



ASEM Development Conference II

Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development
26-27 May 2010, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Conference Report



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FOREWORD

Convinced that a global alliance is required to pave the way towards sustainable development, we - the European Commission and the Republic of Indonesia - organised the ASEM Development Conference II in May 2010.

Taking place in Yogyakarta, Indonesia's 'city of culture', the event achieved consensus among its Asian and European participants on the need for a strengthened Asia-Europe partnership for sustainable development. Its key outcome, the Yogyakarta Statement, presents clear suggestions and ideas on how we can make this new partnership happen.

Expert chairs and panel speakers provoked lively debate on some of the leading issues affecting the Asia-Europe relationship today. Panels focused specifically on the themes of the future of Asia-Europe cooperation for sustainable development, climate change and low-carbon development, social cohesion, and policy coherence for development.

The 200 participants of the event were representatives from 13 Asian countries, 18 EU Member States, the European Commission, 7 international organisations, and 20 civil society organisations.

They all put their support behind the Yogyakarta Statement. In doing so, they made their voices heard by issuing a number of recommendations for the consideration of Asian and European leaders during the ASEM 8 Summit taking place in Brussels, 4-5 October 2010.

Participants issued a call for a different relationship between Asia and Europe, built upon the principles of a comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial partnership. Realising this goal will require decisive action from all partners involved. Accordingly, the message of the Conference needs to be carried forward by both Asian and European participants in their respective countries, at the upcoming ASEM Summit and beyond. It is for this reason that we take pleasure in publishing an overview of the proceedings of the ASEM Development Conference II. With this report, we hope to keep the dialogue open and to reinforce the agreements that were made.

For further information, we invite you to consult the conference website, containing all the speakers' presentations and other background documents, at <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/ASEMDevConf2010>.

Mr Andris Piebalgs,
European Commissioner
for Development

Prof. Dr. Armida
S. Alisjahbana,
Minister of National
Development Planning,
Indonesia



- ◀ Prof. Dr. Armida Alisjahbana
- ◀◀ EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs



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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



ASEM DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE II

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 26-27 May 2010

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Tuesday 25th May 2010

19.00 – 21:00	WELCOME RECEPTION Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the European Commission
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Wednesday 26th May 2010

09.00 – 10.00	OPENING STATEMENTS Joint Chair: Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie, Director General, Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia; and Mr. Koos Richelle, Director General, EuropeAid Cooperation Office <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Development• Prof. Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana, Minister of National Development Planning, Indonesia
10.00 - 10.30	Coffee Break
10.30 – 12.30	PANEL 1 The Future of Asia-Europe Cooperation for Sustainable Development Chair: Mr. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, Vice Minister, National Development Planning, Indonesia Presentation by Simon Maxwell, Former Director, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK Speakers and Panel Discussants: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms. Olga Algayerová, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovak Republic• Ambassador Wang Xuexian, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China• Mr. Bertrand Fort, Directorate General of Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France• Mr. Sim Vireak, Assistant to H.E. Ouch Borith (Secretary of State), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Cambodia
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 15.30	PANEL 2 Climate Change and Low Carbon Development Chair: Dr. Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, The Energy and Resource Institute, India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner, Director, German Development Institute, Germany• Ms. Liana Bratasida, Assistant Minister for Global Environmental Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia• Mr. Taku Ito, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Japan to the Republic of Indonesia

15.30 – 16.00	Coffee Break
16.00 – 17.30	<p>PANEL 3 The Contribution of Social Cohesion to Sustainable Development</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Graham Meadows, Special Advisor to European Commissioner responsible for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion and former EC Director General for Regional Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Xiulan Zhang, Dean and Professor of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University, China • Prof. Rehman Sobhan, Chairman, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh
19.00	<p>DINNER</p> <p>Hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia</p>

Thursday, 27th May 2010

09.00 – 10.30	<p>PANEL 4 The Role of Policy Coherence in Sustainable Development</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Torgny Holmgren, Deputy Director General, Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Dirk Willem te Velde, Head of Programmes, ODI, UK • Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu, Deputy Director-General, Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break
	<p>CLOSING SESSION ON YOGYAKARTA STATEMENT</p> <p>Joint Chair: Mr. Koos Richelle, Director General, EuropeAid Cooperation Office; Mr. Dian Wirengjurit, Director for Intra Regional Cooperation for America and Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambassador Bertrand de Crombrughe, Head of Task Force ASEM 8 Summit, Kingdom of Belgium • Discussion on draft statement
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
	<p>SITE VISITS</p> <p>Silver and batik craft workshops in the area hosted by the Republic of Indonesia</p>





NOTES

from the ASEM Development Conference II



The 2nd ASEM Development Conference was held in Yogyakarta on 26–27 May 2010. Co-hosted by Indonesia and the European Commission, it was attended by delegations from 32 ASEM Partners. A delegate from Australia also attended as an observer, as well as representatives of several international and civil society organisations.

OPENING STATEMENTS

In his opening speech, the **Director General for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic Indonesia, H.E. Rezlan Ishar Jenie**, stated that the ASEM Development Conference is a testament to the importance ASEM partners place on the issue of sustainable development.

The statistics behind the ASEM partners, particularly with the upcoming enlargement, illustrate not only the vast potential that the forum holds, but also the major impact ASEM cooperation can have on the development of the world and the two regions in particular. He pointed out Indonesia's consistency in fulfilling its commitments to ASEM, and the immense potential it sees that has yet to be explored among partners. He recalled the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, which reflects our firm commitments to reinforce cooperation and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

He noted that progress towards the Millennium targets is far from ideal in many countries, and noted the negative impact the financial crisis and climate change have had on the process. He urged ASEM partners to work together to make the Cancún Climate Conference a success, to fulfil the mandate of the Bali Action Plan and to improve policy coherence, working closely to showcase its genuine partnership to the world. He hoped that the meeting would produce a document that

initiates stronger and more concrete cooperation in the field of sustainable development.

The **Director General for Europe-Aid Cooperation Office, Koos Richelle**, in his welcoming remarks, expressed his hopes that the conference would generate concrete discussion leading to a concrete output document, which identifies recommendations and actions to be undertaken by ASEM partners in the field of sustainable development.

He wished the conference would be held in a frank and open manner, to ensure that the assistance and the cooperation provided by the European partners is deemed relevant by Asian partners and that it takes account of the ownership of countries in Asia with its different levels of development. He also hoped that the results of the conference could serve as a guide for the agenda of the upcoming 8th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government.

In his keynote speech, the **European Commissioner for Development, Mr. Andris Piebalgs** stated that the world has changed and, as global players, Asian and European Partners should build a partnership that addresses global challenges and seek global solutions. The development cooperation between Asia and Europe should no longer be based on a donor-recipient approach, but should be based on equal partnership.



"Aid is not charity, it is an investment in our common future.

*It must be oriented towards growth,
sustainable development and job creation."*

Commissioner Andris Piebalgs

The Commissioner called for Asia and Europe to join forces and meet their commitments in the eradication of poverty and climate change. He is convinced that green growth has the greatest potential for Asia and Europe to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner. He stressed that Europe remains committed to providing development assistance to Asia and takes into consideration the different needs of Asian countries.

However, he underlined that the assistance provided should be used effectively and there should be strong accountability. He proposed that EU aid should be used as a catalyst for further investment. Aid is not charity; it is an investment in Asia and Europe's common future and must be orientated towards growth.

ASEM is the engine that drives the developing relations between Asia and Europe. It is only through dialogue that partners can redefine their relationship to suit the changing needs of the global environment and keep Asia and Europe relevant to each other's interests.

In her keynote speech, the **State Minister of the National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Armida Alisjahbana** stated that the theme of the conference is very timely and relevant to the current global situation. Partners will be provided with an opportunity to discuss the challenges of development in both Asia and Europe and how the develop-

ment partnership between the two regions could be advanced. The recent economic recovery of several Asian countries has resulted in significant poverty reduction; however poverty has not decreased as much as envisioned and remains an issue. For Asian developing countries the challenge is clear - how to sustain economic development through economic growth that provides jobs and alleviates poverty.

Indonesia has reoriented its development paradigm to achieve more sustainable economic growth and development. Indonesia has mainstreamed climate change concerns into its policies. Social welfare aspects are also taken into account, as economic growth alone cannot alleviate the problems that arise from poverty. Each country has its programmes and priorities, but there are certain areas, such as poverty and climate change, where specific development cooperation can be tackled at a global level.

