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Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence

The University of Melbourne

Level 2, 234 Queensberry St, Carlton

ABSTRACT & BIO

Dr Fraser Cameron

European Institute for Asian Studies, Belgium

Title

The EU and Asia: An Assessment of EU Policy since 2001

Abstract

In 2001, the EU agreed on an ambitious objective to increase its influence in Asia. This objective involved policy initiatives in the fields of politics, security, economics, trade, development and culture.

This paper assesses the EU's progress in meeting these objectives. It assesses how many new partnerships were established and how effective these partnerships have been. It also seeks to address other pressing questions regarding the EU's ties with Asia; Has the EU been too China-centred? How have economic and trade relations developed? What will be the impact of the free trade agreements with South Korea, India and ASEAN? Where has the EU made an impact on security issues? Has EU involvement in Aceh (Indonesia), Afghanistan and Iraq received any attention in Asia? What has been the impact of EU development assistance?

Additionally, it considers the relationship that the EU has, not just in Asia as a whole, but in specific countries in the region, especially the EU's three strategic partners - Japan, China and India. Overall, the paper will assess whether the EU has been able to increase its visibility in Asia. It will also consider how Asia views the EU as an actor in the different fields. Finally, the paper will offer some pointers for the future of EU policy towards Asia.

Biographical note

Fraser Cameron is a former European Commission advisor and well known policy analyst and commentator on EU and international affairs.

He is Director of the EU-Russia Centre, Director of EuroFocus-Brussels, an Adjunct Professor at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, and Senior Advisor to the European Policy Centre (EPC) and the European Institute for Asian Studies in Brussels.

Dr Cameron was educated at the Universities of St Andrews (MA) and Cambridge (PhD). He was a Research Fellow at the University of Hamburg (1973-74) and a Lecturer in International Relations at the University of Kent (1974-75).

From 1975-89, he was a member of the British Diplomatic Service serving mainly in Germany, and covering economic, political and press affairs.

He joined the European Commission in 1990, as an advisor in external relations, and was closely involved in a range of policies including the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), enlargement, transatlantic relations, the Balkans, Asia and global governance. From 1999-2001 he was Political Counsellor at the EU delegation in Washington DC. Dr Cameron was seconded to the EPC in 2002 as Director of Studies.

Dr Cameron has lectured widely to business, academic and media audiences around the world. He has been a visiting professor at several universities and is the author of several books and articles on the EU and external relations. His recent books include *An Introduction to European Foreign Policy*, *The Future of Europe* and *US Foreign Policy after the Cold War* (all published by Routledge).

Professor Joseph Camilleri

La Trobe University, Australia

Title

Restoring the Silk-Road: Perceptions, Perspectives and Policies

Abstract

For centuries a route some 8000 kilometres-long connected Europe and China by crossing the Middle East and Central Asia. The Silk Road was an early manifestation of a phenomenon we now know as political and cultural integration. Driven largely by inter-regional trade, it can be rightly described as the vector of an extraordinary historical civilisational encounter. Restoring the Silk Road is a potent metaphor that has been used in recent years by China's former President Jiang Zemin, and former EU Commission President Romano Prodi. To foster a vibrant Euro-Asian cultural and political dialogue, Europe must first develop a clearer understanding of East Asian perceptions and attitudes. Several key questions must be addressed: How is Europe, in its unity and diversity, perceived by East Asia's governments, societies, media and regional institutions? And, if the aim is to 'restore the Silk Road' and enhance in substantial ways the co-operative relationship between the two regions, how might such a project be perceived by key actors in the Euro-Asian continent? To frame these two questions is to invite yet another, for European aspirations and Asian perceptions cannot be considered in isolation; they have to be placed in the post-Cold War and even post-September 11 Eurasian context. In other words, other key actors (notably Russia) and regions (notably the Middle East) in the Eurasian continent must also form part of the analysis. To the extent that their policies bear upon key contemporary conflicts and security challenges, they cannot but impact on the EU's and East Asia's perceptions and policy options, hence on the prospects of 'restoring the Silk Road'.

