

ASIA PROGRAMME SUMMIT

EUROPE AND THE ASIAN CENTURY



Summer 2011

Media partner

Europe's World



Debating Europe

Growth | Green | Tech | Global | Future

Join a conversation about Europe's future

In partnership with the European Parliament, Gallup and Microsoft Europe; *Friends of Europe* and *Europe's World* are proud to announce the launch of an innovative online debate platform on the future of Europe.

Debating Europe will engage citizens and policymakers across Europe in an ongoing conversation on a range of vital issues shaping our future. We'll put your ideas and suggestions directly to influential thinkers and policymakers to either support or criticise. The outcomes will be synthesised into a series of innovative policy recommendations to be presented to Europe's political leaders and summarised in *Europe's World*.

debatingeurope.eu
facebook.com/debatingeurope
twitter.com/debatingeurope

This is
YOUR chance
to take part in
the conversation.

EUROPE AND THE ASIAN CENTURY

Report of the Asia Programme high-level Policy Summit
organised by *Friends of Europe*

with media partner *Europe's World*

Summer 2011

Bibliothèque Solvay, Brussels

The views expressed in this report are the private views of individuals and are not necessarily the views of the organisations they represent, nor of *Friends of Europe*, its Board of Trustees, members and partners.

Reproduction in whole or in part is permitted, provided that full credit is given to *Friends of Europe*, and provided that any such reproduction, whether in whole or in part, is not sold unless incorporated in other works.

Rapporteur: Louise Tait

Publisher: Geert Cami

Project Director: Nathalie Furrer

Head of the Asia Programme: Shada Islam

Photographer: Fred Remouchamps

Design & Layout: Kramik

This report is printed on sustainably produced paper

Table of contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
EUROPE- ASIA DIALOGUE TO TACKLE NEW CHALLENGES	6
Prosperity means responsibility	7
Different paths to regional integration	8
Beyond Growth	9
EU: ECONOMIC GIANT, POLITICAL DWARF?	11
Explaining Europe's Complexities	13
TALKING TRADE	15
Reconciling Doha and Free Trade Agreements	16
Halt to consumption-driven growth	20
SECURITY COOPERATION: SOFTLY SOFTLY?	21
Tensions in Pakistan, Afghanistan	23
Afghanistan after 2014	24
Combating terrorism	25
Anti-piracy cooperation	27
THE WAY AHEAD	28
ANNEX I - Programme	29
ANNEX II - List of Participants	32

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need for a stronger strategic relationship between the European Union (EU) and Asia was the subject of lively debate at a *Friends of Europe* high-level Policy Summit held in Brussels on 21 June 2011. Although the economic relationship between the EU and Asia is buoyant, dynamic and firmly established, participants highlighted the importance of fostering deeper political cooperation, with both sides sharing valuable experience in areas like human security and climate change. Giles Merritt, *Friends of Europe* Secretary General, introduced the day's debate by arguing that the EU needed to become more closely involved in Asia, saying Europe is "pressed to the windowpane to the East, looking in but not inside". The aim is to develop stronger partnerships, he said.

Shada Islam, Head of *Friends of Europe's* newly-launched Asia Programme, said that sustained Europe-Asia cooperation was "critical in tackling the key global challenges of the 21st Century". The EU and Asia had to set out a new agenda for future cooperation, she said.

Europe and Asia are important trading partners, together accounting for half of the globe's GDP and over 60 per cent of international trade. The EU is negotiating a host of bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Asian countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam and India. The EU-South Korea FTA entered into force on 1 July 2011 and just recently the EU and Japan agreed to start a 'scoping exercise' on a bilateral FTA.

Several of the day's speakers underlined the importance of these trade links, particularly in the face of the economic crisis which swept the globe in 2008-2009. The global economic slowdown showed the resilience of many Asian economies which have managed to maintain high growth rates despite the downturn, overtaking the performance of many European states. According to keynote speaker Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, "Asia is a locomotive for growth and the whole world relies on it to drive us forward to recovery".

The Commissioner, however, warned Asian countries about the risks of pursuing economic growth at all costs, arguing that one of the key challenges the region faces is how to mitigate environmental degradation. “Studies have shown that the ‘grow first, clean up later’ theory is not always optimal,” she noted. “Population growth, the expansion of economic activities and urbanisation mean we have to much more aggressively deal with the issue of environmental sustainability.” The need to mitigate and adapt to climate change is one of today’s most pressing global challenges, she added. The Commissioner called on the EU to support Asia in preparing for and dealing with natural disasters. “We have the means to deal with the problems of the future. The question is whether we can muster the political will required to face these challenges,” she said.

Participants voiced a willingness to see Europe transform its economic muscle into political clout, with many arguing that Europe needed to deal with the growing perception that it was an “economic giant but a political dwarf” in Asia. Commissioner Georgieva asked Asian countries to give Europe a seat at the East Asia Summit, Asia’s leading security forum. Asian panellists argued, however, that despite the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and the creation of a European External Action Service, the EU is still unable to “speak with one voice”. Europe would have to work much harder to boost its credentials in Asia, they said.

As regards Asian security, the audience heard that the EU’s soft power – so called hearts and minds diplomacy – is overshadowed by the military hard power of the United States. Discussions focused on cooperation among Asian countries and the EU’s anti-piracy naval operation off the coast of Somalia, the situation in Afghanistan and the increasingly volatile political landscape in Pakistan. India-Pakistan relations were also discussed.

Drawing the discussions to a close, Giles Merritt argued that Asia is a “test bench” on which EU foreign policy should be constructed. “The elements we talked about related to security are very much in Europe’s interests, and we must really try to make something of the External Action Service,” he argued. “We now have the embryo of a foreign ministry, but we are a long way from having a foreign policy.”

EUROPE - ASIA DIALOGUE TO TACKLE NEW CHALLENGES

Introducing the debate at the first *Friends of Europe* high-level Policy Summit on “Europe and the Asian Century”, [Giles Merritt](#), Secretary General of *Friends of Europe*, underlined that the European Union (EU) needs to become more closely involved in Asia. Instead of actively engaging with rising Asia, Europe is “pressed to the windowpane to the East, looking in”, he said. The European Union (EU) and Asia have buoyant, dynamic and firmly established trade and economic relations. The conference, however, highlighted the importance of fostering deeper political cooperation, with both sides capable of sharing valuable experience in areas like human security and climate change.

[Shada Islam](#), Head of *Friends of Europe*’s recently-launched Asia Programme, pointed out that the relationship between Europe and Asia is “seriously under-developed” and argued that sustained cooperation is “critical in tackling the key global challenges of the 21st Century”. The two regions must therefore look to establish a new agenda for future cooperation, she stated. [Sajjad Karim MEP](#), the European Parliament Rapporteur on the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) further stressed the relevance of the debate saying that “if there was ever a need to ensure that much more was being done to develop the relationship between the EU and Asia, it is now”.

