fire drill and evacuation exercise in September 2022. Instead of ad hoc repairs and maintenance, we adopted a preventive maintenance regime through regular checks and replacements that would enable continued operations and minimise risk of disruptions.

These efforts contributed to the re-certification of ISEAS for the BCA Green Mark (Platinum) award in November 2022, and the renewal of our SCDF Fire Certificate from 9 March 2023 to 8 March 2024.





TECHNOLOGY



To support the Institute's growing needs, we have a digital transformation plan to leverage maturing digitalisation and technology capabilities to improve our research, outreach, and administrative processes. We also explore opportunities to harmonise applications, infrastructure, and architecture within the organisation.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY

In FY2022, we revised our digital transformation vision and updated our data and digital strategies. We aim to be a leading research institute that leverages digital technologies and data to transform our research and outreach to better engage existing and new audiences.

Positive outcomes included faster payment of 95 per cent, and e-Purchase Order adoption at 75 per cent during the year.



ISEAS Data Strategy

- 1 Adopt technology and process measures throughout data life-cycle.
- 2 Align with whole-of-government policies and governance, and Government Data Architecture (GDA).
- 3 Raise capabilities of ISEAS staff; increase digital and data literacy through training, communication, and engagement efforts.
- 4 Invest in digital infrastructure and system for secure data usage.



ISEAS Digital Strategy

- 1 Digital Outreach
 - Embrace digital channels to maximise outreach
 - Personalise audiences' experience
- 2 Digital Capabilities
 - Adopt digital way of working
 - Develop digital skills in employees
- 3 Back-end Digitalisation
 - Automate manual processes



KEY INITIATIVES

During the year, we implemented Microsoft 365 services to align with the Singapore government's "cloud-first" strategy. Our on-premises messaging system was replaced with the cloud-based Microsoft 365 services; Microsoft Teams was deployed to enhance collaboration; and our storage needs were addressed with the adoption of OneDrive. To enhance security measures, Microsoft Information Protection and Data Loss Prevention Policies were put in place.

We also upgraded the network infrastructure and replaced end-of-life network equipment. The new implementation provided adequate end-to-end throughput from endpoint devices connecting to the server resources. This resulted in better performance when staff accessed information technology services via the office network.

Further software enhancements were made to improve the user experience on Workday and Exelity to support the human resource and finance functions.

To build competencies to respond to and manage incidents, we conducted our first infocomm technology and data incident management exercise. With this table-top exercise, we were able to validate the effectiveness of our infocomm technology and data incident management plans, and internalise the incident management procedures for cybersecurity, data, information technology service outage and degradation, and loss of equipment.

Other initiatives included engaging an external consultancy firm to help us define strategic imperatives relating to artificial intelligence and data strategy, and participating in the cross-agency infocomm technology and data crisis management exercise.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a public agency, we recognise that the fulfilment of our mission depends on the community that we serve and the environment we operate in. As such, our policies, programmes, and activities take into considerations our impacts and the value we deliver to the community and our environment.

Our dedicated Climate Change in Southeast Asia research programme, established in July 2020, is one clear demonstration of our commitment towards understanding the impact to the environment. This programme has contributed to better awareness on climate change issues through the *Annual Regional Climate Survey* among Southeast Asian nations, as well as regular seminars to share expert insights.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS

We actively contributed to and participated in several national-level events and activities. The fire drill and evacuation exercise we conducted in September 2022 was part of a nation-wide mass fire evacuation drill organised by the National Fire and Emergency Preparedness Council.

We also acknowledge that National Service is a cornerstone of the peace and security of Singapore and support our employees in fulfilling their obligations. In November 2022, ISEAS was awarded the NS Mark (Gold) Award at the Total Defence Awards 2022 Ceremony, recognising our commitment to the total defence of Singapore.

In support of the environment, we participated in Earth Hour 2023. In November 2022, our ISEAS building was re-awarded the BCA Green Mark Platinum Certificate for Existing Non-Residential Buildings.



CARBON FOOTPRINT MANAGEMENT

Sustainability is a key focus at ISEAS. We look not just at short-term impact but also the longer-term influence that our activities have on the environment. We are committed to promoting greater environmental stewardship and exploring environmentally friendly modes of operations. These involve resource management, as well as climate protection.

To develop a sustainable organisation, we have been progressively adopting the sustainability measures and targets under the Singapore Green Plan 2030.

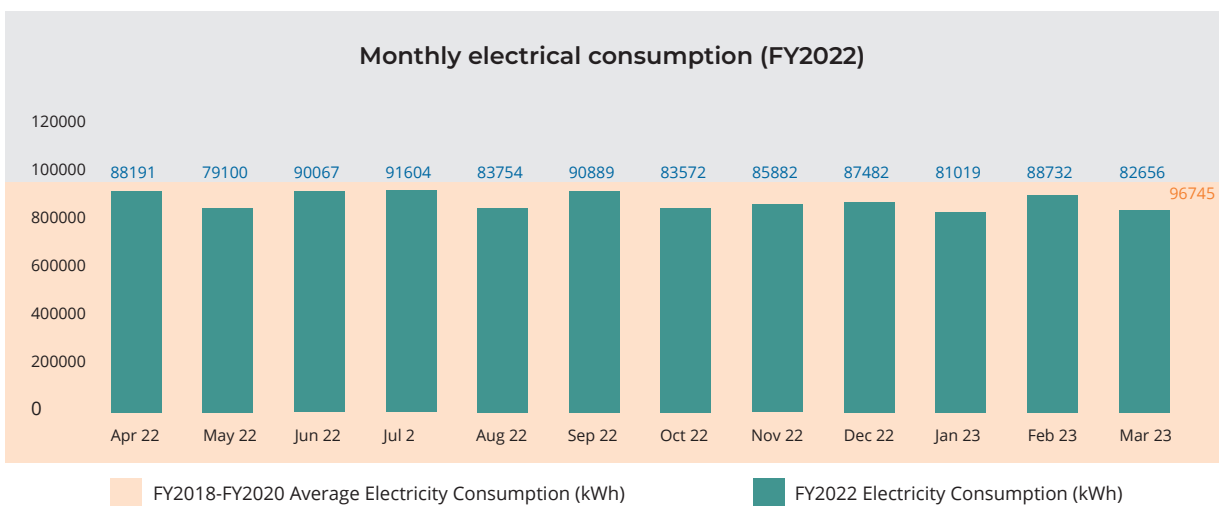
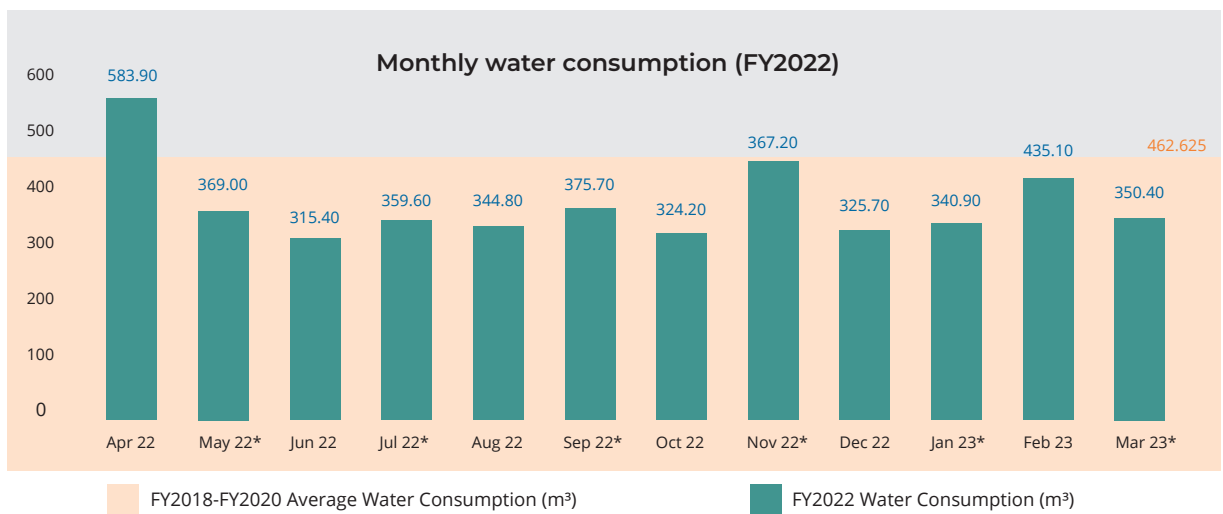
Water Consumption

We implemented a monthly recording of water meter monitoring to keep track of our water consumption. We have also adopted the use of a

baseline benchmark based on the yearly average water consumption from 2018-2020 to monitor the results of our water-saving efforts. The total water consumption in FY2022 was 4551.90 m³, translating to an average of 379.33 m³ per month. Comparing this to the baseline monthly average at 462.25 m³, we achieved a 21.86 per cent reduction in monthly consumption in FY2022.

Electricity Consumption

We have also been tracking our monthly electricity consumption and measuring this against a baseline benchmark from 2018-2020. The total electricity consumption in FY2022 was 1,032,948 kWh, translating to an average of 86,079 kWh per month. Comparing this to the baseline monthly average at 96,745 kWh, we achieved a 12.39 per cent reduction in electricity consumption for the year.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

At ISEAS, we believe that strong corporate governance is critical to our continued success. We have put in place structures and policies to ensure compliance with government regulations, and are adopting best practices from both private and public sectors, including the Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (amended version 11 January 2023).

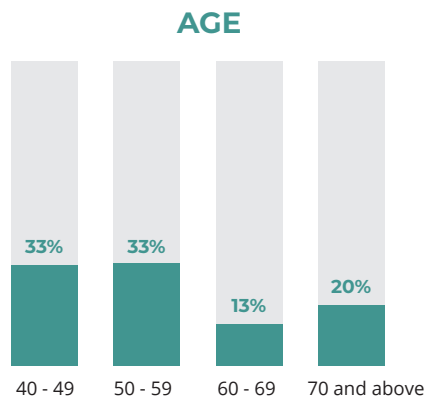
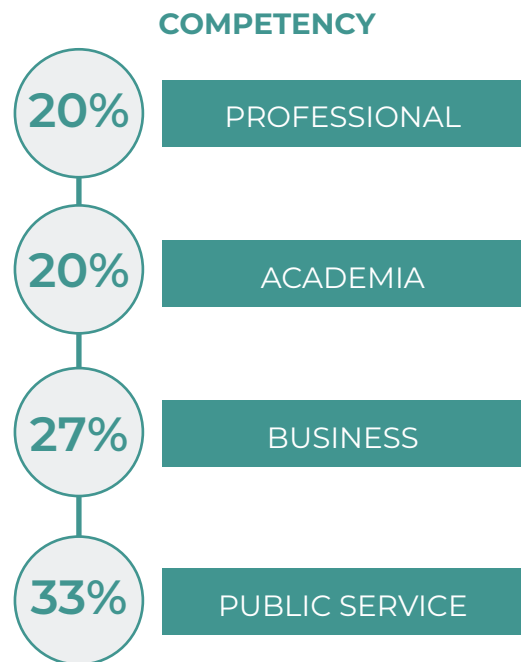
We have instituted a whistle-blowing policy and anti-money laundering policy that are communicated to all employees during their onboarding. From January 2022, we have further implemented a policy on gifts and entertainment to maintain the highest standards of discipline and integrity within the public service.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Our Board of Trustees and the management team are required to declare any related party transactions and duty of confidentiality when they are first appointed. Where there is a conflict of interests, the individual is required to declare his or her interests and recuse himself or herself from participating in any discussion or decision on the matter.

At least seven Board of Trustees and committee meetings are held every year at regular intervals to provide oversight and guidance on the past and impending activities of the Institute. The annual budget is approved prior to the start of the financial year. Ad hoc Board and committee meetings are also held from time to time as required.

To enable differing perspectives and avoid group think for more informed discussion, the Institute adheres to a Board Diversity Policy.



