



**2005 Work Programme
of the
European Institute for Asian Studies asbl (EIAS)
January 1 - December 31, 2005**

**The Brussels-based research and policy think tank analysing
political, economic, security and socio-cultural dimensions
of the relations between the European Union and Asia**

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POST-TSUNAMI Revised EIAS Work Programme for 2005

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I. The EIAS Mission¹

As the leading research and policy think tank on EU-Asia, EIAS aspires to do more than ‘merely’ track developments in EU-Asia relations. Whereas the European Union institutions inevitably focus on short-time horizons and immediate responses to unfolding events, EIAS value-addition lies in its seeking to *anticipate* developments, by looking ahead some three, five or even ten years, thus helping to shape policy by identifying and analysing key-determinants of the unfolding scenarios. In addition to ‘thinking ahead’ it also is committed to ‘thinking outside the box’, initiating new policy ideas, facilitating track-two diplomacy and ensuring a cross-flow of information between officials, academics and experts, and civil society actors.

A comprehensive account of the activities undertaken during 2004 is provided through the EIAS Interim Report of Activities, covering the period of Jan 1 to Sept 30, 2004 (see website www.eias.org).

The 2005 EIAS work programme is a one-year component of the European Commission Partnership Agreement (ECPA), a framework contract which facilitates and supports the work of non-profit institutes focusing their work on the external relations of the European Union. Therefore, the present work programme needs to be seen in the framework of the three-year ECPA 2004-06 work programme.

Hence, during 2005 EIAS will continue its work on EU-Asia relations through undertaking, in close collaboration with EU institutions, studies and analysis of the policies of the European Union vis-à-vis Asia, organising round table meetings, specialised briefings, in-depth seminars and international conferences. EIAS will publish its research papers through its series of *EIAS Briefing Papers* and offer analyses, insight and viewpoints through its bi-monthly *EurAsia Bulletin* as well as its *EIAS Policy Briefs* (launched in 2004). In 2005 EIAS will seek to

¹ EIAS aims to promote understanding and cooperation between the European Union and Asia. It works closely with the European Union institutions in Brussels, as well as with research centres across Asia and within the European Union. It undertakes research studies and analysis of developments in Asia and disseminates its findings through a comprehensive programme of Brussels-based intellectual exchange.

intensify the dissemination of its findings on EU-Asia relations through the development of new dissemination outlets.

EIAS also supports its own internet site on EU-Asia (www.eias.org) and contributes to other publications and web-based exchanges. EIAS participates in Europe-Asia networks of research and analysis, most pertinently as a Member of the *European Alliance for Asian Studies* (please consult www.asia-alliance.org).

The EIAS work programme includes research and dissemination of activities and programmes focusing on each of the major sub-regions in Asia covered by the (draft) Asia-Latin America Regulation (ALA-regulation) in a balanced way. The 26 Asian countries covered by the ALA Regulation are: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and Yemen. This list includes:

- The two most populous countries of the world (China and India);
- The three 'axis of evil' countries (Iran, Iraq and DPRK);
- All seven members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka);
- Nearly all member states of ASEAN, except Singapore and Brunei (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam);
- The newest UN member state (East Timor);
- Ten countries classified by the UN as 'Least Developed';
- Twelve countries with Muslim majority populations² while a further five countries have significant Muslim minority populations.³

Differences between these Asian countries are numerous. Each country is particular in terms of its economy, geography and size, its level of economic development, political governance system and socio-cultural characteristics. As a result, the EU's DG external relations responds to this diversity with different paradigms and distinct approaches to specific countries and/or sub-regions. EIAS responds to this diversity with a comprehensive, inter-disciplinary and multi-dimensional programme.

I. Innovative Features of the 2005 Work Programme

² Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Furthermore the five Central Asian Republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) also have Muslim majority populations.

³ China, India, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand.

Although the 2005 programme is a continuation of the effective framework that has been developed in recent years, EIAS will seek to introduce a number of important innovations in 2005. Some of these innovations include:

- The addition of a new thematic pillar to its three traditional themes of work. This new theme is 'Socio-Cultural Dimensions of EU-Asia relations' (see section V below);
- Improved and innovative ways of disseminating information and analysis of EU-Asia relations to an ever larger audience;
- A prominent focus on 'new' regional and bilateral interactions within Asia, such as between China and India, between China and ASEAN or between India and Central Asia (see section V below);
- The publication of a yearly 'EU-Asia Yearbook' based on EIAS's four themes of work.

EIAS will publish a Yearbook covering each of the four themes of its work programme. The 2005 work programme will propose to strengthen the thematic coherence of EIAS activities through the development of regular synthesis of issues that have been covered by EIAS. Indeed, EIAS will offer a systematic follow-up of each of its activities (briefings, public discussions, publications, etc.) gathering and editing key statements, policy papers, and situation analyses. This will be of much added value and give EIAS an advantage over other European and Asian think tanks, to the extent that many of these appear to remain with one-off public meetings and conferences.

- An innovation implemented during the last quarter of 2004 is the creation of a monthly email-newsletter. The email-newsletter was developed in order to inform and update several thousands of interested officials and experts regarding new information provided on the EIAS website as well as forthcoming events and publications.

II.Resources for the 2005 EIAS Work Programme

The EIAS work programme must be in keeping with its limited resources, both human and financial. The purpose of this work programme is to arrive at a well-defined list of activities to which EIAS will accord priority during 2005. This work programme will also facilitate the search for additional support from the EU, European foundations and Asian sources, including governments.