In her keynote address to the Policy Summit, [Kristalina Georgieva](#), European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response said the economic crisis which swept the globe in 2008-2009, demonstrated the resilience of many Asian economies which managed to maintain high growth rates despite the downturn, overtaking the performance of several European states. “We know from the data that, in terms of economic performance, we are already living in the ‘Asian Century’”, said the Commissioner. She highlighted the impressive prospects for many countries in the region, not just the established powerhouses such as China and Japan, and

noted that Asia “contributes tremendously to global economic performance”. “Asia is a locomotive for growth and the whole world relies on it to drive us forward to recovery,” Georgieva underlined.

“We know from the data that, in terms of economic performance, we are already in the ‘Asian Century’. Asia is a locomotive for growth and the whole world relies on it to drive us forward to recovery.”

Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response



Prosperity means responsibility

The Commissioner insisted that “with wealth comes responsibility”. “The place in history of the Asian Century,” she said, will therefore depend on how well the region addresses what she perceives to be the three main challenges: how to manage inequality and provide access to prosperity for all, how to achieve economic growth while maintaining the quality of the environment, and how to cope with the increasing intensity and frequency of natural disasters. “In all these areas, Europe has acquired, sometimes painfully, valuable experience which we would like to share,” she added. She was nonetheless cautious, pointing out that there is no silver bullet and highlighting the ongoing struggle the EU faces in attempting to overcome these challenges.

The importance of establishing a genuine dialogue between Europe and Asia was highlighted as an important step in fostering deeper cooperation, with Georgieva arguing that if the Asian Century is to produce prosperity “dialogue is the only way to go”. “The EU should play a big part in this,” she added.

Different paths to regional integration

Yeo Lay Hwee, Director of the EU Centre in Singapore, underlined that EU-Asia relations must be a genuine two-way street, with both sides learning from each other. “There is a perception in Asia that there is more of a monologue, rather than a dialogue,” she noted. “The challenge is for the EU to listen more” to what Asians have to say.

“There is a perception in Asia that there is more of a monologue, rather than a dialogue. The challenge is for the EU to listen more.”



Yeo Lay Hwee, Director of the EU Centre in Singapore

While the EU may have a great deal of advice to offer, several participants were also keen to stress that the EU must avoid what [Philomena Murray](#), Jean Monnet Chair of the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne, described as “integration snobbery”. In particular in the experience with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), there has been a propensity to describe the European experience as a “model”, she said, arguing that the EU could be criticised for engaging in a form of integration snobbery whenever European policymakers told Asian countries that “our integration is better than your regionalism”.

The sentiment was shared by other panellists, who challenged the notion that the EU could or should “teach” Asia how to deal with the challenges it faces. “The EU has every interest in working closely with our Asian counterparts to help the region develop, prosper and thrive,” said [David O’Sullivan](#), Chief Operating Officer of the European External Action Service. “We can help them with as much integration as they want to have. But this does not necessarily

have to be the EU model... I wouldn't necessarily advise anybody to try to copy in their region what we are doing in ours," he pointed out. However, O'Sullivan stated that there are lessons to be learnt from the EU's experience.

“The EU has every interest in working closely with our Asian counterparts to help the region develop, prosper and thrive.”

David O'Sullivan, Chief Operating Officer of the European External Action Service



Edy Prasetyono, Vice Dean of the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Social and Political Science, agreed that “there are different paths to integration”. The most important lesson to be drawn from the European experience would be “to transform physical violence into institutional conflict,” he said.

“The best experience we can learn from Europe is how to transform physical violence into institutional conflict.”

Edy Prasetyono, Vice Dean of the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Social and Political Science



Beyond growth

The increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters which have struck both developed and developing nations in recent months has thrown the issue of climate change mitigation and adaptation into sharp focus – something not lost on the people of Asia, who have suffered 91 per cent of fatalities caused by natural disasters. “It is very clear that we have to factor in the implications of climate change,” said Georgieva. “It is no longer a topic for future generations to deal with. It is something we need to deal with now.” Pointing to the Japanese earthquake, tsunami and resulting nuclear accident which shook the region earlier this year, Georgieva said the reality of the disaster “far exceeded” even the worst case scenario anybody had been preparing for.

Georgieva called for joint EU-Asian actions to tackle natural disasters. “We have the means to deal with the problems of the future including managing climate change and the implications of increased disasters. The question remains whether we can muster the political will required to tackle these challenges,” she said. “I hope we will. I hope this is an area where the EU and Asia can join forces for the benefit of our children and their future,” she added.

The Commissioner cautioned Asian countries against pursuing economic growth at all costs, arguing that one of the key challenges the region faces is how to mitigate environmental degradation. “Studies have shown that the ‘grow first, clean up later’ theory is wrong,” she said. “Population growth, the expansion of economic activities and urbanisation mean we have to deal much more aggressively with the issue of environmental sustainability.” Drawing on her extensive experience as an environmental economist at the World Bank, Georgieva stressed that failing to do so would “undermine the very thing you are trying to achieve: growth”, explaining the results of a study carried out in the 1990s which pegged the cost of environmental degradation to the burgeoning Chinese economy in the region of eight per cent – exactly equivalent to its economic growth rate at the time.



Kristalina Georgieva, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, calls for joint EU-Asian actions to tackle natural disasters.

EU: ECONOMIC GIANT, POLITICAL DWARF?

Participants voiced a willingness to see Europe transform its economic muscle into real political clout, with many arguing that the EU needs to deal with the growing perception that it is an “economic giant but a political dwarf” in Asia. “To be considered a comprehensive global power, trade alone is not enough,” argued Lay Hwee. Whether there is sufficient appetite in the East for intensified cooperation remains unclear, however. “The public perception of the EU is of an actor in decline. I’m not saying the EU is weak, but that its relative importance is declining,” argued Prasetyono, adding: “There is a growing perception of the EU as an inward looking trade bloc.” Lay Hwee identified this “protectionist” attitude as the greatest challenge for EU-Asia relations. Moreover, **Mohamed Munir Abdul Majid**, Chairman of Malaysia Airlines and a Member of the Malaysia-Europe Forum Board of Trustees, said “there is a feeling that Europe is down. Down, but not out”. “In that situation there is a tendency to be introspective and defensive,” he added.

“There is a feeling that Europe is down.
Down, but not out.”

