



10TH
SINGAPORE DIALOGUE ON
**SUSTAINABLE
WORLD
RESOURCES**

 SINGAPORE INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



Inclusive Sustainable Growth

Conference Highlights
9 June 2023

Keynote Speakers

Ms Grace Fu

Minister for Sustainability and Environment, Singapore

Dr Alue Dohong

Vice Minister for Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

Panel Keynote Speakers

Professor Dato Sri Dr Sim Kui Hian

Deputy Premier, Sarawak, Malaysia

Dr Musdhalifah Machmud

Deputy Minister for Food and Agribusiness, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia

Panellists

Panel 1: Can Sustainable Trade Be Reconciled with Growth and Livelihoods?

Mr Anang Noegroho Setyo Moeljono

Director of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and National Convener, UN Food Systems Summit

Ms Astrid Schomaker

Director for Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission

Ms Siti Syaliza Mustapha

Deputy Secretary-General and COO, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

Panel 2: What Can the Commodities Sector Do for the Net Zero Transition?

Mr Henri-Jean Bardon

Director of Biofuels Platform, ACX

Mr Pratheepan Karunagaran

Executive Director, Apical

Mr Ku Kok Peng

Chief Sustainability Officer, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad (KLK)

Mr Amanpreet Singh

Head - Deal Origination & Advisory, ESG Finance APAC, Asian Investment Banking Division, MUFG Bank

Dr Nirarta Samadhi

Country Director, WRI Indonesia

Moderators

Associate Professor Simon Tay

Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs

Ms Khor Yu-Leng

Associate Director, Sustainability, Singapore Institute of International Affairs



The Singapore Dialogue on Sustainable World Resources

The Singapore Dialogue on Sustainable World Resources (SWR) is the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)'s flagship sustainability event. The SWR facilitates dialogues between governments, the private sector, experts, and non-government organisations (NGOs), to help drive ASEAN's transition towards sustainability.

2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the dialogue. First held in 2014, following the severe transboundary haze event in 2013, the SWR has had a special focus on transboundary haze and the agribusiness and forestry sectors. From this, the SWR has also explored the need for sustainable supply chains, green finance and investment, and regional cooperation to enable the green transition. Over the past decade, the dialogue has become a premier platform in Singapore for policymakers, business leaders and NGOs to share knowledge and best practices, and to coordinate national and corporate commitments towards a more sustainable ASEAN. The SWR also seeks to foster the development of cross-sector collaboration and, via media coverage, raise awareness about sustainability issues among the wider public.

The dialogue typically attracts about 300 high-level participants. Past keynote speakers have included Ministers from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Panel discussions have featured CEOs of major multinational corporations, financial institutions, investors, and leading global experts.

10th SWR: Inclusive Sustainable Growth

Global consumption is rising in the wake of post-pandemic reopening. At the same time, the world is working to reduce carbon emissions by 2030, and ASEAN's agribusiness and forestry sectors will be at the forefront of these efforts. Both government regulators and businesses are increasingly conscious of the need to avoid deforestation. Cross-border and multi-stakeholder cooperation is needed to ensure that products from the region are seen as green on the global stage, and that the global low-carbon transition is also a just transition for ASEAN.

Even as ASEAN looks to the future, there is also some immediate urgency in 2023. The weather is turning drier after three years of unusually high rainfall, going from La Niña to El Niño conditions, contributing to the risk of forest and land fires in the region. In this context, businesses and policymakers must work to ensure that plantations and forests remain a source of climate opportunities rather than a source of climate risks.

Acknowledgements and Reach

Over 310 participants registered for the 10th SWR, primarily from the financial sector and major conglomerates, as well as agribusinesses and companies in other sectors. The dialogue received substantial coverage from Singapore and regional media, with 10 media mentions across major platforms including The Straits Times, Lianhe Zaobao, and Channel NewsAsia.

We would like to acknowledge and thank our donors and partners who have contributed to the success of the Dialogue: Gold Donor – Royal Golden Eagle (RGE), Donors – MUFG and Temasek Foundation, and Supporting Organisations – EU-ASEAN Business Council, Singapore International Chamber of Commerce, and World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia.

10 Years of SWR: From Haze Risk to Green Opportunities



“Over the years, our discussions [at the SWR] have helped to catalyse action and cooperation towards making the agribusiness and forestry sectors in our region more sustainable.”

