

2018
ASEM 개황
Asia - Europe Meeting



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• ASEM 로고는 2003년 7월 제5차 발리 외교장관회의에서 채택

• 의미

- 아시아의 두문자인 "A"를 서예체로 표현하고 유럽의 두문자인 "E"를 로마체로 표현하여 조합함으로써 아시아와 유럽의 상호협력 형상화
- 빨간색은 아시아를, 파란색은 유럽을 상징하는 것으로, 서로 다른 동서 문화의 화합과 공존공영의 염원 표상



ASEM I
(방콕, 1996.3)



ASEM II
(런던, 1998.4)



ASEM III
(서울, 2000.10)



ASEM IV
(코펜하겐, 2002.9)



ASEM V
(하노이, 2004.10)



ASEM VI
(헬싱키, 2006.9)



ASEM VII
(베이징, 2008.10)



ASEM VIII
(브뤼셀, 2010.10)



ASEM IX
(비엔티안, 2012.11)



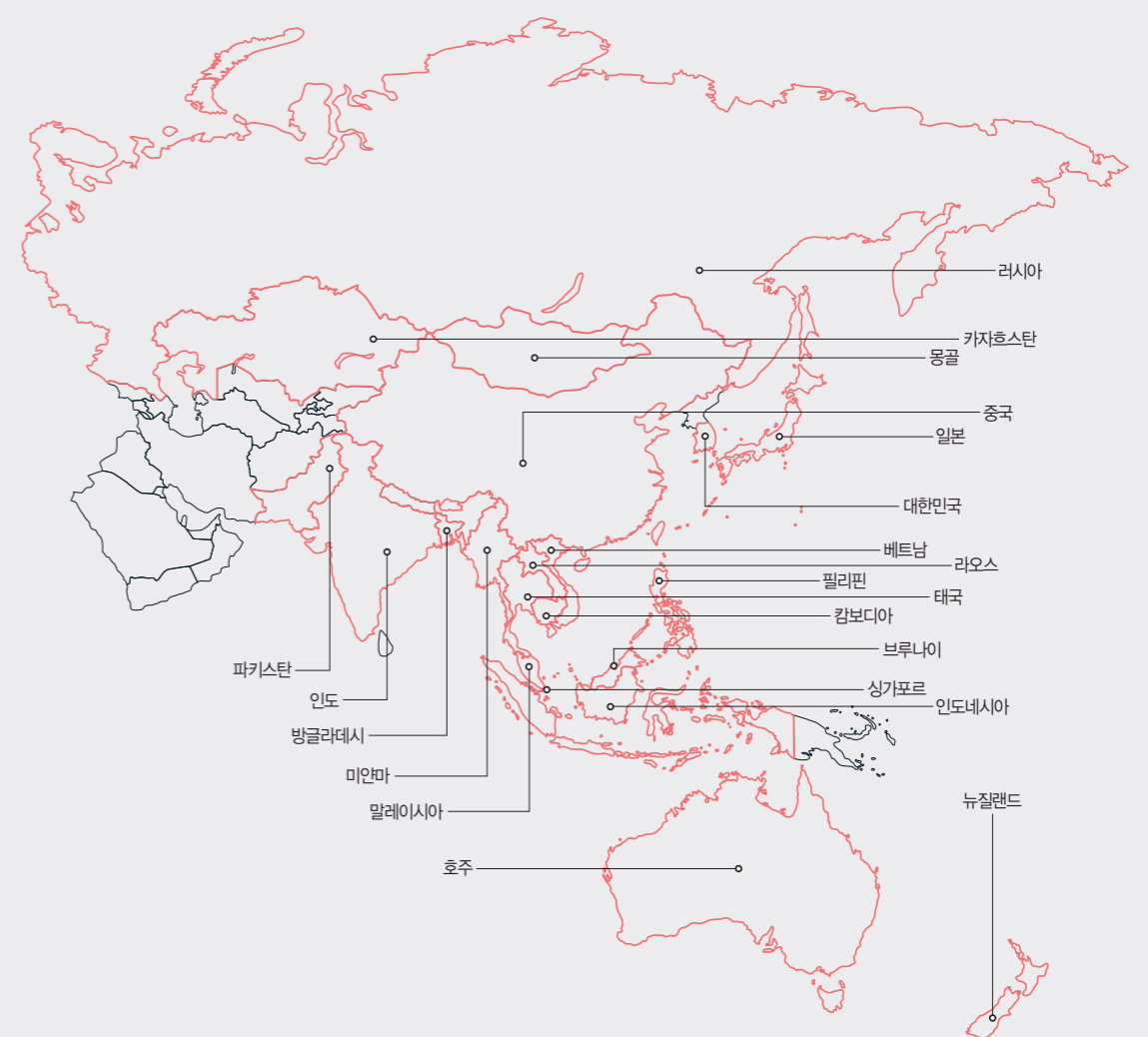
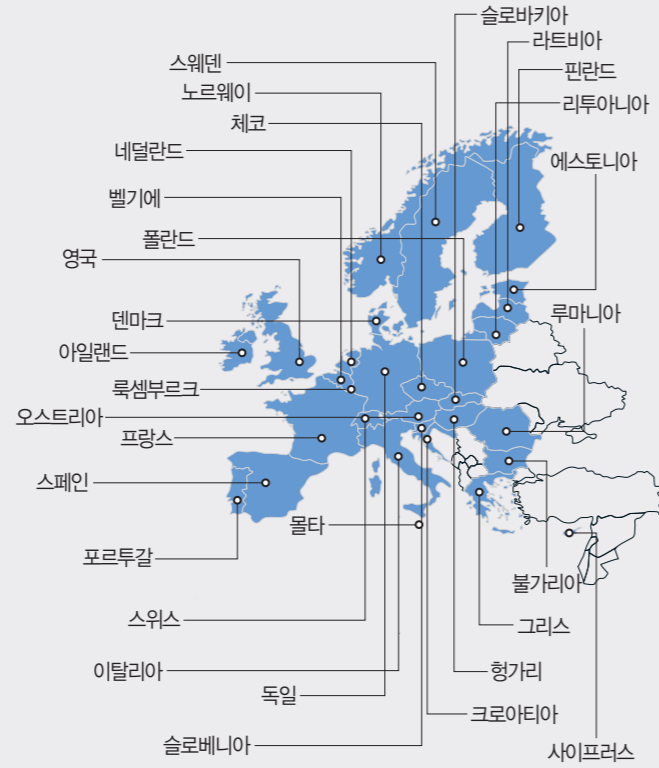
ASEM X
(밀라노, 2014.10)



ASEM XI
(울란바타르, 2016.7)



ASEM XII
(브뤼셀, 2018.10)



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슬로베니아 Republic of Slovenia 류블리야나 Ljubljana	아일랜드 Ireland 더블린 Dublin	영국 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 런던 London	에스토니아 Republic of Estonia 탈린 Tallinn
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헝가리 Republic of Hungary 부다페스트 Budapest	크로아티아 Croatia 자그레브 Zagreb	유럽연합 European Union	

(30개 국가 + 유럽연합(EU))

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몽골 Mongolia 울란바타르 Ulaanbaatar	말레이시아 Malaysia 쿠알라룸푸르 Kuala Lumpur	미얀마 Myanmar 내피도 NayPyiTaw	방글라데시 Bangladesh 다카 Dhaka
베트남 Socialist Republic of Vietnam 하노이 Hanoi	브루나이 Brunei Darussalam 반다르세리베가완 Bandar Seri Begawan	싱가포르 Singapore 싱가포르 Singapore	인도 Republic of India 뉴델리 New Delhi
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태국 Kingdom of Thailand 방콕 Bangkok	필리핀 Republic of the Philippines 마닐라 Manila	파키스탄 Islamic Republic of Pakistan 이슬라마바드 Islamabad	호주 Australia 캔버라 Canberra
카자흐스탄 Kazakhstan 아스타나 Astana	ASEAN		

(21개 국가 + ASEAN)



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I

ASEM 개요

1. ASEM의 의미
2. ASEM의 창설 배경 및 경과
3. ASEM 회원국
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5. ASEM 3대 협력분야
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01 ASEM의 의미

- ASEM은 Asia-Europe Meeting을 줄인 말로, 아시아 및 유럽정상, EU 집행위원장과 ASEAN 사무총장이 참석하여, 2년에 한번씩 개최하는 「아시아-유럽 정상회의」를 의미

02 ASEM의 창설 배경 및 경과

창설 배경

- 1990년대 냉전 질서가 붕괴하고 세계화가 급속히 진행되면서 국제질서는 아시아, 북미, 유럽 3개 지역을 중심으로 급속히 재편
- 유럽과 북미는 정치·경제·문화 등 모든 분야에서 전통적으로 긴밀한 관계를 구축해 왔으며, 아시아와 북미간 관계도 1989년 창설된 아시아-태평양 경제협력체(APEC) 등을 통해 꾸준히 발전
- 그러나 아시아-유럽간의 관계는 '잃어버린 고리(missing link)'로 불릴 정도로 미약
- 1990년대 아시아 신흥경제대국 등장과 EU를 중심으로 한 유럽지역 통합이 가속화됨에 따라, 아시아와 유럽 두 지역간 관계 강화 필요성 대두
- 1994년 10월 싱가포르가 ASEM 창설을 제안하고, 한·중·일 동북아 3국, ASEAN 및 EU가 동의함으로써 아시아-유럽 정상회의 개최에 합의

창설 경과

- 1994년 10월 싱가포르는 APEC과 같은 경제협력을 위한 동아시아-EU 정상회의 (Europe Asia Summit, EAS) 개최 제안
 - 유럽국가들은 지역 이슈 및 인권 문제 등 제반현안을 포함하여 포괄적 협의 희망

- 1995년 3월 ASEAN 고위관리회의(SOM, 3.17-19, 싱가포르)에서 동아시아-EU 정상회의 개최에 대한 Concept Paper를 작성, EU 및 한·중·일 동북아 3국에 회람
 - ASEAN 고위관리회의(SOM) 회의 결과로 유럽이 주도하는 인상을 주는 Europe Asia Summit라는 명칭 대신 아시아가 주도하는 인상을 주는 A(S)EM으로 변경
- 유럽 국가들은 EU 의장국이었던 프랑스를 중심으로 EU 일반이사회에서 동 문제를 논의
- 1995년 5월 싱가포르에서 개최된 EU-ASEAN SOM 회의 개최
 - 제1차 회의 태국 개최 합의 등 구체적인 개최 방안, 의제 등에 대해 협의
- 1996년 3월 제1차 ASEM 정상회의가 태국에서 개최됨으로써 본격 출범
 - ASEAN 7개국 및 한·중·일, EU 15개국과 EU 집행위원회가 참여
 - * ASEAN(7) : 말레이시아, 베트남, 브루나이, 싱가포르, 인도네시아, 태국, 필리핀
 - EU(15) : 그리스, 네덜란드, 덴마크, 독일, 룩셈부르크, 벨기에, 스웨덴, 스페인, 아일랜드, 영국, 오스트리아, 이탈리아, 포르투갈, 프랑스, 핀란드

03 ASEM 회원국

ASEM 51개 회원국 + 유럽연합(EU), ASEAN

아시아	ASEAN	라오스, 말레이시아, 미얀마, 베트남, 브루나이, 싱가포르, 인도네시아, 캄보디아, 태국, 필리핀+ASEAN
	동북아 및 남아시아	대한민국, 뉴질랜드, 러시아, 몽골, 방글라데시, 인도, 일본, 중국, 파키스탄, 호주, 카자흐스탄
유럽	그리스, 노르웨이, 네덜란드, 덴마크, 독일, 라트비아, 루마니아, 룩셈부르크, 리투아니아, 몰타, 벨기에, 불가리아, 사이프러스, 스위스, 스웨덴, 스페인, 슬로바키아, 슬로베니아, 아일랜드, 영국, 에스토니아, 오스트리아, 이탈리아, 체코, 크로아티아, 포르투갈, 폴란드, 프랑스, 핀란드, 헝가리+유럽연합(EU)	

