

**Economic Statecraft in the Indo-Pacific**  
**May 27-28, 2019**  
**Center for Rule-making Strategies, Tokyo, Japan**

**DRAFT AGENDA**

**Monday, May 27, 2019**

10:00 **Registration**

10:15 **Welcome Remarks**

*Speakers:*

Jagannath Panda (IDSA)

Akira Igata (CRS)

10:30 **Session 1: Conceptual understanding of Economic Statecraft**

“Economic statecraft” – using economic means to pursue geopolitical goals – has become the primary tool used by countries to exert its long-term influence. What is the definition of “economic statecraft”? What should be included in the “toolbox” of economic statecraft? Should it exclude certain aspects of cyber means and if so, why? How should it be differentiated from other similar concepts, such as geoeconomics, influence operations, or social policies? How does economic statecraft relate to the question of US-China competition or the rise of China generally? What is the relationship between national economic statecraft and existing economic rules?

*Speaker:*

Akira Igata (CRS)

12:00 **Lunch**

13:00 **Session 2: Economic Statecraft of Great Powers: United States and China**

This session will look at the Great Powers in the region, United States and China. What are the likely long-term trends of US-China competition in the Indo-Pacific? How prominent are economic statecraft to this competition and how will its relative importance change in the future vis-à-vis military power or soft power? What are the tools of economic statecraft that these Great Powers are successfully employing? Where do they fall short? What are the most recent developments in countering economic statecraft, such as new policies, laws, institutions, or modes of cooperation with other countries?

*Speakers:*

Brad Glosserman (CRS)

Victor Ferguson (ANU)

14:30 **Coffee Break**

14:45 **Session 3: Responses to Economic Statecraft - the Philippines, Thailand and Taiwan**

This session will look at countries, which are primarily at the receiving end of various economic statecraft. How will ASEAN manage their relationship with US and China? What are the types of economic statecraft that they view as problematic? What about as opportunities? What are the short, medium, and long-term impacts of various economic statecraft being waged by China? Can these states practice economic statecraft themselves? What is the relationship between economic statecraft and multilateralism? What are the most

recent developments in countering economic statecraft, such as new policies, laws, institutions, or modes of cooperation with other countries?

*Speakers:*

Renato de Castro (De La Salle University)

Thitinan Pongsudhirak (Chulalongkorn University)

Christina Lai (Academia Sinica)

16:15 **Coffee Break**

16:30 **Wrap-up of Day 1**

17:00 **Session Adjourns**

18:00 **Dinner**

## **Tuesday, May 28, 2019**

10:00 **Session 4: Economic Statecraft of “Middle Powers” – Australia, India, and Japan**

“Middle Powers” by their nature has the potential to be both the actor and the receiver of economic statecraft. Are “Middle Powers” engaging in economic statecraft to countries in the Indo-Pacific? What type of economic statecraft directed at their country do they find most threatening? How are each country responding and what defensive measures are they lacking? What are the most recent developments in countering economic statecraft, such as new policies, laws, institutions, or modes of cooperation with other countries? What types of economic statecraft are they engaging in towards other countries?

*Speakers:*

Jeffrey Wilson (Perth USAsia Centre)

Jagannath Panda (IDSA)

Akira Igata (CRS)

11:30 **Coffee Break**

11:45 **Session 5: Economic Statecraft in the Western Indo-Pacific**

More ink has been spilled on the “Eastern” region of the Indo-Pacific – but some conception of this region includes “Western” parts such as the Middle East, Eastern Africa, and Europe. How do countries in the “Western Indo-Pacific” deal with economic statecraft? How are they dealing with the emerging long-term US-China competition? What types of Chinese economic statecraft are the most prominent, and what are the most recent developments in countering these measures? Are they increasing their engagement through economic statecraft towards countries in the Indo-Pacific? What are the most recent developments in countering economic statecraft, such as new policies, laws, institutions, or modes of cooperation with other countries?

*Speakers:*

Giulio Pugliese (King’s College London)

Amane Kobayashi (Institute of Energy Economics, Japan)

13:15 **Wrap-up of Day 2**

13:30 **Lunch**