The conference should contribute ideas to improve future Asia-Europe cooperation in order to realise development that is inclusive, just and sustainable. Dr. Alisjahbana called for ASEM partners to facilitate exchanges of experiences and technologies, assist in strengthening institutional capacity and promote the active participation of all stakeholders in development programs.



◀ Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie

◀ Participants of the ASEM Development Conference II

The first panel was held under the theme "**The Future of Asia-Europe Cooperation for Sustainable Development**" and chaired by Dr.Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, MA, the Vice-Minister of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia.

PANEL 1: The Future of the Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development

The speakers and panel discussants for this session were Mr. Simon Maxwell, the former Director of Overseas Development Institute, UK; Ms. Olga Algayerová, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic; H.E. Ambassador Wang Xuexian, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People Republic of China; Mr. Bertrand Fort, Advisor of Directorate General for Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of France; and Mr. Sim Vireak, Assistant to Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia.

In his presentation, **Mr. Simon Maxwell** elaborated on the major changes both Asia and Europe have experienced in their development within the last 40 years. He argued that with these changes comes the necessity to establish a new partnership between Asia and Europe that focuses not only on Millennium Development Goals but also on global issues. The key elements that are needed to ensure the new partnership works are to learn from each other, to improve aid and to fix challenges together internationally. Asia has strong economic development and is leading the world out of the global crisis, but at the same time, Asian countries are vulnerable to natural disasters and environmental damage.

Mr. Maxwell stated that Asia and Europe share a common agenda that requires the development of complementary national policies and international frameworks. He went on to outline a number of "things we need to fix" - challenges that Asia and Europe need to address to ensure the achievement of highly sustainable and socially inclusive societies. These include financial stability, health, climate change, pandemics, peace and security, energy security, food security, trade rules, knowledge, fisheries and migration. He underlined the interconnectedness of these wide-ranging issues and their significant impact on development.

Mr. Maxwell suggested that the new partnership agenda should lead amongst other things to: the sharing of ideas about national policy, joint work on ways to improve aid and on ways to strengthen international environment. Mr. Maxwell further suggested that the development relations between Asia and Europe need to shift from an aid relationship into a strategic partnership, by focusing on key issues that both sides agree upon and showing a willingness to take risks.

Ms. Olga Algayerová stated that ASEM plays an important role in development policy and that Asia and

› L-R
Ambassador Wang
Xuexian,
Mr. Simon Maxwell,
Dr.Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah
Tuwo,
Ms. Olga Algayerová,
Mr. Bertrand Fort,
Mr. Sim Vireak.

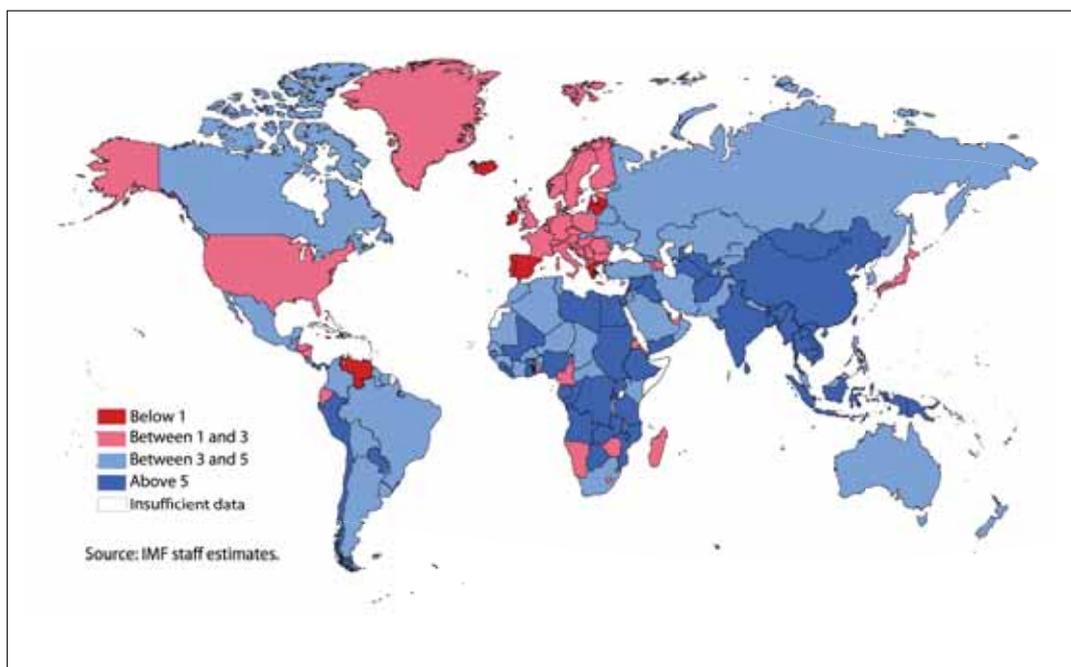


“No more talk of a one-way relationship between Europe and Asia. We have a shared agenda, and our shared agenda is about sustainable development, human welfare and social welfare for everybody.”
Mr. Simon Maxwell

Europe should be proud of their partnership that reflects their common willingness to work together building on common values. She pointed out that today the world faces a number of demanding issues, which are of an existential nature and reach far beyond state boundaries. In this regard, ASEM cooperation should be based on future mutual cooperation and systematic actions and on the creation of synergic resources and capabilities. Ms. Algayerová pointed out that one of the major challenges for sustainability, especially

for the vulnerable states, is climate change and that it is imperative that economic development be fully in line with environmental and social principles. On Asia-Europe relations, Ms. Algayerová underlined that Asia is an important partner for EU, accounting for nearly one fifth of EU exports and imports. Those conditions create various issues that form the landscape of Asia-Europe cooperation. She pointed out that future progress in Asia will depend very largely on decisions taken by Asian countries themselves and that, within the landscape

Average Real GDP Growth during 2010–11 (Percent)



“The [Asia-Europe] partnership should be equal and mutually beneficial. It is very important as without this, the partnership cannot be sustained.”

Ambassador Wang Xuexian

PANEL 1: The Future of the Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development

of a development partnership, aid is an important but relatively minor tool.

H.E. Ambassador Wang Xuexian reaffirmed the need for Asia and Europe to develop a partnership for sustainable development, as mentioned in the Beijing Declaration. The partnership should be built upon the principles of reciprocity, equality and mutual benefits. Without such principles the partnership cannot be sustained.

Ambassador Wang gave examples of areas of cooperation that still lack the application of such principles, particularly the principles of equality and mutual benefits, such as migration and the development of alternative energy resources. He stated that the major challenge for development in Asia is the balance between economic

and social development. It is important to establish good partnerships within ASEM partners that emphasize policy coordination, regional cooperation and integration, and action-oriented mechanisms that produce concrete measures.

Mr. Bertrand Fort emphasized that it is essential for Asian and European countries to further commit themselves to the cause of sustainable development and implement development policies that involve all stakeholders, including the NGO and private sector.

He underlined the need for aid efficiency and the importance of ownership and support of aid programmes by the very people that they are meant to help. Direct support to grassroots organizations should be encouraged in the maintenance and distribution of aid, as those

Share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) over Gross National Income (GNI) in %

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cambodia	7,3	6,1	5,9	5,2	5,7	5
China	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0	0
India	0,1	0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Indonesia	0,7	0	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,1
Lao PDR	9,4	7,5	6,4	6	5,8	4,5
Malaysia	0,1	0,3	0	0,2	0,1	0,1
Mongolia	10,8	8,3	5,8	4,3	4	3,5
Pakistan	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,5
Philippines	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0
Thailand	-0,7	0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,4
Vietnam	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,3	1,9

Source: OECD DAC - International Development Statistics Online Reference Table Total Net ODA

programmes that do so are deemed more effective. Mr. Fort also suggested incorporating cultural aspects into ASEM development cooperation, as it is an integral part of sustainable development. He highlighted the role of the Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF), which should be considered as the collective ASEM tool to promote sustainable development.

The ASEM Development Conference II needs to answer various challenges arising from the changing international environment; such as stability and security, changing conventional models of economic growth, the fight against poverty and inequality, the need to produce innovative financing, promotion of democratic governance, and a better and increased coherence in OECD policies.

Mr. Sim Vireak highlighted two opportunities that ASEM development cooperation presents, namely the opportunity to become a pioneer in interregional cooperation by promoting South-South or triangular cooperation that can empower and encourage the participation of developing countries, and the opportunity for concerted action to tackle climate change.

Obstacles that could hamper the promotion of South-South or triangular cooperation that should be addressed include funding, diplomacy and procedures. Whilst on the climate change efforts, obstacles that should be addressed include linkages, resources and coordination. In order to develop resources in both Asia and Europe, technology transfers and sharing of experience and know-how should be further encouraged.