Biographical note

Professor Camilleri has written a number of important books on international relations, the Asia-Pacific region, peace and security, regional and global governance and the United Nations, and. His most recent books include:

- Co-edited *Asia-Pacific Geopolitics: Hegemony vs Human Security* (Edward Elgar 2007)
- *Regionalism in the New Asia Pacific Order* (Edward Elgar 2003)
- Co-edited *Democratizing Global Governance* (Palgrave Macmillan 2002)
- Edited *Religion and Culture in Asia Pacific: Violence or Healing?* (Vista 2001)
- *States, Markets and Civil Society in Asia Pacific* (Edward Elgar 2000)

Professor Camilleri is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Social Sciences, and chairs the Editorial Committee of the scholarly journal *Global change, Peace and Security*. He has lectured extensively in Australia and internationally on arms control and disarmament, the role of culture and religion in international relations, the policies of the great powers, Chinese foreign policy, terrorism and the 'war on terror' He has given evidence to several government enquiries, and participated in numerous national and international conferences. He is the recipient of numerous awards, including St Michael's Award for distinguished service to the community, and the Victorian Government's Award for his contribution to multicultural harmony.

Dr Natalia Chaban

University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Title

The EU through the Eyes of Asia's National Elites: Views from Japan, South Korea, Mainland China, SAR Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand

Abstract

The goal of this study is to identify and compare perceptions of the EU among national 'elites' in six Asian locations - Japan, South Korea, Mainland China, SAR Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. The sampling strategy involved the random selection of key informants and comparison of their perceptions across four sectors - business, political, civil society and media 'elites'. The empirical data comes from a unique pioneering multi-national comparative research project: *"The EU through the Eyes of Asia: China, SAR Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand"* (2006-2008, sponsored by Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)).

According to Brecher (1968, 298), "decision makers act in accordance with their perception of reality, not in response to reality itself." Correspondingly,

the identification of the patterns of the EU's perceptions at the level of national 'elites' is assumed to enhance the understanding of the conduct of foreign policy towards the EU in Asia. This paper focuses on the EU's perceived current and future importance for each of the six locations and perceptions of its international leadership. Perceptions of several special issues, such as EU enlargement, the Euro and ASEM, are also addressed. Spontaneous associations of the EU held by the regional 'elites' are also assessed and compared. Finally, the pragmatic implications of these perceptions are examined and some recommendations for both improving perceptions of and relations with the EU are suggested.

Biographical note

At present, Natalia Chaban is Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director at the National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. She is currently leading and coordinating the NCRE's major trans-national research project "Public, Elite and Media Perceptions of the EU in Asia Pacific Region".

Her main research interests are cognitive and semiotic aspects of political and mass media discourses, image studies and identity studies in the EU context, and EU identity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ms Nicole Alecu de Flers

Institute for European Integration Research, Austria

Title

The EU in the Eyes of Asia: From internal integration to external projection?

Abstract

This paper starts from the observation that an examination of which profile the EU has in the international arena and particularly how the EU is perceived in Asian countries has been neglected over the study of the self-image of the EU as an international actor. On the basis of a review of the few academic contributions on Asian views of the EU, it is shown that while the EU is still primarily considered as an important economic player, there is also some interest in Asia as to the EU's internal political developments. Although Asia and the USA usually remain the foreign policy priorities for leading Asian countries, there are signs that some countries have started to activate attention towards the EU as a communal body and political entity. However, it can also be illustrated that there is a considerable level of political rhetoric in this regard. As to high politics expectations in Asia for an independent role of the EU are still often low and a preference for bilateral dealings with European countries can be observed. In conclusion, it is argued that EU-Asia relations

remain a challenging “test case” for the prospects for the EU’s international presence and political identity.

Biographical note

Nicole Alecu de Flers is a research fellow at the Institute for European Integration Research of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna and lecturer at the University of Vienna. Previously, she was a junior researcher at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna and a participant to the European Foreign and Security Policy Studies Program of the three foundations Volkswagen-Stiftung, Compagnia di San Paolo and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond. Her professional experience further includes research assistantships at the Institute for European Politics in Berlin as well as at the Center for Applied Policy Research in Munich.

Nicole has submitted her dissertation to the University of Vienna and completed a post-graduate diploma in the area of European integration at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna. She obtained a “Diplom” degree in Political Science at the Freie Universität Berlin, after also pursuing her undergraduate studies at the University of Munich and at the Royal Holloway College of the University of London.

Ms Tânia Felício

United Nations University - CRIS, Belgium

Title

The European Union and ASEAN: Normative Power(less) in Regional Security and Human Rights

Abstract

The EU has been conceptualized for many years as *sui generis* actor: a civilian power, a soft power, and more recently as a normative power in international relations – three concepts that are closely linked. Dûchene’s ‘civilian power’ included the idea of pursuing the ‘domestication’ or ‘normalization’ on international relations by tackling international problems within the sphere of contractual politics. Nye’s ‘soft power’ related to forms of foreign policy influence which relied on multilateral cooperation, institution-building, integration and the power of attraction. Manners introduced the idea of the EU as a normative power, describing it as a foreign policy actor intent in shaping, instilling and diffusing – and thus ‘normalizing’ – rules and values in international affairs through non-coercive means.