ASEM 회원국 확대 동향

- 1996년 아시아 10개국과 유럽 15개국 및 유럽연합(EU)을 구성원으로 출범
 - 이후 오랫동안 회원국 확대가 논의되었으나, 2004년 제5차 정상회의에서 신규가입이 성사
 - ※ 아시아 3개국(미얀마, 라오스, 캄보디아), EU 신규가입 10개국(라트비아, 리투아니아, 몰타, 사이프러스, 슬로바키아, 슬로베니아, 에스토니아, 체코, 폴란드, 헝가리)이 가입하여 39개 회원국으로 확대
- 2006년 제6차 ASEM 정상회의를 계기로 ASEAN 사무국과 아시아 3개국(인도, 파키스탄, 몽골), EU 신규가입국인 루마니아와 불가리아가 공식적으로 신규 가입하여 ASEM 회원국의 2차 확대
 - ※ 2006년 신규가입한 5개국 정상들과 ASEAN 사무총장은 2008년 제7차 ASEM 정상회의에 처음으로 참석
- 2010년 제8차 정상회의 계기에는 태평양 연안국인 뉴질랜드와 호주, 러시아 3개국이 신규 가입하였고, 2012년 제9차 정상회의에서 방글라데시, 노르웨이, 스위스 참여
- 2014년 제10차 정상회의 계기 카자흐스탄 및 크로아티아가 신규 가입, 범 유라시아권으로 확대 중

ASEM내 블록의 성격



- ASEM은 공식적으로는 블록 대 블록이 아닌 개별적 회원국들의 협력체로 해석 가능
- 그러나 실제운영에서는 '조정국' 기능을 통해 블록화된 양상 표출
 - * ASEM 조정국의 선정은 관행적으로 유럽측에서 EU 집행 위원회(2014년 이후 EU 대외관계청)와 순환 의장국이 담당, 아시아에서는 동북아 및 남아시아(NESA) 10국 중 1개국, ASEAN 중 1개국이 번갈아 가며 조정국 담당
 - * EU가 유럽측 블록에 해당되며 아시아는 동북아 남아시아 블록(NESA)과 ASEAN 블록으로 형성된 것으로 간주

04 ASEM의 특징

비공식적 협력체(Informality)

- 모든 참가자들이 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 분야의 공통의 관심 사안에 대해 자유롭게 논의

다차원성(Multi-dimensionality)

- 아시아와 유럽 지역에 관계된 모든 이슈를 포괄하며, 정치, 경제, 문화·사회 3개 분야에 동일한 비중을 두고 협력

동등한 파트너십(Equal partnership)

- 동등한 동반자 관계, 상호존중과 호혜를 바탕으로 한 대화와 협력강조

다중심 협력(Dual focus on high-level and people-to-people)

- 정상회의를 중심으로 한 정부간 협력 뿐 아니라 사람과 사람, 사회와 사회 등 다양한 사회적 계층간 교류를 통해 아시아-유럽 지역간 소통 확대를 위한 노력 경주

비공식적 협력체 : ASEM 사무국의 부재 배경

- 제3차 서울 정상회의에 보고된 아시아-유럽 비전그룹 보고서는 '작고 효율적인 사무국 설치를 제안 하였으나, 회원국들은 ASEM의 비공식적 협력의 성격을 유지할 것을 지지
- 이에 따라, 실제 사무국이 아닌 가상 사무국(Virtual Secretariat) 설치 등을 통해 비공식적 성격을 유지 하면서도 회원국간 조정기능을 강화하기 위한 제도 개선 추진
- 제6차 헬싱키 ASEM에서 정상들은 '가상 사무국 (ASEM Virtual Secretariat : AVS)'의 설치와 그 역할을 확대 하는 등의 내용을 담은 「ASEM 장래에 관한 선언(Helsinki Declaration on the Future of ASEM)」을 채택
- 그러나 가상 사무국이 실질적으로 운영되지 못했고 실용성 및 효율성이 떨어진다는 비판을 수용하여, 가상 사무국을 대체하기 위한 'ASEM 의장지원그룹(ASEM Chairman Support Group : ACSG)'을 설치
- 현재는 별도로 의장지원 그룹이 활동하고 있지 않으며, ASEM에서 운영하는 ASEM Infoboard (www.aseminfoboard.org)가 ASEM 차원의 다양한 행사 일정을 알리는 게시판 역할 수행 중

05 ASEM 3대 협력분야

* ASEM의 운영 지침인 「아시아-유럽 협력 기본지침서 2000(Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000: AECF 2000)」에 제시



※ 1996년 제1차 태국 정상회의 의장성명에서 3대 협력분야에 대해 명시

정치 분야

- 글로벌 이슈에 대한 비공식적이고 자유로운 토의를 통해 아시아-유럽 양 지역간 신뢰 증진과 협력 확대를 추구
- ASEM 협력의 중점 분야로 정상회담, 외교장관회담 개최
- 한반도 문제, 중동문제 등 주요 지역정세와 국제테러, 기후변화, 인권, 문명간 대화 등을 주제로 논의
 - 최근에는 폭력적 극단주의, 지속가능개발, 군축 및 WMD 비확산, 이민 문제, 초국가범죄, 자연재해 등 다양한 글로벌 이슈에 대해 협의

경제 분야

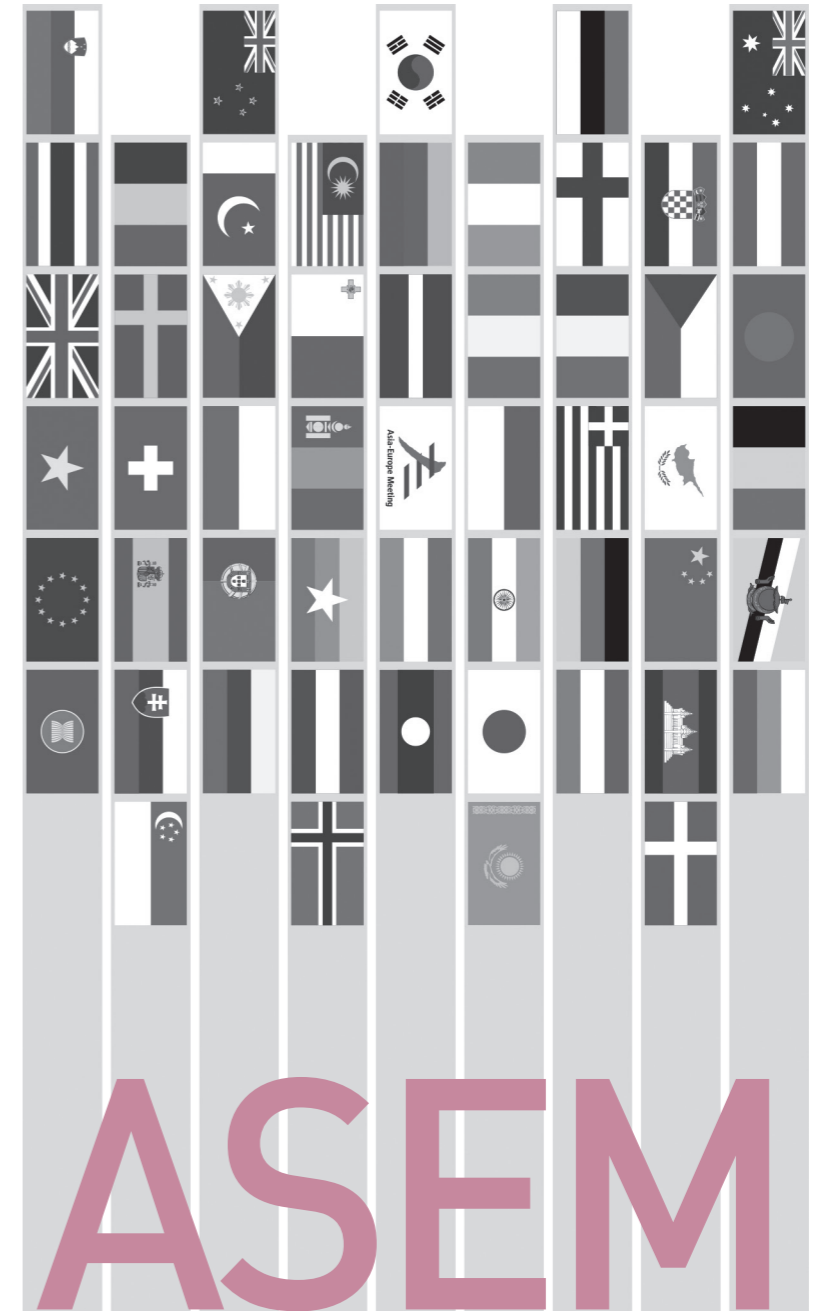
- ‘무역원활화 행동계획(TFAP)’ 및 ‘투자촉진 행동계획(APAP)’ 채택 등 아시아-유럽간 무역 및 투자 증진을 위한 성과가 도출되기도 하였으나, 2005년 9월 제6차 로테르담 경제장관회의가 미얀마 수석대표 문제를 둘러싼 이견으로 고위급회의로 변경 개최된 이후, 현재까지 미개최
- 재무장관들은 매 2년마다 재무장관회의를 개최, 세계 경제 동향을 진단하고, 국제 금융 시스템 개편, 거시경제 정책 조화, 세관분야 협력 등 양 지역의 공동 관심사안에 대해 논의하고 협력방안 모색 중
 - 2016년 6월 9-10일 몽골 울란바타르에서 개최된 제12차 ASEM 재무장관회의에서는 ① 아시아와 유럽 경제상황 점검 및 경기 회복방안, ② 역내 및 글로벌 금융안정 확보방안, ③ 연계성 강화를 위한 인프라 투자·교역 활성화 방안 등에 대해 중점 논의

사회·문화 분야

- 아시아-유럽 지역 국민들간 인적 교류확대를 통한 상호 이해 증진 및 새로운 문화적 유대관계 구축을 목적으로 ASEM 유일한 상설기구인 아시아-유럽 재단(Asia-Europe Foundation : ASEF)을 1997년 싱가포르에 설립
 - 다양한 교육·문화·인적 교류 사업 추진중

06 ASEM의 의사 결정 방식

- ASEM에서 모든 의사 결정은 ASEM의 운영 규칙인 「아시아-유럽 협력 기본지침서 2000(Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000: AECF 2000)」에 따라 전원합의(consensus) 원칙에 따라 결정
 - 전원합의(consensus)는 정상회의는 물론 각료급 회의 및 고위관리회의 등 ASEM 프로세스 내 모든 단계에서 공히 통용되는 의사결정 방식





II

ASEM 회의

1. 정상회의
2. 외교장관회의
3. 각료급 회의
4. 고위관리회의
5. 조정국회의
6. 연계성 실무그룹회의

01 정상회의

- ASEM의 시발점이자 가장 중요한 의사결정기구
- 아시아-유럽 각국의 정상들이 참석하여 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 전 분야에 걸쳐 폭넓게 자유로이 의견을 교환
 - 최소한의 배석자만 참석
- 정상회의에서는 ASEM의 목적과 원칙 등을 결정하고 협력의 우선순위를 정하고 주요 협력사업 승인
- 정상회의의 결과는 의장성명(Chair's Statement)으로 발표되며, 이와 함께 별도의 선언도 채택