In the discussion, participants raised and suggested several points as follows:

<p>1 The new development partnership between Asia and Europe should be action-oriented;</p>	<p>4 With regards to the distribution of aid, ASEM countries should coordinate with the aligning multi-lateral bodies, such as the UN, and other regional agencies, such as the Asian Development Bank;</p>
<p>2 Civil society should be involved in the policy formulation for development cooperation so as to make it more effective;</p>	<p>5 The quality and quantity of aid should be regulated as each country has different priorities;</p>
<p>3 Asia and Europe should coordinate their development programmes where possible, in particular programmes dealing with similar sectors;</p>	<p>6 Aid programmes should not only take into account the quantity of aid, but also the quality aspects and the effectiveness of aid.</p>

The second panel was conducted under the theme of "**Climate Change and Low Carbon Development**" and was chaired by Dr. Leena Srivastava, the Executive Director of the Energy and Resource Institute, India.

PANEL 2: Climate Change and Low Carbon Development

The speakers for this panel were Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute; Ms. Liana Bratasida, the Assistant Minister for Global Environmental Affairs and International Cooperation of the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia; and Mr. Taku Ito, Second Secretary of the Embassy of Japan to the Republic of Indonesia.

Dr. Dirk Messner described the need for transformation towards a low carbon economy amongst ASEM partners and pointed out that ASEM partners could make a difference and help to transform the global economy. Europe and Asia are key actors even if they are not facing the same situation: Europe has an historical responsibility in Green House Gas (GHG) emission and has adopted binding targets to move towards radical decarbonisation, while Asia records very different per capita levels of emissions and will see a rapid increase of its GHG emissions due to high growth, rapid urbanisation and deforestation. Furthermore, Asia counts many countries that are highly vulnerable to climate change.

Decoupling growth and carbon emissions will lead to many socio-economic benefits including: reducing expenditures by exploiting existing energy efficient technologies; job creation; the provision of energy security.

Dr. Messner underlined that in regards to low carbon development, all countries are in a sense developing countries, as there is still no "low carbon model countries". Asia and Europe are starting off on the same foot and can therefore learn and move forward together. Options for further cooperation for low carbon development within the ASEM partnership that could be explored are:

- Creating a network of ASEM cities for low carbon urban development which could develop joint roadmaps, standards, learning processes,
- Creating joint low carbon R&D and human capital programmes,
- Discouraging deforestation/ promoting reforestation

Ms. Liana Bratasida elaborated on climate change and low carbon development in Indonesia. She stated that there are many ongoing activities regarding low carbon development in Indonesia. Indonesia is committed to reduce its emissions by 26% by 2020, or even by 41% with international support. The key sources of GHG emissions have been identified (peat emission, forestry, energy and waste) and policy arrangements have been set up, such as the national system for GHG Inventory and the national action plan for GHG emissions Reduction as well as the Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) which comprises of strategies from 9 government sectors.



› L-R

Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner,
Ms. Liana Bratasida,
Dr. Leena Srivastava,
Mr. Taku Ito

"[Indonesian] President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has stated at G20 meetings and also in Copenhagen that we are willing to reduce our emissions with our own resources by 26%, and also if there is international support then we will achieve 41%. This is already our voluntary contribution to the world."

Ms. Liana Bratasida

However, the current activities are sporadic, thus difficult to measure. According to Ms. Liana Bratasida, enhancing low carbon development requires strong coordination among sectors, between public and private institutions and also between central and local government. Indonesia needs international support to enhance the implementation of the low carbon development path in three areas: development and transfer of technology, financial, and capacity building.

Mr. Taku Ito underlined that in addressing climate change, ASEM partners must uphold the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. ASEM partners should strengthen partnership through assistance for mitigation and adaptation of climate change. Japan is ready to provide worldwide assistance for low carbon development strategy as a bridge between developing countries and developed countries within ASEM.

Key Climate Change Indicators for ASEM Developing Countries

	Carbon Intensity (Income)		CO ₂ Emissions from deforestation per capital		Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply	Share of population affected by natural disaster
	Metric tons of CO ₂ per thousand \$ GDP		Metric tons	Rank		
Country	1990	2005	1990-2005	1990-2005	2006	1971-2008
Cambodia			6	13	71,4	5,8
China	1,77	0,95	0	83	14,2	5,2
India	0,53	0,47			30,2	7,2
Indonesia	0,41	0,49	6,6	11	32,9	0,3
Laos						6,3
Malaysia	0,43	0,46	5,4	15	5	0,1
Myanmar			3,3	20	74,1	
Pakistan	0,34	0,35			38,4	1,3
Philippines	0,24	0,31	0,8	50	49	4,5
Thailand	0,35	0,48			17,3	2,2
Vietnam	0,23	0,45			50,3	3
EU 15	0,36	0,28			7,4	
World	0,57	0,47			12,6	

Source: World Bank Development Report 2010 - Development and Climate Change

PANEL 2: Climate Change and Low Carbon Development

Wrapping up the presentations, **Dr. Srivastava** highlighted the need for investment in a future educated and skilled human resources base, in Asia and elsewhere, and in this way to make an asset of the large Asian population. Moving on to speak about clean energy options, she made the point that, while at a regional level there are huge clean energy resources in Asia, these cannot be exploited for various reasons such as regulations, capital availability and lack of infrastructure and networks. Access to energy is a significant problem for a large percentage of population in Asia and decentralised energy forms are required for those without access.

She stated that due consideration must be taken of the real capacity of centralised energy sources and the extent to which they can contribute to energy security, defined in its broadest sense, in the region. She made the point that in reality, traditional measures to enhance energy security still dominate, such as the creation of linkages to ensure imports are not jeopardised, investments abroad in energy assets, strategic petroleum reserves etc.

This signals a disconnect between actual practices and the progressive ideas being discussed. Both capacity and institutional frameworks limit Asian countries from exploiting new opportunities with regards to clean energy, as policymakers tend to define policy around traditional mechanisms that they are already accustomed to.

In the discussion following the presentations several points were raised, as follows:

- 1** The need for radical measures as mainstream solutions are regarded as insufficient for combating climate change;
- 2** The important role of sustainable forest management and technology transfer in reducing emissions from deforestation;
- 3** The need for ASEM partners to shift the development paradigm to a low carbon economy that is beneficial to all societies;
- 4** The need for ASEM partners to first work together to address short term problems such as difficulty in attracting investment in low carbon development schemes in developing countries before looking at long term solutions for achieving low carbon development;
- 5** The need for cooperation and dialogue between Asia and Europe on capacity building and transfer of technology for low carbon development as well as to solve issues of intellectual property rights.

› Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner



The third panel was held under the theme of "**The Contribution of Social Cohesion to Sustainable Development**" and chaired by Mr. Graham Meadows, advisor to DG Employment and former European Commission Director General for Regional Policy.

PANEL 3: The Contribution of Social Cohesion to Sustainable Development

The speakers for this panel were Dr. Xiulan Zhang, Dean and Professor of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University; and Prof. Rehman Sobhan, the Chairman of Centre of Policy Dialogue of Bangladesh.

Mr. Graham Meadows opened the session by reminding participants that social cohesion is not only about poverty, but is also about factors such as income security, public health and education. He went on to call for an active discussion on social cohesion to make a concrete contribution to the final statement of the conference.

Dr. Xiulan Zhang presented the various programmes China has developed as part of its welfare state agenda. Areas that are incorporated into the agenda are medical/health care, education, employment (including migrant workers), housing, income policy, social welfare, poverty, social assistance and the role of NGOs and social groups.

Several key elements that support the realisation of the agenda include: increased government responsibilities, entitlement expansion, system integration, and encouragement of local innovations.

Such a model of development will increase the quality of life of the people. Market institutions, NGOs as well as existing local communities should also be encouraged to take an active role and the rural-urban divide should be overcome in favour of an integrated approach.

The major points of transition that may arise from the current crisis should help to create a new mindset for policy makers and local populations.

Prof. Rehman Sobhan explained that Asia and Europe apply very different definitions of social cohesion. The EU's model of social cohesion comprises of 3 principle elements: income security (through high level of employment), universal access to quality public education and health care, and the availability of safety nets (pension, housing, etc). The EU's model does not address the structural aspects of inequality and is now being challenged by the economic crisis and the aging populations. Current reforms aim to share the state's fiscal burden with employers and individuals.