III.Geo-political, Geo-economic and EU Institutional Context

In defining its research activities and selecting the themes for its meetings and publications for 2004-06, EIAS anticipates both geo-political and geo-economic developments, and their likely

impact on the European Union, as well as within Asia. Furthermore, the focus of the EIAS programme also reflects the anticipated institutional development of the EU and the work programmes of the EU-institutions in particular.

a) Geo-political Context

In view of the outcome of the US Presidential elections, it is to be expected that the US-led 'war on terrorism' will remain prominent on the global agenda, with far-reaching implications for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and possibly other geopolitical flashpoints within Asia (for example Indonesia, Iran). The following events to unfold during 2005-06 are likely to be influenced significantly by the US administration:

- The fractious divisions within the Council of the European Union over support for the US-led invasion of Iraq are bound to remain. Some Member States are likely to remain opposed to the Iraqi occupation (inter alia France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Sweden), whilst others will continue to support the operation with human, military and financial resources (inter alia United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, Netherlands);
- The UN Security Council (UNSC) reform and the proposals for enlarging the Permanent Membership of the UNSC to include several partner countries of the EU in Asia, in particular India and Japan, will be a focus of public policy debate at the EU level and within the Member States.⁴ Moreover, a decision will need to be negotiated on whether leading EU countries (such as Germany and Italy) should be granted greater influence in the UNSC, or whether the EU as single legal entity should have an additional representation in this global forum.
- The High Representative for the CFSP, Javier Solana, proposed to the European Council to develop its contacts with China and India on defence and security issues. At the EU-India summit in the Hague (Nov 8, 2004), both sides agreed on 'upgrading' their relationship to a 'strategic partnership'. The seventh EU-China summit (The Hague, Dec. 8, 2004) also re-assessed the strategic partnership between the EU and China.
- Given NATO's involvement in Afghanistan and its partnerships elsewhere in Asia, there is a definite need for Brussels-based intellectual exchange on the possible synergy and convergence between the EU and NATO with regard to their respective 'Asia policies and strategies'.⁵

⁴ Mr Armin Laschet, rapporteur to the European Parliament on the issue of UN reform, expressed his support for India's membership to the UNSC, speaking at the EU-US-India Trialogue co-organised by EIAS in Brussels 30-09-04.

⁵ Dr Jamie Shea, Assistant-Secretary General for External Relations of NATO and Ambassador Tomasz Kozlowski, Head of the Asia Taskforce, Council of the European Union have indicated their willingness to speak at an EIAS meeting on this subject.

b) Geo-economic context

Global macro-economic developments in 2005-06 will be characterised by several main factors:

- The continued large ‘twin’ deficits of the US (on trade as well as on the current accounts) and the implications for the international exchange rate of the dollar vis-à-vis the euro, the yen and sterling. Although the large deficits could arguably imply global ‘Keynesianism’ in the short run (boosting demand for European and Asian goods), the likely impact on the medium and long terms are bound to be negative for the EU. US consumers are likely to turn away from European goods and services and global interest rates are bound to move upwards. Finally, the value of international dollar denominated assets (including official reserves) is bound to decrease;
- Moreover, the Asian exchange rate regimes (especially in China) are likely to remain pegged to the US dollar, making the trading of goods and services from European platforms more costly and *decreasing* EU international competitiveness. These geo-economic developments will have significant implications for the trade, investment and financial flows between the EU and Asia, in general mitigating *against* the ‘closer EU-Asia economic partnership’ which Asian governments have repeatedly called for;
- Halfway through the Lisbon Strategy time-line, the EU's challenges in meeting the Lisbon goals are taking center stage. The EU is facing slow growth, imperfect competition and failing economic dynamism. The impressive growth performance of emerging economies, such as China and India, further illustrates that the EU is at risk of seriously falling behind. EU experts have stressed that research and development (R&D) and innovation are crucial prerequisites towards getting the economies back on the right track. In this light, the scope for collaboration with the EU's emerging Asian partners should be analyzed. Indeed, Asian countries such as India and Taiwan have acquired an advantage in mastering the innovation and competition techniques and skills the EU seeks. Two important questions will be raised by EIAS in 2005: (i) what can the EU learn from its Asian partners in building up technological capability; and (ii) could the EU effectively use its strengths in the innovation sector to work in partnership with Asian partners to improve its comparative advantages?
- Nevertheless, in the short and medium term, Asia is likely to remain the world's highest growth and profitability zone, affording opportunities to EU- and US-based trans-national corporations. Thus, EU companies will be experiencing export *disadvantages*, but outward investment advantages. Outsourcing and increased commercial presence of EU companies in Asia are likely to increase sharply during 2005-06. The debate within the EU about the (presumed) negative employment effects of outsourcing to India, China, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam is bound to intensify;

- The 6th Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organisation, scheduled to take place in Hong Kong in the last quarter of 2005, will witness a serious attempt to conclude the Doha Development Round with special reference to issues of interest to developing countries. These are bound to include (i) further reduction of agricultural subsidies in the US and the EU beyond the terms of the Geneva accord of 31 July 2004; (ii) significant modifications on the IPR-regimes for life-enhancing or life-saving drugs related to AIDS and other pandemics; as well as (iii) far-reaching proposals on the ‘temporary movement of natural persons’ of particular interest to the high-skill, low earning professionals in many Asian countries (esp. India).

Hence, both the geo-political as well as the geo-economic contexts will mean that European responses to closer economic and political partnership with Asia will be mixed and ambivalent.

c) EU-Institutional Context

The European Union’s enlargement has brought in eight new Central and Eastern European Countries as well as Cyprus and Malta. Their engagement in the EU’s external relations with Asia has yet to reach its full potential. For example, only three of the new Member States were represented at the level of Head of State or Government at the fifth Asia-Europe Meeting which took place on October 7-9, 2004 in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Representatives of the new Member States will need to be offered more information and analysis about the aims, objectives, ideas and practices of the EU’s relations with Asian countries through a Brussels-based intellectual exchange on EU-Asia relations⁶. At the same time, competence and experience which may exist in the new Member States will need to be brought into play at the European level.

In this light EIAS within the framework of the European Alliance for Asian Studies will organise a Research Workshop in Brussels or Prague/Budapest on the state of play of New EU Member States competence, strengths and weaknesses on Asian issues. This initiative will be subject to additional funding from the Commission and/or German/Austrian Foundations.

The rethinking of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), which has been prompted by the signing of the European Draft Constitution (October 2004), will be an ongoing process that will receive further impetus from the new European Parliament and the appointment of a new European Commission (November 22, 2004). Briefing the newly (re)-

⁶ Moreover, the EU enlargement is likely to affect EU-Asia relations in several other ways: Asian countries are concerned about the possible loss of markets in the new Member States as technical, sanitary, phyto-sanitary and food safety regulations and, for some products, higher Common European Tariffs, may increase entry barriers to these markets. Secondly, EU investment flows to Asian countries may be affected, with diversion in favour of the newly acceding Member States possibly taking place. Appropriate policy responses to EU enlargement by Asian governments and non-state actors will remain an important area of studies and analysis during 2005-06.

elected Members of the European Parliament on EU-Asia relations within the context of the CFSP will remain an important task for EIAS during 2005 and beyond. An Asia Update Round Table meeting in the European Parliament is foreseen for March/April. EIAS will also draw on the expertise of its networks to organise briefings on EU-Asia specialised strategic issues for the new Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner and members of her cabinet/Directorate Asia.