■ 역대 ASEM 정상회의와 그 결과 문서

제1차 방콕 정상회의 (1996.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '더 큰 성장을 위한 새로운 아시아·유럽간 포괄적 협력관계'라는 주제하에 개최되어 '아시아-유럽의 새로운 포괄적 동반자 관계' 구축에 합의
제2차 런던 정상회의 (1998.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '아시아·유럽간 동반자 관계 강화'라는 주제하에 아시아 경제위기에 대한 구체적인 해결책으로서 ASEM신탁기금 설치, 고위 투자 촉진단 파견에 합의함으로써 ASEM이 단순한 포럼이 아닌 가시적, 실질적 성과를 도출하는 협의체로 발전 • 아시아 금융위기에 관한 별도 성명서
제3차 서울 정상회의 (2000.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '새천년 번영과 안전의 동반자 관계'라는 주제하에 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 등 ASEM 3대 협력분야에서의 협력방안을 협의하였으며, 런던에서 채택된 '아시아·유럽 협력 기본 지침서(AECF)'를 대체하여 새로운 천년을 맞아 향후 10년간 ASEM의 비전·원칙·목적 등을 담은 '아시아·유럽 협력 기본 지침서(AECF2000)'를 채택 • 한반도 평화에 관한 서울 선언
제4차 코펜하겐 정상회의(2002.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 우리 대통령은 아시아 유럽간 '철의 실크로드'라 할 수 있는 유라시아 횡단 철도 구축 계획을 발표하고, 트랜스 유라시아 초고속 정보망 사업 경과도 보고, 한편 DDA 협상의 성공적 타결을 위한 ASEM 국가들의 강한 의지 표명에도 동참 • 국제 테러리즘 대응에 관한 코펜하겐 선언 • 한반도 평화에 관한 정치선언
제5차 하노이 정상회의 (2004.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13개국의 신규회원국들의 가입이 승인되어 확대된 ASEM은 '아시아·유럽 동반자 관계의 활성화와 실질화'라는 주제 하에 다양한 공동관심사에 대해 심도있는 토론을 하여 '의장성명', 'ASEM 선언' 등 3개의 문서 채택, 우리나라는 향후 2년간 동북아조 정국을 수임 • ASEM 경제 동반자 선언 • 문화·문명간 대화에 관한 ASEM 선언

제6차 헬싱키 정상회의 (2006.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'ASEM의 10년 : 범세계적 도전과 공동 대응'이라는 주제하에 다자주의 강화, 안보위협 대처, 세계화, 문화·문명간 대화에 대한 정상간 의견을 교환하였으며, 'ASEM의 장래에 관한 헬싱키 선언'을 채택하고 ASEM의 발전을 위한 정상들의 공동노력 의지를 표명. 또한, 루마니아, 불가리아, 몽골, 인도, 파키스탄의 신규가입 승인. • ASEM의 미래에 관한 헬싱키 선언 • 기후 변화에 관한 ASEM 선언
제7차 베이징 정상회의 (2008.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 세계금융위기 극복 및 기후변화 대응을 위한 회원국들의 공동 의지를 담은 '의장성명', '국제금융상황에 관한 ASEM 정상성명' 및 '지속가능 개발에 관한 배경 선언' 등 3개 문서를 채택, 또한 제6차 정상회의시 승인된 신규 6개 회원국(몽골, 인도, 파키스탄, ASEAN 사무국, 불가리아 및 루마니아) 정상이 처음으로 참석 • 지속 가능한 성장에 관한 베이징 선언 • 국제 금융 문제에 관한 ASEM 선언
제8차 브뤼셀 정상회의 (2010.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '삶의 질- 모든 시민의 보다 나은 복지와 존엄성 달성'을 주제로 개최되어 '의장성명' 및 '보다 효과적인 세계경제 거버넌스에 관한 브뤼셀 선언'을 채택, 또한 호주, 뉴질랜드 및 러시아 등 신규 3개 회원국이 '제3그룹'으로 가입, 우리나라는 2009년 11월-2010년 10월간 동북아 및 남아시아 지역 조정국으로 활동 • 보다 효과적인 세계경제 거버넌스에 관한 브뤼셀 선언
제9차 비엔티안 정상회의(2012.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '평화의 친구, 번영의 동반자' 주제로 개최·평화와 번영에 관한 비엔티안 선언
제10차 밀라노 정상회의(2014.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - '지속가능한 성장과 안보를 위한 책임있는 협력' 주제로 개최
제11차 울란바타르 정상회의(2016.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 의장성명서 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'ASEM 20주년 : 연계성을 통한 미래 파트너십' 주제로 개최 - 'ASEM 향후 10년을 향한 울란바타르 선언' 및 '국제테러리즘에 관한 성명' 채택 • ASEM의 30년을 향한 울란바타르 선언

02 외교장관회의 (Foreign Ministers' Meeting: FMM)

- ASEM 회원국 외교장관회의는 2년마다 정상회의가 개최되지 않는 해에 개최되어, 정상회의에서 합의된 후속조치의 이행상황을 점검하는 역할 담당
- 주요 현안에 관한 회원국의 의견을 수렴하는 등 총괄적인 조정기구 역할 수행
- 외교장관회의는 2000년 제3차 서울 정상회의 이후 매년 개최되어 왔으나, 2004년 아일랜드 킬데어 외교장관회의에서 앞으로는 정상회의가 개최되지 않는 해에 격년으로 개최하는 것으로 합의

■ 역대 외교장관회의 개최 현황

1997. 2	제1차 싱가포르 외교장관회의
1999. 3	제2차 베를린 외교장관회의
2001. 5	제3차 북경 외교장관회의
2002. 6	제4차 마드리드 외교장관회의
2003. 7	제5차 발리 외교장관회의
2004. 4	제6차 킬데어(아일랜드) 외교장관회의
2005. 5	제7차 교토 외교장관회의
2007. 5	제8차 함부르크 외교장관회의
2009. 5	제9차 하노이 외교장관회의
2011. 6	제10차 부다페스트 외교장관회의
2013. 11	제11차 뉴델리 외교장관회의
2015. 11	제12차 룩셈부르크 외교장관회의
2017. 11	제13차 네피도 외교장관회의
2019. 5(예정)	제14차 외교장관회의(스페인, 도시 미정)

03 각료급 회의

■ 재무장관회의(Finance Ministers' Meeting: FinMM)

- 아시아-유럽간 거시경제정책, 국제금융안정 등 회원국간 재무 분야의 협력 방안 모색
- 당초 매년 개최를 원칙으로 하였으나 2005년 제6차 텐진 재무장관회의시 격년 개최로 변경

우리나라에서 개최된 재무장관 회의

- 제7차 비엔나 회의에서는 회원국 만장일치로 우리나라의 2008년 제8차 재무장관회의 개최에 합의
 - 재무장관회의 준비를 위한 2007년, 2008년 재무차관회의를 우리나라 무주와 제주에서 각각 개최
- 제8차 ASEM 재무장관회의는 2008년 6월 제주도에서 개최, 회원국들은 제주 국제 컨벤션 센터에서 역대 경제 통합, 인프라 파이낸스, 서민금융, 기후변화에 대한 시장 접근적 대응 등의 의제에 대해 논의
 - 제8차 ASEM 재무장관회의의 성공적인 개최는 동북아 금융허브 구축 및 외국인 투자유치에 크게 기여한 것으로 평가

■ 역대 재무장관회의 개최 현황

1997. 9	제1차 방콕 재무장관회의
1999. 1	제2차 프랑크푸르트 재무장관회의
2001. 1	제3차 고베 재무장관회의
2002. 7	제4차 코펜하겐 재무장관회의
2003. 7	제5차 발리 재무장관회의
2005. 6	제6차 텐진 재무장관회의
2006. 4	제7차 비엔나 재무장관회의
2008. 6	제8차 제주 재무장관회의
2010. 4	제9차 마드리드 재무장관회의
2012. 10	제10차 방콕 재무장관회의
2014. 9	제11차 밀라노 재무장관회의
2016. 6	제12차 울란바타르 재무장관회의
2018. 4	제13차 소피아 재무장관회의

■ 경제장관회의(Economic Ministers' Meeting: EMM)

- 경제장관회의는 아시아-유럽간 지속적인 경제 성장을 위해 WTO 현안, 무역·투자의 원활화 및 확대, 산업협력, 민간기업과의 교류 증진 등 양 지역간 경제적 상호 보완성을 극대화하기 위한 협력의 채널 역할 수행
- 2005년 9월 로테르담 경제장관회의는 개최국인 네덜란드의 미얀마 수석대표(경제장관)에 대한 비자발급 거부 문제로 ASEAN 경제장관들이 참석을 거부하여 고위급회의로 변경 개최
- 2017년 9월 서울에서 개최된 제7차 경제장관회의는 2005년 제3차 경제장관회의 이후 12년간 중단되었던 ASEM 경제장관 협의채널을 복원시킨 것으로 평가

■ 역대 경제장관회의 개최 현황

1997. 9	제1차 마쿠하리(일본) 경제장관회의
1999. 10	제2차 베를린 경제장관회의
2001. 9	제3차 하노이 경제장관회의
2002. 9	제4차 코펜하겐 경제장관회의
2003. 7	제5차 대련 경제장관회의
2005. 9	제6차 로테르담 경제장관회의(고위급회의)
2017. 9	제7차 서울 경제장관회의

■ 우리나라에서 개최된 경제장관회의

- 2016년 7월 ASEM 정상회의(몽골)에서 우리나라는 제6차 로테르담 경제장관회의 이 후 12년 동안 중단된 ASEM 경제장관회의(Economic Ministers' Meeting, EMM)의 2017년 한국(서울) 개최를 제안
- 회원국들의 강력한 지지를 바탕으로 의장성명서와 별도로 '다자무역체제지지 공동선언문' 채택
- 우리나라는 산업통상자원부 장관이 경제장관회의에 참석
 ※ 산업부는 후속조치의 일환으로 2018년 11월 서울에서 <The Seoul Initiative Follow-up ASEM Conference> 개최 예정

■ 기타 장관급 회의

- 교육장관회의(ASEM Education Ministers' Meeting)

2008. 5	제1차 베를린 교육 및 자격면허장관회의
2009. 5	제2차 하노이 교육장관회의
2011. 5	제3차 코펜하겐 교육장관회의
2013. 5	제4차 쿠알라룸푸르 교육장관회의
2015. 4	제5차 리가 교육장관회의
2017. 5	제6차 서울 교육장관회의
2019. 5(예정)	제7차 부쿠레슈티 교육장관회의

- 4년 주기로 아시아-유럽 ASEM 국가들이 교대로 ASEM 교육 사무국을 설치하여 교육 의제 및 차기 회의 준비 등을 담당
 - 독일이 첫 사무국 구축·운영(2009~2013)하였고, 현재 인도네시아가 사무국 운영 중 (2013~2017)

- 문화장관회의(ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting : CMM)

2003. 12	제1차 베이징 문화장관회의
2005. 6	제2차 파리 문화장관회의
2008. 4	제3차 쿠알라룸푸르 문화장관회의
2010. 9	제4차 포즈나뉴 문화장관회의

2012. 9	제5차 족자카르타 문화장관회의
2014. 10	제6차 로테르담 문화장관회의
2016. 6	제7차 광주 문화장관회의
2018. 2	제8차 소피아 문화장관회의

- 환경장관회의(Environment Ministers' Meeting : EnvMM)

2002. 1	제1차 베이징 환경장관회의
2003. 10	제2차 레체(이탈리아) 환경장관회의
2007. 4	제3차 코펜하겐 환경장관회의
2012. 5	제4차 올란바타르 환경장관회의