The present paper proposes to analyze how the EU has been using normative power in its relations with the ASEAN, namely in security and human rights.

Differently from other regions of the world, where the EU has an obvious economic advantage and develops its influence through financial aid and conditionality (like the ACP region), East Asia asks for different and more elaborated forms of diplomatic influence, and is therefore an important test for EU's capacities as a normative actor. Two different cases will be analyzed in this sense:

1) The author will look at the ASEM dialogue and how the EU's treatment of this group of countries as a regional block is actually influencing the development of the idea of regionalism and security cooperation among them.

2) And although this dialogue focuses mainly on trade and economic cooperation, the EU is also trying to promote developments in the fields of human rights and democracy. One case on point is the case of a member of ASEAN, who is going through a period of democratic instability, Myanmar. This paper will also try to analyse how and if the EU is able to influence regional responses to a problem that, in the strong non-interventionist tradition of the region, is seen as an internal issue, where the regional organization has no mandate to intervene. This is a very difficult test for EU's capacities as a normative actor, which deserves further attention and analysis.

Biographical note

Tânia Felício is a Project Researcher at the Comparative Regional Integration Studies Programme of the United Nations University (UNU-CRIS) in Bruges since July 2003, and has been a consultant for the UN Secretariat (UN Department of Political Affairs) in 2005 and 2006. Ms. Felício holds an M.A. in Political European Studies from the College of Europe, an M.A. in International Relations and Post graduate Degree in International Economics. Both from the Technical University of Lisbon (UTL). She is also a Ph.D. Candidate in International Relations at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the United Nations University.

Her research interests include: regional integration, security studies, external relations of the EU, CFSP, regional and global security. She is the co-author of *Regional Security and Global Governance* (2006, VUB Press). Her writings in the field of regional security and global governance have been published by the *Chaillot Paper*, *Egmont Paper* and the *Human Security Journal*.

Mr Bertrand Fort

Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), Singapore

Title

Can Asia and Europe cooperate?

Abstract

Why and how do Asia and Europe cooperate? What are the mechanisms in place and how can they be improved? An analysis of evolution of Asia-Europe relations and the expectations/perceptions from all significant stakeholders should precede any attempt to evaluate the prospects for the future of the relationship between the two regions. There is a strong need for a harmonised albeit diversified policy of each Asian and European country vis a vis the other region as well as for a stronger political leadership from key Asian and European leaders.

This paper argues that the main obstacles to a more dynamic relationship between Asia and Europe are political and cultural --and to some extent still ideological--rather than economic, financial, technical.

Beyond the "hardware" of institution-building and bilateral/multilateral mechanisms, Europeans and Asians have first and foremost to work together on the development of a new "software" integrating the lessons from centuries of common history as well as the best multidisciplinary and multisectoral expertise on common issues.

This paper is mainly based on first-hand experience of its author, closely involved in and associated with the decision-making of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process since 2002 as well as from analysis of Asia-Europe relations since the mid 1990's, relevant official documents and expert analysis.

Biographical note

Bertrand Fort is Deputy Executive director of the Asia Europe Foundation since February 2006 after having been Director for Intellectual Exchange of ASEF from Oct. 2002

He attained two bachelor degrees in economics from Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne University and in communications and information (Paris II Assas) in 1985. He also received the diploma and a postgraduate diploma in sociology of organisations at the Institute of Political Sciences (IEP-Paris) in 1988.

Bertrand Fort became Deputy-Counsellor for Press Relations for the French Defence Minister from 1989-1990 and was Communications Chief in the French Parliament from 1991-1996.

In 1996, he went on a year-long sabbatical as a journalist travelling through countries such as India, Nepal, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia for several newspapers and radios and was one of the founders of L'Asie Magazine (1997-98).

He joined the staff of the French Foreign Affairs Minister, Hubert Vedrine, as Counsellor for Political Affairs, in charge of relationships with parliamentarians (French and European), think-tanks, foundations and civil society organisations from 1998-2002 - a post he held concurrently with that of postgraduate lecturer on international affairs at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques (IEP) in Paris and IEP-Lille for three years.

Prior to ASEF, he served on the French Delegation for Humanitarian Affairs as Senior Adviser (2002).

As Director for Intellectual Exchange of the Asia Europe Foundation, he has organised numerous international meetings which contributed to policy debates and strategic thinking on international relations and governance. He also notably launched the Asia Europe Environment Forum and the Cultures and Civilisations Dialogue Programme in 2003, and the European Studies in Asia (ESiA) Network in 2005, which are contributing actively to the reinforced cooperation between the two regions.

