ASEM OUTLOOK 2012
Asia-Europe Relations, Perceptions and Futures
Fostering better understanding and knowledge sharing

Organising long-term projects between Asia and Europe
1) Political pillar
2) Economic pillar
3) Socio-cultural pillar
Informality
Multi-dimensionality
Equal partnership
Dual focus on high-level and People-to-people dialogues
ASEF’S MANDATE

Civil Societies in Europe

Civil Societies in Asia
Three Axes of Action

Governments

Europe

Experts

Civil Society

Young practitioners

Asia
Six Thematic Areas

- Governance & Human Rights
- Economy & Society
- Sustainable Development & Environment
- Public Health
- Academic Co-operation & Education
- Arts & Culture
What Outlook…

What is the **real** status or value of Asia-Europe relations today?

What are the **perceptions** of Asia-Europe relations today?

How will Asia-Europe relations **evolve** in the years to come?
What is the real status or value of Asia-Europe relations today?

Population and Demographic Indicators
Migration and Labour
Technology: Access and Development
Public Health Issues
Economic Issues
Environmental Issues
Security Issues
Social Issues
Stats: Migration

Top 10 ASEM Countries with International Migrants

- Singapore: 41
- Brunei Darussalam: 36
- Luxembourg: 35
- New Zealand: 22
- Australia: 22
- Ireland: 20
- Cyprus: 18
- Austria: 16
- Latvia: 15
- Spain: 14
Stats: Migration

Top 10 Migrant Remittance Inflows to ASEM Countries

- India: 54,035
- China: 53,038
- Philippines: 21,423
- France: 15,629
- Germany: 11,338
- Spain: 10,507
- Belgium: 10,264
- Pakistan: 9,690
- Korea, Rep.: 8,708
- Vietnam: 8,260
Top 10 - Internet Penetration in ASEM Countries

Source: Internet World Stats

- Sweden: 93%
- Luxembourg: 91%
- Australia: 90%
- The Netherlands: 90%
- Denmark: 89%
- Finland: 89%
- New Zealand: 85%
- United Kingdom: 84%
- Germany: 83%
- Republic of Korea: 83%
Top 10 % Penetration of Facebook in ASEM Countries -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Facebook Penetration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stats: Economics

% Unemployment: Europe

- Spain: 24
- Greece: 22
- Latvia: 15
- Portugal: 15
- Ireland: 14
- Lithuania: 14
- Slovak Republic: 14
- Bulgaria: 13
- Hungary: 11
- France: 10
- Italy: 10
- Cyprus: 10
- Poland: 9
- Slovenia: 8
- United Kingdom: 8
- Denmark: 8
- Finland: 7
- Belgium: 7
- Romania: 7
- Sweden: 7
- Czech Republic: 6
- Malta: 5
- Germany: 5
- Luxembourg: 5
- Netherlands: 5
- Austria: 4

Source: Eurostat
Stats: Economics

% Unemployment: Asia

- Russia: 8%
- The Philippines: 7%
- Indonesia: 7%
- New Zealand: 7%
- Singapore: 6%
- Australia: 5%
- Pakistan: 5%
- Japan: 5%
- China: 4%
- Republic of Korea: 4%
- Malaysia: 4%
- Mongolia: 3%
- Vietnam: 2%
- Cambodia: 2%
- Brunei Darussalam: 1%
- India: 1%
- Lao PDR: 1%
- Myanmar: 1%
Stats: Security

Military Expenditure (% of central government expenditure)
Top 10 ASEM countries

- Singapore: 28.2%
- Pakistan: 18.5%
- India: 16.0%
- Russia: 14.1%
- Korea: 13.7%
- Estonia: 12.2%
- Thailand: 8.2%
- Malaysia: 7.8%
- Australia: 7.5%
- Indonesia: 7.1%
Stats: Security

Military Expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Lowest 10 ASEM countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceiving Asia and Europe??

What are the perceptions of Asia-Europe relations today?

How is Europe/EU perceived by Asia?

How is Asia perceived by Europe?
The EU through the Eyes of Asia

Asia in the Eyes of Europe
Perceptions matter!

They offer:

• a basis for understanding one another

• unique insights for more nuanced policies

• a set of insights to complement quantitative indicators
What is the Perceived status or value of Asia Europe Relations Today?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Analysis</th>
<th>Public Opinion</th>
<th>Opinion Leader Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia in the Eyes of Europe (8 countries)</strong></td>
<td>2 daily newspapers + 1 TV News programme Sept- Nov 2010</td>
<td>On-line panel Feb 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,770 news items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU through the Eyes of Asia (10 countries)</strong></td>
<td>3 daily newspapers + 1 TV News programme Jan- June 2011</td>
<td>On-line panel March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,028 news items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,155 respondents</td>
<td>10,080 respondents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Framing the EU in Asian media
Framing ‘Asia’ in European media
Public Opinion – Spontaneous Imagery of the EU in Asia
Public Opinion - Spontaneous Imagery of Asia in Europe
Expert Opinion - **Spontaneous Imagery** of Asia in Europe
Asian Newsmakers’ view of the EU

The EU is...