The Asian model associates social cohesion with social protection, which was traditionally the responsibility of the family. Government plays a great role in providing



◀ L-R
Prof. Rehman Sobhan,
Mr. Graham Meadows,
Dr. Xiulan Zhang

"To build social cohesion in Asia, therefore, we need structural change, in order to correct the injustices which create and perpetuate social disparities through policies and programmes ... which have been built into society."

Prof. Rehman Sobhan

PANEL 3: The Contribution of Social Cohesion to Sustainable Development

employment, access to health and education, pension schemes for target groups, subsidies (mainly in agricultural sector), food security, income transfer and micro-credit financing. However social protection coverage is limited and, apart from Republic of Korea and Mongolia, it is below 40%.

Social Programmes succeeded in targeting the poor in Asian countries but failed to address the sources of poverty and unjust social order such as educational disparities, inequitable access to health care, insufficiency of productive assets, information asymmetries, unequal competition in the market, and undemocratic

Social Protection Index (composite) and summary indicators

COUNTRY	SPI	SPEXP	SPCOV	SPDIST	SPIMP
MYANMAR	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
THAILAND	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MONGOLIA	0,60	9,8%	0,67	78%	33%
INDIA	0,46	4,0%	0,33	100%	26%
CHINA	0,45	4,6%	0,39	69%	44%
VIETNAM	0,38	4,1%	0,40	71%	17%
ASIA	0,36	4,8%	0,35	56%	23%
MALAYSIA	0,35	3,9%	0,36	44%	36%
INDONESIA	0,33	1,9%	0,40	71%	8%
PHILIPPINES	0,21	2,2%	0,33	30%	6%
CAMBODIA	0,19	1,4%	0,18	43%	4%
LAOS	0,19	1,3%	0,21	40%	7%
PAKISTAN	0,07	1,6%	0,07	8%	3%

Legend:

- SPI (0-1): Social protection Index (composite)
- SPEXP (%): social protection expenditure as % of GDP
- SPCOV (0-1): social protection coverage weighted for each target group
- SPDIST (%): social protection targeted to the poor
- SPIMP (%): social protection impact on incomes of the poor

Source: Social Protection Index, Volume 2, Asian Development Bank



workings of democratic process. Social fragmentation and income inequality are growing and accentuating tensions.

Prof. Sobhan suggested that there is a need to improve social cohesion in Asian countries through structural change, which would address causes rather than symptoms, inter alia by integrating the working population into production and distribution processes (addressing the issue of ownership), designing the financial instruments for delivering credit, directing the ODA programmes to more specific targets, encouraging community-based institutions (collective action), and ensuring the democratic process is more representative. According to him the approach should be rights-based instead of resource-constrained.

Key points raised in the panel discussion are as follows:

- 1** The importance of greater equality for social cohesion;
- 2** The importance of universal high quality free education, primary health care and vocational training;
- 3** Inequality and health problems could also be exacerbated by climate change as unstable climate conditions threaten the human environment. It was suggested that research and development on the issue of climate change should not only be focused on energy but also on health;
- 4** Social cohesion schemes should take into account the weakening of family ties;
- 5** The empowerment of non-state actors in capacity building as a way to exchange knowledge and experience;
- 6** Peer-to-peer learning and cooperation by governments to address social inequalities;
- 7** Roles of private sector and civil society in ensuring high value and efficient design and delivery of social cohesion schemes.



◀ L-R
Amb. Wang Xuexian and
Prof. Rehman Sobhan

The fourth panel took the theme "**The Role of Policy Coherence in Sustainable Development**" and was chaired by Mr. Torgny Holmgren, the Deputy Director General of Development Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

PANEL 4: The Role of Policy Coherence in Sustainable Development

The speakers for this session were Dr. Dirk Willem te Velde, Head of Programmes of the Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom; and Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu, the Deputy Director General of Policy Planning Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam.

Mr. Holmgren opened the session by pointing out that the topic of policy coherence forms an agenda which addresses other areas than aid which impact development such as environmental policy, trade policy, migration policy, and food security. The key question for the session would be how policies other than aid influence development in Asia.

He introduced the concept of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) in the Swedish and European contexts, pointing out that it already forms part of key agreements such as the Treaty of Rome. The importance of policy coherence lies in the fact that what the EU does in trade, migration and agriculture has a potentially huge impact on the developing countries with which it has an aid relationship.

Dr. Dirk Willem te Velde explained that policy coherence implies the pursuit of development objectives through systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions. The Beijing Declaration emphasizes that it is the primary responsibility of all nations to achieve its own development, complemented by an enabling international environment. Policy coherence facilitates the attainment of such an environment, going beyond aid.

Looking at PCD as a process issue, he outlined means of measuring PCD nationally, in terms of commitment to PCD and coordination mechanisms in place.

Moving on to the substance of PCD, he outlined some of the policy areas that can complement or hinder development. The European Union has developed a PCD package and has decided to focus its action on key substantive areas, namely trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security.

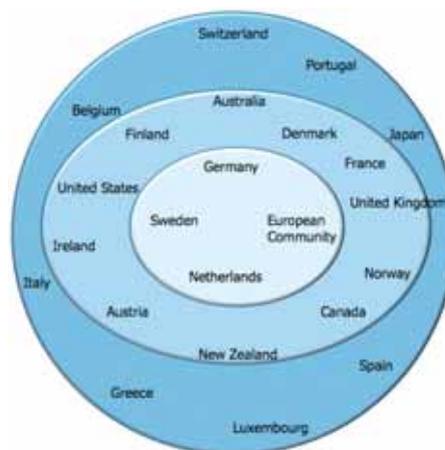
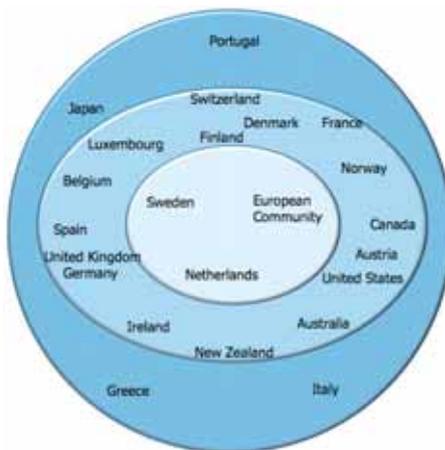


Focusing first on economic issues, Dr. te Velde mentioned the growing EU–Asia trade relationship, and underlined the potential of the upcoming Doha negotiations for gains to Asia in this area. He stressed the

importance of a more sustainable way forward in economic policy, considering the negative effect that instability and the financial crisis has had on developing countries.

Political commitment to PCD

Co-ordination mechanism



- Substantial political commitment to PCD; clear PCD policy standards
- Moderate political commitment to PCD; some PCD policy standards
- Partial political commitment to PCD; lack of PCD policy standards

- Substantial success in putting policy co-ordination mechanisms in place
- Moderate success in putting policy co-ordination mechanisms in place
- Partial success in putting policy co-ordination mechanisms in place

Source: OECD 2009



◀ L-R
Dr. Dirk Willem te Velde,
Mr. Torgny Holmgren,
Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu

"Vietnam is an example of how a recipient country can play a catalyst role in the effective functioning of PCD for the sake of its own development."

Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu

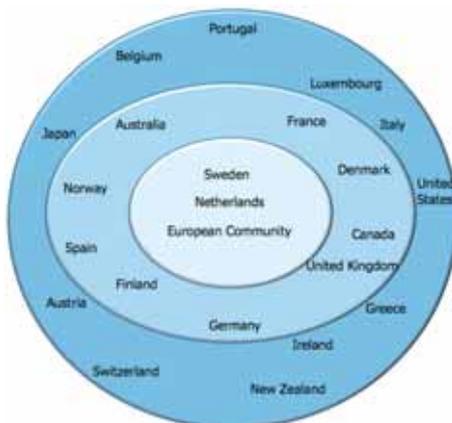
PANEL 4: The Role of Policy Coherence in Sustainable Development

He pointed out that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) between Asia and Europe, which is more significant in volume than aid, has been on a strong upward trend but has fallen due to the recent crisis. It needs to be

maintained in volume and quality. An Asia Investment Facility would be a possible mechanism to promote FDI.

Dr. te Velde suggested that a policy coherence mechanism should be put in place beyond aid in other areas that also contain different development dimensions, such as agriculture and migration.

Monitoring, Reporting



- Substantial success in putting monitoring/analysis/reporting systems in place
- Moderate success in putting monitoring/analysis/reporting systems in place
- Partial success in putting monitoring/analysis/reporting systems in place

In terms of agriculture, promoting food security efforts does not necessarily imply promoting self-sufficiency in developing countries, but free agricultural trade could help to improve food security and the post-2013 reform of the Common Agricultural Policy will be key for PCD in the EU. Regarding migration, Dr. te Velde pointed out the benefits of cross border mobility, especially in Asia.