He has edited numerous articles and more than 15 publications, in particular "*Paths to Regionalisation: Comparing Experiences in East Asia and Europe*" (2005) and "*Overcoming Vulnerability: Managing New Security Challenges in Asia and Europe*" (2005) published by Marshall Cavendish. He also co-edited "*Regional Integration in Europe and East Asia: Convergence or Divergence?*" (2006) published by Routledge and "*Democracy in Asia, Europe and the World: Toward a Universal Definition?*" published by Marshall-Cavendish in 2006.

Professor Kennedy Graham

University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Title

EU and Asian Approaches to Global Governance

Abstract

This paper compares and contrasts the different approaches to global governance emanating from Europe and Asia. The perspectives employed for

this include, for Europe, the EU as an institutional mechanism and, for Asia, ASEAN as the regional institutional mechanism and the East Asian Summits as a political framework.

The paper first explores the concept and meaning of 'global governance', and then undertakes a brief global comparison of regional variations in perceptions of global governance before focusing on Europe and Asia.

Criteria for analysing differences in such perceptions include:

- The historical development of regionalism within the two regions since the mid-20th century within the context of contemporaneous global developments;
- Constitutional thinking and doctrines pertaining to the UN, the EU and ASEAN, as a product of, and influence on, regional integration; and
- The consequences of the above differences as portrayed in thematic global issues such as threat perception, the use of force, the regulation of weaponry, international criminal jurisdiction, human rights, sustainability, and the rule of law.

In light of the above, the paper then ventures into the relationship between regional and global governance, in terms of the potential role of regionalism – uniformly or unevenly developed across regions – within the broad movement of strengthening global governance in future decades. This includes issues such as UN reform of the principal organs, the alliance of civilizations, and the synergistic potential of interaction between governments, the corporate sector, civil society and individuals.

The paper then draws conclusions and offers some prescriptive comment on the relationship between regionalism and global governance through the 21st century.

Biographical note

Kennedy Graham is Senior Adjunct Fellow at the School of Law (2007 - 10), having held a research fellowship for the previous two years. The fellowship facilitated a research project on '*alternative models of regional governance for Pacific Island States*'.

Dr. Graham holds a B. Com (Auckland), MA in International Relations (Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Boston), and a Ph.D. (Victoria University, Wellington). He has received Fulbright and Fletcher scholarships, a McCarthy Fellowship (1986), and was Quartercentenary Fellow at Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge, England (1995).

Dr. Graham served in the NZ foreign service for 16 years, specializing in global security and the UN, his last diplomatic assignment being counsellor in

the NZ Mission to the United Nations in Geneva. He has lived and worked in nine countries in Asia, the Pacific, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas.

From 1999 to 2004 he worked for the United Nations University, first as Director of its Leadership Academy (Amman, Jordan; 1999-2002); then as director of its Regional Security & Global Governance Project (Bruges, Belgium; 2002-4). In 2004 he was commissioned to provide a paper for the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Paper on Threats, Challenges and Change.

In 2005-6 he has been Senior Consultant to the UN's Dept. of Political Affairs in New York, assisting in the preparation and convening of the Secretary-General's high-level meetings, and the Security Council's meetings, with regional organizations.

Professor Elzbieta Kawecka-Wyrzykowska

Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

Title

EU-ASIA economic relations: prospects and challenges for closer cooperation

Abstract

EU is a big economic partner of many Asian countries. Long distance, big differences in the level of economic development and other factors make closer cooperation difficult but not impossible. In 2006 the European Commission adopted Global Europe Strategy to boost the EU's presence in growing emerging markets and push liberalization. Commission proposed to conclude bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with key Asian countries, among them with ASEAN, Korea and China.

The objective of the paper is to analyze the role of trade liberalization for bilateral trade between EU and leading Asian countries. Can this liberalization speed up trade development and bring about significant benefits? Who would be the main beneficiary (EU or Asian countries)? What are the theoretical conditions for beneficial FTAs?

Answers will base on EU official documents on strategy towards Asian countries, official trade statistics, studies on potential FTAs with Asian partners, other studies on EU-Asia economic relations.

Main parts of the paper would include: EU and leading Asian countries (ASEAN, Korea, India, China) as trading partners (importance of mutual trade and investments). Increasing role of FTAs in international trade. Likely outcome of FTAs between EU and selected Asian partners (economic and

non-economic effects). Effects on third countries (FTAs - stepping stone or a barrier for multilateral trade opening?). Policy conclusions.