Ms Grace Fu
Minister for Sustainability and Environment, Singapore

“When [the SWR] debuted in 2014, there were questions raised about the environmental sustainability practices in ASEAN. Over the years, our discussions...have helped to catalyse action and cooperation towards making the agribusiness and forestry sectors in our region more sustainable,” said Ms Grace Fu, Singapore Minister for Sustainability and Environment in her opening keynote address.

Agribusiness and forestry are important drivers of economic growth in ASEAN and are essential for livelihoods and food security. At the same time, these sectors currently account for a large proportion of greenhouse gas emissions in ASEAN.

Over the past decade, governments and businesses in the region have made notable progress in strengthening sustainability in the region. However, 2023 and 2024 will be a stress test for forest and fire management systems in ASEAN.

“We have been lucky to enjoy haze-free conditions in Singapore for the past few years, partly due to favourable weather conditions and, in the very major part, to better management of forestry and agriculture in the region. But this condition is not expected to continue,” Ms Fu said.

2023 marks the return of El Niño, a Pacific Ocean climate phenomenon that leads to hotter and drier conditions in Southeast Asia. El Niño is expected to persist well into 2024. Global temperatures are also expected to reach new highs in the coming five years.

High temperatures in 2023 have already led to wildfire crises around the world. Smoke from forest fires in Canada have affected the West Coast of America, including New York City. In early 2023, forest fires and haze affected eastern Myanmar and northern Thailand, as well as Laos and Vietnam.

The SIIA’s Haze Outlook 2023 report rated the likelihood of a severe transboundary haze incident affecting Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and other neighbouring countries as Red on a scale of Green, Amber, and Red, denoting the highest risk.



“Ten years ago, when we began [the SWR], it was on the back of the severe regional haze of 2013. After a number of blue-sky years, we convene facing again a real risk that fires and haze may return,” said SIIA Chairman, Associate Professor Simon Tay, in his welcome remarks.

Associate Professor Simon Tay
Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs



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Indonesia's Sustainability Leadership

ASEAN governments are taking the risk of fires and haze very seriously. Authorities are on alert and have stepped up law enforcement and fire prevention measures. In the short term, the aim is to keep forest fires under control. In the long term, policymakers see forests as an important source of carbon sequestration and biodiversity that must be protected.

Ms Fu commended Indonesia's sustainability and climate action initiatives, both at the regional level as the current ASEAN chair and at the national level. "Indonesia has...led the way in taking steps to transform the region. Initiatives such as the Forestry and Other Land Use Net Sink 2030 testify to Indonesia's continued resolve in combating deforestation and climate change."

Over the past decade, Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) has accounted for around 30 to 40 per cent of Indonesia's emissions on an annual basis, with the precise amount varying from year to year. As part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, Indonesia has committed to making FOLU a net carbon sink by 2030, meaning that it will sequester more carbon than it produces.

"Amidst [the climate] crisis, there is no other choice but to take concrete actions. In this spirit, every country must respond in accordance [with] their respective capacities and capabilities. Indonesia continues as before to lead by example," said Dr Alue Dohong, Indonesia Vice Minister for Environment and Forestry, in his keynote address.

"Indonesia believes that forests and land use play a significant role in mitigating as well as adapting to climate change," Dr Alue said.

Indonesia is one of the first countries to have established carbon pricing regulations, which include plans to generate carbon credits from forests. In 2016, Indonesia launched a major nationwide initiative to conserve and restore peatland ecosystems. In 2021, this effort was expanded to mangroves. Dr Alue said efforts are underway to accelerate mangrove rehabilitation.

"However, we cannot do it alone," Dr Alue added, calling for greater technical collaboration between Indonesia and international partners. He identified several potential areas for such collaboration, including data analysis to plan climate mitigation action, green and transition investment, sustainable forest management practices, and circularity approaches for the agribusiness sector.

"Together, let us forge a path towards a sustainable future where economic growth and environmental stewardship go hand in hand. With shared determination and collective action, we can build a better world for ourselves and for future generations," Dr Alue said.



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Dr Alue Dohong

Vice Minister for Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

Can Sustainable Trade Be Reconciled with Growth and Livelihoods?



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“Climate actions by the international community could also impact Indonesia’s economy and international trade.”

Dr Musdhalifah Machmud

Deputy Minister for Food and Agribusiness at the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia

In conjunction with emissions reduction targets, economies around the world are adopting climate and ESG regulations affecting imports and exports. Businesses are also increasingly requiring traceability in their supply chains. These shifts have implications for Southeast Asian producers.

“Climate actions by the international community could also impact Indonesia’s economy and international trade,” said Dr Musdhalifah Machmud, Deputy Minister for Food and Agribusiness at the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia.