In view of the above political, economic and institutional contexts, *four* major themes are identified for the 2005 EIAS work programme:

- I. EU-Asia Inter-Regionalism and ‘New’ Regionalism in Asia**
- II. Political and Security Developments in Asia**
- III. EU-Asia International Political Economy**
- IV. Socio-Cultural Dimensions of EU-Asia relations**

IV. EIAS 2005 Work Programme

a) Introduction

EIAS inter-disciplinary, policy-focused research will contribute to shaping policy within the EU concerning Asia through topical and strategic analyses. In particular, research will provide an intellectual and analytical basis for the execution of round tables, conferences and specialised briefings. Findings of research and analyses of unfolding events and the on-going monitoring of political, security and economic trends will be disseminated through:

- Round Table meetings and Specialised Briefings;
- In-depth Seminars and International Conferences;
- Regular in-house publication of:
 - (i) Bi-monthly *EurAsia Bulletin* (six issues) covering a wide range of viewpoints, themes and topics with 10-15 contributions per issue;
 - (ii) *EIAS Briefing Papers* (three to five issues) presenting in-depth analysis of topical issues;
 - (iii) *EIAS Policy Briefs* (six to eight issues) presenting topical analysis of current policy issues and choices facing the EU;
 - (iv) An EU-Asia yearbook, which will present and review ongoing analyses initiated through research and meetings of EIAS;

- Contribution to international research publications on relevant topics; and
- Intensive use of the recently redesigned EIAS Website as a portal for EU-Asia information exchange.

b) Four Themes for Studies and Policy Analysis on EU-Asia

Under the overall direction of EIAS Director, Dr Willem van der Geest, EIAS staff in collaboration with Institute members and research associates, will provide the basis for innovative and well-informed discussions, intellectual exchanges and publications about Asia and EU-Asia. Studies and analyses by EIAS will focus on *four* inter-related but distinct themes.

□ EU-Asia Inter-Regionalism and New Regionalism in Asia

In 2005 the focus of EIAS research on EU-Asia inter-regionalism will look at the emergence of 'new' regional agreements within Asia. In developing specific activities for this major theme, it should be noted that the geographical and political distinctions to which we have grown accustomed, such as ASEAN (1967) and SAARC (1981) respectively with the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (1996) and the SAFTA (1998) etc., are overshadowed by more striking developments. Amongst these are the growing economic and even political rapprochement between India and China, China and ASEAN, as well as India and ASEAN (the presence of the Japanese, Chinese and Indian Heads of Government at the ASEAN summit in Laos on 28-29 November 2004 attests to this).

Regionalism in Asia is accelerating through, amongst others: the BIMSTEC initiative (1999); ASEAN-plus-China+Korea+Japan (1999); the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (2001); ASEAN-China bilateral FTA (2001); the Baao Forum (2001); bilateral initiatives between Japan and Singapore (2001), Thailand (2002), Malaysia (2003), Korea (2004), the ASEAN-plus-India (2003); the ASEAN-China Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (2003); the CEPA I and II between Hong Kong and China; attempts to revitalise the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) involving Central and South Asia; the Indian Ocean Rim initiative and others.

The ASEM process (1996) is, in itself, a unique formula for informal inter-governmental and inter-regional cooperation between the Asian region and the EU, seeking to provide an effective framework for EU-Asia engagement and policy coordination.

EIAS events and publications will continue to address some of the key questions about the implications of manifestations of regionalism in Asia for the EU's CFSP:

- What are the dynamics driving the accelerating integration processes in Asia?
- Are the present initiatives solid and irreversible or will they suffer from the same institutional weaknesses as earlier cooperation initiatives?
- Through which mechanisms and instruments can the EU best respond to this process?

- How is the experience of EU itself relevant to these processes?
- Is there a differentiation between ‘strategic’ partners (India, China and Japan) and ‘general’ partners (ASEAN, Korea, Vietnam, etc.)?
- To what extent will domestic political objectives within Asian countries limit the scope for collective international action through common regional policies?

ASEAN is at a crucial juncture as its relevance and purpose are questioned. Taking as a starting point the issues reviewed at EIAS’s ongoing annual EU-ASEAN Think Tank Dialogue⁷, EIAS will continue to monitor ASEAN and its importance for future relations with the EU. Studying and analysing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to-date the only institutionalised security forum in Asia of which the EU is a full member, will be a key activity in this regard.

Studies and analyses within this theme will be directed by Dr Sebastian Bersick, Research Fellow EIAS, with a focus on political and international relations issues.

□ **Political and Security Developments in Asia**

Political and security developments in specific countries and sub-regions will remain a major focus of attention in the EIAS work programme. The list of conflict zones and geo-political flash points, identified for the 2005 work programme, will continue to provide the starting point for specific EIAS activities (briefings, conferences and publications).⁸ One example of this would be the analysis of the implementation of the National Convention and the Road Map towards democratic governance which the military government of the Union of Myanmar (Burma) apparently adopted. Following up the workshop co-organised by the Open Society Institute and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in Washington DC, EIAS proposes to analyse the progress and dynamics of economic and political developments in Burma. The role which global institutions, including the EU, can play in this development will be examined.⁹

⁷ See below for the 2005 EU-ASEAN-US Think Tank Dialogue that is scheduled for the first week of October 2005 in Indonesia (Jakarta and Denpasar).

⁸ Within *South East Asia* civil and military tension will continue to arise from (i) the demands for autonomy in Indonesia, in particular emanating in Aceh and West Papua, and the failure of implementation of COHA, set against the context of the 2004 Presidential elections, which returned the former Minister of Security Susilo Bambang Yudhono as President; (ii) the military operations to address terrorism in southern Philippines and the repeated challenges to the democratic government from military quarters; and (iii) the tensions between Myanmar and its neighbours, in particular Bangladesh, India and Thailand, about issues relating to the forced migration of ethnic minorities and the stalemate between SPDC and Burma’s democratic opposition.

Within *East Asia* the key geo-political flashpoints identified were (i) the Korean peninsula, in the context of DPRK’s efforts to develop a nuclear weapons programme for nuclear defence and its inflexible negotiating strategy within the framework of the Beijing-based six party talks (US, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea and North Korea); (ii) China’s internal threats to stability emanating from economic transition as well as political transition from the third to the fourth generation leadership; and (iii) the increased tensions across the Taiwan Straits in the aftermath of the 2004 Presidential elections in Taiwan, returning the incumbent Chen Sui Bian with an increasingly independence-oriented agenda.