The attendance of members at Board and Board Committee meetings for FY2022 is given below:

Chan Heng Chee (Chairman)	3 out of 3	NA	NA	2 out of 2
M Rajaram (Dy Chairman)	3 out of 3	NA	NA	1 out of 2
Choi Shing Kwok (Director & CEO)	3 out of 3	1 out of 1	2 out of 2	2 out of 2
Chan Khar Liang (retired on 31 October 2022)	1 out of 1	NA	1 out of 1	1 out of 1
Esa Masood	3 out of 3	NA	1 out of 2	NA
Foo Chi Hsia (appointed on 1 November 2022)	2 out of 2	NA	NA	NA
Daniel Koh	2 out of 3	NA	NA	2 out of 2
Derek Lau	2 out of 3	NA	NA	1 out of 2
Edward Lee	3 out of 3	1 out of 1	NA	NA
Mark Lee	2 out of 3	NA	2 out of 2	2 out of 2
Julia Leong	3 out of 3	NA	2 out of 2	NA
Joseph Liow	1 out of 3	0 out of 1	NA	NA
Vikram Nair	3 out of 3	1 out of 1	NA	NA
Ng Teck Hean (retired on 23 August 2022)	1 out of 1	1 out of 1	NA	NA
Amelia Tang (appointed on 1 November 2022)	1 out of 2	NA	1 out of 1	NA
Godwin Tang	2 out of 3	1 out of 1	2 out of 2	NA
Brenda Yeoh	3 out of 3	0 out of 1	NA	NA

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board of Trustees first approved the ISEAS Enterprise Risk Management Framework on 10 March 2022. This enables the Board and management to focus their attention on key control measures for the eight key risks that were identified, namely reputation, competition, pandemic, talent, technology, cybersecurity, data confidentiality, and outsourcing. The framework has been disseminated

to risk owners to closely monitor such risks, develop risk controls, and implement risk treatment plans.

Our internal and external auditors conduct annual audits of the Institute, and provide reports and recommendations to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also assesses the effectiveness of the actions taken by our management, including the adequacy of internal controls.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

GENERAL FUND

The Singapore government's annual grant, through the Ministry of Education, is the major source of ISEAS's General Fund. For FY2022, we received an operating grant of \$16,141,798, which included \$184,735 for the competitive Social Science Research Thematic Grant. The operating grant was about 3 per cent lower than the grant of \$16,716,316 received in FY2021.

The General Fund covered the cost of the physical infrastructure (building rental and maintenance), purchase and maintenance of equipment, library acquisitions and maintenance, employee salaries, and research and publication activities. Under the General Fund, the Institute had an operating deficit of \$698,711 for the year.

OTHER FUNDS

In addition to the annual government grant, ISEAS Research Funds supports specific Institute's research programmes, including the Regional Economic Studies, Regional Social and Cultural

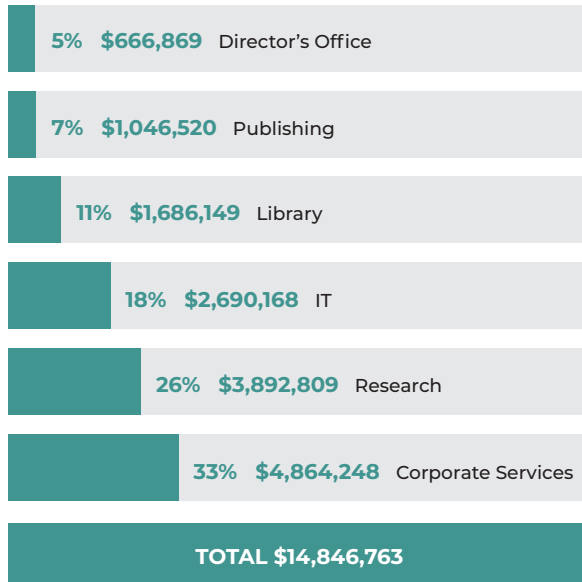
Studies, and Regional Strategic and Political Studies programmes.

ISEAS Research Funds was established as an Institution of Public Character on 1 April 2003 as a member of the Education Central Fund under the Ministry of Education. This allows us to raise funds to support our research programmes and activities and to collect registration fees from organised events, as well as to issue tax-deductible receipts to donors to the Fund.

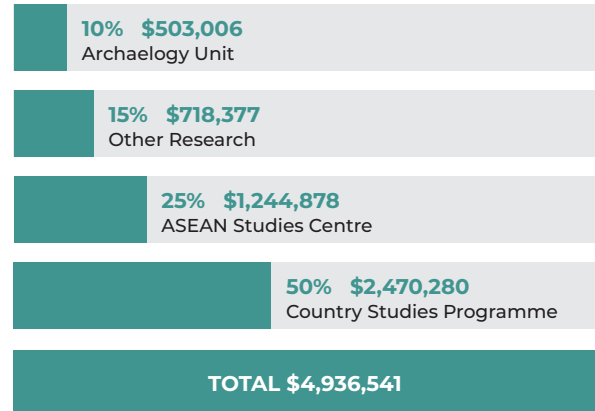
In FY2022, ISEAS Research Funds received donations, contributions, grants, and fees from organisations and individuals amounting to \$5,526,835. Under ISEAS Research Funds, there was an operating deficit of \$82,580 for the year.

As at 31 March 2023, the ISEAS Research Fund's accumulated reserves amounted to \$21,071,538. The Fund's management committee—which is chaired by Mr Choi Shing Kwok, our Director & CEO—reviews the reserves annually in conjunction with the review of the annual budgets to ensure that the reserves are adequate to fulfil the Fund's obligations.

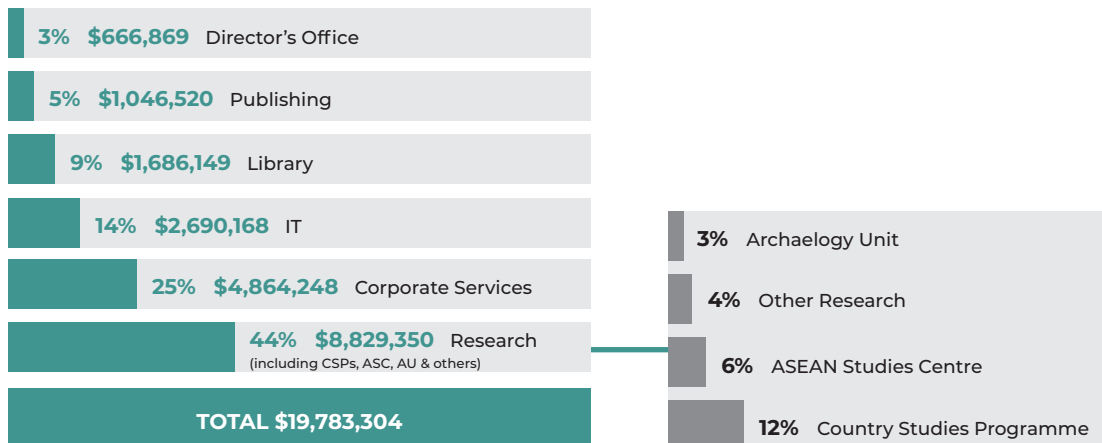
Expenditure funded from recurrent operating grant by units for FY2022/2023



Expenditure funded from non-recurrent funding by units for FY2022/2023



All expenditure by units for FY2022/23



ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Unique Entity Number: T08GB0021F
[Registered Under the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act 1968]

AUDIT ALLIANCE LLP
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

CONTENTS

Statement by Board of Trustees	87
Independent Auditor's Report	88
Statement of Financial Position	94
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	95
Statement of Changes in General Fund and Other Funds	96
Statement of Cash Flows	97
Notes to the Financial Statements	98

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements of **ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute** (the “Institute” are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the “Public Sector (Governance) Act”), the SEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute Act 1968 (the “Act”), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the “Charities Act and Regulations”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRS”) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at **31 March 2023** and of the financial performance, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in general fund and other funds and statement of cash flows of the Institute for the financial year ended on that date;

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Institute will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due within the next financial year; and

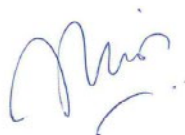
(c) nothing came to our notice that caused us to believe that the receipts, expenditure, and investment of monies by the Institute during the financial year have not been in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Trustees, comprising the following, authorised the issue of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Trustees



Professor Chan Heng Chee
Chairman



Mr. Choi Shing Kwok
Director and Chief Executive Officer

Singapore, 27 Jun 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute** (the “Institute”), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Institute as at **31 March 2023**, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in general fund and other funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the “Public Sector (Governance) Act”), the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute Act 1968 (the “Act”), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the “Charities Act and Regulations”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRS”) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at **31 March 2023**, and of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in general fund and other funds and statement of cash flows of the Institute for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Board of Trustees included in page 1.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Institute for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 5 July 2022.

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Trustees for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and SB-FRS, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

approval. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is intention to wind up the Institute or for the Institute to cease operations.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Those Charged with Governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Trustees with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

by the Institute during the financial year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act, and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board; and

(b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Institute whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the financial year:

(a) ISEAS Research Funds has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) ISEAS Research Funds has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit section of our report. We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the ACRA Code together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on management's compliance.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management is responsible for ensuring that receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to money of

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

or managed by the Board. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant to the Board, and implementing internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the requirements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit

Our responsibilities are to express an opinion on the Management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provision of the Public Sector (Governance) Act, the Act, and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board of Trustees.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur but not detected.



Audit Alliance LLP

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 27 Jun 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$
FUNDS			
Share capital	4	4,338,889	4,338,889
Accumulated surplus			
General fund	5	1,608,490	2,307,201
Other funds	6	21,071,538	21,154,118
		22,680,028	23,461,319
ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund	7	19,289,578	19,289,578
TOTAL FUNDS		46,308,495	47,089,786
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,144,453	3,571,251
Right-of-use assets	10	4,748,608	7,219,212
Funds with fund manager	11	27,173,248	27,846,984
		35,066,309	38,637,447
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	12	2,372,894	3,117,073
Deposits and prepayments	13	151,505	20,357
Cash and cash equivalents	14	15,068,024	13,229,540
		17,592,423	16,366,970
TOTAL ASSETS		52,658,732	55,004,417
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liabilities	15	2,325,396	4,797,668
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry payables and accruals	16	1,552,569	695,419
Lease liabilities	15	2,472,272	2,421,544
		4,024,841	3,116,963
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,350,237	7,914,631
NET ASSETS		46,308,495	47,089,786
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS OF TRUST FUNDS	17	(102,171)	341,002

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	General fund		Other funds		Total	
		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
		2022/2023	2021/2022	2022/2023	2021/2022	2022/2023	2021/2022
		S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Operating income	6	955,329	-	5,526,835	7,277,939	6,482,164	7,277,939
Operating expenditure	6, 18	(14,846,763)	(14,547,633)	(4,936,541)	(5,445,619)	(19,783,304)	(19,993,252)
OTHER EXPENDITURE							
Publication production and direct cost	19	(296,290)	(256,890)	-	-	(296,290)	(256,890)
Write-back/(Allowance) for impairment	19	1,033	(26,452)	-	-	1,033	(26,452)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE DEPRECIATION		(14,186,691)	(14,830,975)	590,294	1,832,320	(13,596,397)	(12,998,655)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	(878,121)	(1,059,942)	-	-	(878,121)	(1,059,942)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	(2,470,604)	(2,689,154)	-	-	(2,470,604)	(2,689,154)
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		(17,535,416)	(18,580,071)	590,294	1,832,320	(16,945,122)	(16,747,751)
NON-OPERATING INCOME							
Publication sales	19	470,357	504,217	-	-	470,357	504,217
Interest income		208,135	34,480	-	-	208,135	34,480
Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL	6, 20	-	-	(663,091)	(204,713)	(663,091)	(204,713)
Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL – Research Programmes Trust	6, 20	-	-	(10,645)	(3,286)	(10,645)	(3,286)
Miscellaneous income	6	16,415	118,186	862	631	17,277	118,817
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS		(16,840,509)	(17,923,188)	(82,580)	1,624,952	(16,923,089)	(16,298,236)
Government grants							
Operating grants		16,141,798	16,716,316	-	-	16,141,798	16,716,316
Deferred capital grants amortised	21	-	25,591	-	-	-	25,591
		16,141,798	16,741,907	-	-	16,141,798	16,741,907
TOTAL (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(698,711)	(1,181,281)	(82,580)	1,624,952	(781,291)	443,671

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND AND OTHER FUNDS”

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	General fund S\$	Other funds S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,488,482	19,529,166	23,017,648
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year	(1,181,281)	1,624,952	443,671
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2,307,201	21,154,118	23,461,319
Net deficit for the year	(698,711)	(82,580)	(781,291)
BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2023	1,608,490	21,071,538	22,680,028

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit before government grants	(16,923,089)	(16,298,236)
Adjustments for:		
Interest on lease liabilities	122,456	32,273
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	878,121	1,059,942
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,470,604	2,689,154
(Write-back)/Allowance for impairment	(1,033)	26,452
Interest income from general fund	(208,135)	(34,480)
Loss on fair value changes in investment from other funds	673,736	207,999
	(12,987,340)	(12,316,896)
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables, deposits and prepayment	765,962	(677,135)
Sundry payables and accruals	858,288	(257,068)
Contract liabilities	(1,138)	(5,780)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(11,364,228)	(13,256,879)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(451,323)	(544,281)
Interest received	56,237	40,799
Cash held in trust	58,088	(58,088)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(336,998)	(561,570)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2,544,000)	(2,769,717)
Operating grants received	16,141,798	16,716,316
Issue of shares	-	369,760
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	13,597,798	14,316,359
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,896,572	497,910
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	13,171,452	12,673,542
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR (Note 14)	15,068,024	13,171,452

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

These notes form an integral part and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General information

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (the "Institute") was established in Singapore under the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act 1968. On 12 August 2015, the Institute was renamed to ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute to honour Singapore's first President, Mr. Yusof bin Ishak, DUT DK SMN.