Mr. Nguyen Minh Vu started his presentation by underlining that sustainable development should be pursued for the benefit of both developing countries in Asia and developed countries in Europe so that it would be in line with the ASEM principle of equal benefits.

Mr. Vu explained that PCD is necessary for developing

Source: OECD 2009



countries because it maximizes the effectiveness of aid interventions. PCD is important for both developed and developing countries as it improves the effectiveness of development actions that go beyond aid.

Furthermore, globalisation has led to increasing economic interdependence and linked countries' development paths. PCD has also assumed greater importance as the increase of stakeholders involved in development has at times caused interests to diverge at the expense of developing countries.

Policy coherence should be approached in a holistic manner. There is a need to raise awareness of PCD, so as to prevent it from being dominated by sectoral interests. He pointed out that PCD can be seen through different angles: internal, intra-donor, inter-recipient, inter-donor and donor-recipient coherence, which all complement each other and are equally important. A recipient could play an important role as a catalyst in enhancing PCD.

Mr. Vu suggested that in order to ensure that the PCD agenda is beneficial for both Asia and Europe, the two regions should set up policy dialogues with the private sector to gain their inputs.

In the discussion, participants raised or suggested several points as follows:

- 1** Donors should shift their aid paradigm from a result paradigm to a process paradigm;
- 2** The solution to sustainable development is an organic one that involves people directly;
- 3** Participants called for further capacity building to empower people with knowledge of sustainable development;
- 4** It is important to involve both the local community and private sectors in policy coherence;
- 5** Aligning ministries should have ownership of PCD;
- 6** The need to conclude the Doha rounds in order to ensure trade policy coherence, particularly for the developing countries of Asia;
- 7** Policy coherence still remains very much an EU concept, however Asia is ready to learn and further explore this concept and how this concept could be applied in the context of ASEM.



- « Participants in the plenary room
- « Participants get informed on EU regional programmes in Asia at the exhibition area

The Closing Session on the Draft Statement was co-chaired by Koos Richelle, Director General of the EuropeAid Cooperation Office and Dian Wirengjurit, Director for Intra Regional Cooperation for America and Europe of the Indonesian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CLOSING SESSION ON THE YOGYAKARTA STATEMENT

Prior to the discussion on the draft statement, **Amb. Bertrand de Crombrughe**, Belgium, Head of Task Force ASEM 8 Summit, delivered a statement, linking the 2nd ASEM Development Conference with the theme "Quality of Life" retained for the upcoming Summit in Brussels, 4-5 October 2010. There and then, ASEM leaders are expected to approach the issue of sustainable development from a people-centred perspective.

He stated that "Quality of life" is akin to the concept of Human Development which assumes that what people seek is not income per se, but the realisation of their potential, the multiplication of their choices, and the opportunity to lead the lives they value. GDP, therefore, is not adequate to gauge important aspects of sustainable development. Better systems and policies are required that capture people's current wellbeing as well as future sustainability, systems that go beyond one-size-fits-all approaches and take into account the diversity of people's perception of wellbeing, across civilizations and countries as well as within countries.

The Belgian Ambassador further noted, in line with the Conference, that the relationship between Asia and Europe was clearly moving away from a North-South approach towards an equal and mutually beneficial partnership. It should go beyond intergovernmental cooperation and engage many more diverse entities from the private sector. Furthermore cooperation should be about "ideas changing minds" rather than "money changing hands". Mutual exchange of knowledge and expertise are key.

Amb. de Crombrughe also pointed out the importance of inclusive growth, since poverty is much more than lack of income, but is also linked to social exclusion and lack of life opportunities.

These key elements, as they have emerged from the Conference, could be central to the ASEM leaders' discussion on advancing sustainable development in the upcoming Summit.



› Amb. Bertrand de Crombrughe

"Poverty is about much more than lack of income. It is about social exclusion and lack of life chances... It is, indeed, about dignity for all citizens, as the general theme of the ASEM 8 Summit indicates."
Amb. Bertrand de Crombrughe

The **Chairs of the session**, informed the participants that in view of the approaching ASEM 8 Summit, the 2nd ASEM Development Conference should move one step forward compared to the previous conference and produce a document that is both more substantive and concrete for the consideration of ASEM Leaders.

With this in mind, participants entered into negotiations on the initially proposed "Yogyakarta Declaration" put forward by the Chairs. India challenged the proposed title of the document, pointing out that only a "Joint Chair's Statement" had been foreseen.

Though the title of "Declaration" had been proposed in an effort to progress from the outcome of the first development conference in Manila, in the end a compromise was reached with the "Yogyakarta Statement". This title was perceived to indicate the document's importance as one that goes beyond a "Joint Chair's Statement" and presents the consensus, views and suggestions of the 2nd ASEM Development Conference as a whole.

Following these negotiations and content input from

Cambodian, Chinese, Irish and Indonesian delegates, among others, the Conference adopted the "Yogyakarta Statement" which conveys a number of recommendations to ASEM partners during their preparations for the ASEM 8 Summit.

Participants expressed their appreciation to the host for the excellent hospitality offered by the people and authorities of Yogyakarta.

The Chairs expressed their appreciation to the delegates for their active participation and valuable contributions to the discussions; they called for the continuation of cooperation on sustainable development issues, including climate change and low carbon development, social cohesion, and policy coherence for development, at the ASEM 8 Summit.

A final statement was made by **Mr. Syahril Loetan**, Secretary General of the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning, in which he praised the successful outcome of the Conference and expressed his hope that it would make a concrete contribution to the agenda of the ASEM 8 Summit.



◀ L-R
Mr. Dian Wirengjurit,
Mr. Koos Richelle





YOGYAKARTA STATEMENT

OF THE

ASEM DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE II – TOWARDS AN ASIA-EUROPE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

YOGYAKARTA, 26-27 MAY 2010



The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the European Commission organised a conference under the title "ASEM Development Conference II – Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development" in Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010.

YOGYAKARTA STATEMENT

This conference was a follow-up to the ASEM 7 Beijing Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development and the first ASEM Development Conference held in Manila, 20-21 April 2009. It is also an input to the forthcoming ASEM 8 Brussels Summit 4-5th October 2010, the theme of which is "Quality of life, achieving greater well-being and more dignity for all citizens".

The conference brought together more than 200 high-level officials and experts from Asia and Europe as well as representatives of international organisations and civil society organisations for a debate on the future of Asia-Europe cooperation for sustainable development focusing on three themes - climate change and low-carbon development, social cohesion, and policy coherence for development.

Recognising that sustainable development is based on three mutually reinforcing elements - economic, social, and environmental, and that Asia-Europe cooperation should continue to be based on respect for, and recognition of the rich variety of different cultures and values in the two continents, the participants in the conference, agreed the following:

The future of Asia-Europe Cooperation for Sustainable Development

- Whilst reaffirming the ODA commitments, Asia and Europe should move towards a more comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial strategic partnership for sustainable development.
- In view of the different socio-economic situations of different countries in Asia, participants suggest to adjust and design cooperation in a way that responds to the needs of least developed and middle-income countries.
- South-south cooperation has gained in importance and participants are engaged to explore purposes, ways and means of triangular cooperation.
- Participants remain committed to pursue the goal of poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), based on the policies and strategies of developing countries.
- Participants agreed to build upon the principle of comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation by improving their working methods, in particular:
 - enhancing peer learning and the exchange of different practices;
 - encouraging greater exchange at people-to-people, institution-to-institution and country-to-country levels;
 - encouraging the continued active involvement of civil society organisations;
 - enhancing "partnership" programmes for development which bring together state and stakeholders to address key problems that have been identified by them and local-level actors;
 - enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of ODA by applying the principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, managing for results and mutual accountability for the quality and results of their cooperation; and
 - achieving greater leverage through blending grants and loans.

Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development

- Participants agreed that the development and implementation of low-carbon growth strategies on all levels of government and all sectors is necessary. In this respect all countries face similar challenges.
- Specific challenges manifest themselves in urbanisation, low-carbon growth with positive effects on job creation, forest protection, awareness raising, investment in R&D on low-carbon technology, as well as training of experts on low-carbon matters.
- Participants underlined the importance of coordination amongst States on common activities in order to enhance information and technology sharing in this respect.