⁹ The Open Society Institute, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the Woodrow Wilson International Center, and the

However, in addition to the monitoring of ongoing events, it is also to be observed that the relations between the EU and specific countries are changing qualitatively. After a period during which priority was given to the EU's engagement with China, relations between the EU and India have been 'upgraded' by the announcement of the 'strategic partnership' between them.

Following the successful EU-India summit (Nov 8, 2004), the European Commission and the Indian government will be spending much of next year working out an Action Plan to implement this strategic partnership, whose aims are political, as much as economic. It has been indicated that the 'model' for such an action plan is the EU-Japan action plan. Both Brussels and New Delhi plan to involve think tanks in the process and this may prove an important task for EIAS in the run-up to the New Delhi summit of autumn 2005.

Inevitably the question will arise, whether other countries or regions deserve a comparable status as an EU 'strategic' partner – most notably the Republic of Korea, as well as the 10 member states of the ASEAN. EIAS studies and analyses will seek to inform the public debate on this pertinent issue.

Furthermore, political developments across Asia will also include elections in several major countries during 2005 - most notably parliamentary elections in Thailand and Afghanistan. Hence, briefings and/or analysis of democratic change and 'good governance' will be undertaken for these and other cases. The Asia Update meeting in the European Parliament will also contribute to this objective. EIAS is seeking cross-party sponsorship for the holding of the meeting in the European Parliament.

Studies and analyses within this theme will be directed by Dr Sebastian Bersick (political issues) in collaboration with Ms. Caroline Horekens (international relations aspects), drawing on the expertise from EIAS Effective Members and other staff and/or research associates (for example Dr Apurba Kundu, Mr Plamen Tonchev and others).

□ **EU-Asia International Political Economy**

For the EU's external relations with Asia, a strong focus on (i) trade, investment and finance issues, as well as (ii) international development goals will remain. Among the main issues are the review of the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals during its first five years (2000-2005).

Bank Information Centre organised a two-day workshop on 'Managing Economic Transitions: The Role of Global Institutions and Lessons for Burma/Myanmar' on October 13-14 in Washington DC. The workshop sought to assist citizens from Burma/Myanmar to chart their own course for post-conflict reconstruction and to advance a dialogue between the international institutions and change-makers in Burma/Myanmar. The Brussels meeting will seek to realise a track-two dialogue between international civil society, representatives of Myanmar-based research centres, EU institutions as well as involved multi-lateral institutions (Asian Development Bank, World Bank).

Trade, investment and finance issues will feature prominently in the debate about the impact of the EU enlargement on Asia. One of the key research questions will be: how will EU-enlargement influence investor's perceptions in EU, as well as Asia? Will enlargement lead to an increase of Asian investment into the new Member States in response to new opportunities? Will EU businesses divert investments from Asia towards the new members? What will be the net effects on trade and employment creation in both regions?

Development commitments by the EU and other global players were pledged at the:

- 2000 Millennium summit, seeking to realise tangible improvements in social indicators and reduce poverty incidence to half by 2015, along with seven other headline goals in social development areas including health, educational access and literacy. As part of the evaluation of the strategies to achieve the MDGs, particular attention will be given to the importance of health care provisions in Asia and the importance of policy-reforms in this sector. It is foreseen that the regional offices of the World Health Organisation in Asia will provide analytical support to research and relevant meetings in Brussels.

- 2001 fourth WTO Ministerial meeting which launched the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) on trade and development. This process, after a set-back at Cancun, is now expected to move ahead after the substantive agreement at the July Geneva talks. This is supposed to lead to an initial agreement for the sixth WTO Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong.

How to restart the Doha process in a way that will ensure gains for developing countries, including LDCs, will be a major issue for EIAS Brussels-based intellectual exchange in the run up to the Ministerial expected to take place before the end of 2005. Several Asian countries were key-players in Cancun, in particular China, India and Bangladesh, the latter being the spokesman for the LDC-group. To assess their position and enlist their support for a positive approach to concluding the Doha Development Round will be of paramount importance. EIAS research and intellectual exchange will contribute towards this goal and would include an assessment of the 'new' EU GSP scheme for Asian developing countries.

Furthermore, it will be particularly important to inform public debate about the findings and recommendations of the 'ASEM Task Force on Closer Economic Partnership', launched in Copenhagen as a joint initiative of European Commission President, Romani Prodi, and Singapore Prime Minister, Goh Chok Tong. This is particularly important because the draft report has not yet been discussed by the ASEM Finance Ministers Meetings, nor by the Economic Ministers. EIAS will seek to stimulate public interest in the Taskforce's recommendations by cooperating closely with the press to assess the implications of the recommendations, especially through one or more *EIAS Policy Briefs*.

Last but not least, EIAS in collaboration with NOMISMA will implement the 'Study on the Economics and Politics of East Asian Cooperation and in particular of China's role in the process: challenges and opportunities for EU policy'. Preliminary findings of the research, based on desk study, focus-group questionnaire, expert interviews, and scenario-analyses will

be presented at a two-day Brainstorming Workshop in Brussels (April-May, 2005) with the team of experts and the concerned officials of the European Commission. The Team leader of this project is Dr. Willem van der Geest working in collaboration with Dr. Sebastian Bersick (Member of the Lead Team of Experts) and Ms. Caroline Horekens (Member of the Team of Experts).

The overall direction of this theme will be by Dr Willem van der Geest (political and economic aspects) in collaboration with Mr Malcolm Subhan (international relations aspects) and research associates.

□ **Socio-Cultural Dimensions of EU-Asia relations** **New Theme**

The European Union is increasingly projecting itself as a value-laden polity, promoting human rights, democratisation, good governance and the rule of law. Many outside of the European Union perceive this as highly specific to the experience and cultural base of (Western) Europe, with its philosophical and religious traditions of the Enlightenment and Christianity. Some maintain that these values are 'European' and not immediately applicable to non-Western societies with different belief-systems across Asia. They maintain that their attitudes to rule of law, human rights, authority, religion, equality and other belief-systems are fundamentally different. Therefore the values and institutions projected by the EU may not be appropriate to the Asian context. Some rethinking is called for.