- 교통장관회의(ASEM Transport Ministers' Meeting : TMM)

2009. 10	제1차 빌니우스 교통장관회의
2011. 10	제2차 청두 교통장관회의
2015. 4	제3차 리가 교통장관회의
2017. 9	제4차 발리 교통장관회의
2019(예정)	제5차 부다페스트 교통장관회의

- 노동고용 장관회의 (ASEM labour and Employment Ministers' Conference : ASEM LEMC)

2006. 9	제1차 포츠담 노동고용 장관회의
2008. 10	제2차 발리 노동고용 장관회의
2010. 12	제3차 레이덴 노동고용 장관회의
2012. 10	제4차 하노이 노동고용 장관회의
2015. 12	제5차 소피아 노동고용 장관회의

- 에너지안보 장관회의 (ASEM Ministerial Conference on Energy Security)

2009. 6	제1차 브뤼셀에너지안보장관회의
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- 중소기업 협력을 위한 장관회의 (ASEM SME Ministerial Meeting : SME MM)

2007. 10	제1차 베이징 중소기업장관회의
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- 정보통신 분야 협력을 위한 ICT 장관회의(ASEM ICT Ministerial Meeting)

2006. 11	제1차 하노이 ICT장관회의
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- 이민 문제 관리 협력을 위한 각료회의(ASEM Ministerial Conference on Cooperation for the Management of Migratory Flows between Europe and Asia)

2002. 4	제1차 란자로테(lanzarote) 이민각료회의
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- 과학기술장관회의(Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting : STMM)

1999. 10	제1차 베이징 과학기술장관회의
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04 고위관리회의

외교부 고위관리회의(Senior Officials' Meeting: SOM)

- 정상회의 및 외교장관회의를 실무적으로 뒷받침하기 위해 각 회원국 외교부의 고위 관리(국장급 이상)로 구성되는 고위관리회의 개최
- 외교장관회의가 격년 개최로 전환된 이래 정상회의 후속조치 사업의 추진 현황 점검과 주요 현안에 대한 회원국간 의견 조율과 합의를 도출하기 위해 SOM의 역할이 강조되고 있는 추세
- 2004년 제6차 ASEM 외교장관회의에서 SOM을 1년에 2회 이상 개최하기로 결정하였으며, ASEM내 실질협력 강화를 위한 제도 개선 노력에 따라 그 역할이 계속 증대

무역·투자고위관리회의(Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment: SOMTI)

- SOM과는 별도로 ASEM 회원국간 경제협력 확대를 위해 개최

□ SOMTI(Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment)는 ASEM 경제장관회의를 보좌하는 실무 협의체로서 경제장관회의 준비와 경제협력 강화를 위한 고위관리 회의

- 회원국 무역·투자담당 고위관리를 대표로 하는 회의를 개최, 후속조치 사업의 추진평가, 무역·투자관련 현안에 대한 합의 도출
- SOMTI에는 TFAP(Trade Facilitation Action Plan, 무역원활화 행동계획) 및 IPAP(Investment Promotion Action Plan, 투자활성화 행동계획) 관련 분야별 산하 회의체가 결과 보고

□ 제12차 SOMTI 회의 결과 – 2016년 12월 2일 서울에서 우리나라 주최(산업부 및 외교부 공동)로 개최

- 공동 의장국 : 한국, 중국, 몽골
- 2008 슬로베니아 SOMTI 회의 이후 최초 개최
- ASEM 경제장관회의(EMM)을 2017년 한국에서 재개기로 합의
- 의장성명서 채택
 - 보호주의 및 4차 산업 혁명 등 새롭게 부상한 국제경제 이슈에 대응하기 위해 TFAP, IPAP를 수정·보완할 필요성 인식
 - 보호주의에 맞선 다자무역체제로서의 WTO의 중요성 강조
 - 경제적 연계성 및 지속가능한 성장에 대한 의견 공유

05 조정국회의(Coordinators' Meeting)

기능

- ASEM의 비공식 성격을 유지하기 위해, 회원국들은 사무국을 설립하지 않는 것에 합의한 대신, 회원국들이 돌아가면서 회의 일정 협의, 통보 등 행정사항을 관장하는 조정국 수입 - 정상회의, 외교장관회의, 고위관리회의 준비를 위한 지역별 의견 수렴 및 연락관 역할을 수행
- 회원국이 확대됨에 따라 회원국간 사전 의사조율의 필요성이 증가하여 조정국의 중요성 증대
 - 이를 위해 조정국회의를 수시로 개최하여 협력사업 추진 상황에 대한 검토와 보고의 역할을 강화하고 있으며 정보 교류 확대 중

구성

- 조정국은 아시아 지역에서 2개국, 유럽지역에서 2개국 등 총 4개국이 담당
 - 아시아 지역에서는 NESAs(동북아 및 남아시아 지역)과 ASEAN에서 각각 1개국씩, 유럽 지역에서는 보통 EU 순환 의장국과 EU 대외관계청이 조정국 역할 수입
 - ※ 우리나라는 1999-2000년 및 2009-2010년간 조정국을 수입한 바 있으며, 2010년 9월 6~7일 서울에서 조정국 회의를 개최
- 정상회의, 외교장관회의, 고위관리회의 준비를 위한 지역별 의견 수렴 및 연락관 (correspondent) 역할을 수행하고 고위관리회의의 일정 · 의제 협의 및 통보 등 행정사항 관장

역대 ASEM 조정국

	아시아측		유럽측	
	NESA	ASEAN		
1997	일본	싱가포르 태국	네덜란드(상반기) 룩셈부르크(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
1998	일본 한국	태국	영국(상반기) 오스트리아(하반기)	EU 집행위원회

1999	한국	태국	독일(상반기) 핀란드(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2000	한국 중국	태국 베트남	포르투갈(상반기) 프랑스(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2001	중국	베트남	스웨덴(상반기) 벨기에(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2002	중국	베트남	스페인(상반기) 덴마크(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2003	일본	베트남	그리스(상반기) 이태리(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2004	일본 한국	베트남 인도네시아	아일랜드(상반기) 네덜란드(상반기)	EU 집행위원회
2005	한국	인도네시아	룩셈부르크(상반기) 영국(상반기)	EU 집행위원회
2006	한국 중국	인도네시아 브루나이	오스트리아(상반기) 핀란드(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2007	중국	브루나이	독일(상반기) 포르투갈(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2008	중국 인도	브루나이 캄보디아	슬로베니아(상반기) 프랑스(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2009	인도 한국	캄보디아	체코(상반기) 스웨덴(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2010	한국 일본	캄보디아 라오스	스페인(상반기) 벨기에(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2011	일본 파키스탄	라오스	헝가리(상반기) 폴란드(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2012	파키스탄	라오스 말레이시아	덴마크(상반기) 사이프러스(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2013	인도	말레이시아	아일랜드(상반기) 리투아니아(하반기)	EU 집행위원회
2014	몽골	말레이시아	그리스(상반기) 이탈리아(하반기)	EU 대외관계청
2015	뉴질랜드	미얀마	라트비아(상반기) 룩셈부르크(하반기)	EU 대외관계청
2016	뉴질랜드	미얀마	네덜란드(상반기) 슬로바키아(하반기)	EU 대외관계청
2017	파키스탄	필리핀	몰타(상반기) 에스토니아(하반기)	EU 대외관계청
2018	파키스탄	필리핀	불가리아(상반기) 오스트리아(하반기)	EU 대외관계청

06 연계성 실무그룹 회의 (ASEM Pathfinder Group on Connectivity: APGC)

- 2016년 7월 올란바타르 정상회의에서 정상들은 연계성을 ASEM의 모든 분야에서 '주류화'하고 2년 임기의 연계성 실무그룹(APGC)을 설립하기로 합의.
 - 2017년 6월, 1차 SOM 계기 1차 APGC 회의 개최 아래 현재(2018.8)까지 4차례 개최
 - 2018년 10월 15일 정상회의 직전, 그간 활동 보고 예정
- APGC TOR(Term Of Reference) (2016.7, 정상회의 보고) 주요내용
 - APGC의 목적
 - ASEM의 맥락에 맞는 연계성 정의(provide a clear and specific definition of Connectivity suitable to the ASEM context)
 - 사업 목록 제공
 - 구체 연계성 사업 발굴 및 수행
 - 장기적인 연계성 전략 또는 실행계획 마련
 - APGC 운영 방침
 - 2년간 운영 / 결과는 2018년 제12차 ASEM 정상회의에 보고
 - SOM 회의 계기에 1시간 미만의 회의 개최 / 정족수 기준 없음
 - 다양한 이해관계자의 참여 확보





III

ASEF 및 ASEM 포럼

1. ASEF
2. 아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼
3. 아시아-유럽 의회 동반자 회의
4. 아시아-유럽 민간포럼

01 ASEF

가. ASEF의 설립 배경

- 아시아-유럽 재단(Asia-Europe Foundation:ASEF)은 1996년 3월 개최된 제1차 방콕 ASEM 정상회의시 합의¹된 ASEM 최초의 가시적 성과물 중 하나
- 싱가포르가 처음 제안한 아시아-유럽 재단은 1년 뒤 제1차 ASEM 외교장관회의(1997년 2월, 싱가포르)에서 공식 출범
- ASEM 산하 기구로는 유일한 상설 기관

나. ASEF의 목적과 기능

- **목적** 아시아-유럽 재단은 양 지역간의 학술교류(intellectual exchange), 문화교류(cultural exchange) 및 인적교류(people-to-people exchange)를 통해 상호 이해 증진
 - ASEF의 출범 이후 현재까지 약 650개의 사업이 진행되어 아시아와 유럽에서 17,000여명이 참가
- **기능**
 - ASEM 회원국내 연구기관과의 ASEM 관련 공동 프로젝트 시행
 - ASEM 정상 및 장관회의에서 위임받은 프로젝트 시행
 - 재단 자체의 고유 프로젝트 시행
 - 정보센터(clearing house), 조정자(coordinator) 및 촉매제(catalyst and facilitator) 역할 수행
 - ASEM 회의, 세미나 등의 홍보 및 지원

¹ 방콕 정상회의 의장성명 중에 "아시아-유럽간 학술, 문화 및 인적교류를 위해 아시아-유럽 재단을 싱가포르에 설립" 한다고 명시

다. ASEF의 운영

- ASEF 재단은 싱가포르 국내법에 따른 비영리기관으로 재산취득, 처분, 계약 능력 등 법인격을 보유하고 과세면제 특권을 향유
- 회원국들이 번갈아가면서 소집 개최하는 이사회와 싱가포르에 위치한 상설 사무국에 의해 운영 중



라. ASEF 사무국

- 이사회에서 승인한 사업은 집행기관인 사무국에서 추진하며, 2016년 11월 Karsten Warnecke 대사(독일)가 제7대 사무총장으로 선출되어 현재 재직 중
- ASEF의 재원은 회원국 정부와 민간기업의 자발적 출연금으로 충당하고 있으며, 우리나라는 1997년부터 매년 20만 미불씩 공여중

- 우리나라에서는 조원일 전 베트남대사(2004.11~2008.10)가 사무총장직을 역임하고, 김성철 전 DR공고 대사(2000.11~2004.2)가 사무부총장을 역임

마. ASEF 이사회

- 이사회(Board of Governors)는 재단의 정책결정기관으로 ASEM 회원국 및 EU 대외 관계청과 ASEAN 사무국에 의해 각 1명씩 선임된 이사(임기 3년)들로 구성
 - 이사들 대부분이 대사급 직위이며 각각 정책결정, 교육 분야의 전문가
 - 이사회 의장과 부회장은 이사들간에 투표로 선출하며, 1년 임기로 유럽과 아시아에서 각각 한명씩 선출하는 것이 원칙