Social Cohesion and its role in promoting sustainable development

- Participants agreed that greater equality and income security, as well as equal access to quality education, health services and food are the foundation of social cohesion and that these could best be obtained by full and productive employment and the wide participation of citizens in wealth creation. This approach should be combined with different forms of social protection systems, including for migrant workers.
- In addition, a learning society, emphasising the availability of all forms of education and vocational training of high quality, can enhance social cohesion by improving the employment and income prospects of men and women. Civil society organisations also have their role in fostering social cohesion.

- Participants agreed that there is scope for enhancing mutual learning and information exchange, as well as peer-to-peer cooperation among Governments and the empowerment of stakeholders.

Policy Coherence and sustainable development

- Europe and Asia are already engaged in a multi-dimensional partnership that goes beyond aid. In order to make all dimensions contribute to sustainable development, policy coherence for development is important, in particular in the areas of trade, finance and investment, climate change, food security, migration, and security.
- Participants agreed that the concept of policy coherence for development should be further elaborated.
- Participants agreed that pursuing policy coherence in both developed and developing countries in the light of their specific conditions is indispensable for sustainable development.

This conference recommends that the ASEM partners take into account this Yogyakarta Statement in the course of their preparations for the ASEM 8 Summit.





ANNEXES

- 1.** List of registered participants
- 2.** Press Releases
- 3.** List of ASEM partners



LIST OF REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

OF THE

ASEM DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE II –**TOWARDS AN ASIA-EUROPE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010

ANNEX 1

No.	COUNTRY	TITLE	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION
ASEM OFFICIALS						
1.	AUSTRIA	Mr.	Woelfer	Klaus	Austrian Embassy	Ambassador
2.	BELGIUM	Mr.	De Crom-brugghe de Picquendaele	Bertrand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium	Senior Official ASEM
3.	BELGIUM	Mr.	Leroy	Marcus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium	Minister Counsellor
4.	CAMBODIA	Mr.	Sim	Vireak	Ministry of Foreign Affairs And International Cooperation	Assistant To His Excellency Secretary Of State Ouch Borith (In Charge Of Climate Change)
5.	CAMBODIA	Ms.	Khlok	Vichet Ratha	Ministry of Environment	Climate Change Department Officer
6.	CHINA	Mr.	Wang	Xuexian	Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador, Chinese Senior Official For ASEM
7.	CHINA	Ms.	Feng	Xin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Desk Officer
8.	CHINA	Mr.	Yu	Jianwei	Ministry of Commerce, P.R.China	Division Chief
9.	CHINA	Mr.	Mu	Jianfeng	Department Of International Organizations And Conferences, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Second Secretary
10.	CYPRUS	Mr.	Panayi	Nicos	Embassy Of Cyprus In Indonesia	Ambassador Of Republic Of Cyprus
11.	CZECH REPUBLIC	Mr.	Rezac	Pavel	Embassy Of The Czech Republic	Ambassador
12.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Piebalgs	Andris	European Commission	European Commissioner For Development
13.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Richelle	Koos	EuropeAid, European Commission	Director General
14.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Wilson	Julian	European Union-Jakarta	Head Of Delegation
15.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Maitre	Estelle	EuropeAid, European Commission	Project Manager
16.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Young	Richard	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Sector - Directorate Asia And Central Asia
17.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Rafael	Dochao Moreno	European Union - Cambodia	Chargé D'Affaires A.I.
18.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Meadows	Graham	European Commission	Special Advisor to DG Employment
19.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Hanna	William	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Unit
20.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Viault	Franck	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Sector - South East Asia & Central Asia

21.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Virieu	Jean-Christophe	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Sector
22.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Bourgade	Helene	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Unit
23.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Rodríguez Ruiz	Aniceto	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Sector Resources
24.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Molnar	Jozsef	RELEX, European Commission	Head Of Unit
25.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Schierhorst	Rainer	RELEX, European Commission	International Coordination Officer
26.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Kolecka	Beata	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Unit For Coordination And Supervision Of Cooperation With Asia And Centr
27.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Meganck	Dirk	EuropeAid, European Commission	Director Directorate Asia & Central Asia
28.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Melngaile	Elina	European Commission	Member Of The Cabinet Of EU Commissioner For Development
29.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Ray	Catherine	European Commission	Spokesperson
30.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Currey	Mehtab	EuropeAid, European Commission	Aid Effectiveness Adviser
31.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Borgoltz	Pierre André	RELEX, European Commission	Principal Administrator DG RELEX
32.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Jonckers	Jos	EuropeAid, European Commission	Head Of Sector South And North East Asia
33.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Mestres Brugada	Ramon	RELEX, European Commission	International Coordination Officer
34.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Roe	Thomas	RELEX, European Commission	ASEM Counsellor
35.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Doyle	Sean	European Union- Vietnam	Head Of EU Delegation
36.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Castillo	Maria	European Union - Hong Kong And Macao	Head Of Office
37.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Schoof	Hans	European Union - India	Head Of Operations
38.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Penny	John	European Commission	Head Of Europe House, Aceh
39.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Habers	Erik	European Union- Indonesia	Head Of Operations
40.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Moretto	Sakura	European Union- Indonesia	Project Officer
41.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Vebry	Muamar	European Union - Indonesia	Project Officer
42.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Prankerd	Henry	European Union - Laos	Chargé D'Affaires
43.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Piket	Vincent	European Union- Malaysia	Head Of Delegation
44.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	MacDonald	Alistair	European Union- Philippines	Head Of Delegation
45.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Savage	Bernard	European Union- Sri Lanka and Maldives	Head Of Delegation
46.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Auer	Eduard	European Union, Delegation In Tajikistan	Head Of Delegation
47.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Adriaen	Charlotte	European Union - Tadjikistan	Head Of Operations
48.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Frowein	Stefan	European Union- Bangladesh	Head Of Delegation
49.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Kaiser	Heidemarie	European Union- Bangladesh	Head of Finance and Contract

50.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Ms.	Cauwenbergh	Johan	European Union - China	Head of Cooperation
51.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Mr.	Moran	James	RELEX, European Commission	Director for Asia
52.	FINLAND	Mr.	Lindström	Stefan	Embassy Of Finland	Charge D'Affaires
53.	FRANCE	Mr.	Zeller	Philippe	Embassy Of France	Ambassador Of France To Indonesia And RDTL
54.	FRANCE	Mr.	Foin	Stéphane	French Embassy In Indonesia	Cooperation And Cultural Counselor
55.	FRANCE	Mr.	Bertrand	Fort	Ministry Of European And Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor
56.	GERMANY	Mr.	Thies	Bjoern	KfW Development Bank	
57.	GERMANY	Ms.	Kessler	Regina	German Federal Ministry For Economic Cooperation And Development	
58.	GERMANY	Ms.	Garbe-Hanssen	Barbara	German Embassy, Development Section	Counsellor
59.	GERMANY	Mr.	Prof. Dr. Fischer	Horst	GTZ German Technical Cooperation	Director Of GTZ Representation Brussels
60.	GERMANY	Ms.	Markert	Sabine	GTZ Office Jakarta	Country Director
61.	HUNGARY	Mr.	Juhasz	Attila	Embassy Of Hungary	Deputy Head Of Mission
62.	INDIA	Mr.	Kumar Pardeshi	Muktesh	Embassy Of India, Jakarta	Minister
63.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Alisjahbana	Armida S	National Development Planning Agency	Minister
64.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Tuwo	Lukita Dinarsyah	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy State Minister/Head Of Bappenas Sector Development Funding
65.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Jenie	Rezlan Ishar	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Director General For Multilateral Affairs
66.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Bratasida	Liana	Ministry Of Environment	Assistant Minister For Global Environmental Affairs And International Cooperation
67.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Waluyanto	Rahmat	Ministry Of Finance	Director General For Debt Management
68.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Hanartani	Myra M	Ministry Of Manpower And Transmigration	Director General For Industrial Relation And Social Security
69.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Loetan	Syahrial	National Development Planning Agency	Principal Secretary Of Bappenas
70.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Hayati	Umiyatun	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy State Minister Of Natural Resources And Environment
71.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Wirengjurit	Dian	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Director Of Intra Regional Affairs Of America And Europe/ASEM Contact Point Indo
72.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Djoko	Dewo Broto	National Development Planning Agency	Director For Multilateral Foreign Funding
73.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Atiyanto	Prayono	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Secretary Of Director General For American And European Affairs
74.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Cornelis	Teiseran Foun	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of Centre For Policy Analysis And Development On American And European Region
75.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Besmanto	Nanang	Ministry Of Health	Head Of Sub Directorate Of Environmental Quality Control
76.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Rejekinigrum	Dyah	National Board For Placement And Protection Of Overseas Worker	Acting Director For International Cooperation For Middle East, Africa And Europe
77.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Praptinigrum	Desi Riani	National Board For Placement And Protection Of Overseas Worker	Staff Of Directorate For International Cooperation For Middle East, Africa And Europe
78.	INDONESIA	Mr.		Soetamto	Indonesian Agency For Meteorological Climatological And Geophysical	Head Of Climate Change Information