The principal activities of the Institute are to stimulate interest and promote research on socio-political, security and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geostrategic and economic environment. The Institute's registered address and principal place of operating activities is 30 Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore 119614.

ISEAS Research Funds, a member of the Ministry of Education's ("MOE") Education Central Fund, was set up as a result of the policy of the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") to grant the status of Institution of Public Character ("IPC") to projects/funds managed by statutory board. ISEAS Research Funds, as a registered IPC funds, are able to receive donations and issue tax deductible receipts to donors. The IPC status is for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS") and the related Interpretations to SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") promulgated by the Accountant-General and the provision of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute Act 1968 ("the Act").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where an SB-FRS requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in SB-FRS may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by SB-FRS may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SB-FRS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, the Management has made judgements in the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies. The areas requiring the Management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3 in the financial statements.

2.2 Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year certain new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. None of these are applicable to the Institute for the current reporting year.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

For the future reporting years certain new or revised SB-FRS and INT SB-FRS were promulgated by the Accountant-General's Department and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the Institute for future reporting years are

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any significant modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the Institute's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to SB-FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to SB-FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and SB-FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2022

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("S\$"), which is the functional currency of the Institute.

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Institute and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.4 Functional and presentation currency (cont'd)

foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Fund accounting

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Institute, the financial statements of the Institute are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of "fund accounting". This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

2.6 General fund and other funds

There are two categories of funds in the financial statements of the Institute, namely General fund and Other funds. Income and expenditure of the main activities of the Institute are accounted for in the General fund. Other funds are set up for specific purposes. Income and expenditure of these specific activities are accounted for in Other funds to which they relate.

Assets related to these funds are pooled in the statement of financial position.

2.7 Trust funds

Trusts funds are funds which the Institute acts as custodian, trustee manager or agent but does not exercise control over.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.7 Trust funds (cont'd)

Trust funds are not included in the primary statements. The net assets of the trust funds are presented at the bottom of the statement of financial position with disclosure in the notes of the financial statements.

As the cash of the trust funds are maintained within the Institute's own bank account, these amounts held in trust for the trust funds are included as part of the cash balances of the Institute in the statement of financial position with corresponding asset or liability to the trust funds. Cash belonging to the trust funds have not been included as part of the Institute's cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic

benefits associated with the item will flow to the Institute and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Computer items / computerisation	3
Office equipment and machinery	5
Furniture and fitting	5
Improvements to office building	5
Motor vehicles	5 to 10
Mechanical and electrical equipment	10

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

Property, plant and equipment costing less than S\$5,000 (FY2021/2022: S\$5,000) each and library books are charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.9 Leases

The Institute assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.9 Leases (cont'd)

When the Institute is the lessee

The Institute applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Institute recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Institute recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives are as follows:

Years	
Office	3

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Institute at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.10.

The Institute's right-of-use assets are presented within right-of-use assets (Note 10).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Institute recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.9 Leases (cont'd)

incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Institute and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Institute exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Institute uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Institute's lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 15.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Institute applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Institute assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset **2.10**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Institute makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the Institute becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Institute measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Institute expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Institute's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVTPL. The Institute only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Institute may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Institute's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Institute has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)

the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Institute determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVTPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Institute recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Institute expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Institute applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Institute does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Institute has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Institute considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Institute may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Institute is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Institute. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.13 Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset/liability that market participants would take into account. The Institute's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made which h the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.13 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event that fair value are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The recurring measurements are made at each reporting year end date.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. For the statement of cash flows the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction and bank overdrafts payable on demand that form an integral part of cash management.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Institute has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.16 Government grants

A government grant is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.16 Government grants (cont'd)

the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. A grant related to depreciable assets is allocated to income over the period in which such assets are used in the project subsidised by the grant. A government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, is presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as a deferred capital grant.

Deferred capital grants are recognised in the surplus or deficit over the periods necessary to match the depreciation, amortisation, write off and/or impairment loss of the assets purchased with the related grants. Upon the disposal of property, plant and equipment, the balance of the related deferred capital grants is recognised in the surplus or deficit to match the net book value of the property, plant and equipment written off.

Prior to financial year ended 2021, on an annual basis, the Institute receives information technology, and furniture and equipment grants from the Government. Such grants are for information technology and furniture and equipment replacement projects that are recurring in nature. At the end of each financial period, the Institute is allowed to retain the unutilised grants (if any) for its operating purposes, and such amounts are recognised in profit or loss accordingly.

2.17 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The Institute's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government-managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.17 Employee benefits (cont'd)

Employee leave entitlement

The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Bonuses

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the Institute is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

2.18 Revenue recognition

The financial reporting standard on revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Institute expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, and modifications), net of any related sales taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient, the effects of any significant financial component are not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

Sales of goods

Sale of goods, including books and journals. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer. Control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods (in this respect, incoterms and considered).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2.18 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis under the effective interest rate method.

Seminar registration fees

Seminar registration fees are recognised at point in time when the seminar has been conducted and completed.

Contributions

Contributions are recognised at point in time on an accrual basis according to agreed term and conditions set by the concern parties.

Donation

Donation are recognised at a point in time when received, except for committed donations that are recorded when the commitments are signed. Such income is only deferred and recognised over time when the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or donor has imposed conditions when must be met before the Institute has unconditional entitlement.

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Institute's financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

The Management are of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Institute based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Institute. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Uncertainties relating to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath have caused and continues to cause, disruptions resulting in uncertainties surrounding the Institute's operations, including affecting its relationships with its existing and future donors, suppliers and employees and which had and will continued to have an effect on its financial position, financial performance of operations, cash flows and prospects for the foreseeable future. There is a certain degree of uncertainty around the medium to long term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. These uncertainties gave rise to difficulties in making an accurate assessment by Management of the future financial impact on the Institute. The Management is considering when and to the extent the prevailing restriction will be lifted and to mitigate the financial impact, it is carefully managing its operations by adopting an operating cost reduction strategy and conserving liquidity by working with major suppliers and lenders to align repayment obligations with receivable collections.

Expected credit loss allowance for receivables

The allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime ECL for trade receivables. In

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

measuring the expected credit losses, Management considers all reasonable and supportable information such as the Institute's past experience at collecting receipts, any increase in the number of delayed receipts in the portfolio past the average credit period, and forward-looking information such as forecasts of future economic conditions (including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic). The carrying amounts might change materially within the next reporting year but these changes may not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year. The carrying amounts is disclosed in Note 23 on receivables.

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimates for the useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment are based on commercial and other factors which could change significantly as a result of innovations and in response to market conditions. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or the carrying amounts written off or written down for technically obsolete items or assets that have been abandoned. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes with the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amount of the specific asset or class of assets at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumption is S\$3,144,453.

Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs for property, plant and equipment

The agreement with the Government of the Republic of Singapore (known as the "Landlord") indicates that at the expiration of the tenancy agreement, the Institute shall deliver to the landlord vacant possession of the premises, clean, tidy and in a tenantable condition. The Institute has assessed the condition of the premises and concluded that it is not required to provide any cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4. Share capital

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April	4,338,889	3,969,129
Issue of new shares	-	369,760
Balance as at 31 March	4,338,889	4,338,889

Share capital consists of shares issued to Ministry of Finance ("MOF"), incorporated by the Ministry of Finance (Incorporation) Act 1959, as part of the capital management framework under Finance Circular Minute No. M26/2008. MOF is entitled to receive dividends annually, computed based on cost of equity applied to the Institute's equity base when the total assets exceed S\$50million. The shares carry neither voting rights nor par value.

During the current reporting year, the Institute issued Nil (FY2021/2022: 369,760) ordinary shares for a total consideration of Nil (FY2021/2022: S\$369,760) to MOF. The issuance of new shares during the previous reporting year is related to the finance of development projects for replacement of air-conditioning system and comprehensive maintenance, repair and upgrading works taken by the Institute and ISEAS' IT Projects for Enhanced Security and Productivity.

5. Accumulated surplus – General fund

Accumulated surplus – General fund is an accumulation of surplus over the years from the unspent government grants and other income generated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6. Other funds – operating income and expenditure

	ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund		Specific Projects Fund		Total	
	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$
OPERATING INCOME						
<i>Donations/ seminar registration fees/ research grants/ contributions</i>						
Received	-	-	4,007,072	5,943,460	4,007,072	5,943,460
Receivable	-	-	1,519,763	1,334,479	1,519,763	1,334,479
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	-	-	5,526,835	7,277,939	5,526,835	7,277,939
OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
Bank charges	-	-	18,523	11,453	18,523	11,453
Equipment	-	-	29,950	54,073	29,950	54,073
<i>Expenditure on manpower/research stipend</i>						
Salaries, bonuses and related expenses	-	-	3,478,248	4,070,061	3,478,248	4,070,061
CPF contributions	-	-	248,408	248,821	248,408	248,821
Housing subsidies	-	-	71,600	179,300	71,600	179,300
GST expenses	-	-	18,986	33,273	18,986	33,273
Interest on late payment	-	-	21,620	-	21,620	-
IT services	-	-	16,025	107,400	16,025	107,400
Marketing and advertising	-	-	9,768	893	9,768	893
Medical / dental benefits	-	-	3,102	1,572	3,102	1,572
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	12,454	6,814	12,454	6,814
Postage and courier	-	-	6,513	10,674	6,513	10,674
Printing and stationery	-	-	13,916	15,456	13,916	15,456
Publication materials	-	-	47,391	50,317	47,391	50,317
Rental of premises	-	-	176,400	182,100	176,400	182,100
Rental of vehicle	-	-	-	136,291	-	136,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6. Other funds – operating income and expenditure (cont'd)

	ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund		Specific Projects Fund		Total	
	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$	FY2022/2023 S\$	FY2021/2022 S\$
OPERATING EXPENDITURE (continued)						
Research expenses	600	600	183,496	263,068	184,096	263,668
Research travel	-	-	51,535	13,081	51,535	13,081
Seminars, conferences, roundtables and workshops	-	-	502,650	42,649	502,650	42,649
Staff welfare and training	-	-	2,228	4,755	2,228	4,755
Telecommunications	-	-	35	484	35	484
Transport expenses	-	-	12,386	11,671	12,386	11,671
Utilities	-	-	1,137	813	1,137	813
Withholding tax	-	-	9,570	-	9,570	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	600	600	4,935,941	5,445,019	4,936,541	5,445,619
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	(600)	(600)	590,894	1,832,920	590,294	1,832,320
NON-OPERATING INCOME						
Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL [Note 7 and Note 20]	(573,215)	(176,966)	(89,876)	(27,747)	(663,091)	(204,713)
Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL – Research Programmes Trust [Note 20]	-	-	(10,645)	(3,286)	(10,645)	(3,286)
Miscellaneous income	-	-	862	631	862	631
	(573,215)	(176,966)	(99,659)	(30,402)	(672,874)	(207,368)
TOTAL (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR [Note 8]	(573,815)	(177,566)	491,235	1,802,518	(82,580)	1,624,952
Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	8,361,037	8,538,603	12,793,081	10,990,563	21,154,118	19,529,166
Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022	7,787,222	8,361,037	13,284,316	12,793,081	21,071,538	21,154,118

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6. Other funds – operating income and expenditure (cont'd)

In FY2006/2007, arising from the consolidation of funds, the ISEAS Research Fellowships Fund was merged with the Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds. The ISEAS Research Fellowships Fund and the Kernial Singh Sandhu Memorial Fund were merged with the ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund in FY2020/2021 and FY2022/2023 respectively to simplify the presentation. In addition, surplus/(deficit) from the ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund are also allocated to the Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds. The surplus/(deficit) from ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund are not allocated back to the principal funds.

Specific projects are ongoing projects of research and seminars supported by grants received from foundations, agencies and other similar organisation.

7. ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund

Income earned from the investments of ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund supports the Institute's research fellowships. It also provides funds for the continuation of programmes of research and publications on international and regional economic issues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7. ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund (cont'd)

	Endowment Fund		Kernal Singh Sandhu Memorial Fund		Research Programmes Trust		Special Projects Fund		Total	
	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,011,400	1,011,400	4,343,960	4,343,960	12,774,218	12,774,218	19,289,578	19,289,578
Operating Expenditure	-	-	(600)	(600)	-	-	-	-	(600)	(600)
Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL [Note 20]	(31,261)	(9,651)	(32,647)	(10,079)	(125,152)	(38,638)	(384,155)	(118,598)	(573,215)	(176,966)
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds ^(a)	31,261	9,651	33,247	10,679	125,152	38,638	384,155	118,598	573,815	177,566
Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022 ^(b)	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,011,400	1,011,400	4,343,960	4,343,960	12,774,218	12,774,218	19,289,578	19,289,578

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7. ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund (cont'd)

The ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund was placed in the Fund Management portfolio with Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd since 8 August 2017, and will end on 7 August 2023. Assets relating to the unutilised balance of the ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund are pooled in the Statement of Financial Position.

(a) Income of Endowment Fund, Kernial Singh Sandhu Memorial Fund, Research Programmes Trust and Special Projects Fund are allocated to Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds.

(b) The principal sums of the Endowment Fund, Kernial Singh Sandhu Memorial Fund, Research Programmes Trust and Special Projects Fund are merged into the ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8. ISEAS Research Funds

	Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds									
	ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund		Specific Projects			Others			Total	
	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Total (deficit)/surplus for the year	(573,815)	(177,566)	491,235	1,802,518	-	-	-	-	(82,580)	1,624,952
[Note 6]										
Accumulated surplus										
Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	19,289,578	19,289,578	12,793,081	10,990,563	8,361,037	8,538,603	40,443,696	38,818,744		
Transfer from/(to) Accumulated Surplus – Other funds	573,815	177,566	-	-	(573,815)	(177,566)	-	-		
Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022	19,289,578	19,289,578	13,284,316	12,793,081	7,787,222	8,361,037	40,361,116	40,443,696		
Represented by:										
Investments at FVTPL and cash and fixed deposits held by fund manager	19,289,578	19,289,578	4,072,838	4,173,359	3,810,832	4,384,047	27,173,248	27,846,984		
Contributions receivables	-	-	1,519,763	1,334,479	-	-	1,519,763	1,334,479		
Bank balances	-	-	7,691,715	7,285,243	3,976,390	3,976,990	11,668,105	11,262,233		
Total assets	19,289,578	19,289,578	13,284,316	12,793,081	7,787,222	8,361,037	40,361,116	40,443,696		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8. ISEAS Research Funds (cont'd)

ISEAS Research Funds, a member of MOE's Education Central Fund, was set up as a result of MOF's policy of granting IPC status to project/funds managed by Statutory Boards. ISEAS Research Funds, as a registered IPC funds, are able to receive donations and issue tax-deductible receipts to donors. The IPC status is for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026.

ISEAS Research Funds which are non-government funded projects, comprised of the three major groups of funds, namely, ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund, Specific Projects Fund, and Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds.

The income and expenditure relating to the ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund and the Specific Projects Fund are taken to income and expenditure – Other Funds. Details of which are reflected on Note 7 and Note 6 respectively.

The total amount of tax-deductible donations received for ISEAS Research Funds is S\$113,019 (FY2021/2022: S\$164,803).

The reserves of the ISEAS Research Funds comprised of the balance of the Accumulated Surplus – Other Funds which amounted to S\$21,071,538 (FY2021/2022: S\$21,154,118).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Improvements to office building	Computer items / computerisation	Office equipment and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Mechanical and electrical equipment	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
FY2022/2023							
COST							
At beginning of year	2,942,045	2,510,957	1,543,239	1,175,310	374,047	2,813,925	11,359,523
Additions	-	392,841	-	10,968	47,514	-	451,323
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,980)	(255,914)	-	(258,894)
AT END OF YEAR	2,942,045	2,903,798	1,543,239	1,183,298	165,647	2,813,925	11,551,952
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of year	2,433,913	2,259,995	749,050	1,147,218	338,607	859,489	7,788,272
Depreciation charge	132,975	204,479	228,958	11,375	18,941	281,393	878,121
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,980)	(255,914)	-	(258,894)
AT END OF YEAR	2,566,888	2,464,474	978,008	1,155,613	101,634	1,140,882	8,407,499
Net book value							
AT END OF YEAR	375,157	439,324	565,231	27,685	64,013	1,673,043	3,144,453

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

	Improvements to office building	Computer items / computerisation	Office equipment and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Mechanical and electrical equipment	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
FY2021/2022							
COST							
At beginning of year	2,619,614	2,842,831	1,371,700	1,185,989	374,047	2,813,925	11,208,106
Additions	322,431	47,390	174,460	-	-	-	544,281
Disposals	-	(379,264)	(2,921)	(10,679)	-	-	(392,864)
AT END OF YEAR	2,942,045	2,510,957	1,543,239	1,175,310	374,047	2,813,925	11,359,523
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of year	2,240,001	2,386,594	508,428	1,106,874	301,202	578,095	7,121,194
Depreciation charge	193,912	252,665	243,543	51,023	37,405	281,394	1,059,942
Disposals	-	(379,264)	(2,921)	(10,679)	-	-	(392,864)
AT END OF YEAR	2,433,913	2,259,995	749,050	1,147,218	338,607	859,489	7,788,272
Net book value							
AT END OF YEAR	508,132	250,962	794,189	28,092	35,440	1,954,436	3,571,251

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10. Right-of-use assets

The details of the right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
OFFICE		
Cost		
At beginning of year	7,405,898	7,930,562
Addition	-	7,405,898
Disposal	-	(7,930,562)
AT END OF YEAR	7,405,898	7,405,898
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of year	186,686	5,428,094
Depreciation charge	2,470,604	2,689,154
Disposal	-	(7,930,562)
AT END OF YEAR	2,657,290	186,686
Net book value		
AT END OF YEAR	4,748,608	7,219,212

The lease are for office premises. It is amortised over the period of the lease term of 3 years on a straight-line method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11. Funds with fund manager

The funds with fund managers are represented by:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Investments at FVTPL	27,173,248	27,846,984

Movement in investments at fair value through profit or loss

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	27,846,984	28,054,983
Loss on fair value changes in investments at FVTPL [Note 20]	(673,736)	(207,999)
Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022	27,173,248	27,846,984

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd has been appointed as fund manager since 8 August 2017, and now manages funds of S\$25,700,000. The investment period with Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd will end on 7 August 2023.

The investment objectives are for the preservation of capital sum with a performance benchmark return of 3 months SORA +3.0% per annum.

		FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	Level	%	%	S\$	S\$
Quoted funds (I)	1	100	100	27,173,248	27,846,984

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11. Funds with fund manager (cont'd)

- (l) Part of the quoted fund comprises unit trust and exchange traded fund, direct securities and derivatives for hedging purposes only. This Fund is approved by AGD (Accountant-General's Department) Demand Aggregate 3 Investment.

There are investments in quoted funds. Such investments are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. Sensitivity analysis is as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
A hypothetical 10% increase in the market index of quoted funds at fair value to profit or loss would have an effect of fair value of	2,717,325	2,784,698

For similar price decreases in the fair value of the above financial assets, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

The figure does not reflect the currency risk, which has been considered in the foreign currency risks analysis, section only. The hypothetical changes in the basis points are not based on observable market date (unobservable inputs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12. Receivables

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Sundry receivables	12,752	35,412
Less: Allowance for impairment	(95)	(26,452)
	12,657	8,960
Contributions receivable from Ministries	1,306,909	2,203,848
Research grant receivable	382,907	882,984
Accrued revenue	115,483	-
Interest receivable	173,179	21,281
Corresponding receivable from Trust Funds [Note 17]	381,759	-
	2,372,894	3,117,073

Movement in the above allowance:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,452	-
Bad debt written-off against allowance	(25,324)	-
Write-back of allowance for impairment (charge to profit or loss)	(1,128)	-
Charge to profit or loss	95	26,452
Balance at the end of the year	95	26,452

The receivables at amortised cost are subject to the expected credit loss (ECL) model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. The expected lifetime losses are recognised from initial recognition of these assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12. Receivables (cont'd)

At each subsequent reporting date, an evaluation is made whether there is a significant change in credit risk by comparing the debtor's credit risk at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified cash flows) with the credit risk at the reporting date (based on the modified cash flows). Adjustment to the loss allowance is made for any increase or decrease in credit risk. A loss allowance balance of S\$95 (FY2021/2022: S\$26,452) is recognised at the end of the reporting year.

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to sundry receivable customers is about 60 to 90 days (FY2021/2022: 60 to 90 days). But some customers may take a longer period to settle the amounts.

13. Deposits and prepayments

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Deposits	9,522	8,105
Prepayments	141,983	12,252
	151,505	20,357

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Cash and bank balances	510	510
Cash with Accountant-General's Department	15,067,514	13,229,030
	15,068,024	13,229,540

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and cash placed with Accountant-General's Department ("AGD").

Cash with AGD refers to cash that is managed by AGD under the Centralised Liquidity Management as set out in the Accountant-General's Circular No.4/2009 Centralised Liquidity Management for Statutory Boards and Ministries. The interest rate of Cash with AGD ranged from 0.49% to 2.85% (FY2021/2022: 0.28% to 0.41%) per annum.

Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes are as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Cash and bank balances	15,068,024	13,229,540
Less: Cash held in trust [Note 17]	-	(58,088)
	15,068,024	13,171,452

15. Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Current	2,472,272	2,421,544
Non-current	2,325,396	4,797,668
	4,797,668	7,219,212

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15. Lease liabilities (cont'd)

The lease liabilities above do not include the short-term leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value underlying assets. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate or based on a percentage of revenue are not included from the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and the right-of-use assets.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 April 2022	Cash flows	Non cash changes			31 March 2023
			Acquisition	Accretion of interests	Transfer	
	S\$	S\$		S\$	S\$	S\$
Current	2,421,544	(2,544,000)	-	122,456	2,472,272	2,472,272
Non-current	4,797,668	-	-	-	(2,472,272)	2,325,396
	7,219,212	(2,544,000)	-	122,456	-	4,797,668

	1 April 2021	Cash flows	Non cash changes			31 March 2022
			Acquisition	Accretion of interests	Transfer	
	S\$	S\$		S\$	S\$	S\$
Current	2,550,758	(2,769,717)	7,405,898	32,273	(4,797,668)	2,421,544
Non-current	-	-	-	-	4,797,668	4,797,668
	2,550,758	(2,769,717)	7,405,898	32,273	-	7,219,212

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15. Lease liabilities (cont'd)

corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. At reporting date, there were no commitments on leases which had not yet commenced.

Amount recognised in profit or loss

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Expense relating to lease of low-value asset	108,787	182,100

Total cash flow

The Institute had total cash outflows for leases of S\$2,544,000 in FY2022/2023.

16. Sundry payables and accruals

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Grants received in advance	930,717	327,685
Refundable deposits received	32,672	32,672
Accrued operating expenses and other payables	568,789	255,445
Contract liabilities	20,391	21,529
Corresponding liability to Trust Funds [Note 17]	-	58,088
	1,552,569	695,419

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

16. Sundry payables and accruals (cont'd)

The contract liabilities primarily related to the advance considerations received for subscription of journals that have not been delivered. This will be recognised in the profit or loss as revenue when journals are delivered.

17. Trust funds

The trust funds are managed by the Institute on behalf of other agencies. The nature of the trust funds is as follows:

Tun Dato Sir Cheng-Lock Tan MA Scholarship

The Scholarship is funded by the Tun Dato Sir Cheng-Lock Tan Trust Fund. The objective of the fund is to award scholarships to scholars in the areas of studies on Southeast Asia, whom will be attached to the Institute on a one-year internship.