Biographical note

Prof. Dr. Elżbieta Kawecka-Wyrzykowska is the Jean Monnet Professor (*Ad Personam*) of European Integration and Head of Jean Monnet Chair of European Integration at the Warsaw School of Economics. She has been visiting researcher in various universities, among others in Ohio State University and Minnesota University (USA), European University Institute in Florence (Italy), Ryukoku University in Kyoto (Japan).

She has been published numerous articles and books on Poland's integration into the European Union, on GATT Uruguay Round and on World Trade Organization. Her publications have appeared in Poland, Germany, USA, United Kingdom. She worked as a consultant of the European Commission for Europe and OECD and as an expert of the Polish Parliament. Participated in several international research projects on Poland's integration into the EU.

In 1987-1989, on behalf of Poland's Government, she participated in the Uruguay Round negotiations (in the Group on Non-Tariff Measures). In 2002-2005 she was a member of the team of economic advisors to the President of the Republic of Poland.

She has been a supervisor of 14 Ph.D. dissertations, among them of *Ph.D. honoris causa* conferred by the Warsaw School of Economics to Mr. José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission.

Dr Heungchong Kim

Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Korea

Title

A Korea-EU FTA in the Context of EU's External Strategies toward Asia

Abstract

The ongoing Korea-EU FTA negotiation, which has finished the sixth round of talks, is expected to conclude to be much higher-leveled FTA compared with the past FTAs of the EU, with a wide variety of issues including services/establishment, IPRs, NTBs, TBT, SPS, competition, government procurement, transparency, sustainable development, etc. The NTBs have emerged as one of the major contending issues, and environmental and labor conditions take a significant part in the talks. It is interesting to note that the final outcomes of the Korea-US FTA have played major criteria to shape the FTA. All of these characteristics of the FTA show that it cannot be properly

understood without thinking of EU's new trade policy initiatives toward Asia, in the sense that the major direction of the EU's new trade policy initiatives, de facto, comes into realization in the Korea-EU FTA talks under negotiation.

The Korea-EU FTA would play a role model for EU's further FTAs with Asian countries. The EU will try to keep ambitiously establishing further FTAs with other Asian countries, based on the final outcomes of the EU-Korea FTA, so that it encourage common voices from Asia in the multilateral talks in the WTO, and, ultimately, achieve an EU - (East) Asia FTA.

Biographical note

Dr. Heungchong KIM is currently heading European Studies in the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), and is running the SNU-KIEP EU Centre in KIEP, unique Centre for European Studies in Korea sponsored by the European Commission. His current research areas include trade structure and trade policy, income disparity, regional integration, social policy issues related to Europe, and his research interests extends beyond European Economic Studies to area studies of South Asia, ASEAN+3, Africa and the Middle East. Last year, he was in charge of a grand research project on formulating Korea's new regional trade policy in the mid and long-term. Twenty-nine volumes of books including "Korea's Mid- to Long-term Economic Strategy for the World," co-authored by Dr. Kim and his colleagues, have just been published under the project.

Dr. Kim has been among the advisory group for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) in the field of Korea-EU FTA, an advisor to the Korea Independent Commission against Corruption (KICAC), and a member of the advisory board for ESiA, ASEF. He serves as the vice Secretary-General of the Korea International Economic Association and a governing board member of the Korea Association of EU Studies (EUSA-Korea). He has conducted researches for APEC, ASEM and OECD, as well. Dr. Kim is currently involved in Korea's FTA negotiations with the European Union, which has finished the 6th round talks.

Before joining KIEP, Dr. Kim was an Honorary Member of Christ Church, University of Oxford (2000-01), where he obtained his MPhil degree in economics (1995). Dr. Kim was in charge of Chief of Staff in the National Assembly (1997-99), and Advisory Staff to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance & Economy (1996-97).

Dr. Kim read economics at Seoul National University, where he obtained his doctorate in economics (1999). Dr. Kim is an author of a variety of many publications. To name a few, "Financial Integration in East Asia: Which Role for Korea? (a book chapter, *Routledge*, 2007), "The European Union in the Eyes of Korean Elites," (*Asia-Pacific Journal of EU Studies* 2006), "The Development

of Korea-EU Relations: a Multi-Dimensional Approach, (a book chapter, NESCA, 2006), "Ten Years of ASEM and Korea's Role: a Retrospective Assessment," (*Korean Journal of EU Studies*, 2005), "An Analysis on the Economic Effects of a Korea-EU FTA and Policy Implications on the Korean Economy," (KIEP 2005), "Inter-Korean Relations and the Roles of the US and of the EU" (*Asia Europe Journal* 2003), "Diversity, Institutions and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa" (*Korea Journal of EU Studies* 2003), "A Derivation of Korean Potential Exports to Africa" (*Journal of International Economic Studies* 2002), "Capital Accumulation and Bipolarization of Regional Growth" (*Journal of Economic Development* 2001), "An analysis of Regional Income Disparity and Decomposition of Growth Performances by Industry in Western German Regions" (*Korea Journal of EU Studies* 2001).