79.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Arumsari	Anni	Indonesian Agency For Meteorological Climatological And Geophysical	Head Of Sub-Division For International Cooperation
80.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Alia	Neng	Indonesian Agency For Meteorological Climatological And Geophysical	Staff Of Sub-Division Of International Cooperation
81.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Suhermanto	Herry	National Development Planning Agency	Empowerment Director Cooperatives And Small And Medium Enterprises
82.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Sarjunani	Nina	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy State Minister/Head Of Bappenas Division Of Human Resources And Cultures
83.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Iryanti	Rahma	National Development Planning Agency	Director Of Manpower Development And Employment Opportunities
84.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Daradjati	Wahyuningsih	National Development Planning Agency	Director For Food And Agriculture
85.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Tedjakusuma	Eddi E	National Development Planning Agency	Director For Environment
86.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Atmawikarta	Arum	National Development Planning Agency	Director Of Community Health And Nutrition
87.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Batubara	Maruhum	National Development Planning Agency	Head Of Administration And Administrative Leadership
88.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Susilo	Agus Edy	Ministry Of Transportation	Central Head For Partnership Evaluation And Transportation Services
89.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Hambali	Imam	Ministry Of Transportation	Head Of Evaluation Partnership And Air Transport Services
90.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Srihastuti	Woro	National Development Planning Agency	Head Of Subdirectorate For Resident Mapping
91.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Abbas	M.Iqbal	National Development Planning Agency	Head Of Subdirectorate For Manpower Quality
92.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Zulkarnaen	Andika	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy Director For Manpower Relation
93.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Cahyono	Budi	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy Director For Meetings And Protocol
94.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Rauf	Mohammad	National Development Planning Agency	Personal Assistance To The Minister
95.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Purnamasari	Mesi	National Development Planning Agency	Staff Of Directorate Of Bilateral Foreign Funding
96.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Virgiyanti	Tri Dewi	National Development Planning Agency	Deputy Director For Climate Change
97.	INDONESIA	Mr.	As'ari	Imam	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of Division For Middle East Research
98.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Wulandari	Meynar Kusumo	Ministry Of Manpower And Transmigration	Staff
99.	INDONESIA	Mr.		Widjanarko	Ministry of Finance	Director of Evaluation and Accounting
100.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Behrens	Christoph	Provincial Government Of Yogyakarta	Director Center For Good Governance
101.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Kholid	Anwar	Provincial Government Of Yogyakarta	Asst. To Director Center For Good Governance
102.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Nurman	Yuventius	Provincial Government Of Yogyakarta	Asst. To Director Center For Good Governance
103.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Susilo	Hendrawan Tri	Ministry Of Finance	Head Of Section
104.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Pamungkas	Dicky	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Staff/ASEM Desk Indonesia
105.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Santoso	Imam	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of ASEM Desk Indonesia
106.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Rachman	Amnal	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of FEALAC Desk Indonesia
107.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Bawono	Erie Noer	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director For Intra Regional Cooperation For America And Europe
108.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Widuriyanti	Teni	National Development Planning Agency	Head Sub Directorate For Multilateral II

109.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Susilo	Hendrawan Tri	Ministry Of Finance	Head Of Section
110.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Harianja	Dapot	Ministry Of Finance	Staff
111.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Murnining-tyas	Endah	National Development Planning Agency	Director For Poverty Alleviation
112.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Sitorus	Maurin	Ministry Of Finance	Diretor For External Fund
113.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Harsono	Darianto	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Chief Section Of Technical Cooperation With EU
114.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Wicaksono	Prakoso	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Staff Of Central For Policy Planning And Development For International Organization
115.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Sihombing	Dumaria	Ministry Of Finance	Head Of Subdivision
116.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Anggraini	Dian	Ministry Of Finance	Staff
117.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Irawan	Robertus	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of Administration And Documentation
118.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Dhanutirto	Mariska	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Head Of Section For ASEM
119.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Dahana	Mada	National Development Planning Agency	Staff Sub Directorate For Multilateral II
120.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Buchari	Irvan	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Staff Of The Secretariat Of The Director General Of America And Europe
121.	INDONESIA	Mrs.	Agustin	Rina	Ministry of Public Work	Head of Subdit Cooperation and Investment
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133.	JAPAN	Ms.	Tsakada	Fukiko	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Japan	Officer
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135.	LAOS	Mr.	Chanthathon	Vongpasith	International Economic Integration Division, Economic Affairs Department, Ministry	Officer
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137.	MALAYSIA	Mr.	Ramasamy	Somasundram	Ministry Of Green Technology And Water, Malaysia	Undersecretary (Electricity Supply)
138.	MALAYSIA	Mr.	Mokhtar	Jowari	Ministry Of Energy, Green Technology And Water	Assistant Secretary
139.	MONGOLIA	Mr.	Davaasambu	Munkhbaatar	National Development And Innovation Committee	Officer, Innovation Policy Department
140.	MONGOLIA	Ms.	Gerelmaa	Davaasuren	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs And Trade	2nd Secretary, Department Of International Organizations

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142.	MYANMAR	Ms.	Myint	Win	Planning Department, Ministry Of National Planning And Economic Development	Director
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163.	VIETNAM	Mr.	Minh Vu	Nguyen	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs, Viet Nam	Deputy Director General, Policy Planning Department

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167.	IMF	Mr.	Zavadjil	Milan	International Monetary Fund	Senior Resident Representative
168.	UNDP	Mr.	Sayoko	Priyo Budhi	UN Development Programme	Head Of Environment Unit
169.	UNEP	Mr.	Park	Young-Woo	U.N. Environment Programme, Regional Office For Asia And The Pacific	Regional Director & Representative For Asia And The Pacific
170.	WHO	Ms.	Baker	Louise	World Health Organization	Tobacco Free Initiative

171.	WORLD BANK	Mr.	Hoban	Chris	World Bank	Acting Country Director
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175.	FRANCE	Ms.	Le Sourd	Marie	French Cultural Centre	Director
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178.	INDONESIA	Ms.	Febriani	Rika	Institute for Global Justice	Reporter Free Trade Watch Journal
179.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Pasaribu	Partomuan	Lsm/ngo	Staff
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186.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Thamrin	Djuni	Indonesian Popular Governance Institute And Asia-Europe People's Forum	Executive Director IPGI (Indonesian Popular Governance Institute) And IOC AEPF
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189.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Gunawan	Putut	Kaukus 17++ A National Citizen Fora	National Coordinator
190.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Sembiring	Muhammad Senang	KEHATI - The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation	Executive Director
191.	INDONESIA	Mr.	Pratama	Tommy Ardian	Institute For Crisis Study And Alternative Development Strategy	Program Manager
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194.	PHILIPPINES	Ms.	Dela Cruz - Cardenas	Maristela	Network For Transformative Social Protection	Co-Facilitator
195.	UNITED KINGDOM	Mr.	Maxwell	Simon	Simon Maxwell Ltd	Consultant
196.	UNITED KINGDOM	Mr.	Te Velde	Dirk Willem	Overseas Development Institute	Programme Leader

The conference was attended by delegations from 32 ASEM Partners: Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, Vietnam, and the European Commission. Also participating as observers were a delegate from Australia, who attended as a guest of the Chair, as well as representatives of several international organisations (ADB, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, and World Bank) and civil society organisations.

PRESS RELEASES

OF THE

ASEM DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE II –

TOWARDS AN ASIA-EUROPE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010

ANNEX 2

IP/10/598 | Brussels, 21 May 2010

First visit of Commissioner Piebalgs in Indonesia to sign EU-funded programme in Education and to participate to the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) development conference.

From 24 to 26 May, the European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, will be travelling to Indonesia to attend the second Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Development Conference and to participate in high level discussions on EU-Indonesia cooperation. On the occasion of his first visit to Asia, the Commissioner will reaffirm the EU's commitment in the field of education as a way to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, by signing a 200 million agreement in budget support to basic education in Indonesia.

"No country can grow if its people can not read and write. The programme launched today shows EU's support to Indonesian efforts to provide every child an education" said EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs. On the eve of the ASEM Development conference, he added: "EU and Asia have to join forces to reach the Millennium Development Goals and trigger opportunities for growth and jobs in the region. Too many people still live in poverty, child and maternal mortality is too high, and climate change threatens to reduce living standard. Our actions must be a catalyst for change".