The World Bank estimates that Indonesia faces a real income decrease of 0.5 per cent in 2030 due to the implementation of environmental policies around the world, relative to the counterfactual – the projected situation without such policies being in place.¹

¹ World Bank Group (2023). Indonesia Country Climate and Development Report, CCDR Series. World Bank: Washington DC. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/39750>

“These transition risks in the real economy could affect Indonesia’s financial sector. Almost three-quarters of the Indonesian banking system’s lending portfolio comprises sectors that are potentially exposed to climate transition risks,” Dr Musdhalifah said.

Dr Musdhalifah said more needs to be done to help smallholder farmers build capacity and adopt sustainable agricultural practices in response to shifts in the trade and supply chain landscape.

Understanding the EU’s Deforestation Regulation

As of 29 June 2023, the European Union has introduced a new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) that will require importers to show due diligence in proving their supply chains are free from deforestation. The regulation will affect seven commodities and their derivatives, including major exports from the ASEAN region such as palm oil and wood.

“Producer countries have taken many, many measures over time...but it is a fact that globally deforestation remains far too high and in fact does not show a decreasing trend. So that has led us to conclude that we also need to take demand side measures,” said Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director for Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission. “As a major consumer market, we have a responsibility to be part of the solution.”

The regulation has been met with some concern by the EU’s trade partners, including Indonesia and Malaysia. The main concern is that smaller producers, especially smallholder farmers, may not be able to meet the auditing requirements of the EUDR. In May 2023, Indonesia and Malaysia sent a joint delegation to Brussels to discuss the regulation.

“As the largest [producer] of most industrial crops, I think Indonesia has a big responsibility,” said Mr Anang Noegroho Setyo Moeljono, Indonesia Director of Food and Agriculture at the Ministry of National Development Planning. Acknowledging the need for Indonesia to uphold sustainability standards, he also said that the Indonesian government needs to look at how it can safeguard the interests of its smallholder farmers.

To bridge the need for sustainability with the need to safeguard livelihoods, Indonesia is pursuing a jurisdictional approach to sustainability in its regencies and districts. Regencies and districts are administrative subdivisions in Indonesia, below the province and central government levels. In a jurisdictional approach, local governments work closely with companies, NGOs, and communities in their area to ensure that all agricultural commodities produced in the area can be considered sustainably sourced.

Mr Anang said that the hope is that international buyers will be confident that products coming from Indonesia’s regencies and



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districts are truly green. Most of the sustainability criteria that Indonesian policymakers are working to achieve are consistent with the EU's requirements.

Internationally, the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), an international alliance of national forest certification systems, has been helping its members adapt to the changing landscape of laws and sustainable sourcing criteria around the world.



“We assist companies and countries [on] how we can respond to all these different regulations and requirements in the market.”

Ms Siti Syaliza Mustapha

Deputy Secretary-General and COO,
Programme for the Endorsement of
Forest Certification (PEFC)

“We assist companies and countries [on] how we can respond to all these different regulations and requirements in the market,” said Ms Siti Syaliza Mustapha, Deputy Secretary-General and COO, PEFC.

Ms Siti said the forestry sector already has some experience in aligning with EU regulations, as the EUDR is essentially an expansion of the previous EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) that was introduced ten years ago. PEFC has conducted an analysis of the EUDR and they believe that industry standards are largely aligned, though there are some gaps which can be addressed. PEFC has been holding discussions with the timber sector in Indonesia and the rubber sector in Vietnam to assist them with traceability and chain of custody requirements.

Responding to Mr Anang and Ms Siti's comments, Ms Schomaker agreed that countries in the ASEAN region already have a strong head start in certification and supply chain traceability. She emphasised that the EU is in “listening mode” regarding the EUDR and is partnering with Indonesia and Malaysia to understand the realities of ASEAN's supply chain, what is already being done in the region, and what more can be achieved going forward.

What Can Plantations and Biofuels Do for the Net Zero Transition?

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“We want economic prosperity. We want to grow our economy. We want to be socially inclusive so that no one is left behind... and we are going to be environmentally sustainable.”

Professor Dato Sri Dr Sim Kui Hian
Deputy Premier, Sarawak, Malaysia

ASEAN’s forestry sector is actively helping to meet 2030 emissions reduction targets and longer-term net zero goals by preventing deforestation and forest fires, so that the carbon sequestered in forests does not go up in smoke.