Dr Dimitrios Konstadakopoulos

University of the West of England, Bristol

Title

Cooling the Earth? The Changing Priorities of EU-Asia Technology Cooperation

Abstract

The last few years have seen a re-orientation of European Union (EU) priorities in the area of scientific collaboration with East and Southeast Asia, in parallel with the recent re-evaluation of the relationship between the EU, ASEAN and ASEM. The European Union is committed to sustainable development and humanitarian principles (e.g. the alleviation of poverty), although such commitment is limited by economic self-interest; by contrast, ASEAN's motives for inter-regional cooperation with the EU are mainly based on political and economical considerations. External crises such as the Bird Flu epidemic, as well as severe environmental problems, are changing overall attitudes towards research in human health and the environment. Consequently, collaboration in Science and Technology (S&T) has experienced a steady, albeit modest, growth. At present, the EU is putting pressure on developing countries in Asia and elsewhere to increase their environmental capacities and put forward methods of environmental management that support innovation and competitiveness. They are also being encouraged to participate in the Kyoto protocol and Bali processes on climate change.

The proposed paper on 'Cooling the Earth? The Changing Priorities of EU-Asia Technology Cooperation' aims to address the current issues faced by the European Union in East and Southeast Asia in promoting environmentally friendly technologies, as well as examining the opportunities for technological cooperation between Europe and Asia. It will use Indonesia, Malaysia,

Thailand and Vietnam, some of the EU's chosen recipients of official development assistance in the region, as case studies in order to examine how these countries implement policies that incorporate environmental technology strategies designed to promote sustainable development. It will also attempt to identify the type of actions are being pursued by their respective governments with the support of the EU and its member states. Finally, the paper will suggest which type of environmental friendly technologies and best practice could be transferred from Europe to Southeast Asia and to wider Asian region

Biographical note

Dimitrios Konstadakopoulos is Senior Research Fellow in European Studies at the Department of Languages, Linguistics and Area Studies, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, at the University of the West of England, Bristol, UK. He also lectures on *Managing Business Culture in Europe and European Environmental Policy*. Dimitrios graduated from the University of Wales, Cardiff and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Surrey on the subject of European integration.

Dimitrios is currently working on the evolution of regional agglomerations and industrial clusters in Southeast Asia and Europe. He has published extensively on environmental and technology policy, regional development, and innovation and learning.

Associate Professor Philomena Murray

The University of Melbourne, Australia

Title

How Europe Looks at Asia : Between Expectations and Capabilities

Abstract

This paper examines how the European Union (EU) attempts to project its agendas, as a distinctive international actor in advancing regionalism extra-territorially in East Asia. It assesses how the EU perceives its international, extra-territorial impact, utilising a series of interviews with European Commission officials responsible for EU-Asia relations and EU foreign policy. The relationship between non-EU countries and the EU is increasingly multifaceted, as the EU expands its membership, scope and reach. It is also multi-level, as the EU strives to project an image of itself as a cohesive regional entity, while dealing with a multi-level system of governance, interests and actors, particularly in an uneasy co-existence of EU interests and national interests. Its multi-policy context significantly impacts on problems in attempting to forge a coherent policy approach to East Asia. This means

that there is a mis-match between expectations and capabilities, due to the multi-faceted nature of the combination of national and EU norms and interests. The implications of this dissonance are examined in this paper.

Biographical note

Philomena Murray is Associate Professor in the School of Political Science, Criminology and Sociology and Director of the Contemporary Europe Research Centre (CERC) at the University of Melbourne. She holds a Jean Monnet Chair ad personam.

Her research interests are in European Integration analysis; EU-Australia relations; EU-Asia relations; EU governance and comparative regional integration. She was joint editor of *The Australian Journal of Political Science*, 1996-98 and is a member of several Editorial and International Advisory Boards of international journals. Her book *Australia and the European Superpower*, (Melbourne University Press, 2005) was the first book to examine Australia's relationship with the EU in 25 years. Her edited volumes include *Europe and Asia: Regions in Flux*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming, 2008; L. Holmes and P. Murray, eds., *Citizenship and Identity in Europe*, Ashgate, Aldershot, 1999; P. Murray and L. Holmes, eds., *Europe - Rethinking the Boundaries*, Ashgate, Aldershot, 1998; P. Murray and P. Rich, eds., *Visions of European Unity*, Westview Press, Colorado, 1996. She received a Carrick Citation for Outstanding Contribution to Student Learning in 2007, for pioneering the first European Union curriculum in Australia and leadership in national and international curriculum development through sustained commitment to student learning and research.