EU- Indonesia aid cooperation

On Tuesday 25th May, EU Commissioner Piebalgs, together with Dr. Mohammad Nuh, Minister of National Education, will sign the Education Sector Support Programme, amounting to €200 million. The objective is to help the government of Indonesia address the challenges of regional disparities in terms of access and quality of education. This is the first time the EU will provide budget support to Indonesia and this will be the second largest budget support operation in Asia.

On Wednesday 26th May, Commissioner Piebalgs will visit the EU-funded "Clean Batik Initiative" project. The project relates to sustainable production in the traditional textile industry in Indonesia by creating demand for eco-friendly batik production.

ASEM Development Conference

On Wednesday 26th May the Commis-

sioner will be in Yogyakarta to open the two-day ASEM Development Conference II, "Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development", co-hosted by the European Commission and the Indonesian Government.

Discussions will focus on the future of international cooperation for development, as well as on topics such as social cohesion, low-carbon development, and policy coherence for development. Some 150 representatives from ASEM partners - 27 EU Member States and 16 Asian Countries, as well as the ASEAN secretariat and the European Commission-, think-tanks, international organisations and civil society will attend the ASEM Development Conference II with the aim of addressing the common challenges of development cooperation.

In addition to Andris Piebalgs, keynote speakers include the Prof Armida Alisjahbana, Minister of Development, Indonesia, and Olga Algayerova, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Leading think-tank experts contributing to the conference include Simon Maxwell, former Director of the Overseas Development Institute, and Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute. High-level officials from China, France, Japan, and Vietnam will also be making formal contributions.

The Conference forms part of a series of meetings that will take place in the lead-up to the ASEM8 Summit of Heads of State and Government, which will be hosted by

Belgium on 4-5 October 2010.

More info:

Videos and pictures of Commissioner Piebalgs' visit will be available on Europe by Satellite's website:

http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/ebs/welcome_fr.cfm

See also **MEMO/10/206** on examples of EU-funded projects in Indonesia: Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Support Project; Comprehensive HIV/AIDS programme in Banceuy narcotics prison; Clean Batik Initiative of the Regional Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Switch Asia)

See also **MEMO/10/207** on the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) which specifies which countries are part of ASEM, how does ASEM work, who really benefits from Asia-Europe cooperation and dialogue and why is ASEM so important today.

ASEM Development Conference II website:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/support-regional-integration/asem/conference_en.htm

More information on EU-Indonesia Cooperation is available on the internet:
<http://www.delidn.ec.europa.eu/>

What is ASEM?

Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is a forum for dialogue between Europe and Asia. Since its establishment in 1996 ASEM has been the main multilateral channel for communication between Asia and Europe, strengthening interaction and mutual understanding. As one of the four "coordinators" of ASEM, the European Commission is a key player in the ASEM process.

Who does ASEM bring together?

ASEM involves virtually the whole of Asia and Europe. The most recent 7th ASEM Summit in Beijing, October 2008 admitted six new members bringing the membership up to 45 partners, together representing half of the world's GDP, almost 60% of the world's population and over 60% of global trade. At the 8th ASEM Summit, taking place in Brussels on 4-5 October 2010, two more members will formally join the process – Australia and Russia.

The current ASEM partners are: Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, The Netherlands, The Philippines, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, the ASEAN Secretariat and the European Commission.

How does ASEM work?

ASEM's overall direction is set by ASEM government leaders meeting at Summits held every two years - alternating between European and Asian locations. The next 8th ASEM Summit on 4-5 October 2010 will be hosted by Belgium and will have the theme "Improving the Quality of Life," facilitating dialogue between the partners on the global financial and economic crisis, climate change and cultural exchange, among other issues.

Between Summits many inter-governmental ASEM meetings maintain the momentum of Asia Europe-dialogue on all political, economic, social and cultural issues of mutual interest to the partners. ASEM is informal, multi-sectoral and flexible enough to address the new global issues and challenges arising from globalisation. It has provided a dialogue platform to address international matters such as United Nations reforms, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), terrorism, migration flows and WTO negotiations.

Who really benefits from Asia-Europe cooperation and dialogue?

ASEM is about people and culture. It has served as a dialogue facilitator and helped increasing mutual understanding through people-to-people contacts.

ASEM brings together other non-governmental stakeholders, such as lawmakers, businesses and civil society. Civil society groups, parliamentarians and the business community meet at the Asia Europe People's Forum, Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership and Asia-Europe Business Forum held every two years alongside ASEM Summits.

ASEM also brings together educators and researchers to build groundbreaking projects such as the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) - the first large-scale research and education network connecting regional researchers in Asia with their counterparts in Europe. Now in its third incarnation as TEIN3, it gives over 60 million users access to improved internet network performance providing mutually beneficial global research collaboration between Asia and Europe.

ASEM also links the peoples of Europe and Asia through the Singapore based Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), funded by ASEM partners. ASEF promotes understanding and collaboration between the peoples of Asia and Europe through cultural, intel-

lectual and people-to-people exchanges. The outreach to civil society and the wider public undertaken by ASEF complements the official ASEM dialogues, and the ASEM InfoBoard internet site managed by ASEF provides transparency on the ASEM programme.

Why is ASEM so important today?

In the face of global challenges like the financial and economic crisis, climate change, poverty and conflict, the ASEM partners have committed to working together for cooperative, multilateral solutions. Recent international developments have shown that in such a fast-changing world, the ability to react swiftly and coherently is key, which requires intense dialogue and enhanced cooperation among key partners.

It is for this reason that ASEM's unique flexibility as a channel for dialogue based on reciprocity, balance and transparency is of such value today. The agenda of the ASEM summits are established collectively, in all transparency and through an inclusive process of consultation involving every ASEM partner. It is a process that stretches up until the very day of the summit, aiming to reflect the up-to-the-minute priorities of its national partners and to address them on the international stage.

More information on ASEM is available on the internet

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/asem/index_en.htm

<http://www.asem8.be/>

<http://www.asem7.cn/>

www.asef.org

www.aseminfoboard.org/

<http://www.tein3.net/>

ASEM Development Conference II agreed to move towards a more comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial strategic partnership for sustainable development

Participants of ASEM Development Conference II, held in Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010, held an active, frank and open discussion on the future of Asia-Europe cooperation in sustainable development. The world has changed and Asia and Europe came together as equal partners to discuss how to adapt their development cooperation to meet the challenges of the new world.

They agreed that Asia and Europe should move towards a more comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial strategic partnership for sustainable development that uses development cooperation to reinforce ties and address common challenges in trade, finance and investment, climate change, food security, migration and security.

The Conference agreed the Yogyakarta Declaration that will be presented as a valuable input to the 8th ASEM Summit in Brussels, 4-5 October 2010, which will bring together the Heads of States of 43 ASEM partners including China, India, Indonesia and Japan, and the 27 member states of EU, including France, Germany and UK.

ASEM Development Conference II, organised by the Government of Republic of Indonesia and the European Union, with the theme "Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development", builds on the Beijing Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Manila Development Conference, 2009. The conference, which was addressed by the Minister of National Planning Development of the Republic of Indonesia and the European Commissioner for Development, brought together more than 200 high-level-officials and experts from Asia and Europe from 31 partner countries.



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Prof. Dr. Armida Alisjahbana,
EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs,
Mr. Dian Wirengjurit

ANNEX 3

 ASEAN Secretariat	 Greece	 Myanmar
 Austria	 Hungary	 Netherlands
 Belgium	 India	 Pakistan
 Brunei Darussalam	 Indonesia	 Philippines
 Bulgaria	 Ireland	 Poland
 Cambodia	 Italy	 Portugal
 China	 Japan	 Romania
 Cyprus	 Korea	 Singapore
 Czech Republic	 Laos	 Slovakia
 Denmark	 Latvia	 Slovenia
 Estonia	 Lithuania	 Spain
 European Commission	 Luxembourg	 Sweden
 Finland	 Malaysia	 Thailand
 France	 Malta	 United Kingdom
 Germany	 Mongolia	 Vietnam

Note: All ASEM partners have agreed that in accordance with the Asia Europe Cooperation Framework 2000 (AECF 2000) Australia, Russia and New Zealand will formally join ASEM at opening of the ASEM 8 Summit in Brussels, 4th October 2010 and will participate thereafter as full members. In the meantime Australia, Russia and New Zealand can be associated with and participate in all ASEM events as guests of the chair and will be fully informed of all ASEM activities in order to well prepare the ASEM 8 Summit.

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*A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa Server (<http://ec.europa.eu>).*



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