Mohamed Munir Abdul Majid, Chairman
of Malaysia Airlines and a Member of the
Malaysia-Europe Forum Board of Trustees



O’Sullivan was more optimistic, saying the EU “remains a politically and economically important bloc” on the global stage. “We need to pour a little water in the wine,” he said. “I don’t dispute the basic thesis that Europe’s relative importance in the world will decline as Asia rises. I don’t view that with anything other than equanimity. I’m delighted to see other parts of the world growing and becoming more prosperous. But don’t forget that the EU is still

the largest economy in the world, it is still the largest trading bloc, the largest investor of foreign direct investment and hosts the largest stock of foreign direct investment coming in.”

His comments were backed up by **Jochum Haakma**, Chief Advisor of Public Affairs European Region at Huawei Technologies Company Ltd, who argued that China, the region’s dominant player, has shifted its perception of the bloc in recent years, with Premier Wen Jiabao calling for greater engagement at the seventh EU-China Summit in 2004. “The EU had been seen as a conglomerate of separate states, rather than as a cohesive bloc,” he noted. However, he said that China received three “wake-up calls” that reinforced the importance of the EU as a genuine partner: EU support for China’s membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO); the introduction of the single European currency;



Chandran Nair continues the discussion with participants during the networking lunch.

and EU enlargement. “All of a sudden it became clear that the Chinese were talking with a large, well-off trade bloc,” said Haakma.

“The EU had been seen as a conglomerate of separate states, rather than as a cohesive bloc.”



Jochum Haakma, Chief Advisor of Public Affairs European Region at Huawei Technologies Company Ltd

Explaining Europe’s complexities

The complexity of EU institutions and decision-making machinery has, however, been criticised both at home and beyond its borders, eroding its image as a credible global political and security force. Karim noted that “as soon as you leave the bubble of Brussels, Europeans find it very difficult to understand what the EU is”. In fact, Murray added that “the further away you get, the more complex the EU looks, and the more irrelevant these complexities appear”.

“As soon as you leave the bubble of Brussels, Europeans find it very difficult to understand what the EU is.”

Sajjad Karim, the European Parliament Rapporteur on the EU-India Free Trade Agreement



The reforms set in train by the EU’s Lisbon Treaty to bring greater coherence to European foreign policy seem to many Asians to have made things worse. The Lisbon Treaty and creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS)

had created the expectation that the EU would be able to “speak with one voice”. However, the jury is still out on whether this is on the cards. O’Sullivan argued that it would take “years or even decades” to establish a fully integrated foreign policy. In the meantime, he said, “we have to work with what we’ve got.” “The Lisbon Treaty helps, but at the end of the day it comes down to political willingness of our member states to integrate more closely on these policy issues,” he said.

It became clear from the debates, that if the EU is serious about engaging with Asia at the highest strategic level, it needs to move beyond its trade cooperation and become a real political and security actor in the region. EU membership of the East Asia Summit (EAS), the leading Asian security forum, is important if Europe and Asia were to become strong partners in security, according to Georgieva and other European panellists. This is ever more relevant given the decision to open the doors of the EAS to the United States and Russia. [Brendan Nelson](#), Australian Ambassador to the EU and former Defence Minister, said this expansion of the EAS beyond current members which include the ten members of ASEAN plus Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea, suggested that Asian countries were expanding their discussions on security. Commissioner Georgieva said it was important that Asian countries offered a seat at the EAS table to the EU. Asian panellists, however, were far from convinced. “Who will represent the EU at the Summit? Will the EU want three, four seats at the table? It sounds petty but it is easier for the Asians to consider the EU joining the EAS if the EU can decide how it will be represented”, said Lay Hwee. “This is something that ASEAN has to think about. ASEAN has always been the centrifugal force in all these integrated international efforts,” said Majid.

TALKING TRADE

The panel on EU-Asia economic relations noted that Europe and Asia are important trading partners, together accounting for half of the globe's GDP and over 60 per cent of international trade. Trade between the two regions is booming. The EU is currently focused on negotiating FTA's with several key Asian countries. After several years of negotiations with South Korea, the EU signed its first FTA with an Asian country early this year. The agreement entered into force on 1 July 2011. The EU is also negotiating a host of bilateral FTAs with other Asian countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam and India.



Several hundred participants attended the first *Friends of Europe* high-level Policy Summit on EU-Asia relations.

Following the EU-Japan summit that took place in May this year, leaders agreed to start a “scoping exercise” on a bilateral FTA, which [Helena König](#), Head of Unit for Relations with the Far East at the European Commission Directorate General for Trade, identified as an “enormous undertaking” between two of the world’s largest trading entities. Japan has since a few years sought a FTA or an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. Until recently Europeans have been less enthusiastic about such a deal, arguing that Japan must first show a readiness to tackle non-tariff and regulatory barriers and not just work on reducing tariffs.

Reconciling Doha and Free Trade Agreements

[Toyohisa Kozuki](#), Deputy Director General for European Affairs at Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the agreement between Japan and the EU to start the process of negotiation of an EPA as well as a binding agreement on political cooperation. He stressed the importance of this process as an essential part for deepening relationship comprehensively. “Japan and the EU are global partners sharing common values, and there are many potential areas to work together... The initiation of this FTA is a very important step in strengthening comprehensive economic cooperation between the EU and Japan,” he said. Differences remain however over how to address issues including tariffs and non-tariff measures, services, investment and competition. In this context, König warned that there will be tough talks ahead. “It’s going to be a difficult discussion and both sides are aware of that,” she said.



“The initiation of this FTA is a very important step in strengthening comprehensive economic cooperation between the EU and Japan.”

[Toyohisa Kozuki](#), Deputy Director General for European Affairs at Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Official talks on a region-wide FTA between the EU and ASEAN came to a halt in 2009 after two years of negotiations. Nonetheless, König insisted that it is

important to press ahead with bilateral agreements, which may help in the long term to find a common ground for a regional bilateral agreement. “I do think these agreements are a necessity,” she added, stressing that it is essential for the EU to “get back into Asia”. “We have to create the best possibilities for our companies to access the Asian market,” said König.

“It is not incompatible to go for ambitious FAT's while keeping the pressure up in the WTO.”



Helena König, Head of Unit for Relations with the Far East at the European Commission Directorate General for Trade

This, however, must be seen in the context of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations, which have been ongoing for the past 10 years under the auspices of the WTO. While there is widespread frustration at the lack of progress towards reaching an agreement, König said the EU remains “strongly committed” to the process. “It is not incompatible to go for ambitious FTAs while keeping the pressure up in the WTO,” she argued.

Xiaodong Wang, Counsellor of the Director General Office in the WTO, however, highlighted the risks of a proliferation of bilateral FTAs. “I am concerned about the spaghetti bowl of regulation,” he said. “This is more dangerous to the multilateral trading system than tariffs.”