Ms Natee Vichitsorasatra

Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Title

Bilateralism and Multilateralism: A Balancing Act for Material and Ideational 'Cooperation' between the EC and East Asia

Abstract

The main focus of this paper is on the nature of EC-East Asian commercial cooperation, why they cooperate, under which conditions, and in which forms. The nature of cooperation is extracted from neorealism/neomercantilism, liberal institutionalism, and social constructivism which are considered to be inherently very different, but often overlapping, explanations to similar phenomena. This paper contends that rise and decline in the EU-East Asia trade cooperation process is identifiable by the manner in which a bilateral or multilateral mode of cooperation arises.

Rational choice and social constructivism is drawn upon to indicate how the mode of cooperation may depend largely on the partners' preference for material interest, institutions and ideas.

A brief comparative study of the EC's trade relationship with Japan, Korea, and China (bilateral) and ASEM (multilateral) is used to illustrate how material interest, institutions and ideas influence the bilateral and multilateral modes of cooperation. These studies will draw from institutional policy-making choices, trade data, historical highlights, and key European Commission strategic documents to identify the values involved in the relationship and to analyse how this may have affected the bilateralism and multilateralism. The paper finally draws conclusions on how cooperation may have "evolved" in each of the EC-East Asian partnerships.

Biographical note

Natee Vichitsorasatra, a PhD candidate at Loughborough University, conducted a doctoral research project under the supervision of Professor Michael H. Smith. The project is focused towards international political economy theory and the "evolution of cooperation" between the European Community and East Asia . Natee undertook his undergraduates studies in International Relations at Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) and completed an MA in International Political Economy at Warwick University in 1999. Before coming to Loughborough on a Thai Foreign Ministry scholarship, Natee worked as a journalist for The Nation newspaper (Thailand) where he specialised in politics, corruption, technology, and social issues. He continues to contribute to The Nation as a guest columnist on a regular basis and is due to commence work at the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 2008. His wider academic research interests include international political economy theory, the global information society, and external relations of the EU.

Professor Douglas Webber

INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France

Title

Soft-Core (East) Asia: Differentiated Cooperation in An Amorphous Region

Abstract

In a paper published in The Pacific Review in 2001, I forecast that, on balance, East Asia was unlikely to become a politically very close integrated region. I should like to update this analysis in this proposed paper and explore to what extent subsequent developments have vindicated or contradicted it or require its revision. I shall argue that the most striking trait of contemporary Asian

regionalism is the centrality to this process of ASEAN rather than the regional big powers (China and Japan) and that around ASEAN a pattern of 'hub-and-spoke' cooperation has developed. ASEAN has been able to give some momentum to regional cooperation by playing off China and Japan against each other. Nonetheless, progress has been modest and the obstacles to significantly closer political integration remain formidable, also but not only because, owing to continuing divergences in terms of political systems and levels of economic development, ASEAN itself cannot integrate much more closely and provide a common vision of a politically more closely integrated region.

Biographical note

Douglas Webber is Professor of Political Science at INSEAD (European Institute of Business Administration). He worked at INSEAD's Fontainebleau campus in France from 1991 to 1999 and at the school's Asia campus in Singapore from 1999 to 2005 and then returned to France. He has published numerous articles on German, European and Asian politics in journals in Britain, Germany and the US, jointly written books on government-business relations in the European electronics industry and German health reform politics and edited *The Franco-German Relationship in the European Union* (London: Routledge, 1999), *New Europe, New Germany, Old Foreign Policy? German Foreign Policy since Unification* (London: Frank Cass, 2001) and *Regional Integration in East Asia and Europe: Convergence or Divergence?* (London: Routledge, 2006). He works mainly on European Union politics, the Franco-German relationship, German domestic politics and foreign policy and regional integration in East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

Professor Georg Wiessala

University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

Title

Engaging with the "Other East": A Critical Analysis of the Current State of the EU's Asia Policy

Abstract

This paper looks at the ever-widening and deepening relationship the European Union (EU) is developing with countries, regional associations and non-state actors across the Asian Continent. It consists of a brief, 'SWOT'- like analysis of the background of, and the principal strengths, limitations, opportunities and challenges in EU-Asia relations. Using a number of case studies and a range of interactive materials, this intervention will encourage participants to analyse in some depth the multiple trends, levels, processes and actors involved in the formation of the EU's Asia Policy.