In earlier EIAS work-programmes, the specific European and Asian cultural traditions have been analysed extensively, through our research on Asian Values, as well as specific high-profile events during 2004.¹⁰ These meetings have generated substantial debate on the relationships between the Islam and the West, on unified or differentiated approaches to the promotion of human rights, etc. In 2005 EIAS will organise further analytical sessions and publications on the socio-cultural dimensions of EU-Asia, including a focus on a dialogue between Christianity and Islam, the ways of addressing religious extremism in the EU and Asia and related topics. Following the high-level Roundtable at the Royal United Service Institute an examination of Islam in selected Central Asian states (including Uzbekistan) is also foreseen for 2005-06.

The scope for co-operation between Europe and Asia in the field of migration is amongst the most important items of political and social debates over the next few decades. For both regions the consequences of migration are far-reaching and are subjects of extensive debates. Issues include the impact of brain-drain and/or remittances on source countries, as well as the social, economic and technological impact on host countries. At the same time, there is a growing call in the EU for limiting legal immigration and reducing irregular immigration because of growing tensions between migrants and long-settled communities. EIAS will seek to contribute to these debates through meetings as well as research and policy publications.

¹⁰ Examples were the Special Briefings on 'Islam and Democracy in Indonesia' (May 13, 2004), on 'Muslims in Europe' by Prof Iftikhar Malik (October 30, 2004), as well as the lunch briefing on the 'Promotion of Human Rights in the EU's external relations' by Dr Georg Wiessala (October 21, 2004).

◆ **The Tsunami Crisis -- Cross-Thematic Addendum to the Work Programme**

The tsunami waves that struck the shores of numerous countries across the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004 caused tragic loss of life and massive destruction. The tsunami has had enormous humanitarian, social and economic impact throughout the South Asian and South East Asian region, with political implications on a global scale. The short, medium and long-term consequences of this horrendous natural disaster across Asia and Africa are far-reaching. A number of international and regional initiatives are taking place to provide a situation analysis and respond appropriately to the region's needs. International support, including support from the people and governments of the European Union, has been generous and unprecedented.

The European Institute for Asian Studies, as the leading think tank on EU-Asia relations in Brussels, is working actively to address crucial humanitarian, social, economic and political issues that have risen in the aftermath of the tsunami. A number of questions will be raised with regards to the short, medium and long-term impact of this natural disaster.

In the short-term an objective analysis of the EU's offers of emergency aid and development assistance, viewed within the framework of the EU's development programmes for South and South-East Asia, is to be undertaken. Questions to be raised include:

- Will the humanitarian assistance offered by the EU be followed up with adequate long-term support to rebuild shattered communities and provide them the means to regain their livelihoods?
- What needs to be done to ensure an effective long-term approach from the EU?
- Will the offers of humanitarian assistance and financial aid by EU governments be additional resources for the affected countries or is there cause for concern that those funds will be drawn from budgets earmarked for existing development projects?
- Prevention, early warning and crisis management: what role can the EU have?

The economic/political impact of the tsunami but also the social and psychological effects of this crisis must be taken into account. Questions that arise include the following:

- What is the likely economic impact on growth and development across the region, as well as on the directly affected islands and coastal areas?
- What effect will the tsunami have on EU-Asia relations?
- Will the political solidarity shown at this time of tragedy translate into a strengthening of (regional and/or bilateral) cooperation within the region?
- Can post-tsunami reconstruction facilitate the resolution of conflicts within the affected countries, especially in Indonesia and Sri Lanka?

- How can the EU support local coping mechanisms that are needed to address the long term psychological consequences of the tsunami?

In order to effectively address the above questions EIAS has planned a number of initiatives in 2005:

- Several **Round Tables** dealing with both the immediate and more long-term effects of the Asian tsunami are already underway¹¹. These Round Tables will offer a unique opportunity to bring together relevant stakeholders from EU institutions, from the affected Asian states, NGO's and civil society, and relevant experts;
- An **International Conference** on the political impact of the tsunami in the medium to long term, with a specific focus on the issue of conflict resolution in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, is planned for the first (or second) quarter of the year; **[Subject to additional funding to be obtained]**
- **Research** on the humanitarian, social, economic and political impact of the tsunami will be conducted and published through EIAS Briefing Papers, EIAS Policy Briefs, and the *EurAsia* Bulletin. In addition, EIAS will publish contributions, views and opinions of prominent actors and stakeholders;
- EIAS researchers and staff will continue to actively **monitor** the EU's response to the crisis in Asia and EU-Asia relations on a bilateral and global scale to ensure that all pertinent issues relating to the tsunami are coherently addressed in the short, medium and long-term.

c) Brussels-based Intellectual Exchange

During 2005, EIAS will continue to implement a varied and active programme of conferences, round tables and seminars (open free of charge to EU officials and EIAS members). These will include:

- At least twelve Lunch Briefings at EIAS and/or Specialised Briefings for the EU institutions;
- Several public events with high-profile academic and/or political speakers;
- At least two Round Tables involving EU and Asian specialists to be held at the European Parliament, focusing on the main concerns of European Parliament Committees and Delegations;
- At least three International Conferences or Dialogues/Trialogues

¹¹ EIAS held a Round Table on "Post -Tsunami Relief, Reconstruction and Development: What can the EU do?" on January 19, 2005 at the European Economic and Social Committee. Speakers included Ambassadors to the European Union from the affected Asian States, and Member of the European Parliament and Chair of the EP Delegation for Relations with South Asian Countries, Ms. Neena Gill. Participants included, inter alia, officials from the EU Commission and Parliament, from EU and Asian Embassies, officials from NGO's and members of the press.

- A range of publications and web-based information.

At this stage, the following topics have already been identified, while allowing for a flexible approach to respond to issues as events unfold.