“We want economic prosperity. We want to grow our economy. We want to be socially inclusive so that no one is left behind... and we are going to be environmentally sustainable,” said Professor Dato Sri Dr Sim Kui Hian, Deputy Premier, Sarawak, Malaysia.

“Regarding our land use, there is no question that our forests are going to be sustainable,” Dr Sim said. Sarawak has devoted 1 million hectares of land for conservation as national parks, and sustainable land use is one of the six pillars of the state’s Sarawak 2030 vision – the other five being energy, transport, land use, waste and water management, and carbon.

Beyond playing a role in ecosystem conservation and restoration, agribusinesses can help meet regional and global energy needs via the use of biomass for electricity generation and biofuels for transport.

ASEAN is collectively the fourth largest energy consumer in the world, and the region's energy consumption is expected to increase by 42 per cent between 2020 and 2030. Currently, around 80 per cent of the region's energy comes from fossil fuels. This is why ASEAN economies are eager to wean themselves off fossil fuels, with biofuels and biomass standing out as attractive alternatives.

Strengthening Sustainability and Circularity in the Palm Oil Sector

ASEAN's palm oil sector is at the forefront of discussions over biofuels and biomass, as Indonesia and Malaysia are the world's biggest palm oil producers.

Regulators and NGOs scrutinising the palm oil sector are concerned about the activities of oil palm growers. The largest businesses have made public sustainability commitments, but the palm oil sector is highly fragmented. There are millions of small and medium-sized suppliers in ASEAN alone, making it difficult for regulators and industry bodies to keep track of all the players.

As such, there are fears that the demand for biofuels and biomass could place more pressure on land use in the ASEAN region, inadvertently leading to the conversion of primary forests into industrial plantations.

"Palm oil, as a source of biofuel, needs to meet the ISPO standard so that it will not jeopardise the policy goal of carbon sequestration," said Dr Nirarta Samadhi, Country Director, World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia. The Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard is now mandatory for all palm oil producers in the country, including those who produce palm oil for renewable energy.

Wariness about sustainability in the palm oil sector does not stem from any inherent inefficiency in the crop. In yield terms, oil palm is the most efficient source of vegetable oil, accounting for only 0.6 per cent of total agricultural land globally but making up 36 per cent of the global vegetable oil supply according to UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data.²

"We really punch above our weight. We use very little land and we deliver a lot," said Mr Ku Kok Peng, Chief Sustainability Officer, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad (KLK), a leading plantation company with operations in Malaysia and Indonesia.



"We really punch above our weight. We use very little land and we deliver a lot."

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² Richie, H and Roser, M (2021). "Forests and Deforestation", *Our World in Data*. <https://ourworldindata.org/forests-and-deforestation>



“If markets are paying a premium [for sustainable products] that creates innovation.”

Ms Khor Yu-Leng

Associate Director, Sustainability,
Singapore Institute of International
Affairs

The leading palm oil businesses are working to reinforce traceability and transparency in their supply chains. Ms Khor Yu-Leng, Associate Director for Sustainability at the SIIA, said that meeting voluntary industry standards and mandatory regulatory requirements may be daunting at first glance, but in the long term the cost of doing so should come down.

“If markets are paying a premium [for sustainable products] that creates innovation. And then subsequently, as more people adopt it, the costs will drop a lot,” Ms Khor said.

Businesses are also working to strengthen circularity to minimise waste. Many palm oil mills already capture the biogas released by the processing of oil palm fruits, using this for on-site electricity generation.

Palm oil mills could potentially feed energy to national grids if the linkage infrastructure is constructed, or biogas could be transferred to pipelines. This is challenging to accomplish due to the long distances involved, but Mr Ku noted that some companies such as Johor Plantations in Malaysia are already experimenting with piping biogas out from their mills.



“There are many amazing opportunities [in sustainable aviation fuel], particularly in Singapore, which has the biggest aviation hub in the region.”

Mr Pratheepan Karunagaran

Executive Director, Apical

Meeting Global Demand for Sustainable Aviation Fuel and Biodiesel

Around the world, government regulators and airlines have set ambitious targets for the use of sustainable aviation fuel by 2030. But current sustainable aviation fuel production is not sufficient to meet the projected demand. ASEAN economies have an opportunity to fill this gap. ASEAN economies are already top producers of biodiesel for land transport. Indonesia is one of the world’s top three biodiesel producers, rivalling the US and the EU. ASEAN economies have the potential to scale up and meet the aviation sector’s demand as well.