- 이사들은 2년에 3회 모이는 것이 원칙이며 ASEM의 우선순위 및 원칙에 ASEF의 전략과 정책이 부합하는지 검토
- 이사회는 재단의 운영 방침, 조직구조 및 사업순위 결정, 개별 사업 계획, 예산 및 결산의 심의·승인 및 재단기금 운영 담당

- 우리나라에서는 오재희 전 주일대사(2000.5~2001.4) 및 김삼훈 전 유엔대사(2010.5~2011.4)가 의장으로 선출
- 이상옥 전 외교장관, 노창희 전 주유엔대사, 김삼훈 전 유엔대사, 정우성 전 EU대사가 우리측 이사를 역임하였으며, 현재는 차기 이사 선출 중(2018.9 기준)

■ 역대 ASEF 이사회 개최 현황

제1차	1997. 2. 17	싱가포르	제20차	2007. 10. 3-5	바르샤바
제2차	1997. 10. 24	룩셈부르크	제21차	2008. 4. 22-24	발리
제3차	1998. 2. 18	방콕	제22차	2008. 11. 20-20	싱가포르
제4차	1998. 10. 28-29	헤이그	제23차	2009. 5. 7-8	부다페스트
제5차	1999. 5. 17-18	베이징	제24차	2009. 11. 25-26	싱가포르
제6차	1999. 10. 25-26	코펜하겐	제25차	2010. 12. 8-9	루앙프라방(라오스)
제7차	2000. 5. 4-5	비엔나	제26차	2011. 5. 12-13	빌니우스(리투아니아)
제8차	2000. 10. 16-17	서울	제27차	2011. 5. 12-13	싱가포르
제9차	2001. 5. 10-11	리스본	제28차	2012. 5. 17-18	싱가포르
제10차	2001. 10. 19-20	반다르스리베가완	제29차	2012. 10. 11-12	델리
제11차	2002. 5. 24-25	살라망카	제30차	2013. 11. 21-22	싱가포르
제12차	2002. 10. 13-11. 1	쿠알라룸푸르	제31차	2014. 5. 29-30	리가(라트비아)
제13차	2003. 5. 8-9	베를린	제32차	2014. 12. 4-5	싱가포르
제14차	2003. 11. 6-7	싱가포르	제33차	2015. 12. 3-4	싱가포르
제15차	2004. 5. 27-28	더블린	제34차	2016. 6. 9-10	싱가포르
제16차	2004. 11. 25-26	하노이	제35차	2016. 12. 1-2	싱가포르
제17차	2005. 5. 27-28	탐페르(핀란드)	제36차	2017. 6. 8-9	싱가포르
제18차	2006. 2. 16-17	싱가포르	제37차	2017. 11. 30-31	다낭
제19차	2006. 11. 9-10	도쿄	제38차	2018. 6. 7-8	부쿠레슈티

바. ASEF의 주요사업

- ASEF는 문화, 교육, 지속가능한 개발, 경제, 거버넌스, 공중보건의 6개 주제로 교류 프로그램 추진

1) 문화

- 주요 사업 내용
 - 문화 정책부터 예술 교류에 이르는 다양한 분야에서 협력사업 추진
 - 다양한 배경을 가진 사람들간 교류 촉진을 위한 프로젝트를 진행하고 장르간 협력 및 다양한 수단을 이용하여 여러 형태의 창조행위 및 문화적 관행을 탐구
- 관련 주요 프로그램
 - ASEF Cultural Policy Dialogue Series : 실무자 및 정책입안자의 공통 관심사에 대한 아이디어 교환 및 분석 도모
 - culture360.asef.org : 예술가, 정책입안자 등을 위한 정보공유플랫폼
 - ASEF Creative Networks : 양 지역간 예술적 협력 네트워크 및 파트너십 형성 지원
 - Asia-Europe Museum Network (ASEMUS): 100개가 넘는 박물관 간의 지식공유 및 협업을 지원
 - Creative Encounters : 기관 및 예술가 간의 문화적 교류를 증진하고, 네트워킹, 협업 등을 위한 기회 마련

2) 교육

- 주요 사업내용
 - 양 지역의 교육 네트워크와 학술 기관들 간의 연대를 강화하는 프로그램과 학술적 대화 및 지적 교류 증진에 목적을 둔 프로그램 운영
- 관련 주요 프로그램
 - ASEF Classroom network (ASEF ClassNet): 중고등학교 학생 및 교사 간 협력 및 교류 증진
 - ASEF Summer University : ASEM 회원국 청년들이 ASEM 관련 주제들에 대해서 교류할 수 있는 기회를 제공하는 프로그램
 - ASEF Higher Education Programme(AHEP): 고등교육 다자협력 이니셔티브를 지원하고, ASEM 회원국간 고등교육에 관한 논의의 장 마련
 - Model ASEM : 모의 ASEM 정상회담에 대학생들과 젊은 학자들을 참여시켜 ASEM에 대한 관심과 인식을 증진

3) 지속가능한 개발

- 주요 사업내용
 - 지속 가능 개발 분야 관련 이슈를 분석하고 해결방안을 모색하며, 정책 변화 논의를 위해 시민사회, 학계, 기업계, 정부가 대화할 수 있는 공간을 마련하고 정보 교환을 강화
 - 양 지역의 이익 관계자들간 대화를 도모하고 과학적, 사회적, 문화적 측면에서 이슈를 검토하여 이를 바탕으로 혁신적인 정책변화를 유도
- 주요 관련 프로그램
 - Asia-Europe Environment Forum(ENVforum): 지속가능한 개발과 환경적 관점 육성을 목적으로, 지식공유 및 역량개발의 플랫폼으로써 환경에 관한 최신 정보를 제공
 - ASEF Journalists' Colloquium: 양 지역에서 언론인들과 전문가를 초청하여 공통 관심사와 언론 문제를 논의
 - ASEF Summer University
 - ASEF Classroom Network

4) 경제

- 주요 사업 내용
 - 경제 공황이 사회에 미치는 영향을 평가하고 정부 및 시민사회 대표들로 하여금 종합적 고찰을 장려하며 혁신적이고 통합적인 정책을 조인
- 관련 주요 프로그램
 - Asia Europe Economic Forum: 양 지역의 싱크탱크들의 모임으로 공통의 이익과 관련한 지역적 혹은 국제적 문제들에 대하여 심층적 교류를 도모하고 경제학자, 실무자 및 기관들의 연대를 강화
 - Asia-Europe Editors' Roundtable: 주요 언론사를 대표하는 편집장과 수석기자들의 교류 및 네트워킹 기회 마련
 - ASEF Higher Education Programme(AHEP)

5) 거버넌스

- 주요 사업 내용
 - 양 지역 정부 및 시민사회 대표들간 비공식적 대화, 공개 담화 등 장려
- 주요 관련 프로그램
 - Asia in Eyes of Europe : 아시아에 대한 유럽의 행정 지도자, 언론 지도자, 여론 형성자들의 인식을 연구하는 학술 프로젝트로 여론조사, 언론 분석 및 여론 지도자 인터뷰 등 수행
 - Informal ASEM Seminar On Human Rights : 양 지역의 정부관료, 학자, 시민사회 대표 및 실무그룹간 대화와 토론을 진행하고 관련기관에 조언 제공
 - Democratisation and Justice Series : 민주화 이행기에 있는 나라에 중점을 둔 양 지역의 시민사회 대표들과 정책결정자들 간의 담화

6) 공중 보건

- 주요 사업 내용
 - 보건분야 종사자들간 지식 및 경험 교류를 통해 정부, 국제기구, 기업 및 비영리기관 대표들간의 파트너십 형성을 촉진
- 관련 주요 프로그램
 - ASEF Public Health Network : 양 지역의 보건 관계자들간 대화를 장려, 네트워크 형성
 - ASEF Summer University

02 아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼

*Asia-Europe Business Forum : AEBF

설립 목적

- 아시아-유럽 민간기업간 상호 협력을 강화하여, 양 지역간 무역과 투자증대에 기여할 수 있도록 아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼을 창설

역할

- 아시아-유럽의 민간기업간 교역 및 투자협력방안 강구하고 ASEM에서 논의된 경제 분야 협력사업 추진에 있어서의 민간의 참여 및 역할 논의, ASEM의 발전 방향에 대한 민간 경제계의 입장 반영
- ASEM 회원국 민간 기업인뿐 아니라 정부관계자도 참석하여 정부와 민간간 의견 교환의 장으로 활용

연혁

- 1996년부터 매년 개최되어 오다가 2004년 제9차 회의부터는 정상회의와 연계하여 격년 개최로 변경
- 제16차 AEBF는 2018년 10월 18일 벨기에 브뤼셀에서 개최 예정

제1차 회의	1996. 10. 14-15	파리	제9차 회의	2004. 10. 4-5	하노이
제2차 회의	1997. 11. 13-14	방콕	제10차 회의	2006. 9. 10-11	헬싱키
제3차 회의	1998. 4. 2-3	런던	제11차 회의	2008. 10. 21-23	베이징
제4차 회의	1999. 9. 29-10. 1	서울	제12차 회의	2010. 10. 4	브뤼셀
제5차 회의	2000. 9. 29-30	비엔나	제13차 회의	2012. 11. 3-5	비엔티안
제6차 회의	2001. 10. 7-9	싱가포르	제14차 회의	2014. 10. 15-16	밀라노
제7차 회의	2002. 9. 18-20	덴마크	제15차 회의	2016. 7. 13-14	울란바타르
제8차 회의	2003. 10. 27-29	서울	제16차 회의	2018. 10. 18	브뤼셀(예정)

03 아시아-유럽 의회 동반자 회의

* Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting : ASEP

목적

- 아시아-유럽 의회 외교 및 교류의 장으로, 양 지역 사람들간, 국가간 상호이해 증진을 목적으로 설립
- 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 분야 이슈에 대해 논의하고 동 분야들에서의 의회간 협력 방안을 모색
 - ASEP에서 논의된 사항을 ASEM 프로세스에 반영하기 위해 노력

연혁

- 1996년 프랑스에서 처음 개최되었으며, 2006년 핀란드에서 개최된 ASEP 제4차 회의에서 의사규칙을 제정하여 운영
- 2018년 9월 27~28일간 벨기에 브뤼셀에서 제10차 ASEP 회의가 “전 세계적 재난 및 위기관리에 대한 ASEP의 역할(가칭)”을 주제로 개최

아시아-유럽 의회 동반자 회의 개최 현황 및 우리나라 참가 실적

1996. 3	제1차 스트라스부르(프랑스) ASEP 회의(서정화, 강철선, 원혜영, 함석재 의원 참석)
2002. 8	제2차 마닐라 ASEP 회의(정철기, 강성구, 이인기 의원 참석)
2004. 3	제3차 후에(베트남) ASEP 회의(김동욱, 김성호 의원 참석)
2006. 5	제4차 헬싱키 ASEP 회의(김형오, 조성태 의원 참석)
2008. 6	제5차 베이징 ASEP회의
2010. 9	제6차 브뤼셀 ASEP 회의(홍사덕, 박영선 의원 참석)
2012. 10	제7차 비엔티안 ASEP 회의(배기운, 이채익 의원 참석)
2014. 10	제8차 로마 ASEP 회의
2016. 4	제9차 울란바타르 ASEP 회의(박윤옥 의원 참석)
2018. 9	제10차 브뤼셀 ASEP 회의 예정(2018. 8. 현재)