“Brussels, Boring, Bureaucratic”
- Singaporean Media Professional

“Euro, investment, community”
- Japanese Media Professional
And Asia?

“We say Asia, we have an Asian desk, but the things we do on China, things we do on Southeast Asia and things we do on the Indian subcontinent are totally different”.

- Editor, Le Monde
**Scenario building – why we use it?**

Scenarios do not refer to predictions of what *will* happen in the future.

Scenarios outline a few distinct and plausible futures that *could* happen.

Planners and policy makers may glean *deeper insight* into which specific strategies, among the options, *can* work effectively in each/every scenario.
How will Asia-Europe Relations evolve in the years to come?

These are the four sectors in which the scenario-building exercises were carried out.

Economic and Financial Integration

Environmental governance

Security Issues

Public Health and pandemic preparedness
Why use these sectors?

The four sectors were selected due to their:

- relevance

- prominence in existing Asia-Europe dialogue

- potential for bi-regional or indeed, global impact in the next 20–30 years
Economic and financial integration

Workshop on the Impact of the Crisis on Economic and Financial Integration in Asia and Europe

September 2011, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Co-organised by:
Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
Europe-Asia Policy Forum (EUforAsia)
Faculty of Social Science - University of Ljubljana (FSS-UL)
Prospex
Environmental governance

Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Jan 2011 – Nov 2012, Asia and Europe

Co-organised by:
Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SIDA-Sensa)
Hanns Seidel Foundation Indonesia (HSF)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center (ASEIC)
Security and soft security issues

8th Asia-Europe Roundtable (8th AER)
The Future of an Asia-Europe Strategic Partnership in Conflict Transformation

May 2011, Bali, Indonesia

Co-organised by:
ASEF
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Office for Regional Cooperation in Asia
Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)
Public health and pandemic preparedness

ASEF Network for Public Health: Accurate Scenarios, Active Preparedness

Jan 2010 – Dec 2011, Asia and Europe

Organised by: ASEF
With the support of :
The Government of Japan
The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), European Commission – Directorate General for Health and Consumers (EC-DG SANCO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Health Organization – Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WHO-WPRO), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – Asia Pacific Zone (IFRC) and Nestlé
Three plausible, distinct and divergent scenarios
The **evolving** roles of the key actors in the ASEM process

The State

Regional bodies

International organisations

The business sector

Civil society organisations

The media
Megatrends and Mega-challenges

Accelerating technological change

Increasing global divergence in population trends

Shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world

Increasingly severe consequences of climate change

Increasing competition for limited resources

New security challenges

Proliferation of new non-state international actors
Key Messages for ASEM

Security and Conflict Management

Joint Asia-Europe coordination in the conflict management sphere could be improved through:

a) enhancing the inter-operability of national peace-keeping forces through training;
b) exploring and exchanging good practices on non-traditional security threats;
c) developing technological solutions for early warning and coordination of responses
Key Messages for ASEM

Economic and Financial Integration

ASEM governments could push for better consultative mechanisms at the level of the G20 and Bretton Woods institutions. Improvements should allow these institutions to mitigate the impact of the current crisis and ensure better measures to prevent risk and vulnerability to avoid crises of this nature.
Key Messages for ASEM

**Environmental Governance**

An emphasis on energy, food and water security will lend greater sustainability to economic development and increase the quality of life of citizens.

Asia and Europe could jointly explore technological solutions to resource scarcity while ensuring access to information on such innovations.

An overarching cooperation framework on innovation for sustainable development could improve knowledge exchange and transparency in environmental governance.
Key Messages for ASEM

Public Health

Demographic shifts (migration and aging) could make access to affordable healthcare the focus of future debates in the public health sphere. Recognising that healthy competition is vital to innovation, ASEM governments could prevent unsound price competition for public health-related technological developments through the creation of an open source patent pooling system.
Overall recommendations for the next 30 years…

Asia and Europe must build **bi-regional strategic partnerships centred on mutual interests** in targeted fields. (Early warning systems for disasters and conflict, co-ordination and regulation mechanisms for migration etc.)
Overall recommendations for the next 30 years…

Asia and Europe must jointly address the issues of equitable access (to information and ICTs, food, water and renewable energy sources) in order to prevent the securitisation of basic needs, to ensure community resilience and a decent quality of life.
Overall recommendations for the next 30 years...

Asia and Europe must acknowledge and further integrate non-state actors in policy formulation and implementation and not just as channels for feedback or as “checks and balances”
Overall recommendations for the next 30 years…

Asia and Europe must **better harness the neutrality and flexibility of the ASEM process** to address **transversal and multilateral concerns** that need multi-sectoral or international coordination. ASEF can continue to supplement this process by serving as a conduit for knowledge and good practices between the two regions.
Overall recommendations for the next 30 years…

ASEM partners must raise the stakes of the process: from **bi-regional dialogue to bi-regional cooperation**, moving beyond fostering mutual understanding and towards the articulation of mutual interests.
ASEM Outlook 2012

Statistics

ESiA

ASEiE

Economics

Environment

Security

Public health

ASEM Actors

ASEM Outlook Report

ASEM Outlook Workshop

Vox Populi e-book

Asia launch

Europe launch

ASEM level meetings

Dissemination to relevant contacts
Thank you