“There are many amazing opportunities [in sustainable aviation fuel], particularly in Singapore, which has the biggest aviation hub in the region,” said Mr Pratheepan Karunagaran, Executive Director, Apical, one of the world’s leading suppliers of vegetable oil.



“There is immense opportunity as we look into biodiesel and aviation fuel, or other new things coming up.”

Mr Amanpreet Singh

Head – Deal Origination & Advisory, ESG Finance APAC, Asian Investment Banking Division, MUFG Bank

“There is immense opportunity as we look into biodiesel and aviation fuel, or other new things coming up,” said Mr Amanpreet Singh, Head – Deal Origination & Advisory, ESG Finance APAC, Asian Investment Banking Division, MUFG Bank.

Mr Singh compared the advent of biofuels to the digital revolution. Over the past three decades, the digital economy has grown exponentially. However, the tech boom of the 1990s involved a great deal of uncertainty. While people in the 1990s understood that the Internet would be a game-changer, they could not predict exactly how the new tech frontier would develop. Biofuels hold similar promise, but there are still questions about the future of biofuels that the industry needs to address.

One key issue is the availability of feedstock for biodiesel and sustainable aviation fuel. The world is facing a feedstock supply shortage in the near term if trends do not change. An International Energy Agency (IEA) report released in December 2022 forecast that demand for feedstock such as refined vegetable oils and wastes and residues will increase 56 per cent between 2022 and 2027.³

There is particularly high demand for fuels made from waste and residues, or recycled oil, due to policies in the EU and United States. Developed markets are wary about using palm oil in biofuels due to the perceived risk of deforestation.



“I’m wondering if palm oil is going to have to come back on the table, because it is the most available and potentially the largest amount of oil that you can get for [biofuel] production.”

Mr Henri-Jean Bardon

Director of Biofuels Platform, ACX

At present, the biofuels industry has not yet hit a supply crunch. China has emerged as a large supplier of used cooking oil in the last few years, which has helped the supply situation. But the global supply of used cooking oil might be reaching its limit. Few other countries can collect used cooking oil as efficiently as China. This may mean that the global biofuels market will revisit its position on palm oil in the years to come, which will be good news for ASEAN’s palm oil producers.

“I’m wondering if palm oil is going to have to come back on the table, because it is the most available and potentially the largest amount of oil that you can get for [biofuel] production,” said Mr Henri-Jean Bardon, Director of Biofuels Platform, ACX.

³ IEA (2022). *Is the biofuel industry approaching a feedstock crunch?* <https://www.iea.org/reports/is-the-biofuel-industry-approaching-a-feedstock-crunch>

Conclusion

“The region and especially Indonesia have made substantial commitments in their management of resources and land. Much of this has been done not because of global pressure but because there is a very real demand for sustainability within ASEAN countries themselves.”

Associate Professor Simon Tay
Chairman, Singapore Institute of International Affairs

“In order to have meaningful, impactful, long-lasting collaboration, we need to build trust and confidence among all stakeholders, so that we can better understand and accommodate the differing national contexts.”

Ms Grace Fu
Minister for Sustainability and Environment, Singapore

For the past decade, the SWR has brought together government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders with the aim of increasing mutual understanding on sustainability challenges and exploring pathways towards cooperation.

While there are differences in perspectives and approaches, people across the world now recognise the importance of climate action. Despite current controversies and occasional friction, speakers at the 10th SWR agreed that there are opportunities for ASEAN economies and developed markets to work together.

“The region and especially Indonesia have made substantial commitments in their management of resources and land,” said Prof Tay. “Much of this has been done not because of global pressure but because there is a very real demand for sustainability within ASEAN countries themselves.”

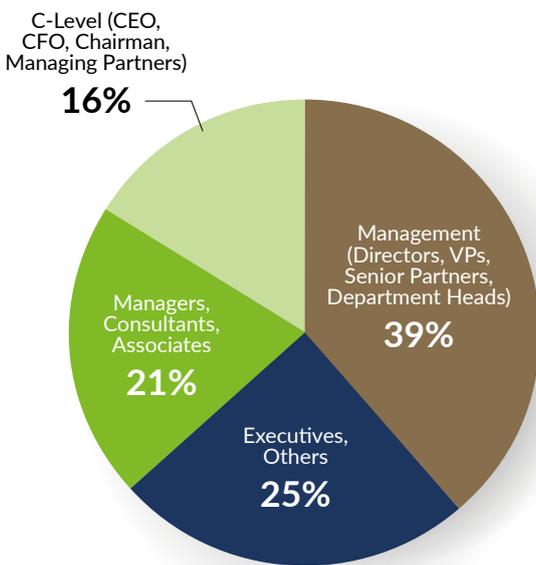
“In order to have meaningful, impactful, long-lasting collaboration, we need to build trust and confidence among all stakeholders, so that we can better understand and accommodate the differing national contexts. Only then can we forge global and regional agreements that can effectively address a global commons problem,” said Ms Fu.