04 아시아-유럽 민간포럼

* Asia-Europe People's Forum : AEPF

설립 배경 및 목적

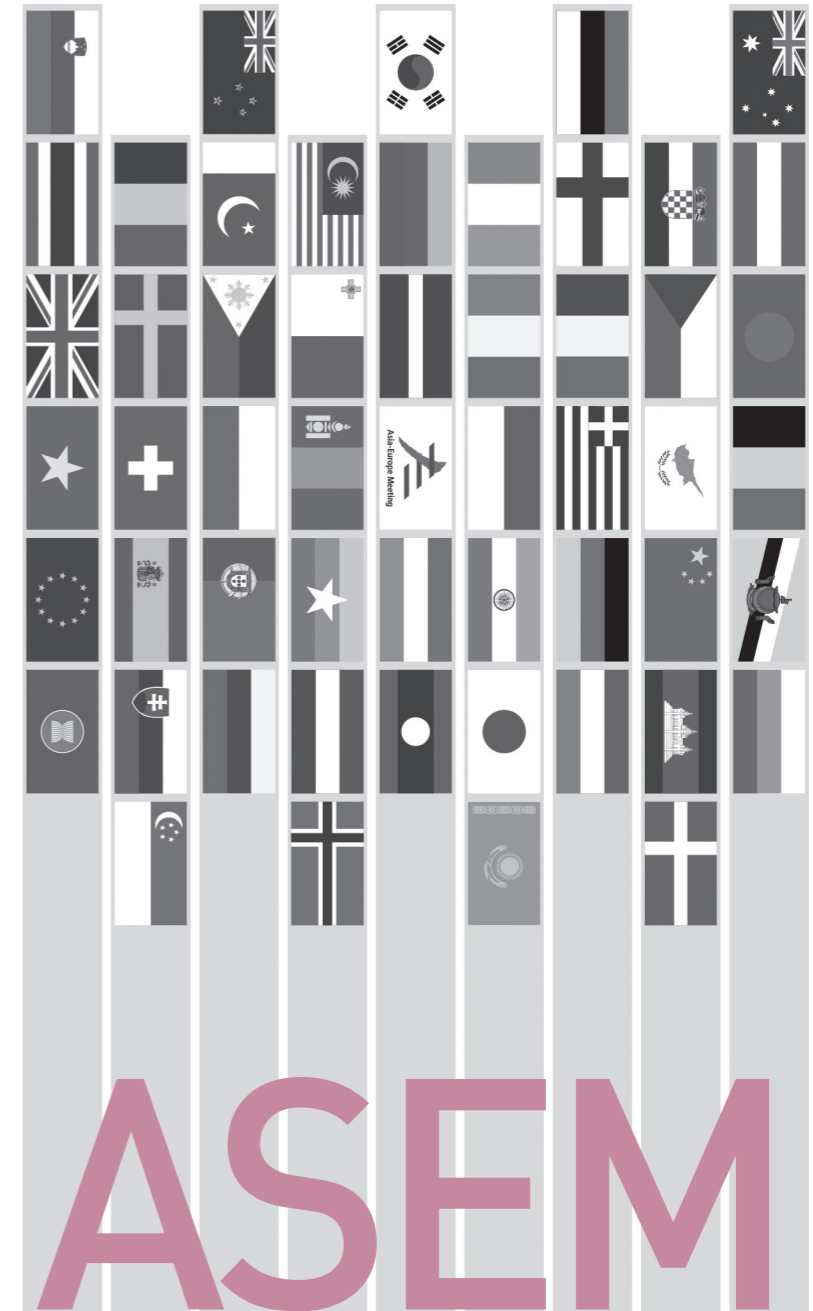
- 아시아와 유럽 사람들과 시민사회, 비정부기구, 의회 및 학자들간 교류 증진을 통한 상호이해 제고를 위해 설립
- 민주주의, 인권, 평화와 안보, 사회·경제에 대한 권리, 환경 정의 등 다양한 분야에서 아시아와 유럽 지역간 시민사회 운동 전개를 지원
 - 평화와 안보, 지속가능발전, 신자유주의 등 공통의 관심사에 대한 분석 및 미래에 대한 비전과 전략 수립

연혁

- 제1차 ASEM 정상회의를 계기로 1996년 방콕에서 최초로 열렸으며, 정상회의와 동일하게 2년마다 정상회의 개최지에서 개최
 - 제12차 AEPF는 2018년 9월 29일~10월 1일간 벨기에 겐트에서 개최 예정

역대 아시아-유럽 민간포럼 개최 현황

1996. 2	제1차 방콕 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
1998. 3~4	제2차 런던 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2000. 10	제3차 서울 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2002. 9	제4차 코펜하겐 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2004. 9	제5차 하노이 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2006. 9	제6차 헬싱키 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2008. 10	제7차 베이징 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2010. 10	제8차 브뤼셀 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2012. 10	제9차 비엔티안 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2014. 10	제10차 밀라노 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2016. 7	제11차 올란바타르 아시아-유럽 민간포럼
2018. 9(예정)	제12차 겐트 아시아-유럽 민간포럼





IV

역대 ASEM 정상회의

1. 제1차 방콕 ASEM 정상회의(1996. 3월)
2. 제2차 런던 ASEM 정상회의(1998. 4월)
3. 제3차 서울 ASEM 정상회의(2000. 10월)
4. 제4차 코펜하겐 ASEM 정상회의(2002. 9월)
5. 제5차 하노이 ASEM 정상회의(2004. 10월)
6. 제6차 헬싱키 ASEM 정상회의(2006. 9월)
7. 제7차 북경 ASEM 정상회의(2008. 10월)
8. 제8차 브뤼셀 ASEM 정상회의(2010. 10월)
9. 제9차 비엔티안 ASEM 정상회의(2012. 10월)
10. 제10차 밀라노 ASEM 정상회의(2014. 10월)
11. 제11차 울란바타르 ASEM 정상회의(2016. 7월)
12. 제12차 브뤼셀 ASEM 정상회의(2018. 10월)

01 제1차 방콕 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 1996년 3월 1~2일, 태국 방콕

■ 주제 : 아시아-유럽의 새로운 포괄적 동반자 관계

■ 성과

- ASEM 회원국 정상들은 아시아와 유럽간 협력의 중장기 비전을 제시하기 위해 아시아-유럽 비전그룹(Asia-Europe Vision Group: AEVG)을 설치 합의
- 향후 ASEM 발전 방향에 대한 원칙 및 분야에 대해 합의
 - 외교장관회의 및 고위관리회의, 비공식 무역·투자 고위관리회의 개최, 아시아·유럽 비즈니스 포럼 설립 등 합의

02 제2차 런던 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 1998년 4월 3~4일, 영국 런던

■ 주제 : 아시아-유럽간 동반자 관계 강화

■ 성과

- 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 등 제반 분야에서 양 지역간 협력 중요성 확인
- ASEM 협력의 기본 방향을 제시하기 위한 기본 틀로서 「아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서 (Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework: AECF)」 채택

- 1997년 아시아를 휩쓸었던 금융위기 이후에 어려움에 빠져 있는 아시아 국가들을 돕기 위해 ASEM 신탁기금(ASEM Trust Fund: ATF)을 설립하고 유럽 고위 경제사절단 아시아 파견 합의

03 제3차 서울 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2000년 10월 20~21일, 서울

■ 주제 : 새천년 번영과 안정의 동반자 관계

■ 성과

- 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 등 3대 협력 분야를 균형적으로 발전시키기 위한 토대를 구축 및 아시아-유럽 협력 강화에 대한 각국의 의지 재확인
- 런던에서 채택된 AECF를 갈음하여, 새로운 천년을 맞아 향후 10년 ASEM의 비전, 원칙과 목적을 담은 「아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서 2000(Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework: AECF 2000)」 채택
 - ※ 아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서 2000(Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework : AECF 2000) : 제2차 런던 정상회의에서 채택된 AECF를 제3차 서울 정상회의에서 새로이 수정한 것으로 ASEM의 새천년 10년 동안의 중장기적 비전, 원칙, 우선순위 및 메커니즘 등을 제시
- 「한반도 평화에 관한 서울선언」을 채택
 - 한반도 평화와 안정에 대한 우리 정부의 입장에 대한 국제적인 지지 확보

제3차 서울 ASEM 정상회의 결과

- 이 회의는 ASEM 발전을 위한 역사적인 이정표를 세운 것으로 평가받고 있음.
 - 2000년 10월 20일부터 21일까지 개최된 제3차 ASEM 정상회의는 우리나라 정부수립 이후 가장 많은 정상이 참여한 외교행사로 22개국 정상과 4개국 정상대리를 포함, 1,800여명의 대표단과 2,200여명의 내외신 기자단이 참가
- (1) 새천년을 맞은 ASEM의 새로운 발전 방향 제시
 - 서울 정상회의를 통해 아시아와 유럽 양 지역이 미래 지향적 파트너로서 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 등 3대 분야별로 가시적인 성과를 지향하고 실질적 협력체로 발전해 갈 수 있는 계기 마련
 - ASEM의 장래 비전과 발전 방향을 제시하고 운영 매커니즘을 설정한 '아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서 2000(AECF 2000)'을 채택
 - ASEM 출범 이후 오랜 현안이었던 신규회원국 가입 지침을 확정하여 향후 ASEM 회원국 확대의 기본 원칙을 마련하였고, 비회원국의 ASEM 사업 참여 조항을 신설
 - (2) 한반도 화해·협력에 대한 ASEM 차원의 협력과 기여 확보
 - 김대중 대통령의 노벨평화상 수상과 맞물려 민주주의와 인권, 한반도 평화화 회의의 주요 테마로 부상
 - 남북정상회담 합의사항에 대한 ASEM 차원의 전폭적 지지를 천명하는 '한반도 평화에 관한 서울선언'을 채택함으로써 한반도 평화에 관한 국제사회의 지지와 관심 제고
 - 제3차 정상회의를 계기로 이후 ASEM 정상회의시 한반도와 관련된 별도의 선언을 채택 하거나 의장 성명에 한반도 관련 조항 포함
 - 회의기간 중 영국, 독일, 스페인 총리가 대북한 수교 기본방침을 밝힘으로써 EU 국가들의 대북관계 개선에 가시적 진전을 가져올 수 있는 계기로 작용
 - (3) 가시적인 성과를 달성할 수 있는 신규사업 채택
 - 아시아-유럽간 경제적 보완성, 역동성, 다양성을 바탕으로 무역, 투자 및 인적교류를 실질적으로 확대 할 수 있는 총 16개 신규사업 승인
 - 제1차 정상회의에서는 7개 사업이, 2차에서는 8개가 채택된 바 있으며, 그 이후 제4차에는 10개, 제5차에는 9개, 제6차에는 6개, 제7차에는 17개, 제8차에서는 17개 채택
 - 특히 '유라시아 초고속 정보통신망(TEIN)', 'ASEM DUO 장학사업' 등 우리가 제안한 4개 사업은 핵심적인 신규사업으로 인정되어 각국 정상의 광범위한 지지 확보
 - (4) 우리의 국제적 이미지 제고
 - 우리가 의장국으로서 정상회의를 효율적으로 주최하여, 성공적인 결실을 거둬으로써 국제 사회에 우리나라의 외교적 역량을 과시
 - 특히 우리의 신장된 민주역량과 경제력을 바탕으로 아시아와 유럽간 가교 역할을 수행함으로써 각 회원국으로부터 높은 평가를 받음.
 - 또한, 서울회의를 계기로 우리나라의 외환위기 극복 및 경제 구조조정의 성공적 결과를 대외에 전파 하여 우리 경제의 신인도 제고에 기여