The basis of accounting in relation to these funds is stipulated in Note 2.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

17. Trust funds (cont'd)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of Trust Funds

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
OPERATING INCOME		
Donations	-	279,588
OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure on manpower / research stipend		
Salaries, bonuses and related expenses	173,154	90,675
Medical benefits and staff training	414	457
Research travels/honoraria expenses	4,956	2,018
Bank charges	446	76
Scholarship	264,203	134,166
	443,173	227,392
Operating (loss)/surplus for the year	(443,173)	52,196
Accumulated surplus as at 1 April 2022/2021	341,002	288,806
Accumulated (deficit)/surplus as at 31 March 2023/2022	(102,171)	341,002

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

17. Trust funds (cont'd)

Statement of Financial Position of Trust Funds

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
FUNDS		
Accumulated (deficit)/surplus	(102,171)	341,002
CURRENT ASSETS		
Sundry receivables	279,588	279,588
Prepayments	-	4,000
Cash and cash equivalents with the Institute [Note 14 and 16]	-	58,088
	279,588	341,676
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued operating expenses	-	674
Amount payable to the Institute [Note 12]	381,759	-
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS	(102,171)	341,002

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

18. Operating expenditure – General fund

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Research		
Housing subsidies	305,655	196,157
Seminars and workshops	192,490	42,077
Overseas travel	25,491	5,638
Publication materials	67,748	85,283
Scholarship fund	79,353	84,202
Subscription Reimbursement Scheme for Research Staff	17,022	14,036
	687,759	427,393
INSTITUTIONAL		
Advertising	64,917	54,464
Audit fees (external and internal audits)	75,390	76,778
Consultancy services	71,713	37,216
Entertainment expenses	1,453	10,960
Insurance	24,931	28,668
Maintenance of building	92,101	892,384
Cleaning of premises	159,120	141,820
Fire alarm system	72,794	162,806
Landscape and pest control	53,200	81,380
Security services	90,770	89,067
Maintenance of mechanical and electrical system of building	128,275	77,465
Maintenance of furniture and fittings and equipment	26,474	36,971
Maintenance of air-con	73,610	74,329
Maintenance of vehicles	6,980	8,265
Medical/dental benefits	19,512	14,907
Miscellaneous expenses	40,425	124,195
Non-capital asset expenses	14,924	302,152
IT and general services	56,295	228,872
Office supplies	4,884	14,466
Postage and courier services	2,725	3,840
Printing and photocopying	2,133	7,784
Public utilities	335,558	270,798
Staff training	58,871	112,537
Staff welfare	23,533	24,975
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	1,500,588	2,877,099

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

18. Operating expenditure – General fund (cont'd)

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
INSTITUTIONAL (continued)		
Balance brought forward	1,500,588	2,877,099
Telecommunications	127,173	185,986
Transport expenses	10,630	4,080
GST expenses	333,719	448,577
Bank and interest expenses	5,156	14,590
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	122,456	32,273
Stamp duty	-	30,528
Social Science Research Thematic Grant (SSRTG)	-	239,080
	2,099,722	3,832,213
LIBRARY		
Library acquisitions	298,625	282,541
IT UNIT		
IT unit expenses	1,954,378	1,840,329
ISEAS' IT Projects for Enhanced Security and Productivity	106,054	45,049
	2,060,432	1,885,378
EXPENDITURE ON MANPOWER		
Research staff		
Salaries, bonuses and related expenses	3,117,180	2,051,947
CPF contributions	207,268	182,947
Non-research staff		
Salaries, bonuses and related expenses	5,608,797	5,187,259
CPF contributions	766,980	697,955
	9,700,225	8,120,108
	14,846,763	14,547,633

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

18. Operating expenditure – General fund (cont'd)

The remunerations of key management personnel of the Institute during the financial year were as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,482,552	1,414,362
CPF contributions	123,813	125,747
	1,606,365	1,540,109
No. of executives of the Institute in remuneration bands: S\$100,001 – S\$200,000	6	6

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning directing and controlling the activities of the Institute, directly or indirectly. The above amounts for key management compensation are for all the directors and heads of department of the Institute.

No compensation is made to any of the members of the board of trustees and their appointments are honorary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

19. Publication sales

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Publication sales	470,357	504,217
Publication production and direct cost	(296,290)	(256,890)
	174,067	247,327
Write-back of allowance for impairment [Note 12]	1,128	-
Allowance for impairment [Note 12]	(95)	(26,452)
	175,100	220,875

20. Loss on fair value changes in investment at FVTPL

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
ISEAS Consolidated Endowment Fund [Note 6 and 7]	573,215	176,966
Specific projects fund [Note 6]	89,876	27,747
Specific projects fund – Research Programmes Trust [Note 6]	10,645	3,286
	673,736	207,999

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

21. Deferred capital grants

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	-	25,591
Grants taken to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to match depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	(25,591)
Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022	-	-

22. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of assets and liabilities.

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Funds with fund managers	27,173,248	27,846,984
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Receivables	2,372,894	3,117,073
Cash and cash equivalents	15,068,024	13,229,540
	44,614,166	44,193,597
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Sundry payables and accruals	1,552,569	695,419
Lease liabilities	4,797,668	7,219,212
	6,350,237	7,914,631

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

22. Categories of financial assets and liabilities (cont'd)

A description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments is disclosed in Note 2.11 (Financial instruments). A description of the Institute's financial risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is given in Note 23.

23. Financial risk management

The Institute's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (including foreign currency risk, and equity price risk).

The Investment Committee review and agree policies and procedures for the executive of these risks, which are executed by the executive team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Institute's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Institute's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Institute's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Institute. The Institute's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Institute minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

The Institute has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Institute performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Institute considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Institute has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Institute has developed and maintained the Institute's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Institute's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Institute considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating;
- External credit rating;
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Institute determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

The Institute categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Institute's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising ECL
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

The table below details the credit quality of the Institute's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2023						
Receivables	1	I	12-month ECL	12,752	(95)	12,657
					(95)	
31 March 2022						
Receivables	1	I	12-month ECL	35,412	(26,452)	8,960
					(26,452)	

Receivables (Note 1)

The Institute assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Institute measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Institute will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Institute's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Institute's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Institute finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations and bank borrowings. The Executive Committee are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Institute.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Institute's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Carrying amount	One year or less	Two to five years	More than five years
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2023				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Funds with fund managers	27,173,248	27,173,248	-	-
Receivables	2,372,894	2,372,894	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15,068,024	15,068,024	-	-
	44,614,166	44,614,166	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Sundry payables and accruals	1,552,569	1,552,569	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,797,668	2,472,272	2,325,396	-
	6,350,237	4,024,841	2,325,396	-
TOTAL NET UNDISCOUNTED FINANCIAL ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	38,263,929	40,589,325	(2,325,396)	-
31 March 2022				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Funds with fund managers	27,846,984	-	27,846,984	-
Receivables	3,117,073	3,117,073	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13,229,540	13,229,540	-	-
	44,193,597	16,346,613	27,846,984	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Sundry payables and accruals	695,419	695,419	-	-
Lease liabilities	7,219,212	2,421,544	4,797,668	-
	7,914,631	3,116,963	4,797,668	-
TOTAL NET UNDISCOUNTED FINANCIAL ASSETS	36,278,966	13,229,650	23,049,316	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. For the purpose of this financial reporting standard on financial instruments: disclosures, currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

The Institute has transactional currency exposures arising from financial assets and receivables that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Institute. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly United States Dollar ("USD"). Exposures to foreign currency risk are monitored on an on-going basis.

The Institute's currency exposure is as follows:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
Receivables – United States Dollar	9,131	1,817

Sensitivity analysis:

	FY2022/2023	FY2021/2022
	S\$	S\$
A hypothetical 10% strengthening in the exchange rate of the functional currency Singapore Dollar against United States Dollar with all other variables held constant would have an adverse effect in pre-tax profit of	913	182

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

23. Financial risk management (cont'd)

The above table shows sensitivity to a hypothetical 10% variation in the functional currency against the relevant non-functional foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used is the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For similar rate weakening of the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies above, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

In the Management's opinion, the above sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of foreign currency risks as the historical exposure does not reflect the exposure in future.

The hypothetical in exchange rates are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The sensitivity analysis is disclosed for each non-functional currency to which the Institute has significant exposure at the end of the reporting year. The analysis has been carried out without taking into consideration of hedged transactions.

(d) Equity price risk

There are investments in equity shares or similar instruments. As a result, such investments are exposed to both currency risk and market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The fair values of these assets and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in Note 13.

24. Fair values of assets and liabilities

The Institute categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

24. Fair values of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Institute can access at the measurement date,
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(a) Assets measured at fair value

	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices	Significant unobservable inputs	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2023				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
- equity securities				
[Note 11]				
	27,173,248	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2023	27,173,248	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

24. Fair values of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices	Significant unobservable inputs	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2022				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
- equity securities				
[Note 11]				
	27,846,984			
FINANCIAL ASSETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2022	27,846,984	-	-	-

b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

25. Comparative information

The comparative figures presented in financial year ended 31 March 2022 was audited by another audit firm rather than Audit Alliance LLP.

26 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Trustee on 27 June 2023.

ISEAS – YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT 2022/2023

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

FULCRUM COMMENTARY

No.	Date Issued	Title	Authors
1	1.4.2022	Myanmar's Post-coup Electricity Woes: Stalled Power Plans, Shattered Public Trust	Khine Win
2	1.4.2022	Supply Chain Resilience and the Trumped-up Case for Reshoring	Jayant Menon
3	4.4.2022	Will Vietnam Be Able to Wean Itself off Russian Arms?	Le Hong Hiep
4	5.4.2022	Bahasa Melayu as ASEAN's Second Language: Sekali Lagi Tak Boleh	Joanne Lin
5	7.4.2022	Singapore and the United States: Speaking Hard Truths as a Zhengyou	William Choong
6	8.4.2022	ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance: Putting Money Where the Mouth Is	Sharon Seah
7	8.4.2022	Unpacking Russia's Twitter Disinformation Narratives in Southeast Asia	Darren Cheong
8	11.4.2022	Silent Strikes: Striking Against the SAC's Chance to Govern	Aung
9	11.4.2022	Getting Ready for Those Business Black Swans	Michael Schaper Serina Rahman
10	12.4.2022	We're Feeling It: Philippines Voters' Emotional Beliefs in Presidential Candidates	Michael Magcamit
11	12.4.2022	Russia's War Against Ukraine: Why Hard Power Matters	James Bosbotinis
12	13.4.2022	ASEAN-India Relations: Time to Match Rhetoric with Actions	Sharon Seah Sanchita Basu Das
13	14.4.2022	Palm Oil Certification Schemes: Putting Some Roar into Paper Tigers	Darren Cheong Ryan Wong
14	14.4.2022	Say It Ain't So, Joko: No Third Term for Widodo	Julia Lau
15	18.4.2022	Silencing the Din in Indonesian Cities	Rusli Cahyadi Ahmad Najib Burhani

16	18.4.2022	An Unexpected Stillness in the Heart of Wartime Myanmar	Mary Callahan
17	18.4.2022	Talk is Cheap: The 2022 Philippine Elections' Climate Implications	Ruth Lusterio-Rico
18	19.4.2022	The Malaysian Opposition's 'Big Tent' Strategy: A Misreading of Election History	James Chai
19	19.4.2022	System Reset? Unlocking Domestic Data Flows to Enhance ASEAN E-Commerce	Sithanonxay Suvannaphakdy
20	20.4.2022	A Third Term for Jokowi: Weighing the Risks of Constitutional Change	Max Lane
21	21.4.2022	Credit UMNO for the Rakyat's Benefits? More Serious Accounting Needed	Kevin Zhang Lee Kwok-Aun
22	21.4.2022	Moon Versus Maths: The Ramadhan Debate and Future of Indonesia's Pluralism	A'an Suryana Norshahril Saat
23	22.4.2022	Corruption is the Worst Enemy of the Vietnamese Army	Le Hong Hiep
24	25.4.2022	Nahdlatul Ulama's Traditionalist Campaign Shaping Mainstream Indonesian Islamic Discourse	Wasisto Raharjo Jati
25	25.4.2022	Restoring Public Trust in Indonesia's Political Parties	Albert Jehoshua Rapha Azeem Marhendra Amedi
26	26.4.2022	ASEAN's Consumers on the Move: Tertiary Education	Melinda Martinus
27	26.4.2022	The 'Malay Protector' Debate: Spirited But Short on Substance	Lee Hwok-Aun
28	27.4.2022	Liberation Technology? The Digital Era and Indigenous Survival in West Kalimantan	Irendra Radjawali Maria Monica Wihardja
29	28.4.2022	Indonesia's New Food Agency: No Fast Food Solutions	Maria Monica Wihardja Siwage Dharma Negara
30	29.4.2022	Local Matters in the 2022 Philippine Elections	Maria Ela L. Atienza
31	4.5.2022	The New FPI: Don't Buy the Same Horse Twice	Ahalla Tsauro Firmanda Taufiq
32	4.5.2022	Sustaining Malaysia's FDI Rebound: Promotion is Good, Facilitation Better	Tham Siew Year
33	6.5.2022	The Liberal Order's Illiberal Turn: Implications for Southeast Asia	Lee Sue-Ann