The problem is, however, that the lack of progress at the multilateral level compels individual countries to pursue bilateral FTAs. “Doha is not working





fast enough” and therefore “countries turn to bilateral FTAs to ensure targeted market access”, said Wang.



“I am concerned about the spaghetti bowl of regulation. This is more dangerous to the multilateral trading system than tariffs.”

Xiaodong Wang, Counsellor of the Director General Office in the World Trade Organization

Halt to consumption-driven growth

Chandran Nair, Founder and CEO of the Global Institute For Tomorrow (GIFT) in Hong Kong, said that Asia must reject what he described as “consumption driven growth.” The focus should be on progress and human development, rather than on a never-ending push for economic growth, he said. “We need to change our trajectory. We need to retard growth to protect the environment,” he underlined.



“To talk about restraints, you immediately become a pariah. All the signs suggest we are on the wrong track, but we are in denial.”

Chandran Nair, Founder and CEO of the Global Institute For Tomorrow in Hong Kong

“By 2050 there will be 5.5 billion people in Asia. It’s a no brainer that we have to change our consumption habits. We are eating up the planet; we are decimating large tracks of land across Asia. To talk about restraints, you immediately become a pariah. All the signs suggest we are on the wrong track, but we are in denial,” said Nair.

SECURITY COOPERATION: SOFTLY, SOFTLY?

In the field of security, several panellists agreed that the EU's strength lies in its "soft power" and its status as a "regulatory superpower" in world affairs. According to Prasetyono, it is through this "hearts and minds diplomacy" that the EU can have an impact on regional and global security. "The EU is better positioned to be a soft regional power," he said. "The EU is seen as a normative power, in terms of its soft power and I think this is where it has its future in Asia," added Murray. "But we must also remember that it is a regulatory superpower, bar none."

"The EU is seen as a normative power, in terms of its soft power, and I think this is where it has its future in Asia."

Philomena Murray, Jean Monnet Chair of the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne



As regards Asian security, the audience heard that the EU's soft power is, however, overshadowed by the military hard power of the United States. "Asia is a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenges, including traditional security challenges," argued Lay Hwee. "When we look at who can be a real player in the region, we still look for hard power. Soft power needs to be backed up by hard power if it is going to work. That is the reason why the EU has never really been taken seriously as a strategic security partner," she added. **Ummu Salma Bava**, Professor of European Studies at India's Jawaharlal Nehru University, said that while the EU is recognised as an economic power, when it comes to security, countries such as India would prefer to operate at the bilateral level with individual European states.



David O'Sullivan, Chief Operating Officer of the EEAS, argues that there are lessons to be learnt from the EU's experience.

Summarising the security challenges, Shada Islam noted that the Asian region is home to some “potentially dangerous hotspots”. “Our region is essentially stable but has the potential to be quite unstable given the historical disputes and enmities which remain unresolved,” added Nelson, identifying nuclear non-proliferation in the Korean peninsula, the fractious relationship between North Korea and its neighbours, the South China Sea, cyber security, maritime security, counter terrorism and people smuggling, as just some of the issues security chiefs must get to grips with. Kozuki pointed out that many uncertainties still remain in East Asia and emphasized how security in East Asia and Europe are interconnected.

“Our region is essentially stable but has the potential to be quite unstable given the historical disputes and enmities which remain unresolved.”



Brendan Nelson, Australian Ambassador to the EU and former Defence Minister

Tensions in Pakistan, Afghanistan

Following Osama Bin Laden’s death at the hands of US military forces earlier this year, a key theme of the security discussions was the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan. “Seen from the outside, Pakistan is a major source and contributor to international insecurity. The country is racked by civil war and there are more victims of terrorism in Pakistan than outside,” said [Athar Hussain](#), Director of the Asia Research Centre at the London School of Economics. “But it would be wrong to say Pakistan is a terrorist state,” he said.

The relationship between events in Afghanistan and Pakistan is crucial. “Pakistan has a stake in Afghanistan, and the international community cannot fight any war in Afghanistan without Pakistan’s help,” argued Hussain. “Isolating Pakistan will not help, it will backfire,” he added, because to do so would simply encourage those elements that are sympathetic to terrorism.



“Pakistan has a stake in Afghanistan, and the international community cannot fight any war in Afghanistan without Pakistan’s help. Isolating Pakistan will not help, it will backfire.”

Athar Hussain, Director of the Asia Research Centre at the London School of Economics

Afghanistan after 2014

When it comes to Afghanistan, the next three years will be “crucial”, said [Jamie Shea](#), Deputy Assistant Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). “We must make sure that we do not drop the ball between now and 2014,” he said. With the drawdown of coalition forces starting in Afghanistan, the key question is to what extent NATO troops will be able to maintain effective leverage over the Taliban. “How do you draw down and still maintain the critical ability to influence events?” Shea asked.



“We must make sure that we do not drop the ball between now and 2014.”

Jamie Shea, Deputy Assistant Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Despite pressure to pull back troops from the country, Shea warned that the credibility of the international community rests on its ability to secure an “irreversible process” of change. Shea said it was “totally wrong” to question continuing engagement in Afghanistan. “The mission against Osama Bin Laden

was mounted from Afghanistan. Our ability to influence the security situation in Pakistan depends to some extent on the profile we keep in Afghanistan,” he argued. “If Afghanistan is left as a mess, who’s to say that we wouldn’t end up with the same situation we had before 2001? We need a long-term engagement, but unfortunately this is not a very popular argument.”

“Nation building is about long timelines, but there is no stomach in Europe for that kind of engagement anymore.”



Ummu Salma Bava, Professor of European Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Shea’s comments were echoed by Bava who argued that there is an element of “engagement fatigue” among citizens. “The problem is that military exit lines do not tally with nation building timelines, and I think that it is something we need to think about,” she said. “Nation building is about long timelines. There is no stomach in Europe for that kind of engagement anymore,” Bava added. A “huge question mark” remains over whether the exit strategy would lead to long-term stability, she said.

Combating terrorism

Tim Jones, Principal Advisor to the EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator, was also quick to play down the death of Bin Laden as a definitive moment in improving the security situation. “Al Qaeda still exists. It still has resonance and power which encourages ordinary people to train to become terrorists,” he said. “We have to recognise that there are several hundred people wandering around Europe that have been to a terrorist training camp.” The question therefore is how the EU should respond to this threat. “Europe, as an actor in this type of security, is still a

novice,” said Jones, which means there is a need to look closely at where the EU can add value. “Our answer to that question so far has been around the criminal justice model of counter-terrorism,” he added.



“Al Qaeda still exists. It still has resonance and power which encourages ordinary people to train to become terrorists.”