(5) 다자외교 무대로의 부상

- 당시로는 역대 최대 규모였던 다자 정상회의를 성공적으로 개최하였고, 26개국이 참여한 총 3개의 전체 세션과 10개국 정상이 참여한 아시아 지역 정상회의 외에 총 44회의 양자정상회담과 36회의 장관급 회담을 효율적으로 병행 개최함으로써 우리 외교역량 홍보
- 이러한 ASEM 회의의 성공은 2005년 APEC 정상회의, 2010년 G20 서울 정상회의 및 2012년 서울 핵안보정상회의의 성공적 개최의 기반 제공

04 제4차 코펜하겐 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2002년 9월 22~24일, 덴마크 코펜하겐

■ 주제 : 9.11 테러 이후 국제사회의 관심을 반영하여 대테러 전쟁, 이라크 전쟁, 한반도 평화 등과 관련된 정치 이슈

■ 성과

- 의장성명서와 함께 「한반도 평화를 위한 코펜하겐 정치선언」 및 「국제테러리즘 대응에 관한 코펜하겐 선언」 채택
- WTO 도하개발 아젠다(DDA)의 타결을 위한 ASEM의 역할을 확인하고, 무역·투자 및 금융 분야의 협력을 위한 작업반 설립
- 문화·문명간 대화를 중심으로 논의가 이루어졌으며, ASEM 정상들은 처음으로 비공개 회의 개최
 - ASEM 내 유일한 상설 기구인 아시아-유럽 재단(Asia-Europe Foundation: ASEF)이 장기적으로 안정된 재정을 확보할 수 있는 방안 논의

05 제5차 하노이 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2004년 10월 8~9일, 베트남 하노이

■ 주제 : 아시아-유럽간 동반자 관계의 활성화 및 실질화

■ 성과

- ASEM 창설 이후 최초로 회원국 확대가 이뤄져 중동부유럽 등 EU 신규 회원국 10개국 및 ASEAN 3개국 신규 가입

* EU : 라트비아, 리투아니아, 몰타, 사이프러스, 슬로바키아, 슬로베니아, 에스토니아, 체코, 폴란드, 헝가리

ASEAN : 캄보디아, 미얀마, 라오스

- 인권 상황을 이유로 미얀마의 ASEM 가입을 반대하는 EU와 ASEAN측간의 의견차이로 2004년 7월과 9월 개최 예정이던 재무장관회의 및 경제장관회의가 취소되는 등 여러 가지 어려움에도 불구하고 제5차 정상회의 개최
 - 테러리즘과 다자주의 강화를 중심 의제로 다루었고, 비전통적 안보 위협을 포함한 범세계적 문제에 대한 해결 의지 천명
- 양 지역간 경제 협력 강화를 위한 「아시아-유럽 경제동반자 선언」 채택
- 「문화·문명간 대화에 대한 ASEM 선언」 채택
 - 문명간 대화 및 문화적 다양성 증진을 통한 국제 평화와 안정에 대한 기여 의지 표명

06 제6차 헬싱키 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2006년 9월 10~11일, 핀란드 헬싱키

■ 주제 : ASEM 10주년 - 글로벌 도전과 공동 대응

■ 성과

- 아시아의 몽골, 인도, 파키스탄, ASEAN 사무국, 유럽의 루마니아와 불가리아 가입
- 지난 10년간 ASEM이 이룬 성과를 평가하고 새로운 10년을 향한 발전 방향을 모색 하였으며, 그 결과를 담은 「의장성명서」, 「기후변화에 관한 선언」 및 「ASEM의 장래에 관한 헬싱키 선언」 채택
- 정상들은 비공식, 관계구축, 유연성 등을 특성으로 하는 ASEM 프로세스의 성격 재확인 하고, 새로운 ASEM 운영 방식과 메커니즘 도입
 - 정치, 경제, 사회·문화 3대 협력 분야별로 복수(아시아, 유럽 각각 최소 1개국) 국가가 리더로서 관련 의제에 대한 논의를 주도하는 의제중심 리더십 도입

07 제7차 북경 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2008년 10월 24~25일, 중국 북경

■ 주제 : Win-Win을 위한 비전과 행동

■ 성과

- 세계금융위기 극복을 위한 국제공조 방안, 지속가능개발에 대한 회원국들의 공동 의지를 담은 「의장성명」 발표
- 「국제금융상황에 관한 ASEM 정상성명」 및 「지속가능 개발에 관한 북경 선언」 채택

08 제8차 브뤼셀 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2010년 10월 4~5일, 벨기에 브뤼셀

■ 주제 : 삶의 질 – 모든 시민의 보다 나은 복지와 존엄성 달성

■ 성과

- 러시아, 호주, 뉴질랜드 3개 신규 회원국 가입
- ‘보다 효과적인 세계경제 거버넌스에 관한 브뤼셀 선언’ 채택하여, 세계 금융시장 및 금융기관 개혁 추진에 대한 의지 표명

09 제9차 비엔티안 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2012년 11월 5~6일, 라오스 비엔티안

■ 주제 : 평화의 친구, 번영의 파트너

■ 성과

- 방글라데시, 노르웨이, 스위스가 신규회원국으로 가입
- 「평화와 개발에 관한 비엔티안 선언」을 채택하여, 개발협력에 대한 회원국들의 관심을 고조시키고 협력의지를 결집
- 회원국간 인적교류 및 문화협력을 통한 이해제고가 회원국간 협력 관계 강화의 기반임을 재확인

10 제10차 밀라노 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2014년 10월 16~17일, 이탈리아 밀라노

■ 주제 : 지속가능한 성장과 안보를 위한 책임감 있는 파트너십

■ 성과

- 카자흐스탄, 크로아티아 2개 신규 회원국 가입
- 전체세션 1에서 아시아-유럽 연계성 증진을 통한 경제·금융 협력 방안을, 전체세션 2에서 연계된 세계에서 범세계적 이슈 대응을 위한 아시아-유럽 협력 방안을 모색
- ASEM 정상회의 최초로 Retreat 세션을 개최, 지역 및 범세계적 이슈에 대한 정상간 자유로운 의견 교환을 도모하고, 향후 ASEM의 발전 방향에 대해 논의

11 제11차 울란바타르 ASEM 정상회의

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2016년 7월 15~16일, 몽골 울란바타르

■ 주제 : ASEM 20 주년: 연계성을 통한 미래 파트너십
(20 years of ASEM: Partnership for Future through Connectivity)

■ 성과

- ASEM 향후 10년을 향한 울란바타르 선언: 20년간 성과 평가 및 향후 발전 제시
- 국제 테러리즘에 관한 별도 성명 채택 : 테러 대응을 위한 ASEM 차원의 공조 의지 재확인

12 제12차 브뤼셀 ASEM 정상회의 (개최 예정)

■ 개최 일자 및 장소 : 2018년 10월 18~19일, 벨기에 브뤼셀

■ 주제 : 글로벌 도전과제 해결을 위한 글로벌 동반자
(Global Partners for Global Challenges)



V

ASEM 주요협력 사업

1. 정치 분야 협력
2. 경제 분야 협력
3. 사회 · 문화 분야 협력

01 정치 분야 협력

- 정치 분야는 회원국간 상호 이해를 증진시키는 중요한 분야로서, 정상회의와 외교장관 회의 등 고위급 회의를 통해 회원국들간에 주요 국제 관심사에 대한 의견 교환 및 협의
- 테러, 대량파괴무기(WMD), 인권, 세계화, 이민문제 등 범세계적 사안에 대해서도 정부간 회의뿐만 아니라 민간 전문가, NGO 등이 참여하는 다양한 형태의 세미나, 워크숍 등을 개최하여 협력 가능성 모색
- 정상회의 결과를 정리한 의장성명(Chair's Statement)과 별도로, 필요시 아시아 금융 위기 극복, 한반도 평화, 테러리즘 대응, 기후변화 대응 등 글로벌 이슈에 대한 ASEM 차원의 공동입장을 확인하는 별도 선언문을 채택
- 정치 분야 협력은 경제나 사회·문화 분야에 비해 ASEM 회원국간 협력의 범위나 깊이가 비교적 약한 편이라는 일각의 비판을 극복하기 위해, 2014년 제10차 밀라노 정상회의에서 Retreat 세션을 도입, 여러 가지 민감한 정치 현안에 대해 정상간 솔직한 의견 교환 도모

가. 국제적·지역적 현안에 대한 공동 대응

- 다양한 국제적 또는 지역적 현안, 특히 북한 핵문제, 미얀마 인권문제, 아프가니스탄 및 이라크 전쟁, 이스라엘-팔레스타인 관계 및 동티모르 정세 등과 같은 민감한 국제 정치적 이슈에 대한 회원국간 솔직한 의견 교환 가능
- 아울러 정상회의와 외교장관회의에서는 공동 관심사안에 대한 의견 교환뿐만 아니라 필요시 공동 입장 마련, 핵심 현안에 대해 회원국들이 공동으로 대응
 - 북한 핵문제를 포함한 한반도 관련 사항이 과거 정상회의, 외교장관회의에서 채택된 의장 성명 및 별도 선언문에 수차례 포함

나. 안보 및 테러 대응 협력

◆ 안보-WMD 확산 방지

- 2003년 제5차 ASEM 외교장관회의에서는 「WMD 및 운반수단 확산 방지를 위한 선언」 채택
 - 핵무기 비확산조약(NPT), 생물 및 화학무기 금지협약(BWC, CWC), 핵실험 금지조약(CTBT) 등 WMD 관련 국제협약의 중요성 재차 강조
- 6차, 7차, 8차 및 10차 외교장관회의에서는 의장성명을 통해 북핵 문제의 평화적 해결에 대한 ASEM 회원국들의 지지를 확보하였으며, 평화적 해결과정에 대한 ASEM 회원국들의 기여 의지를 재천명
- 제9차 외교장관회의에서는 북한 핵실험을 규탄하는 별도 성명 채택

◆ 테러

- 2001년 9·11 테러 이후 국제 테러 문제가 ASEM의 주요 관심사안으로 부상
- 2002년 9월 덴마크에서 개최된 제4차 ASEM 정상회의에서는 「국제 테러리즘 대응에 관한 코펜하겐 선언」과 이에 관한 협력 프로그램 채택
- ASEM 회원국들의 대테러 협약 가입 권고, 세관·돈세탁·해양 안보 관련 협력 강화, 유엔 차원의 협조 체제 구축 등 포함
- 이외, 대테러에 관한 국제 세미나 개최, 돈세탁 방지를 위한 프로젝트 마련

다. 다자주의 외교 보완 : 다자주의 외교 강화에 기여

- 인권 문제, WMD 비확산, 기후변화, 도하개발아젠다(DDA) 협상 등과 국제적 이슈에 대해 국가간 상이한 의견들을 조율하는 좋은 기회로 활용