34	9.5.2022	Thais Resist the Lure of the Princess Sirivannavari's S Hook	Alexandra Dalferro
35	10.5.2022	A Victory for the Social Opposition: Upping Protection for Victims of Sexual Violence	Max Lane
36	11.5.2022	US-ASEAN Summit: The Audacity of Trope	Joanne Lin
37	11.5.2022	In Denial Against Democracy: Thailand's Royalists See Putin as a 'Decoloniser'	Janjira Sombatpoonsiri
38	12.5.2022	The Next Phase of Myanmar's 2021 Spring Revolution Turns on Contested Local Authority	Aung Tun
39	13.5.2022	Tackling the Problem of Identity Violence Against Pluralists	Syafiq Hasyim Norshahril Saat
40	17.5.2022	PM Chinh Goes to Washington: Equal Importance of Foreign and Domestic Goals	Le Hong Hiep
41	17.5.2022	U.S.-ASEAN: Summitry is not a Strategy	Sharon Seah William Choong
42	19.5.2022	Cash Payments in Post-Pandemic Southeast Asia: Phasing Out or Coming Back?	Michael Schaper
43	20.5.2022	ASEAN'S Relevance for the New South Korean Administration	Joanne Lin
44	20.5.2022	Abdul Somad Denied Entry into Singapore: Islamophobic? Far from It	Norshahril Saat
45	23.5.2022	Kishida's Charm Diplomacy in Southeast Asia: Moral Suasion Does the Trick	Lim Tai Wei William Choong
46	23.5.2022	Jokowi's Dilemma: To Stay or To Go?	Yanuar Nugroho
47	25.5.2022	The War in Ukraine: Cambodia's Surprisingly Hard-line Stand	Ian Storey
48	25.5.2022	Vietnam and Russia's Political Alignment: More than Meets the Eye	Hoang Thi Ha Darren Cheong
49	26.5.2022	Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire: Cooking Oil Burns Jokowi's Popularity	Burhanuddin Muhtadi Julia Lau
50	27.5.2022	Bangkok Polls: Writing on the Wall for Thai PM	Termsak Chalermplanupap

51	27.5.2022	Can a Regional Public Health Emergency Centre Work for ASEAN?	Melinda Martinus
52	30.5.2022	Malaysia's GE15: When Race-Based Policies Might Trump Rice-Bowl Promises	Lee Hwok-Aun
53	30.5.2022	To Ban or Not To Ban? How Indonesia Can Overcome the Global Food Crisis	Maria Monica Wihardja Arianto Patunru
54	31.5.2022	UMNO's Constitutional Amendment: A Done Deal?	Francis E. Hutchinson
55	31.5.2022	The 'People's Court' Supports and Celebrates Marriage Equality in Thailand	Alexandra Dalferro
56	1.6.2022	Malaysia's Nationwide Minimum Wage Omits Crucial Regional Differences	Tham Siew Yean Kevin Zhang
57	1.6.2022	Beware of False Peace in Myanmar	Htet Myet Min Tun
58	2.6.2022	ASEAN Re-opening: When the Whole is Less than the Sum of Parts	Joanne Lin
59	2.6.2022	Timor Leste's New President: Polarisation Defused or Postponed?	Max Lane
60	3.6.2022	'Doomed to Fail': Chinese Media Dismisses the U.S.'s ASEAN Diplomacy	Wang Zheng
61	3.6.2022	Ismail Sabri Charting His Own Course	Norshahril Saat
62	6.6.2022	ASEAN Cooperation Post-2025: A Vision for Collaborative Governance	Sanchita Basu Das
63	6.6.2022	App-based Drivers in Vietnam: More Workers than Contractors	Joe Buckley
64	7.6.2022	Conflict Mismanagement: Beijing and Naypyitaw's Counter-Effective Moves in Shan State	Drake Avila
65	8.6.2022	Brother Can You Spare a Kyat? Currency Woes in Myanmar	Ye Khaung Oo
66	8.6.2022	Fresh From Latest Win, Thai PM Will Still Run the Gauntlet	Termsak Chalermphanupap
67	9.6.2022	#LeaveNoOneBehind: Ensuring Universal Energy Access in SEA's Transition	Prapimphan Chiengkul
68	10.6.2022	Bigger Constituencies, Lesser Political Clout	James Chai

69	10.6.2022	The Need for Power Balance Amidst Rising Great Power Contestations	Daljit Singh
70	13.6.2022	Thai Monks Who Drink and Their Lay Supporters	Thomas Borchert
71	13.6.2022	Shangri-La Dialogue 2022: The Paradox of Peace and Power	Hoang Thi Ha
72	14.6.2022	Southeast Asia Should Confront Threat of Economic Espionage	Gatra Priyandita
73	14.6.2022	Southeast Asia Caught Between a Commodity Crisis and a Climate Crunch	Melinda Martinus
74	15.6.2022	Khilafatul Muslimin: Not a Serious Threat to Indonesia Yet	A'an Suryana
75	16.6.2022	Hot and Bothered: Climate Challenges for ASEAN's Tourism Reopening	Nguyen Thu Giang Phi Minh Hong
76	16.6.2022	Having it Both Ways? Cambodia's Superpower Balancing Act	Chanrith Ngin
77	17.6.2022	The Metaverse and the Importance of Personal Data Protection in Southeast Asia	Albert Jehoshua Rapha
78	20.6.2022	Unpacking Cambodia's 2022 Defence White Paper	Chansambath Bong
79	22.6.2022	China's Pragmatic Party Diplomacy in Southeast Asia	Wang Zheng
80	22.6.2022	Cyberbullying of Muslim Celebrities: The Pressure to Conform to 'Modest' Islam	Sharifah Nurul Huda Alkaff
81	23.6.2022	Indonesia's Cabinet Reshuffle: Rewarding Loyalty and Consolidating Power	Burhanuddin Muhtadi
82	24.6.2022	Bon Odori in Malaysia: Dance-off between Revivalism and Multiculturalism	Faris Ridzuan Afra Alatas
83	27.6.2022	Thailand's Digital Divide: Leave No One Behind	Alexandra Dalferro
84	28.6.2022	ASEAN and ADMM: Climbing Out of a Deep Hole	Joanne Lin
85	29.6.2022	Malaysia's Skewed Transport System: Rising Costs Demand Bolder Solutions	Liew Chin Tong
86	30.6.2022	Restoring Privacy Rights a Must for Ending Myanmar's Violence	Aung Tun

87	1.7.2022	Polymakers' Views: Fulcrum Commentary - "Taking a New Tack on Ageing: Seniors as Agents of Development"	Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana
88	1.7.2022	No News is Good News: Low Trust in Southeast Asia's Mainstream Media	Dien Nguyen An Luong
89	4.7.2022	Has ASEAN Reached the Point of Diminishing Returns with Myanmar?	Sharon Seah Moe Thuzar
90	4.7.2022	Indonesia's New Workers Party: Ambiguity in Labour Politics	Max Lane
91	5.7.2022	Could Franchising Help Save The Planet?	Michael Schaper
92	6.7.2022	Vietnam's App-based Driver Protests Surge amidst Rising Petrol Prices	Joe Buckley
93	7.7.2022	'Tell the RCEP Story Well': The Saliency of RCEP in China's Global Discourse	Hoang Thi Ha
94	7.7.2022	Australia and ASEAN Relations: Hard Yakka Ahead	William Choong
95	8.7.2022	Climate Change Calls for Less U.S.-China Rivalry and More Renewables	Prapimphan Chiengkul
96	8.7.2022	Jokowi's "Peace Mission" to Europe: Well-intentioned But Fruitless	Ian Storey
97	12.7.2022	Booster Shot? Pao Tang Digital Payment and Thailand's Domestic Consumption	Kanpunnarin Amphunan Kevin Zhang Fanzura Banu
98	12.7.2022	The China Factor and "Bongbong" Marcos's Foreign Policy	Aaron Jed Rabena
99	13.7.2022	The Politics of Nahdliyyin: Uneasy Relations between NU and PKB	Syafiq Hasyim
100	14.7.2022	Can Indonesia Provide Much-needed Leadership in ASEAN?	Joanne Lin
101	14.7.2022	More Food, Less Fight: Can Jokowi Deliver on Indonesia's G20 Presidency?	Maria Monica Wihardja
102	15.7.2022	Will Vietnam's Richest Man Be Safe?	Le Hong Hiep
103	15.7.2022	China's Global Security Initiative Stoking Regional Tensions	David Arase

104	18.7.2022	Can the Russia-Ukraine Conflict Derail Southeast Asia's Decarbonisation Efforts?	Mirza Sadaqat Huda
105	19.7.2022	Enhancing ASEAN Access to Finance with Digital Banknote	Sithanonxay Suvannaphakdy
106	20.7.2022	Has Jokowi's Recent Cabinet Reshuffle Sacrificed Technocratic Effectiveness for Political Consolidation?	Yanuar Nugroho
107	21.7.2022	Malaysia Must Pursue A New Order of Stability via Democracy	Liew Chin Tong
108	22.7.2022	What's Behind Vietnam's 'Bamboo Diplomacy' Discourse?	Phan Xuan Dung To Minh Son
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294	25.3.2023	Why Vietnam's Online Propagandists are Disowning Ke Huy Quan's Oscar Win	Dien Nguyen An Luong	South China Morning Post
295	27.3.2023	Repurposing Malaysia's Fuel Subsidy to Facilitate the Shift to Electric Vehicles	Tham Siew Yean and Kevin Zhang	Eco-Business
296	28.3.2023	When Shopping Giant Mustafa Meets Retail Paradise Johor Bahru	Serina Rahman	CNA
297	28.3.2023	Saudi-Iran Deal: China's Global Security Initiative is Working	Ma Bo	Think China
298	28.3.2023	Lee's China Visit Highlights ASEAN Countries' Concern of Worsening Regional Security Situation	Ma Bo	Global Times
299	29.3.2023	UMNO president Ahmad Zahid is a formidable yet flawed political operator	Francis Hutchinson	CNA
300	29.3.2023	Vietnam Media Hailed Ke Huy Quan's Oscar Win — Until Online Propagandists Pounced	Dien Nguyen An Luong	Asialink
301	31.3.2023	Why ASEAN Countries Should not Look at Thailand for Legalising Medical Cannabis	Kevin Zhang and Siti Suhaila Harith	The Conversation

APPENDIX VI

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW TITLES

1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

a) Books

1. *Thailand: A Struggle for the Nation*, Charnvit Kasetsiri
2. *Agricultural Trade between China and the Greater Mekong Subregion Countries: A Value Chain Analysis*, Jayant Menon and Vathana Roth, eds.
3. *Extracting Development: Contested Resource Frontiers in Mainland Southeast Asia*, Oliver Tappe and Simon Rowedder, eds.
4. *Keeping Indonesia Safe: Lessons learnt from the National Economic Recovery Programme*, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Suahasil Nazara, Titik Anas, Candra Fajri Ananda and Kiki Verico, eds.
5. *In Sickness and In Health: Diagnosing Indonesia*, Firman Witoelar and Ariane Utomo, eds.
6. *Pro-Poor Development Policies: Lessons from the Philippines and East Asia*, Majah-Leah Ravago, James Roumasset and Hal Hill, eds.
7. *Transforming Borneo: From Land Exploitation to Sustainable Development*, Goh Chun Sheng and Lesley Potter
8. *Rising China and New Chinese Migrants in Southeast Asia*, Leo Suryadinata and Benjamin Loh, eds.
9. *The Dragon's Underbelly: Dynamics and Dilemmas in Vietnam's Economy and Politics*, Nhu Truong and Tuong Vu, eds.
10. *Wider Bagan: Ancient and Living Buddhist Traditions*, Elizabeth Moore
11. *The Creative South: Buddhist and Hindu Art in Mediaeval Maritime Asia, Vol. 1*, Andrea Acri and Peter Sharrock, eds.
12. *The Creative South: Buddhist and Hindu Art in Mediaeval Maritime Asia, Vol. 2*, Andrea Acri and Peter Sharrock, eds.