□ **Lunch Briefings**

At least twelve Lunch Briefings by leading academic or political speakers, focusing on topical subjects, will be held at EIAS in the course of 2005, continuing a long-standing and well-appreciated tradition.¹²

<i>Topics Identified</i>	<i>Speakers Identified</i>
<i>Speakers to be invited</i>	
International Criminal Justice in Asia (January)	Ms Dr Ilaria Bottigliero (from the Wallenberg Institute in Lund)
The European Parliament's Recommendations on Kashmir (February)	Members European Parliament and Ad Hoc Delegation on Kashmir
on Kashmir	
The SAARC Summit: Post-Tsunami South Asian Regional Cooperation (March)	South Asian Ambassadors, South Asian Experts
Reaching the Lisbon Strategy Goals – Lessons from Asia? (March)	EU Asian experts
The Afghan Presidential and Parliamentary Elections (April)	Mr Plamen Tonchev (election assessor)
Analysis of Recommendations of 'ASEM Task Force on Closer Economic Partnership' (April)	ASEM officials and experts, Luxemburg Presidency
Outcomes of the ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (May)	Luxemburg Presidency, Asian and EU officials
Economic & Social Impact of Outsourcing to Asia (May)	EU-Asian officials and practitioners
Analysis of the EU-India Cultural Declaration (Fifth EU-India Summit) (September)	EU-Asian academic experts
Migration: the scope for co-operation between Europe and Asia (tbc)	EU-Asian officials and practitioners
UN Security Council Reform (tbc)	Asian Reps (India, Japan, China) and EU Reps (Germany-Armin Laschet (MEP), France, UK)

□ **High-profile Academic and Political Speakers**

During 2004 several 'high-profile speakers' were (co)-hosted by EIAS (e.g. Ambassador S. Wiryono), although it may be noted that many of the speakers at the EIAS Lunch Briefings should also be regarded as 'high-profile'.

¹² During 2004 fourteen Lunch Briefings at EIAS took place, which covered a wide range of topics with speakers from Asia as well as EU.

- During 2005 EIAS will invite Mr Francesc Vendrell, the EU Special Representative to Afghanistan, near the time of the completion of his three-year assignment to provide a review and preliminary evaluation of the EU's role in Afghanistan.
- Dr Jamie Shea, Assistant-Secretary General for External Relations of NATO and Ambassador Tomasz Kozlowski, Head of the Asia Taskforce, Council of the European Union have indicated their willingness to speak at an EIAS meeting on the synergy and convergence between the EU and NATO with regard to their respective Asia policies and strategies.
- It is also planned to invite high-profile academic speakers through an initiative in collaboration with the Cambridge and Oxford Society in Belgium. The launching of an 'Annual Lecture' in the name of the Asian economics Nobel Laureate *The Amartya Sen Lecture on Sustainable Development in Asia* has been proposed. It is expected that the inaugural lecture of the series will be delivered by Prof Amartya Sen sometime during 2005, to be followed by an annual event with a leading academic scholar from Asia, Europe or the US. Co-sponsorship for this initiative will be sought from the South Asian community in Europe.

□ **Round Tables/International Conferences**

Following the tradition established through approximately 30 International Conferences and Round Tables convened by EIAS in Brussels since 1997, the following topics have been identified for Brussels-based intellectual exchanges (further details regarding co-organisers, times and venues will be provided through the EIAS 2005 Calendar of Events, available from the EIAS website that is updated regularly):

Topics Identified	Speakers Identified & Funding Situation
Post-Tsunami Relief, Reconstruction and Development: What can the EU do? (19 January 2005 at the European Economic and Social Committee)	Ambassadors to the European Union from the affected Asian States, and Member of the European Parliament and Chair of the EP Delegation for Relations with South Asian Countries, Ms. Neena Gill
Myanmar National Reconciliation Process: Political Developments (March) - <i>Subject to funding -</i>	Senior Officials, EuroBurma office, Myanmar representatives (with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung)
Islam in Central Asia/Uzbekistan (April) - <i>Subject to funding -</i>	Scholars from EU and Central Asia, representatives of international NGOs
Millennium Development Goals Review (particular attention on importance of health care provisions in Asia and the importance of policy-reforms in this sector) (May)	EU Asian officials and experts, experts from the World Health Organisation in Asia, representatives from related NGO's and civil society
Obstacles to concluding the Doha Development Round (ahead of the 6 th Ministerial Meeting of the	EU-Asian officials and practitioners

WTO, Hong Kong 13-18 December)	
EU- India - US Trialogue (prior to sixth EU-India Summit, India) Energy Security (September)	EU, US and Indian analysts and Senior officials, plus UK Presidency (Funding from KAS and HSS)
EU-ASEAN-US Think Tank Dialogue (October, Indonesia - Jakarta and Denpasar)	EU, US and Asian analysts and Senior officials
EU-China Beijing 2005 Summit (December)	UK Presidency, Chinese and European Analysts (Funding expected from KAS and HSS)

As a Member of the European Alliance for Asian Studies, the EIAS will co-organise:	
Update on Governance in Asia (March/April)	Members of the European Parliament & European Alliance for Asian Studies
Research Workshop (Prague/Budapest) on the state of play of New EU Member States' competence, strengths and weaknesses on Asian issues (July) -Subject to funding-	EAAS network, new EU Member State Ambassadors
Briefings on EU-Asia specialised strategic issues for the new Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner and her cabinet	EAAS network
Taiwan-China Regional Stability International Conference (October) (SOAS, London and EIAS, Brussels)	Chinese, Taiwanese and EU Scholars
China - India Conference (November, New Delhi) (with International Institute for Asian Studies - IIAS)	International Academic Speakers

Last but not least, EIAS in collaboration with NOMISMA will implement the '*Study on the Economics and Politics of East Asian Cooperation and in particular of China's role in the process: challenges and opportunities for EU policy*'. Preliminary findings of the research, based on desk study, focus-group questionnaire, expert interviews, and scenario-analyses will be presented at a two-day Brainstorming Workshop in Brussels (May, 2005) with the team of experts and the concerned officials of the European Commission.

□ Publications

The EIAS range of publications and web-based information instruments to support the intellectual exchange includes the following:

EurAsia Bulletin (acting editor John Quigley). Further development of this EIAS publication will remain an important objective. During 2005 the *EurAsia Bulletin* will cover a wide range of topics with each issue including one or more 'viewpoint' articles as well as reviews of EU-Asia debates by EIAS staff and external contributors.

EIAS Policy Briefs (editors Dr Willem van der Geest and Dr Apurba Kundu). Policy recommendations will be disseminated through *EIAS Policy Briefs*, launched at the end of 2003 to disseminate research findings and insights gained from Round Tables and International Conferences in a concise and policy-relevant manner. The *EIAS Policy Briefs* are of limited length (approximately 3000 words) and their outline will include a section focusing on EU policy responses and, where appropriate, policy recommendations.

EIAS Briefing Paper (editor Dr Willem van der Geest). *EIAS Briefing Papers* will continue in-depth analysis of topical issues (four to six issues foreseen during 2005).

