CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND SEMINARS

I Fiscal Systems of ASEAN Member Countries: A Comparative Study

This workshop was organized by the ASEAN Economic Research Unit of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at the Institute from 12 to 13 August 1985. The following papers were discussed at the workshop:

1. Fiscal Structure and Economic Development: The Case of Singapore (Mukul Asher);
2. Fiscal Structure and Economic Development: The Case of Malaysia (Syed Waseem Ahmad);
3. Fiscal Structure and Economic Development: The Case of the Philippines (Agustin Kintanar, Jr.);

The Workshop was part of an on-going project on fiscal systems of ASEAN countries, and a conference is envisaged sometime in 1986.

II The Malaysian Economy: Challenge and Responses

This conference was held as the eighth convention of the Malaysian Economic Association from 19 to 21 September 1985 in Penang. The five main sessions of the conference dealt with the following topics:

1. Session I: Implications of World Economic Crisis for Malaysia
2. Session II: Balance of Payments Issues and Implications
3. Session III: Domestic Response to the Economic Crisis
4. Session IV: Deregulation of the Malaysian Economy
5. Session V: Distribution Issues and Implications.

In addition a political forum on “Our Economic Future” was held on the last day to provide an opportunity for political participation in the convention.

Further information can be obtained from
this year centres on social security systems in the ASEAN countries. Further information can be obtained from

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(The Editors of the ASEAN Economic Bulletin welcome information on past or forthcoming conferences, workshops, or seminars with an ASEAN theme.)

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY AND FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATES
Robert V Roosa

1983  40pp  PIC16  S$10/US$5

This paper focuses on the risks accompanying a vibrant and expanding monetary system. It reviews in broad terms an apparent gap in economic analysis that seems to prevent any single answer to the paradox that a highly sophisticated payments system also seems to generate economic instability. The volatile behaviour of foreign exchange markets is examined, and operational possibilities for attempting to minimize the often conflicting differences between movements of capital and trade are put forward.

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