Tim Jones, Principal Advisor to the EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator

The long-standing tension between India and Pakistan was also raised as an important element in the EU’s engagement in the region, with Islam arguing that India has shown “a great deal of restraint” in dealing with the insecurity and the risks Pakistan poses to the region. “India and Pakistan are talking, and that is extremely important,” responded Bava referring to the recent resumption of high-level talks that have been stalled since the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks. She



Panellists continue to exchange views after the session.

agreed nonetheless, that “there is no doubt that a downturn in the India-Pakistan relationship spills into a number of other issues, and it can be seen played out in Afghanistan”.

Anti-piracy cooperation

With several potential flashpoints in the region, the EU Naval Force (EUNAVFOR), Operation Atlanta in Somalia, combating the threat of piracy in the area, was pointed out as an example of security cooperation between the EU and Asian countries. **Rear Admiral Guido Rando**, EUNAVFOR Deputy Operation Commander, outlined the important role the fleet of several warships plays in defending the trading routes off the coast of Somalia since the operation, which is mandated until December 2012, was launched two and a half years ago. He highlighted that Europeans “are not alone in the area. There are many other countries operating there, including several Asian countries”. With pirates extending the range of their operations through the use of mother ships, the area these forces are responsible for patrolling is widening.

“We are not alone in the area. There are many other countries operating there, including several Asian countries.”

Rear Admiral Guido Rando, Deputy Operation Commander
EU Naval Force



“The area to cover is bigger than the whole of Europe”, the Rear Admiral said. “It appears strange that our forces are not able to do more, but it is not easy to cover such an area.” As piracy extends deeper into the Indian Ocean, further cooperation with Asian countries could thus expand the strategic ties and expertise between the two regions. There are several missions operating in the waters off the coast of Somalia, and the Rear Admiral stressed the importance of good cooperation among all units. “We must coordinate our efforts, even if we have different mandates,” he argued. “I believe we have had good success in coordinating our actions.” He stressed however, that there are limits to the capacity of the mission. “We are dealing with the symptoms of piracy,” he said. “The problem is that the solution to piracy is far beyond our means. We are just operating at sea and we are all aware that this will never solve the problem of piracy, which lies ashore.”

THE WAY AHEAD

Drawing the discussions to a close, Merritt argued that there were three key issues to emerge. “It is clear that global rules are the key to the 21st Century and they will not be set by one region alone. But Europe and Asia can do an awful lot together to reconcile our different interests,” he said. “When it comes to trade and investment, we’ve got to get beneath the surface of the negative feelings towards one another, which have been created largely by economic frictions. A lot more work needs to be done on the costs-benefits of what closer ties are going to be.”

Although “the jury is still out on soft power”, Merritt believes that Asia is a “test bench” on which EU foreign policy should be constructed. “The elements we talked about related to security are very much in Europe’s interests, and we must really try to make something of the EEAS.” “We now have the embryo of a foreign ministry, but we are a long way from having a foreign policy,” he concluded. Overall, the Summit’s debates highlighted that Europe and Asia can mutually benefit from increased strategic cooperation, but forging deeper ties will require time, effort and visionary thinking by both regions.



Co-moderators Giles Merritt and Shada Islam spark a lively debate.

ANNEX I - PROGRAMME

09.00 – 9.30 Welcome coffee and registration of participants

09.30 – 10.00 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY: Kristalina Georgieva**,
European Commissioner for International Cooperation,
Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response.

SESSION I THE QUEST FOR A NEW EU-ASIA STRATEGY

10.00 – 11.30

The EU faces tough competition as it seeks a higher political profile, stronger business presence and more trade with Asia's booming economies. The stakes are high: if current trends continue, Asia could account for half of global GDP by 2050, opening up new opportunities for EU-Asia political cooperation as well as trade and investment ties. Asia's fast track to growth is conditional on access to cutting-edge technologies to deal with the challenge of urbanisation, climate change as well as the establishment of stronger institutions and good governance. Is Europe ready to facilitate Asia's growth trajectory or are Europe and Asia doomed to compete for markets and ever-scarcer resources? How can the EU correct the impression that it has ignored and neglected Asia and as a result is becoming increasingly irrelevant in the region? Just how can Europe rebuild its credibility and credentials in Asia? Can the EU correct the impression that it is still an economic giant but a political dwarf? Can the EU inject "strategy and vision" into its Asian partnerships?

- Jochum Haakma** Chief Advisor of Public Affairs European Region,
Huawei Technologies
- Toyohisa Kozuki** Deputy Director General for European Affairs, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs Japan
- Philomena Murray** Jean Monnet Chair, School of Social and Political
Sciences, University of Melbourne
- David O'Sullivan** Chief Operating Officer, European External Action
Service (EEAS)
- Edy Prasetyono** Vice Dean, Faculty of Social and Political Science,
University of Indonesia

Co-moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Secretary General of *Friends of Europe*, and
Shada Islam, Head of the Asia Programme at *Friends of Europe*

11.30 – 12.00 Coffee break

SESSION II BOOSTING EU-ASIA ECONOMIC TIES

12.00 – 13.30

Asia's rapidly changing economic landscape provides many opportunities for European companies seeking to increase trade and investments flows to the region. Asian companies, meanwhile, are emerging as strong global players, determined to step up their presence in Europe. Boosting EU-Asia economic ties, however, means dealing with a host of questions such as the obstacles European companies face as they compete for markets in Asia, especially against local firms? How can European companies sharpen their competitive edge in Asia? What are the key areas where Asia and Europe can share expertise, experience and technology? How effectively do Asian governments protect international trademarks and brands? What kind of a welcome does Europe extend to Asia's leading global enterprises? Which are the most attractive European destinations for Asian investors? Can Europe benefit further from ongoing Asian economic initiatives, including free trade deals being negotiated by many Asian countries? How can the EU help European companies to export to Asia?