EU-ASIA Annual Reviews/Yearbook. A volume related to each of the four themes of the work programme will be published yearly. Each theme will have one staff as editor: i.e. **Dr Willem van der Geest, Dr Sebastian Bersick, Mr John Quigley and Ms Caroline Horekens.** The 2005 review is scheduled to be published approximately in September 2005, whereas the 2006/07 review is scheduled to come out by December 2006.

EIAS Website (IT manager Andy Carling). The EIAS website, www.eias.org is a continuously updated source of information on EU-ASIA. Further design work was undertaken during 2003 to enhance its user-friendliness. In particular, frequent updates target a professional audience including corporate and institutional members of EIAS as well as those working within the EU institutions. Its soaring usage by visitors will be analysed in the 2004 Annual Report.

Academic networking. Finally, in support of research, policy analysis and Brussels-based intellectual exchange, EIAS Staff members will undertake several missions to Asia each year. These will be in response to invitations to speak at major international conferences and seek to develop research collaboration with Asian think tanks and policy research centres. Last but not least, EIAS will continue to fulfil its role as a beacon and reference point for visitors to the EU, briefing them on recent developments within the EU institutions. In recent years the number of EIAS Visitors has been well in excess of one hundred per calendar year.

d) Programme Impact Monitoring

Monitoring Tools. First, a three-page **2005 EIAS Calendar of Events** indicates the main events and activities foreseen for 2005, noting that dates and speakers are provisional and preliminary at this stage [please see annex one of the EIAS 2005 Work programme]. Second, a two-page **analytical summary** of the EIAS Work Programme lists the thematic and topical focus of the programme and maps these to the above listed instruments and outputs. This schematic matrix is intended to facilitate an ex-post evaluation of EIAS programme implementation. Finally, a progress and implementation report including a review of expenditure covering the first six months of the work programme will be prepared before the end of the third quarter.

V. Concluding Remarks on EIAS Strategy and long-term Sustainability

- Diversifying income beyond the Budget of the European Community will remain a key short- and medium-term objective;
- An increasing share of the personnel costs (pay-roll staff as well as regular external contributors) will need to be financed from non-EU budget resources and multi-year agreement and projects will need to be developed in order to secure resources for the period 2006-2010;
- A long-term strategic plan for the institutional development of EIAS will need to be developed in consultation with its main financiers from the EU institutions (inviting the opinion of the European Commission and European Parliament);
- A sustained initiative to increase the profile of the Administrative Board of EIAS by bringing in high-profile individuals with links to European and Asian Governments, Foundations and Corporations.

Brussels

European Institute for Asian Studies,

January 26,

2005

Annex 1: 2005 EIAS Draft Calendar of Meetings and Events European Institute for Asian Studies, Brussels (note: all dates are provisional and preliminary)			
Date	Title and Subject	Main Speakers & Participants	Venue at EIAS unless otherwise indicated
January			
Jan. 3	Indo-ASEAN Cooperation: Lessons for Bangladesh at Dialogue on <i>Regionalism and Multi-lateralism</i>	Presentation by Dr. van der Geest at Centre for Policy Dialogue	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Jan. 4	EIAS starts the year		
Jan. 19	Post-Tsunami Relief, Reconstruction and Development: What can the EU do? (19 January 2005 at the European Economic and Social Committee)	Ambassadors to the European Union from the affected Asian States, and Member of the European Parliament and Chair of the EP Delegation for Relations with South Asian Countries, Ms. Neena Gill	Special Round Table at the Economic and Social Committee, Brussels
Jan. 21	Briefing Meeting: "Study on the Economics and Politics of East Asian Cooperation and in particular of China's role in the process: challenges and opportunities for EU policy"	Dr. van der Geest and Dr. Benini of the Lead Team of Expert and EU Commission Official Jan Willem Blankert	EU Commission, Brussels
Jan. 25	International Criminal Justice in Asia	Ms Dr Ilaria Bottigliero (from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Lund, Sweden)	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	<i>EIAS Executive Committee meets</i>		
February			
	The European Parliament's Recommendations on Kashmir	Members European Parliament and Ad Hoc Delegation on Kashmir	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	ASEF University (to be confirmed)	Dr. Willem van der Geest and Dr. Sebastian Bersick to give lectures	Paris (Asia-Europe Foundation/Sciences-Po)
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # No. 1&2	
	<i>EIAS Administrative Board meets</i>		
March			
March 1	The SAARC Summit: Post-Tsunami South Asian Regional Cooperation	South Asian Ambassadors	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
(Or April)	Update on Governance in Asia	Members of the European Parliament & European	European Parliament,

		Alliance for Asian Studies	Brussels
March 17	Workshop for Indonesian diplomats	Dr. Bersick in collaboration with IIAS, Leiden	Clingendael, the Netherlands
	Myanmar National Reconciliation Process: Political Developments - <i>Subject to funding</i> - (with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung)	Senior Officials, EuroBurma office, Myanmar representatives	Round Table, Brussels
	Reaching the Lisbon Strategy Goals – Lessons from Asia?	EU-Asian practitioners	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
April			
April 4	Lecture for Indonesian diplomats	Dr. van der Geest	Clingendael, the Netherlands
	The Afghan Presidential and Parliamentary Elections	Mr Plamen Tonchev (election assessor)	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	Islam in Central Asia/Uzbekistan - <i>Subject to funding</i> -	Scholars from EU and Central Asia, representatives of international NGOs	International Conference
	Analysis of Recommendations of 'ASEM Task Force on Closer Economic Partnership'	ASEM officials and experts, Luxemburg Presidency	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # No. 3&4	
	<i>EIAS Executive Committee meets</i>		
	<i>EIAS Administrative Board meets</i>		
	<i>EIAS XVIth Annual General Meeting</i>	<i>All Membres Effectifs of EIAS</i>	
May			
	Outcomes of the ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (7 May, Kyoto, Japan)	Luxemburg Presidency, Asian and EU officials	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	Millennium Development Goals Review (particular attention on importance of health care provisions in Asia and the importance of policy-reforms in this sector)	EU Asian officials and experts, experts from the World Health Organisation in Asia, representatives from related NGO's and civil society	Round Table Meeting, Brussels
	Economic & Social Impact of Outsourcing to Asia	EU-Asian officials and practitioners	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	"Study on the Economics and Politics of East Asian Cooperation and in particular of China's role in the process: challenges and opportunities for EU policy" Brainstorming Workshop (by invitation only)	Lead Team of Experts + Team of Experts + EU officials	Closed Door Brainstorming Workshop
June			
	ASEM Civil Society Forum	<i>Civil Society organisations from EU and Asian countries</i>	To be confirmed
	EU-Asia: Dialogue Between Christianity and Islam	Scholars of Modern Islam	Round Table Briefing in