13. *The Jokowi-Prabowo Elections 2.0*, Made Supriatma and Hui Yew-Foong, eds.
14. *Stability, Growth and Sustainability: Catalysts for Socio-economic Development in Brunei Darussalam*, Aris Ananta, Chang-Yau Hoon and Mahani Hamdan, eds.
15. *The Straits Philosophical Society and Colonial Elites in Malaya: Selected Papers on Race, Identity and Social Order 1893 – 1915*, Lim Teck Ghee and Charles Brophy, eds.
16. *Cities and Climate Challenges in Southeast Asia Vol.1*, Melinda Martinus, Qiu Jiahui and Sharon Seah, eds.
17. *Timor-Leste: From Conflict to Reconciliation, Democracy, and Regional Integration*, José Ramos-Horta

b) Journals

18. *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 44/1
19. *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 44/2
20. *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 44/3
21. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies* 39/0 (Special Issue on “Quality of Basic Education in Southeast Asia)
22. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies* 39/1
23. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies* 39/2
24. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies* 39/3
25. *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia* 37/2
26. *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia* 37/3
27. *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia* 38/1

c) Annuals

28. *Southeast Asian Affairs 2022*, Daljit Singh and Hoang Thi Ha, eds.

d) Trends

18 issues of *Trends in Southeast Asia*

- *Understanding and Reducing Methane Emissions in Southeast Asia (TRS8/22)*, Qiu Jiahui and Ryan Wong
- *Financial Technology Adoption In Greater Jakarta: Patterns, Constraints and Enablers (TRS9/22)*, Astrid Meilasari-Sugiana, Siwage Dharma Negara and Hui Yew-Foong
- *Muslim Sectarianism versus the De-escalation of Sectarianism in Malaysia (TRS10/22)*, Mohd Faizal Musa
- *Justifying Digital Repression via “Fighting Fake News”: A Study of Four Southeast Asian Autocracies (TRS11/22)*, Janjira Sombatpoonsiri and Dien Nguyen An Luong
- *The Halal Project in Indonesia: Shariatization, Minority Rights and Commodification (TRS12/22)*, Syafiq Hasyim
- *Health Security in Indonesia and the Normalization of the Military’s Non-Defence Role (TRS13/22)*, Jun Honna
- *Thailand’s Economic Dilemmas in Post-Pandemic Asia (TRS14/22)*, Richard Yarrow
- *Concepts and Patterns of Chinese Migration, with Reference to Southeast Asia (TRS15/22)*, Leo Suryadinata and Dorcas Gan
- *Freedom of Religion in Malaysia: The Situation and Attitudes of “Deviant” Muslim Groups (TRS16/22)*, Mohd Faizal Musa
- *Explaining PAS’s Dominance in Kelantan (TRS17/22)*, Azmil Tayeb
- *“Stanning” Najib: Fanning a Personality Cult in Malaysian Politics (TRS18/22)*, Clarissa Ai Ling Lee and Amirul Adli Rosli
- *The Indonesian Military Enjoys Strong Public Trust and Support: Reasons and Implications (TRS19/22)*, Burhanuddin Muhtadi
- *The EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM): Implications for ASEAN-EU Relations (TRS1/23)*, Melinda Martinus and Kanin Laopirun
- *Can Malaysia Eliminate Forced Labour by 2030? (TRS2/23)*, Lee Hwok Aun and Adrian Pereira
- *The Indonesia National Survey Project 2022: Engaging with Developments in the Political, Economic and Social Spheres (TRS3/23)*, Burhanuddin Muhtadi, Hui Yew-Foong and Siwage Dharma Negara

- *GVC Reconfiguration: Risks and Opportunities for ASEAN Members (TRS4/23)*, Sithanonxay Suvannaphakdy and Pham Thi Phuong Thao
- *Tides of Insecurity: Vietnam and the Growing Challenge from Non-traditional Maritime Threats (TRS5/23)*, Phan Xuan Dung and To Minh Son
- *Rhizome Vs Regime: Southeast Asia's Digitally Mediated Youth Movements (TRS6/23)*, Yatun Sastramidjaja

APPENDIX VII

PUBLIC LECTURES, CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

International/Regional Conferences and Seminars

Date	Topic	Research Programme/Unit
18-19.7.2022	Workshop on Trendsetters of Islam in Maritime Southeast Asia	RSCS
28-29.7.2022	Covid-19 in Southeast Asia, 2020-2022: Restriction, Relief, Recovery	ISEAS-KAS
15-16.8.2022	Conference on Millennial Disruptions: Understanding the Role of Indonesian Millennials in Shaping a Rapidly Changing World	ISP-BRIN
26.8.2022	What Can Indonesia's G20 Presidency and ASEAN Chairmanship Deliver On Global Food Security?	EABER-ISEAS
26-28.9.2022	Workshop on Planning Southeast Asia's Decarbonisation Pathways	CCSEAP
3.10.2022	The Belt and Road Initiative in Cambodia: Costs and Benefits, Real and Perceived	ISEAS-CDRI
11-12.10.2022	Conference on The Quality of Basic Education in Southeast Asia	ADBI-ADB-ISEAS
17-18.10.2022	Workshop On China's Cultural Influences and Soft Power In Southeast Asia: Language, Culture and Education	RSCS
26.10.2022	Workshop on Indonesia Update	ISP
27-28.10.2022	Conference on The Road to Nusantara: Process, Challenges, and Opportunities	ISEAS-BRIN
1.11.2022	37th ASEAN Roundtable: 55 Years On: Is ASEAN Still Relevant in the Changing Global Order?	ASC
7-8.11.2022	Workshop on Emerging Muslim Lifestyles in Maritime Southeast Asia Impact on Multicultural Societies	ISEAS-MUIS
8.12.2022	THE 45th SINGAPORE LECTURE by H.E. Dr. Jose Ramos-Horta, President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Timor-Leste from Conflict to Reconciliation, Democracy, and Regional Integration	ISEAS
10.1.2023	Regional Outlook Forum 2023 - Understanding the Drivers of Change in a Disrupted World	ISEAS

11.1.2023	S. Rajaratnam Endowment Dialogue @ Regional Outlook Forum 2023	ISEAS
16.2.2023	Malaysia Update	MSP
28.3.2023	ASEAN-Japan Relations in the Evolving World Order	ISEAS-SPF

Date	Topic
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Regional Strategic and Political Studies (RSPS) Programme

4.4.2022	China's Expanded Perceptions of the Indo-Pacific: Global and Regional Implications — Professor Baogang He, Alfred Deakin Professor, Deakin University, and Fellow, Academy of Social Sciences, Australia
20.4.2022	Polarised and Mobilised? Examining 2022 Electoral Campaigns in the Philippines — Dr Jean Encinas-Franco, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines; Dr Cleo Calimbahin, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, De La Salle University-Manila; Dr Carmel Abao, Assistant Professor, Political Science, Ateneo de Manila University
22.4.2022	Unpacking Pro-Russian Narratives in Southeast Asia — Ms Munira Mustaffa, Founder and Executive Director, Chasseur Group & Non-Resident Fellow, New Lines Institute for Strategy and Policy; Prof Aries Arugay, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Professor of Political Science University of the Philippines in Diliman & Editor-in-Chief, Asian Politics & Policy; Ms Lee Sue-Ann, Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Ms Hoang Thi Ha, Fellow and Co-coordinator, RSPS, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
27.5.2022	The New 'New Society'? Analysing the 2022 Philippine Elections — Dr Ronald Holmes, Professor, Political Science, De La Salle University, Manila; President, Pulse Asia Research Inc, Philippines; Dr Maria Ela L. Atienza, Professor and former Chair, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman; Editor, Philippine Political Science Journal, the Scopus journal of the Philippine Political Science Association, and Co-Convenor, Program on Social and Political Change, UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies; Dr Imelda Deinla, Associate Professor, Ateneo School of Government, convenor of BOSES Pilipinas
27.6.2022	Mare Clausum with Chinese Characteristics: China's Lawfare in the South China Sea — Prof Clive Schofield, Head of Research, WMU-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute, World Maritime University in Malmö, Sweden; and Professor, Australian Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), University of Wollongong (UOW), Australia; Prof Jay L Batongbacal, Professor, University of the Philippines College of Law
8.7.2022	US Indo-Pacific Strategy and Southeast Asia — Dr Michael J. Green, CEO, United States Studies Centre in Sydney, Australia and Non-Resident Senior Advisor and Kissinger Chair, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington

- 19.8.2022 "Tell China's Story Well": How China Projects Its Discourse Power in Southeast Asia — Wang Zheng, Ph.D. candidate, political science, University at Albany, State University of New York
- 13.9.2022 'Community of Shared Destiny for Mankind': Remaking the World in China's Image — Dr David Arase, Resident Professor of International Politics, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies Hopkins - Nanjing Center, China
- 5.10.2022 The UK's Indo-Pacific 'Tilt': Progress, Challenges and Prospects — Mark Sedwill, Baron Sedwill of Sherborne KCMG FRGS; Chairman, Atlantic Futures Forum; cross-bench member of the House of Lords
- 25.10.2022 Outlook for China's Foreign Policy and Decision-Making in Xi Jinping's China after the 20th Party Congress — Suisheng Zhao, Professor and Director, Center for China-US Cooperation, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver
- 28.11.2022 Torn Between Two Powers: The Philippines in the US-China Rivalry — Aries Arugay, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 20.1.2023 Portuguese Influence in Southeast Asia: The Past and the Future — João Gomes Cravinho, Portugal Minister of Foreign Affairs
- 22.2.2023 Australia and Southeast Asia: ASEAN vs Minilateralism? — Prof Nick Bisley, Dean, Humanities and Social Sciences and Professor of International Relations, La Trobe University, Australia; Fellow, Australian Institute of International Affairs; President, Australasian Council of Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities
- 15.3.2023 The Philippine Economy amid Disruptive Transitions — Dr Karl Robert Jandoc, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines School of Economics (UPSE); 2021 Centennial Professorial Chair; Dr JC Punongbayan, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines School of Economics (UPSE); Dr Ma. Christina Epetia, Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS); Ms Zy-za Nadine Suzara, Executive Director, Institute for Leadership, Empowerment and Democracy (iLead)

Regional Economic Studies (RES) Programme

- 12.4.2022 Consumer Finance in Vietnam: The Ambivalent Effect of Controversial Debt Collection — Dr Nicolas Lainez, Research Fellow, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
- 18.5.2022 East Asia's New Economic Agreement: RCEP, ASEAN Centrality and Global Trade Uncertainty — Dr Shiro Armstrong, Economist and Associate Professor, Crawford School of Public Policy; Director, Australia-Japan Research Centre; Editor, East Asia Forum; Director, East Asian Bureau of Economic Research, The Australian National University; Visiting Professor at Keio University; Research Associate, Center on Japanese Economy and Business, Columbia Business School; Mia Mikic, Advisor at Large, Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT);

- Research Fellow, Waikato Management School, The University of Waikato, New Zealand; Dr Jayant Menon, Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Dr Yose Rizal Damuri, Executive Director, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta
- 15.6.2022 Indonesia's G20 Presidency: What Can It Deliver? — Prof Peter Drysdale, Emeritus Professor of Economics, Head of the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research; Editor-in-Chief, East Asia Forum in the Crawford School of Public Policy in the College of Asia and the Pacific at The Australian National University; Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow, Center for Sustainable Development, Global Economy and Development program, Brookings; Muhamad Chatib Basri, former Minister of Finance of Indonesia
- 23.8.2022 China's 'Belt and Road Initiative' and Host Countries' Bargaining Power in Southeast Asia: What are Enabling Conditions? — Dr Chanrith Ngin, Wang Gungwu Visiting Fellow at ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; and Honorary Academic, The University of Auckland, New Zealand
- 22.9.2022 Corruption, FDI, Investment Treaties and Arbitration in Thailand and Asia — Luke Nottage (PhD VUW, LLD Kyoto), Professor of Comparative and Transnational Business Law, University of Sydney Law School; founding director, Australian Network for Japanese Law (ANJeL) and Japanese Law Pty Ltd; Special Counsel with Williams Trade Law; Honorary Professor, University of Wollongong; Senior Fellow, Melbourne Law School
- 14.12.2022 Challenges Facing Agricultural Trade Between The Mekong Countries And China: Value Chain Analyses Focusing On Non-tariff Measures — Jayant Menon, Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Pham Minh Thai, Principal researcher, Centre for Analysis and Forecasting (CAF), Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS); Punpreecha Bhuthong, Senior Researcher, International Economics and Development Policy Program, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI); Maria Monica Wihardja, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Elyssa Kaur Ludher, Visiting Fellow, Climate Change for Southeast Asia, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 19.1.2023 The 'Tao' of China's Digital Economic Transformation and Lessons for Southeast Asia — Brian A. Wong, Managing Director of Seacliff Partners Limited, Founder and Chairman of RADII Media
- 2.2.2023 Trade in Digital Services in Asia and the Pacific: A Study of Six Selected Economies — Rupa Chanda, Director of Trade, Investment, and Innovation at UNESCAP, Bangkok

Regional Social and Cultural Studies (RSCS) Programme

- 12.5.2022 Xin Yimin in Malaysia: Trends, Organisations, Implications — Dr Ngeow Chow-Bing, Director, Institute of China Studies, University of Malaya; Professor Leo Suryadinata, Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