Sajjad Karim MEP

European Parliament Rapporteur on the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Member of the European Parliament Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Helena König

Head of Unit for Relations with the Far East, European Commission Directorate General for Trade Director of the EU Centre, Singapore

Yeo Lay Hwee

Mohd Munir Abdul Majid

Chairman of Malaysia Airlines and Member of the Malaysia-Europe Forum Board of Trustees

Chandran Nair

Founder and CEO of the Global Institute For Tomorrow, Hong Kong

Xiaodong Wang

Counsellor of the Director General Office in the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Co-moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Secretary General of *Friends of Europe*, and **Shada Islam**, Head of the Asia Programme at *Friends of Europe*

13.30 – 14.30 Networking lunch

SESSION III EU AND ASIA PARTNERS IN SECURITY

14.30 – 16.00

The jury is still out on whether Osama Bin Laden's death at the hands of an elite US force will weaken the outreach of Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups in South and Southeast Asia. The failure of Pakistani intelligence services as regards Bin Laden's whereabouts and the almost-daily havoc caused in Pakistan and Afghanistan by Al Qaeda, the Taleban and other terrorist groups spotlights the need for stronger international cooperation tackle the scourge of terrorism. Success or failure of international counter-terrorism efforts in South Asia also impact strongly on NATO's mission in Afghanistan and traditionally difficult relations between India and Pakistan. What kind of counter-terrorism expertise is the EU providing to India and Pakistan? Separately, what is the state of play as regards Asia-Europe cooperation to tackle piracy in the seas, especially in the pirate-infested waters off the coast of Somalia and other key international trading routes? On a broader level, what are the prospects for Europe's for membership of the East Asia Summit, Asia's most influential security body.

Athar Hussain	Director, Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics (LSE)
Tim Jones	Principal Advisor to EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator
Brendan Nelson	Australian Ambassador to the EU and former Defence Minister
Rear Admiral Guido Rando	Deputy Operation Commander, EU Naval Force (EUNAVFOR)
Ummu Salma Bava	Professor of European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Jamie Shea	Deputy Assistant Secretary General, Emerging Security Challenges Division, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Co-moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Secretary General of *Friends of Europe*, and **Shada Islam**, Head of the Asia Programme at *Friends of Europe*

16.00 End of summit

ANNEX II - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Thomas Ahammer, Deputy Military Representative, Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU

Charles Akong, Technical Officer, World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe

Rashed Al-Shami, Research Assistant at Economic Studies Department, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research

Pavel Andreea, Programme Manager, European Commission: Directorate General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DEVCO)

Julio Arias, Assistant to David O'Sullivan, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Ravinatha Aryasinha, Ambassador, Mission of Sri Lanka to the EU

Boris Azais, Director of Industrial Policy, Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD)

Hein Baartmans, Director Strategic Accounts, Control Risks Group

Ummu Salma Bava, Chairperson, Centre for European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Vanlalvawna Bawitlung, First Secretary, Mission of India to the EU

Asad Beg, International Relations Officer, Mongolia, China, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Dries Belet, Programme Assistant, European Policy Centre (EPC)

Peter Berz, Deputy Head of Unit, Trade Relations with South Asia, Korea and ASEAN, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade

David Bevan, Academic Director, European Academy of Business in Society

Tas Bhanji, Account manager, Fleishman-Hillard

Jin Biaorong, Chief Correspondent, China Radio International (CRI)

Pawel Bienkowski, EGMONT, Royal Institute for International Relations

Alison Birkett, Asia Coordinator, Japan, Korea, UN Broadband Communication, European Commission: Directorate General for Information Society & Media

Joachim Bitterlich, Ambassador (ret), Executive Vice President International Affairs, Chairman Veolia Environnement Germany, Veolia Environnement, HQ

Monica Boduszynski, Political Officer, Mission of the United States of America to the EU

Clelia Boesi, Member of the Scientific Committee, Bicocca University

Paulina Bogdanova, Assistant, European Parliament

Lizza Bornay, Senior Programme Manager, Carnegie Europe

Anne-Charlotte Bournoville, Administrator, International Relations, European Commission: Directorate General for Competition

Amanda Bradley, First Secretary, Mission of Australia to the EU

Walter Brinkmann, European Affairs Consultant, European Affairs Consultancy

Erik Bruyland, Senior Writer, Trends Magazine Brussels Media Centre

Matthieu Burnay, Project Manager EU & China, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies (GGS)

Teresa Calleja, Member, Confederation of Spanish Employers (CEOE)

Fraser Cameron, Director, EU-Russia Centre

Geert Cami, Co-Founder & Director, *Friends of Europe Les Amis de l'Europe*

Roger Camilleri, Senior Adviser, European Commission Delegation to Australia

David Camroux, Senior Researcher and Lecturer, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Internationales (CERI), SciencePo

Qian Cao, Correspondent, Nanfang Daily Media Group

Sarun Charoensuwan, Minister, Mission of Thailand to the EU

Apichart Chinwanno, Ambassador, Mission of Thailand to the EU

Thomas Christiansen, Jean Monnet Professor of European Institutional Politics, University of Maastricht

Kazuo Chujo, Counsellor, Political Section, Mission of Japan to the EU

Philippe Claeys, European Government Sector Advisor, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)

Mariette Colinet, Retired Official, European Commission: Directorate General for Enlargement

Rogier Creemers, Researcher, Euro-Asia Comparative Business & Law, University of Maastricht

Robert Cutler, Senior Research Fellow, Energy Security Specialist, Carleton University Institute for European and Russian Studies

Elizabeth de Bony, Director, ICT, Burson-Marsteller

Camille Dehestru, Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSIAD)

Virginie Delattre Escudie, Research Assistant, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik Brussels Office (SWP)

Marta Moya Diaz, Policy Coordinator, ASEAN region, Asia-EU Meeting, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade

Pablo Diez, Journalist, Aquí Europa

- Mark Dober**, Managing Director, Doberpartners
Emmanuel Dubois, Consultant and Freelance Journalist on Asian Issues, Asieri Futuribles
Maciej Duszyński, Attaché Asia-Pacific (COASI), Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU
Johan Eidman, First Secretary, Permanent Representation of Sweden to the EU
James Elles, Member, European Parliament: Committee on Budgets
Catherine Entzminger, EU Affairs Manager, European Cocoa Association (ECA)
Benedetto Esposito, Military Assistant, EU Naval Force (EUNAVFOR)
Theresa Fallon Cremonini, Independent Energy Analyst
Claudia Fischer, Multilateral Relations Officer, European External Action Service (EEAS)
Evi Fitriani, Senior Lecturer, University of Indonesia Department of International Relations
Louis-Nicolas Fortin, Director for External Trade, European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)
Elsje Fourie, PhD Candidate, University of Trento Dpt. of Sociology and Social Research
Duncan Freeman, Senior Research Fellow, Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies (BICCS)
Nathalie Furrer, Director, *Friends of Europe Les Amis de l'Europe*
Lan Gao, Director, LGB 888
Brigit Gavin, Senior Economic Adviser, European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)
Birgit Geis, Country Manager Headquarter Indonesia/Department South East Asia/Pacific, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Marion Geiss, Country Manager, Indonesia, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Berry Gelder, President, Interpartners Communications
Kristalina Georgieva, Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid & Crisis Response, European Commission
Konstantin Granovskiy, Third Secretary, Mission of the Russian Federation to the EU
Tony Graziano, Senior Manager, EU Public Affairs, Huawei Technologies
Adriano Graziosi, Former Secretary General of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
Giovanni Grevi, Senior Researcher, Fundacion para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Dialogo Exterior (FRIDE) Brussels Office
Jochum Haakma, Chief Advisor Public Affairs European Region, Huawei Technologies
Christine Hayes, International Manager, Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH)
Ivan Hermans, Policy Advisor, External Relations, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Liaison Office in Brussels
Rebecca Hevia, Economist, Nestlé
Sebastian Himpler, Business Development and Strategy Manager, E.ON
Maaïke Hofman, Policy Advisor, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade
Clemens Holtmann, Advisor for Economic Affairs, Hanse Office Joint Representation of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and the State of Schleswig-Holstein to the EU
Jessica Houston, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) Institute for European Studies (IES)
Matjaž Hribar, Managing Director & Partner, Pristop Europe
Kirsten Hungermann, Head of Brussels Office, German Trade & Invest (GTAI)
Marie-Thérèse Huppertz, Vice President Government Relations, SAP AG
Athar Hussain, Director, Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science
Ingrid Hvass, Communication Attaché, Council of the European Union
Yeo Lay Hwee, Director, European Union Centre, National University of Singapore
Zhaia Ibrahimova, Third Secretary, Mission of Azerbaijan to NATO
Pelin Idemen, Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSIAD)
Mohammad Ibrahim Ikram, Chargé d'Affairs, Mission of Malaysia to the EU
Daniela Iller, Policy Officer, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) EU Office
Shada Islam, Head of the Asia Programme, *Friends of Europe Les Amis de l'Europe*
Tatiana Isticioaia, Counsellor, Permanent Representation of Romania to the EU
Juhani Jääskeläinen, Head of Unit, ICT for Transport, European Commission: Directorate General for Information Society & Media
Luca Jahier, President Group III, European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
Kamil Janáček, Member of the Board and Chief Executive Director, Czech National Bank
Małgorzata Jankowska, First Secretary, External Relations Section, Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU
Jalil Abbas Jilani, Ambassador, Mission of Pakistan to the EU
Karli Johnston, Analyst, IB Consultancy Brussels Office
Timothy Jones, Principal Advisor to Counter Terrorism Coordinator, Council of the European Union General Secretariat
Nick Jones, Communication Associate, The World Bank Brussels Office
Matthias Jorgensen, Deputy Head of Unit, Trade Relations with Latin America, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade
Velichkov Kamen, Senior State Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria
Tapán Kanti Ghosh, Commercial Counsellor, Mission of Bangladesh to the EU

Michal Kaplan, Head of Unit, Asia and Oceania, Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic to the EU

Sajjad Haider Karim, Member, European Parliament: Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and Rapporteur on the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

Ewelina Kawczynska, Journalist, Xinhua News Agency European Regional Bureau

Walter Kennes, Head of Sector, Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, European Commission: Directorate General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DEVCO)

Nawab Khan, Correspondent, Kuwait News Agency (KUNA)

Gauri Khandekar, Junior Researcher, Fundacion para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Dialogo Exterior (FRIDE) Brussels Office

Takuya Kimura, First Secretary, Mission of Japan to the EU

Peter-Paul Knops-Gerrits, Senior Liaison Officer, The Liaison Agency Flanders-Europe (VLEVA VZW)

Helena König, Head of Unit, Trade Relations with the Far East, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade

Toyohisa Kozuki, Deputy Director General, European Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Natthira Krasaesarn, First Secretary, Mission of Thailand to the EU

Tilmann Kupfer, Vice President, Trade & International Affairs, BT Group

Jovan Kurbalija, Director, Diplo Foundation

Sri-Hartanti Kustiningsih, Minister Counsellor, Mission of Indonesia to the EU

Thant Kyaw, Ambassador, Mission of Myanmar to the EU

Anna Lauridsen, Operations Advisor, Development Gateway International

Brice Lautard, Political Advisor, EU Naval Force (EUNAVFOR)

Eric Lebegue, Senior Advisor, Operational Consulting & Services, Cassidian

Katja Legisa, Project Manager, Technical Support for European Organisations (TESEO)

Peter Lennon, Former European Commission Official

Christophe Lesniak, Administrator, Internal Policies IPOL - Industry, Research And Energy, European Parliament

Caroline Lesser, Policy Advisor, Relations with Asian non-member countries, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

David Y.L. Lin, Ambassador (Representative), Taipei Representative Office to the EU & Belgium

Laura Lindgren, First Secretary, Asia & Latin America, Permanent Representation of Finland to the EU

Huazhen Liu, Journalist, China Radio International (CRI)

Fu-Yuan Liu, Secretary, Taipei Representative Office to the EU & Belgium

Jenny Lundstrom, Human Rights Officer, Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD)

Alistair Macdonald, ASEM Counsellor, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Tarek Mahmoud, Journalist, Middle East News Agency (MENA)

Munir Majid, Chairman of Malaysia Airlines and Member Board of Trustees, Malaysia-Europe Forum

Enrique A. Manalo, Ambassador, Mission of the Philippines to the EU

Michel Martino, Head of Sector, Cooperation with Industrialised Countries (International Relations)- Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Norio Maruyama, Ambassador, Mission of Japan to the EU

Hiroki Matsuo, Division of Central Asia and Caucasia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Sophie Maysonave, International Relations Officer, China, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Mass Mboup, Freelance Journalist

Morgan McSwiney, Desk Officer South East Asia, European External Action Service (EEAS) Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD)

Giles Merritt, Secretary General, *Friends of Europe Les Amis de l'Europe*

Ramon Mestres Brugada, Desk Officer, International Coordination and Horizontal Matters, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Ivana Micic, Researcher, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Andrea Moggi, Senior Policy Officer, Global Issues Division, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Jozsef Molnar, Head of Division, Horizontal Matters, Asia, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Philomena Murray, Jean Monnet Chair, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

Tazeen Myrshid, Director, DRC Global Development Research Cooperation

Chandran Nair, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Global Institute For Tomorrow (GIPT), Hong Kong

Anil Kumar Nayar, Ambassador, Embassy of Singapore to Belgium

Brendan Nelson, Ambassador, Mission of Australia to the EU and former Defence Minister

Renate Nikolay, Advisor, Korean Peninsula, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Agriculture, Climate, Trade, Environment, European Commission: Cabinet of EU Commission Vice-President & High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton

Verena Nowotny, Consultant, Bertelsmann Stiftung

Xavier Nuttin, Head of Asia Section, Policy Department, European Parliament Directorate General for External Policies

Arif Havas Oegroseno, Ambassador, Mission of Indonesia to the EU

Aleksander Olsen, Mission of Montenegro to the EU

David O'Sullivan, Chief Operating Officer, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Mário Parrot, Assistant, European Commission: Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development