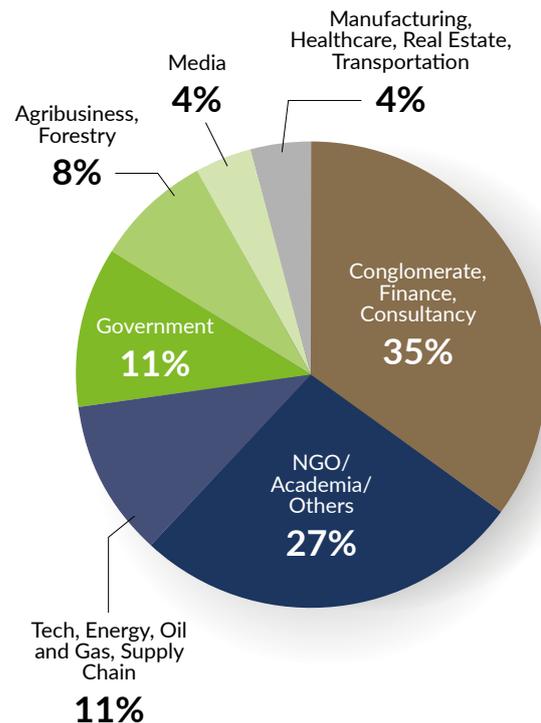
Highlights: 10th Singapore Dialogue on Sustainable World Resources

The SWR is a flagship event of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), and a premier sustainability platform for Singapore and the region. The dialogue focuses on issues related to the prevention of transboundary haze, sustainability in ASEAN’s agribusiness sector, and broader climate change issues. The SWR seeks to foster the development of cross-sector collaborations towards a more sustainable ASEAN and, via media coverage, raise awareness about sustainability issues among the wider public.

Profile of Participants



Participants by Sector



Note: Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Media Highlights

- [South-east Asia’s digital growth doesn’t have to compromise on climate goals](#), The Straits Times, 9 June 2023
- [Singapore set to roll out guidelines for heat management, protection](#), CNA, 9 June 2023
- [Opening of the 10th World Sustainable Resources Dialogue](#), V News, 9 June 2023
- [本地接下来几个月预计更炎热 新框架助国人应对高温天气](#), Lianhe Zaobao, 10 June 2023
- [Clear climate targets can help clean up palm oil’s image: Malaysia plantation giant KLK sustainability chief](#), Eco-Business, 6 July 2023

About the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

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Established in 1962, the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) is a non-profit, independent think-tank committed to policy-relevant research, analysis, and discussions on regional and international politics, economic policy, and sustainability. Our work serves as a bridge between policymakers, business leaders, and other stakeholders to nudge policy change through dialogue and collective action.

We provide insights and perspectives for businesses in navigating a complex world and help Singaporeans with sense-making and responding to issues they care about. We aim to contribute to a region that is inclusive, peaceful, and prosperous – an integrated, sustainable, and globally competitive ASEAN and a Singapore that is an open, dynamic hub and responsive node.

We have been consistently ranked as one of the leading think tanks in Southeast Asia and the Pacific in the Global Go-To Think Tank Index by the University of Pennsylvania. Since 2017, the SIIA was ranked the No. 1 independent think tank in Asia. We were recognised as one of the top 50 think tanks globally, excluding the United States of America. In 2019, we were recognised as the No. 1 think tank in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific (excluding India). In 2020, we were also recognised as one of the think tanks with the best policy and institutional response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Visit us at www.siiainline.org.

About the SIIA's Sustainability Programme

Our Sustainability programme began in 1997 when we co-organised the first dialogue on the critical haze problem. Our programme has evolved to address a broader range of sustainability issues like agribusiness and forestry supply chains as well as leveraging green finance and carbon markets to advance ASEAN's climate goals. Since 2014, the Singapore Dialogue on Sustainable World Resources (SWR) provides a platform for discussion in the region about key sustainability challenges including the haze.

The SIIA is also working on climate action with key stakeholders from governments, the private sector, academic institutes, and NGOs. The aim is to build an ASEAN Climate Community, focused on the region's transition toward carbon neutrality and cooperation in areas such as emissions trading.



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