To this end, reference will be made to East-West historical 'legacies' and 'perceptions' on the one hand, and to a number of contemporary EU foreign policy choices and approaches in Asia on the other.

The contribution further investigates issues such as policy compatibilities, regional integration in Asia and Europe, the role of think-tanks, the significance of human rights policies and the place of 'culture', intellectual exchange and academic education in the Asia-Europe dialogue.

The paper moves on to scrutinise the process of Asia-Europe Meetings (ASEM), as well as selected EU policies vis-à-vis selected Asian partners, for instance, ASEAN, Burma, China, India and Indonesia.

The presentation will conclude by suggesting and scrutinising some 'common denominators' of EU Asia policy and, by identifying some of the significant impact which EU policies are having on East Asia.

It closes by suggesting some likely policy scenarios which will determine EU-Asia relations of the near and mid-term future.

Biographical note

Dr Georg Wiessala is a Professor of International Relations and the Director of Research in the Department of Education & Social Science of the University of Central Lancashire in Preston, United Kingdom (<http://www.uclan.ac.uk>). He has co-edited *The European Union: Annual Review*, from 1999 to 2003, and acted as a Committee member of UACES, the UK's *University Association for Contemporary European Studies* (<http://www.uaces.org>).

Georg teaches on European Studies and International Relations courses in both the Asia-Pacific and Europe and holds visiting teaching positions at a number of institutions, such as the *European Institute for Asian Studies* in Brussels (<http://www.eias.org>) and the *Interdisciplinary Centre for European Studies* of *Chulalongkorn University* in Bangkok (<http://www.chula.ac.th>).

His main research interests revolve around European Union Foreign Policy, Human Rights, EU-Asia-Pacific Relations and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). Amongst his recent writings is a piece on *New Approaches to the Antipodes: Some Themes in EU-Relations with Australia and New Zealand* (*Asia-Pacific Journal of EU Studies*, Vol.2, No.1, 2004).

His latest book publications include: *The European Union and Asian Countries* (UACES/Sheffield Academic Press, 2002), *Re-Orienting the Fundamentals: Human Rights and New Connections in EU-Asia Relations* (Ashgate, 2006) and

Reflections and Reorientations: EU-Asia Dialogue in the New Millennium (Rodopi, October 2007).

Professor Wiessala is currently working on a new volume on the development of EU-China Relations in the 21st Century (publication: 2008) and on a project investigating the cultural and academic dimensions of Asia-Europe interaction (publication: 2009)

Dr Lay Hwee Yeo

Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore

Title

The Missing “Cs” in East Asian Regionalism

Abstract

Current East Asian regionalism rests on the shared embrace of economic development (market-driven integration) and the shared sense of vulnerability associated with the processes of globalization and regionalization. The pace of de facto economic integration in East Asia has increased steadily since the latter half of 1980s. The integration process has so far been business-driven, market-led, and though increasingly supported by government-led initiatives, still lack a set of formal institutional arrangements. This lack of formal institutions is often cited as an obstacle to integration to promote greater benefits of regionalism. How far can integration go and what kind of model will it follow is still being debated.

Since the 1990s, much has been written about East Asian integration, East Asian regionalism, East Asian community building, etc, etc. Yet the most fundamental question remains un-answered – where is East Asian regionalism heading? Do East Asians have a shared sense of community to deepen their cooperation and strengthen the process of integration? Or would regionalism in East Asia remained stuck at the first stage of regionalization? Literature on this subject has been diverse ranging from the cynical to the euphoric. This paper contends that the East Asian integration and region-building project will not go too far because of the missing Cs – conviction, courage and community. The paper will review the progress of East Asian integration thus far, and draw on both theoretical and empirical analysis to offer a prognosis of the state of play of regionalism in East Asia.

Biographical note

Dr Yeo Lay Hwee is Senior Research Fellow at the Singapore Institute of International Affairs and Honorary Fellow at the Contemporary Europe Research Centre (CERC), University of Melbourne. She also teaches part time

at the National University of Singapore. The focus of her teaching and research includes peace and development in ASEAN, ASEAN's external relations (particularly with the European Union), the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process and comparative regionalism. In 2007, she won the 3rd Nakasone Yasuhiro Award for her exemplary research in the above areas of her interest.

Prior to her present positions at the SIIA, NUS and CERC, Dr Yeo had worked in the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Information and the Arts, and taught at the University of Macau. She had also worked in other research think tanks such as the Institute of Policy Studies, the Danish Institute of International Affairs in Copenhagen, and was also Senior Visiting Fellow at the International Institute for Asian Studies at University of Leiden.



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