Hilary Patroba, Researcher, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

Gisela Payeras, Director, Government Affairs Emerging Market & Asia Pacific, GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Corporate & European Government Affairs

Juan Carlos Perez Navas, Administrator, European Parliament: Committee on Development

Vivien Pertusot, Junior Research Fellow, Carnegie Europe

Georgi Georgiev Pirinski, Deputy Chair, National Assembly, Bulgaria Committee on Foreign Policy and Defense

Edy Prasetyono, Vice Dean, Faculty of Social and Political Science University of Indonesia

Mateja Prevorsek, Counsellor, COASI, Permanent Representation of Slovenia to the EU

Knut Pries, Chief Correspondent, WAZ Media Group

Supark Prongthura, Counsellor, Mission of Thailand to the EU

Michael Pulch, Deputy Head of Delegation, European Commission: Delegation of the European Union to China

Guido Rando, Deputy Commander, ATALANTA Mission, EU Naval Force (EUNAVFOR)

Xin-Ying Ren, Scientific and Business Development Consultant, FlandersBio

Aurélien Renard, Director of Marketing & Business Development, Gallup Europe

Marek Repovský, Asia and Oceanic Unit, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Keith Richardson, Trustee, *Friends of Europe Les Amis de l'Europe*

Paola Risi, Asia-Pacific, Pharmaceutical Business Director, Sigma-Tau Industrie Farmaceutiche Riunite

Jean-Yves Roger, Policy Officer, International Relations, European Commission: Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry

Alain Ruche, Strategy Planning Division, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Giovannini Ruggero, Chief, Policy Branch, Permanent Representation of Italy to the EU

Michael Ruoff, Independent EU Policy Advisor

Volkan Sahinkaya, Researcher, Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSIAD)

Michael Sanchez Rydelski, Associate, Steptoe & Johnson LLP

Elisabeth Sandfuchs, Research Associate, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) European Office

Peter D. Schellinck, Chairman, Schellier Strategy Consults

Rainer J. Schierhorst, Asia-Pacific Department - Horizontal Affairs, European External Action Service (EEAS)

Manuel Schmitz, Researcher, University of Trier, Germany

Oswald Schröder, Principal Director for Communication, European Patent Office

Gordon Scott, Head of EU Public Affairs, Insurance, Prudential

Sabine Seeger, Brussels Correspondent, Rheinischer Merkur

Jamie Shea, Deputy Assistant Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Emerging Security Challenges Division

Kojiro Shiojiri, Ambassador, Mission of Japan to the EU

Mette Sicard Filtenborg, Head of EU Corporate Affairs and Finance, Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU

Sandra Silfvast, Research Officer, Embassy of Australia to Belgium

Sradhanand Sital, Chairman, Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD)

Alexey Skantsev, Second Secretary (Cooperation in Civil Protection), Mission of the Russian Federation to the EU

Mariusz Solis, First Counsellor and Head of Political Section, Delegation of Poland to NATO

Jan Sonnenschein, Research Analyst, Gallup Europe

Angela Stanzel, Conference Management, Korber Stiftung

Piet Steel, Senior Advisor External Affairs & Environment, Toyota Motor Europe

Georgi Stoev, Chairman, National Centre for Vocational Training, Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Daniela Stoycheva, Assistant, Committee of the Regions

Viktor Sukup, Policy Officer, Forward Looking Studies & Policy Coherence, European Commission: Directorate General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DEVCO)

Scott Sutherland, Program Assistant, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) EU Office

Simone Sweerts, Senior International Market Developer, European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA)

Sulaiman Syarif, Counsellor, Mission of Indonesia to the EU

Szabolcs Tapasztó, Policy Specialist, European Parliament

Erik Terk, Director, Tallinn University Institute for Futures Studies (ETI)

Christian Tetzl, Policy Officer, Centralised Operations for Asia including Central Asia, European Commission: Directorate General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid (DEVCO)

[Coen Teulings](#), Chairman, Merifin Capital
[Clemence Thibaut](#), European Project Manager, Entrepise Rhône-Alpes International (ERA)
[Jean-Claude Thivolle](#), Policy Officer, International S&T Cooperation, European Commission: Directorate General for Research and Innovation
[Kasper Thormod Nielsen](#), EU Chief Consultant, Danish Dairy Board
[Cecile Toubeau](#), Consultant, Cambre Associates
[Shogo Toyota](#), First Secretary, Mission of Japan to the EU
[Dawa Tshering](#), First Secretary, Royal Bhutanese Embassy - Belgium
[Silvia Vaghi](#), Energy and Environmental Advisor, Regional Environmental Centre For Central and Eastern Europe
[Philippe Van Amersfoort](#), Deputy Head of Unit, South East Asia, European External Action Service (EEAS)
[Stefaan Van Kerchove](#), Reporter, China Economic Daily
[Zoltán Varga](#), Counsellor, COASI, Permanent Representation of Hungary to the EU
[Rahul Venkit](#), Reporter, Xinhua News Agency European Regional Bureau
[József Veress](#), Head of Private Office of Member of the Court Szabolcs Fazakas, European Court of Auditors

[Alessandro Vitro](#), Legal advisor Asia-Oceania, Council of the European Union
[Jelena Von Helldorff](#), Vice President, Institute for International Assistance and Solidarity (FIAS)
[Johanna Vrombaut](#), Consultant, ECORYS Research & Consulting
[Pawel Walentynowicz](#), Managing Director, Transenter
[Xiaodong Wang](#), Counsellor in the office of the Director General, World Trade Organization (WTO)
[Tham Wanrong](#), First Secretary, Political, Mission of Singapore to the EU
[Claudia Weiss](#), Policy Officer for Malaysia and Thailand, European Commission: Directorate General for Trade
[Richard Werly](#), European Affairs Correspondent, Le Temps
[Aria T.M. Wibisono](#), Third Secretary, Mission of Indonesia to the EU
[Andrew Willis](#), Journalist, Understanding China, EUobserver.com
[Taeko Yamada](#), European Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
[Serena Yu](#), Third Secretary, Taipei Representative Office to the EU & Belgium
[Christina Zafirova](#), COSI Delegate, Permanent Representation of Bulgaria to the EU

Friends of Europe – Les Amis de l'Europe

Bibliothèque Solvay

137 rue Belliard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel.: +32 (0) 2 737 9145 – Fax: +32 (0) 2 738 7597

Email: info@friendsofeurope.org – Website: www.friendsofeurope.org



Education and Culture

European Active Citizenship

With the support of the European Commission:
Support for bodies active at European Level
in the field of active European Citizenship