- 1.6.2022 Telling “Alternative” Narratives on China: The Indonesian Muslim China Graduates and Their Impacts on Indonesia-China Relations — Ardhyta Eduard Yeremia, Faculty member, Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia; Professor Leo Suryadinata, Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 2.9.2022 China and the Chinese Education in Thailand and the Philippines: Change and Continuity — Dr Sivarin Lertpusit, Assistant Professor, College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University; -research fellow, ISEAS, Singapore; Ms Jane Yugioksing, Assistant Professor, Chinese Studies Department, Ateneo de Manila University
- 21.11.2022 Expatriate or Native Chinese Language Teachers for Maritime Southeast Asia? — Confucius Institutes in Perspective — Dr Neo Peng Fu, senior lecturer, National Institute of Education (Singapore); and Director, Confucius Institute, Nanyang Technological University; Professor Leo Suryadinata, Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 28.2.2023 The Path to Moderation in Indonesia and Malaysia: Gains and Paradoxes — Mohd Faizal Musa, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Associate Fellow, Weatherhead Centre Harvard University; Research Fellow, Institute of Malay World and Civilization, National University of Malaysia (UKM); A’an Suryana, Visiting Fellow, Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Moch Nur Ichwan, Senior Lecturer, School of Graduate Studies, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta
- 21.3.2023 China’s Confucianism and Its Transformation in Indonesia — Professor Leo Suryadinata, Visiting Senior Fellow, Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 27.3.2023 Bruneian Youths’ Social Media Engagements: Key Trends and Reflections — Dr Siti Mazidah Mohamad, Visiting Fellow, Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

Indonesia Studies Programme

- 25.4.2022 Charting their own course: How Indonesians see the world — Ben Bland, Director of the Southeast Asia Program, Lowy Institute; Natasha Kassam, Director, Lowy Institute’s Public Opinion and Foreign Policy Program
- 24.5.2022 Fintech Adoption in Indonesia: Patterns, Constraints and Enablers — Dr Astrid Meilasari-Sugiana, Senior Lecturer, Political Science Department, Universitas Bakrie’s; Dr Siwage Dharma Negara, Senior Fellow and Co-Coordinator, Indonesia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Mr Manggi Taruna Habir, Independent Commissioner, PT ABM-Investama Tbk, PT Berdayakan Usaha Indonesia, and PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk

- 2.6.2022 A Double Whammy: Structural Challenges and Scarring Effects of the Pandemic on Indonesia's Labour Market — Prof Devanto Shasta Pratomo, Professor, Labour Economics, Brawijaya University-Indonesia; Mr Adhi Saputro, Senior Economist, Prospera; Dr Raden Muhamad Purnagunawan, Lecturer, Department of Economics, Padjadjaran University, West Java, Indonesia; Researcher, Center for Economics and Development Studies (CEDS), Padjadjaran University
- 15.7.2022 Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy In Indonesia: Association Between Vaccination And Voting Patterns In 2019 Presidential Election — Takayuki Higashikata, Resident Associate Fellow, Indonesia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Senior Overseas Research Fellow, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO)
- 14.11.2022 Democracy Delayed? Interim Regional Leaders and Indonesia's 2024 Elections — Dr Ian Douglas Wilson, Senior Lecturer (International Politics and Security Studies) Academic Chair (Global Security Program); and Co-Director (Indo-Pacific Research Centre), Murdoch University, Western Australia
- 30.1.2023 The Indonesia National Survey Project 2022: Engaging with Developments in the Political, Economic and Social Spheres — Dr Burhanuddin Muhtadi, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; and Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta; Dr Siwage Dharma Negara, Senior Fellow and Co-Coordinator, Indonesia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; and Coordinator, Singapore APEC Study Centre; Dr Hui Yew-Foong, Visiting Senior Fellow and Coordinator, Indonesia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; and Co-Managing Editor, Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia
- 8.2.2023 Indonesia Policy Dialogue: Can the National Food Agency Achieve Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia? — Mr H. Arief Prasetyo Adi, S.T., M.T., The Chief of National Food Agency of Indonesia; Dr Titik Anas, Special Adviser to Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia
- 14.2.2023 Business and Economic Priorities under Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship 2023 — Mr Arsjad Rasjid, Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN); Chair of the ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ASEAN-BAC) 2023
- 14.3.2023 Real and Rhetorical Polarizations in Indonesia: Towards the 2024 Elections — Max Lane, Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

Malaysia Studies Programme

- 27.4.2022 Malaysia since the Sheraton Move: Pandemic, Politics, Popularity — Datuk Seri Dr Dzulkefly Ahmad, Member of Parliament for Kuala Selangor; Strategy Director, Parti Amanah Negara; and Chairman, Pakatan Harapan's Health Committee

- 17.5.2022 The New Economic Policy beyond 50: Retire or Refresh? — Dr Lee Hwok Aun, Senior Fellow and Co-coordinator, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 7.6.2022 Education Reform in Malaysia: Unfinished Business amidst Political Flux — Dr Maszlee bin Malik, former Minister of Education, Malaysia
- 20.6.2022 Political Coalitions and Malaysia’s Next General Election: Compete or Cooperate? (It’s complicated) — Dr Ong Kian Ming, Member of Parliament for Bangi, Selangor
- 14.7.2022 UMNO and Malaysia’s Next General Election: Leaders, Agendas, Grassroots — Dato’ Seri Nazri Aziz, Member of Parliament, Padang Rengas, Perak
- 11.8.2022 Understanding The Impact Of The Youth Vote — James Chai, Visiting Fellow, Malaysian Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 12.8.2022 Sabah’s Approach to Palm Oil: Sustainability, Controversy & Business Opportunity — Datuk Frederick Kugan, Chief Conservator of Forests in Sabah; Dr Glyn Davies, member of the multi-stakeholder Sabah Oil Palm JCSC; Mr Joshua Lim, Wilmar’s Global Coordinator for Sustainability & Supply Chain
- 7.9.2022 Young Voters and Malaysia’s Future: New Hope or False Dawn? — Dato’ Sri Ti Lian Ker, Malaysia’s Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports; Jason Wee, co-founder, Architects of Diversity Malaysia
- 16.9.2022 Kelantan under PAS Administration — Dr Azmil Tayeb, Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences in Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang
- 10.10.2022 Malaysia’s Opposition Ahead of GE-15: Strategies, Tactics, and Challenges — Teo Nie Ching, MP for Kulai, DAP National Publicity Secretary; Zaidel Baharuddin, Vice President, Malaysian United Democratic Alliance (MUDA); Fahmi Fadzil, MP for Lembah Pantai, PKR Information Chief
- 4.11.2022 The Outlook for Malaysia’s 15th General Election — Adib Zalkapli, Director, Bower-Group Asia (BGA); Dr Cassey Lee, Senior Fellow and Coordinator, Regional Economic Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore; James Chai, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Dr Tricia Yeoh, CEO, Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS); and Visiting Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Dr Francis E. Hutchinson, Senior Fellow and Coordinator, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Kevin Zhang, Senior Research Officer, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute
- 25.11.2022 Malaysia’s 15th General Election – Results and Analysis — Danesh Prakash Chacko, Director of Tindak Malaysia; Dr Elvin Ong, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore; Dr Gayathry Venkiteswaran, Assistant Professor, School of Media, Languages, and Cultures, University of Nottingham-Malaysia; Adib Zalkapli, Director, Bower-GroupAsia (BGA); Dr Lee Hwok Aun, Senior Fellow and Co-coordinator, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Dr Faizal Musa, Visiting Research Fellow, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute;

Dr Francis E. Hutchinson, Senior Fellow and Coordinator, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Kevin Zhang, Senior Research Officer, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

23.3.2023 Malaysia's GE-15: Micro and Macro Perspectives — Dr Ong Kian-Ming, Program Director, Philosophy Politics & Economics (PPE) program, Taylor's University, Malaysia; Visiting Senior Fellow, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Dr Kai Ostwald, Associate Professor, University of British Columbia's School of Public Policy and Global Affairs; Visiting Senior Fellow, Malaysia Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

Myanmar Studies Programme

11.4.2022 Socio-Economic Impacts of the 2021 Coup in Myanmar — Ms Vicky Bowman, Director, Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (MCRB); Mr Win Myo Thu, Co-Founder and Managing Director, ECODEV/ALARM; Mr Aung Tun, Visiting Fellow, Myanmar Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

14.6.2022 Whither Myanmar's Rakhine State? — Mr Aung Tun, Visiting Fellow, Myanmar Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute; Jacques P. Leider, Historian

25.7.2022 Human Rights in Myanmar Before and After the 2021 Coup — Matthew Bugher, Research Director, Myanmar Human Rights Project, Schell Center for International Human Rights, Yale Law School

5.8.2022 What Does Federal Democracy Mean for Myanmar? — Saw Kapi, Director, School of Governance and Public Administration

5.9.2022 In Conversation with the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Myanmar Noeleen Heyzer — UN Special Envoy on Myanmar Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

7.10.2022 The International Community's Response to the Myanmar Crisis: What Comes Next? — Derek Mitchell is President of the National Democratic Institute in Washington

4.11.2022 The United States and the Myanmar Crisis: Perceptions, Expectations, Options — Erin Murphy, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Scot Marciel, Oksenberg-Rohlen Fellow at Stanford University's Walter H. Shorenstein Asia Pacific Research Center; and Senior Advisor at BowerGroupAsia; Kyaw Moe Tun, president of Parami University

5.12.2022 Myanmar Twenty-Two Months After the Coup — Nyantha Maw Lin, Executive Director, Anagat Foundation; Amara Thiha, doctoral researcher, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO); Kyaw Hsan Hlaing, independent journalist, Myanmar's Rakhine State; Debbie Stothard, founder and director, ALTSEAN-Burma

- 27.2.2023 Two years and counting: What's next for Myanmar in 2023? — Khin Zaw Win, Director, Tampadipa Institute; Anthony Davis, Security Analyst and Consultant; Show Ei Ei Tun, Advocate, Practitioner and Analyst; Lina Alexandra, Head of Dept., International Relations, Centre of Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta; Mary Callahan, Associate Professor, University of Washington
- 29.3.2023 The State of Myanmar's Economy — Prof Sean Turnell, Nonresident Fellow, Lowy Institute

Thailand Studies Programme

- 28.4.2022 The Politics of Thailand's Capital City: Observing Bangkok's 2022 Gubernatorial and Local Elections — Dr Pitch Pongsawat, Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Government, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
- 6.5.2022 Civil Society Under Threat in Thailand? — Ms Chiranuch Premchaiporn, Coordinator, Thailand's Constitutional Advocacy Alliance; and Co-founder, Prachatai.com; Ms Julie Hunter, Legal Advisor, Asia & the Pacific Program, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
- 6.6.2022 How to Converse with Phuyai: Social Media Politics and the Ongoing Youth Uprising in Thailand — Moodjalin Sudcharoen ("Mood"), Teaching fellow, anthropology and social sciences, University of Chicago
- 21.6.2022 Smoothing Subversion: Silk as Political Strategy in Modern Thailand — Dr Alexandra Dalferro, Visiting Research Fellow, Thailand Studies Programme, ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute
- 28.6.2022 Protest and Digital Repression: Repercussions and Pushback in Myanmar and Thailand — Ms Thinzar Shunlei Yi, Democracy Activist; Dr Janjira Sombatpoonsiri, Visiting Fellow, ISEAS's Media, Technology and Society Programme; Assistant Professor and Project Leader, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
- 3.8.2022 Laws and Capital: What's Restraining Freedom of the Press in Thailand — Noppatjak Attanon, Editor in Chief, workpointTODAY, Wasinee Pabuprapap, digital journalist and news presenter, Workpoint News
- 29.8.2022 The Role of Thai Village Health Volunteers in Controlling COVID-19 — Anjalee Cohen, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney
- 20.9.2022 Religion and Religiosity in Thai Elections: Irrelevant No Longer — Tomas Larsson, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge, and Fellow, St John's College

- 3.11.2022 The Development of Regional and Ethnic Identities on Thailand's Northern and Southern Peripheries — Leslie Castro-Woodhouse, University of California at Berkeley; Graham Dalrymple, doctoral candidate at the National University of Malaysia; and researcher at the Muslim Studies Centre, Chulalongkorn University
- 9.12.2022 Thailand's Trade Competition Commission in Action — Krisda Piampongsant, former vice chairman of Thailand's Trade Competition Commission
- 12.12.2022 Monarchy, Nation-Building and Struggle in Thailand: Past, Present and Future? — Charnvit Kasetsiri, former rector of Thammasat University; Allen Hicken, Professor, Political Science, University of Michigan; and visiting scholar, School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University; Matthew Reeder, Assistant Professor, History, National University of Singapore; and Yale-NUS College
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30 Heng Mui Keng Terrace
Singapore 119614



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