			European Parliament, Brussels
	Presentation of "Study on the Economics and Politics of East Asian Cooperation and in particular of China's role in the process: challenges and opportunities for EU policy"	Lead Team of Experts and Commission Officials	EU Commission, Brussels
June 7	Annual Meeting European Alliance for Asian Studies	Directors of all EAAS member Institutes	Hamburg
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # No 5&6	
July			
	Mr Francesc Vendrell: review and preliminary evaluation of the EU's role in Afghanistan	Mr. Vendrell is the EU Special Representative to Afghanistan.	High Profile Speaker
	Research Workshop on the state of play of New EU Member States competence, strengths and weaknesses on Asian issues -Subject to Funding-	EAAS network, new EU Member State Ambassadors	International Workshop, Prague/Budapest
Mid July-end of Aug	No public events		
	South Asia Summer School	Lectures by EIAS specialists	Edinburgh
August			
August 20-24	Convenor of Panel on 'EU-Asia relations' at International Convention of Asia Scholars	Dr Sebastian Bersick will convene the panel	Shanghai, People's Republic of China
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # No 7&8	
September			
	Analysis of the EU-India Cultural Declaration (Fifth EU-India Summit)	EU-Asian academic experts	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	Inaugural lecture of the series 'Annual Lecture' in the name of the Asian economics Nobel Laureate: <i>The Amartya Sen Lecture on Sustainable Development in Asia.</i>	Prof Amartya Sen to be followed by an annual event with a leading academic scholar from Asia, Europe or the US. Co-sponsorship for this initiative will be sought from the South Asian community in Europe	High Profile Speaker at EIAS in collaboration with Cambridge and the Oxford society in Belgium
	Obstacles to concluding the Doha Development Round (ahead of the 6 th Ministerial Meeting of the WTO, Hong Kong 13-18 December)	EU-Asian officials and practitioners	Round Table at the European Parliament, Brussels
	EU-India-US Triologue (prior to sixth EU-India Summit, India) Energy Security	EU, US and Indian analysts and Senior officials, plus UK Presidency	International Conference, Brussels

	Publication of EIAS EU-Asia Yearbook		
October			
	EU-ASEAN-US Think Tank Dialogue	EU, US and Asian analysts and Senior officials	International Conference, Indonesia (Jakarta and Denpasar)
	Taiwan-China Regional Stability	Chinese, Taiwanese and EU Scholars	International Conference, Europe, under auspices of EAAS
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # no 9&10	
November			
	Migration: Scope for Co-operation Between Europe and Asia	EU Asian practitioners	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	China - India Conference with International Institute for Asian Studies - IIAS	Chinese and Indian officials and practitioners, international academic speakers	International Conference, New Delhi, under auspices of EAAS
	<i>EIAS Administrative Board meets</i>		
December			
	UN Security Council (UNSC) Reform and the Proposals for Enlarging the Permanent Membership	Asian Reps (India, Japan, China) and EU Reps (Germany-Armin Laschet (MEP and rapporteur to the European Parliament on the issue of UN reform), France, UK)	Lunch Briefing 12:30-14:30
	EU-China Beijing 2005 Summit Assess the strategic partnership between the EU and China.	UK Presidency, Chinese and European Analysts	International Conference
	Publication of <i>EurAsia Bulletin</i>	Volume 9 # No 11&12	
Dec 23	EIAS closed for Christmas and New Year until Jan 3, 2006		

Annex II: Analytical Summary of the 2005 EIAS Work Programme

EIAS: BRUSSELS-BASED INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE						
Instruments/Outputs:	Lunch Briefings at EIAS	Inter. Confer/ Round Tables	EIAS Policy Briefs	EIAS Briefing Paper/ Occasional Paper	Website/ Review in EurAsia Bulletin	Context of EIAS activity:
Themes & topics:						
<i>EU-ASIA Inter-Regionalism and Integration and Cooperation within Asia</i>						
ASEM Process	√		√	√	√	ASEM CEP Task Force/, EMM and FMM
EU & Nato's Asia Strategies		√	√			
New EU Member State's Asia strategies		√			√	EU enlargement of May 2004
South and South East Asia: Post-Tsunami Regional Cooperation	√					SAARC summit 6-7 Feb 2005
ASEAN-plus- 3/ ASEAN-China/EU-ASEAN	√	√			√	Monetary & trade and investment cooperation/ ASEM FMM
<i>Political and Security Developments in Asia</i>						
Afghanistan's political developments	√	√			√	Afghanistan's presidential and parliamentary elections
Myanmar's National Reconciliation Process		√	√			Recent political reform in Burma-EU Commission Burma Day
China's New Diplomacy and Security within Greater China and Asia		√	√		√	China's EU policy/Cross-Straits relations/ HongKong-mainland/ China-India
Asia Update: Governance in Asia	√	√		√	√	Political developments and elections in Asia
EU initiatives about Kashmir	√		√			Ad Hoc EP Delegation
The Asian Tsunami Crisis	√	√	√	√	√	Short to long term impacts of the tsunami disaster
EU-India Strategic Partnership	√	√			√	EU-India initiatives & Follow-up to EU-India Summit
<i>EU-ASIA International Political Economy</i>						
WTO Doha multi-lat. Process		√		√	√	Concluding the DOHA process

EU-ASEAN-US Think Tank Dialogues		√		√		Following the 6 th EU-ASEAN Think Tank Dialogues in Lisbon 2004
Sustainable Development in Asia		√		√	√	Amartya Sen lecture
Lisbon Strategy Goals	√		√			Halfway mark to the LS Goal's time-line
Outsourcing to Asia	√					Rise of Asian 'host nations'

<i>Socio-Cultural Dimension of EU-Asian Relations</i>						
Islam in Central Asia		√	√			
Muslim-Christian Dialogues		√				
International Criminal Justice in Asia	√			√		
Millennium Development Goals		√		√	√	One third towards goal time line- Review
Migration EU-Asia Cooperation	√				√	
The Asian Tsunami Crisis	√					Short to long term impacts of the tsunami disaster
EU-India Cultural Declaration	√				√	Fifth EU-India Summit conclusions
Total	12-14	8-10	6-8	4-6	75-100	articles/reports