■ 정치 분야에서의 ASEM 협력사업들

사업명	제안국	활동	비고
1 ASEM 외교장관회의		1차 : 1997. 2 싱가포르 2차 : 1999. 3 독일 베를린 3차 : 2001. 5 중국 베이징 4차 : 2002. 6 스페인 마드리드 5차 : 2003. 7 인도네시아 발리 6차 : 2004. 4 아일랜드 킬데어 7차 : 2005. 5 일본 교토 8차 : 2007. 5 독일 함부르크 9차 : 2009. 5 베트남 하노이 10차 : 2011. 5 헝가리 부다페스트 11차 : 2013. 11 인도 뉴델리 12차 : 2015. 11 룩셈부르크 13차 : 2017. 11 미얀마 네피도 14차 : 2019. 5 스페인(예정)	
2 아시아-유럽 의회 동반자 회의 (ASEP)		1차 : 1996. 4 프랑스 스트라스부르 2차 : 2002. 8 필리핀 마닐라 3차 : 2004. 3 베트남 후에 4차 : 2006. 5 핀란드 헬싱키 5차 : 2008. 6 중국 베이징 6차 : 2010. 9 벨기에 브뤼셀 7차 : 2012. 10 라오스 비엔티안 8차 : 2014. 10 이탈리아 로마 9차 : 2016. 4 몽골 울란바타르 10차 : 2018. 9 벨기에 브뤼셀(예정)	
3 아시아-유럽 민간 포럼(AEPF)		1차 : 1996. 2 태국 방콕 2차 : 1998. 3~4 필리핀 마닐라 3차 : 2000. 10 한국 서울 4차 : 2002. 9 덴마크 코펜하겐 5차 : 2004. 9 베트남 하노이 6차 : 2006. 9 핀란드 헬싱키 7차 : 2008. 10 중국 베이징 8차 : 2010. 10 벨기에 브뤼셀 9차 : 2012. 11 라오스 비엔티안 10차 : 2014. 10 이탈리아 밀라노 11차 : 2016. 7 몽골 울란바타르 12차 : 2018. 9 벨기에 겐트(예정)	
4 아시아-유럽 비전그룹(AEVG)	한국	AEVG 보고서 작성	ASEM I에서 지시, ASEM III에서 보고서 채택
5 아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서(AECF)		ASEM의 중장기적 비전, 원칙, 우선순위 및 메커니즘을 제시하는 지침서	ASEM II에서 채택, ASEM III에서 수정
6 대도시 시장들 간의 아시아-유럽 포럼(AEFGC)	태국		ASEM II에서 채택
7 평화와 사회구축에 관한 세미나	필리핀		ASEM II에서 채택
8 세계화에 관한 라운드 테이블	한국, 스웨덴	1차 : 2001. 5 한국 서울 2차 : 2003. 3 스웨덴 말뫼 3차 : 2004. 10 베트남 하노이 4차 : 2006. 6 덴마크 코펜하겐 5차 : 2007. 5 일본 도쿄	ASEM III에서 채택
9 부패방지 사업	영국, 중국		ASEM III에서 채택
10 국제적 범죄에 대처하기 위한 법집행기관 회의	이탈리아, 중국	2001. 9 중국 베이징	ASEM III에서 채택

11	대테러 회의	덴마크, 독일, 일본, 스페인, 중국	1차 : 2003. 9 중국 베이징 2차 : 2004.10 독일 베를린 3차 : 2005. 11 인도네시아 세마랑 4차 : 2006. 6 덴마크 코펜하겐 5차 : 2007. 5 일본 도쿄 6차 : 2008. 4 스페인 마드리드 7차 : 2009. 6 필리핀 마닐라 8차 : 2010. 6 벨기에 브뤼셀 9차 : 2011. 12 인도네시아 족자카르타	ASEM IV에서 채택
12	ASEM 지역내 사이버 보안 강화사업	독일, 한국, 싱가포르, 중국, 포르투갈, 폴란드, 필리핀	2005. 6 한국 서울	ASEM V에서 채택
13	아시아-유럽 젊은 정치 지도자 포럼	덴마크, 중국	2005. 11 중국 톈진	ASEM V에서 채택
14	ASEM 해적 세미나	벨기에	2010. 5 벨기에 브뤼셀	
15	ASEM 해적협상세션	벨기에	2010. 6 벨기에 브뤼셀	
17	ASEM Meeting of Governors and Mayors		1차: 2010. 10 인도네시아 자카르타 2차: 2012. 10 독일 베를린 3차: 2015. 3 태국 방콕	
18	International Asia-Europe Conference on Enhancing Balanced Mobility	태국	2012. 3 태국 방콕	
19	ASEM Seminar on Nuclear Safety		1차: 2012.6 싱가포르 2차: 2013.11 리투아니아 빌니우스 3차: 2014.11 인도네시아 족자카르타 4차: 2015.10 스페인 마드리드	
20	ASEM Manila Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)	필리핀, 스위스, 유럽 연합	2014. 6 필리핀 마닐라	
21	ASEM International Seminar on Balanced Mobility	말레이시아	2014. 8 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
22	ASEM Workshop on Control of Transboundary Shipments of Waste		2014. 9 덴마크 뢰네	
23	Foreign Policy Module for ASEM Diplomats	인도	2015. 3 인도 뉴델리	
24	ASEM Symposium on the Future Direction of ASEM	태국	2015. 3 태국 방콕	
25	ASEM Media Dialogue on connectivity	중국	1차 : 2015. 5 중국 충칭 2차 : 2016. 5 중국 광저우	
26	ASEM Symposium on Countering Radicalisation	말레이시아	2016. 1 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	

02 경제 분야 협력

가. 무역 및 투자 증진

- 경제 분야 협력에서 가장 강조된 것은 양 지역의 무역 및 투자를 저해하는 여러 가지 장벽을 철폐하는 것
- 세계무역기구(WTO)의 무역 자유화 관련 이슈에 대한 논의와 함께, 비관세장벽의 제거를 위해 채택된 '무역원활화 행동계획(TFAP)'과 무역의 투자정책을 검토하고 쌍방향 투자를 돕기 위해 채택된 '투자촉진 행동계획(IPAP)' 이행 등을 활발히 추진

나. 경제 다자주의 촉진

- ASEM은 무역 자유화 관련 이슈, 특히 WTO 각료회의 준비과정에서 아시아와 유럽 국가들이 주요 현안을 협의하는 다자차원의 대화의 장 제공
- ASEM 출범 이후 개최된 매 정상회의마다 무역 자유화에 있어 WTO의 역할이 강조되고 있으며, 회원국들로 하여금 WTO 규정을 성실히 이행토록 독려 중

ASEM 경제동반자 선언

- 2004년 베트남 하노이에서 개최된 제5차 ASEM 정상회의에서 채택된「ASEM 경제동반자 선언(ASEM Hanoi Declaration on Asia-Europe Closer Economic Partnership)」은 아시아-유럽간 경제적 잠재력을 극대화하는 경제동반자 관계 구축에 관한 정상들의 의지를 천명하고 아울러 향후 경제협력의 중점 추진 방향을 제시
- ASEM 경제 분야 협력의 모든 분야를 망라하고 있는 ASEM 경제동반자 선언은 무역원활화 행동계획(TFAP), 투자촉진 행동계획(IPAP) 등의 지속추진, 에너지·관광·지적재산권·전자상거래 등 분야에서의 협력 촉진, 재정·금융정책·채권시장발전·채무관리·구조개혁·자금세탁방지·테러자금차단 등을 위한 협력 강화, DDA 타결 노력을 통한 자유무역체제 강화, FTA 등의 무역자유화에 대한 기여, 민간의 ASEM 참여 확대 등에 관한 내용으로 구성

다. 금융 분야 협력 강화

- 회원국 재무장관들은 정기적인 회의를 통해 세계 경제동향을 진단하고, 국제 금융시스템 개편, 거시경제 정책 조화, 세관 분야 협력, 돈세탁 방지 등 양 지역의 공동 관심사안에 대해 논의하고 협력방안 모색 중
- 1997년 아시아에 많은 피해를 가져다준 금융위기 직후 개최된 제2차 정상회의에서는 ASEM 신탁기금이 설치된 것 외에도 유럽의 금융전문가네트워크(European Financial Expertise Network: EFEX) 구성
 - 김대중 대통령은 아시아 금융위기 극복 지원을 위한 '고위기업인 투자촉진단' 파견을 긴급 제안하여 회원국들의 전폭적인 지지 확보
- 2005년 중국 텐진에서 개최된 제6차 재무장관회의에서는 2004년 하노이 정상회의에서 채택된「ASEM 경제동반자 선언」의 이행을 위한 재무장관회의 차원의 추진사항에 대한 '텐진 이니셔티브(Tianjin Initiative)' 채택
- 2008년 제주에서 개최된 제8차 재무장관회의에서는 민간투자를 통한 사회간접자본 재원 조달 환경을 조성하기 위한 '제주 이니셔티브(Jeju Initiative)'를 채택
- 2017년 서울에서 개최된 제7차 경제장관회의에서 4차 산업혁명으로 심화된 부의 불균형 및 역내 디지털 기술 불균형 심화 등의 문제에 적극적으로 대처하기 위한 '서울 이니셔티브(Seoul Initiative)'를 채택

라. 민간 비즈니스 교류 증진

- ASEM이 출범한 1996년부터 개최되어온 아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼(AEBF)은 회원국 민간 기업가들이 교역 및 투자 확대를 위한 협력방안을 협의하고, 정부의 정책수립에 대한 권고안 채택
- 기업인뿐만 아니라 정부 관료들도 참석하여 ASEM에서 논의된 경제 분야 협력사업에 대한 민간의 참여와 역할을 강조하고, ASEM의 발전 방향에 대한 민간 분야의 입장을 반영하기 위해 노력 중
- 1999년 9월 제4차 서울 AEBF 회의를 개최한 데 이어 2003년 10월 서울에서 '안정과 번영을 위한 민간주도의 파트너십 구축(A Private Sector Initiative: Establishing Partnership for Stability and Prosperity)'이라는 주제 하에 제8차 AEBF 회의 개최

마. 정보·통신 기술 협력 증진

- 아시아와 유럽간의 지식교류 및 협력강화를 목적으로 ‘유라시아 초고속 정보통신망 (Trans-Eurasia Information Network: TEIN)’ 사업 추진
 - 특히, 동 사업은 2000년 제3차 정상회의에서 한국의 주도로 채택되어, ASEM 내에서 현 우리주도 협력사업 중 가장 성공적인 사업 중의 하나로 평가
- 유라시아 초고속 정보통신망(TEIN)을 바탕으로 아시아와 유럽간에 인터넷을 활용한 공동연구 활동을 촉진하는 한편, 아시아 개발도상국에 대한 다각적 지원을 통해 지역 간 정보 격차 해소 및 아시아-유럽 공동번영에 기여
 - 양 대륙의 연구자들을 연결하는 글로벌 연구협력 기반 마련
- TEIN-3사업(2008.1~2012.9) 이후 아시아 지역을 기점으로 하는 TEIN망 활성화를 주도하고자 제8차 ASEM 정상회의에서 TEIN협력센터의 한국 설립을 승인받고, TEIN 사업에 대한 관리권한 인계
- TEIN-4사업(2012.4~2016.11)의 운영 및 관리를 위한 TEIN 협력센터 출범(2012.5)
 - TEIN-4사업기간 동안 아시아 지역의 참여국을 총 23개국으로 확대하였으며, 기가급 (~10G) 초고속 국제 연구망 구축에 성공
- TEIN-4 후속사업인 Asi@Connect 사업(2016.9~2021.9)을 통하여 TEIN 사업을 지속 추진함으로 유럽·아시아 간 국제공동연구 협력을 위한 중장기 기반을 마련하고, 아시아 개도국의 ICT 역량 강화 프로그램 확대 시행
 - 현재 유럽·아시아 지역 57개국 4,000여개 기관에서 활용 중

바. 환경 분야 협력 강화

- 국제사회에서 환경오염에 대한 공동 대처 필요성이 강조됨에 따라 2002, 2003, 2007, 2012년 4차례 개최되는 환경장관회의를 개최하는 등 주요 관심 분야 중 하나
- 아시아-유럽간 환경 분야 파트너십 강화를 위해 환경 관련 선진기술 전수, 기후변화 공동대응(교토 의정서 발효), 에너지와 환경의 조화, 재생에너지 개발, 수자원 보호 및 해양오염 방지, 산림보호 및 사막화 방지 등을 위한 협력 방안 논의
- 환경 관련 정부 관계자 회의 개최와 함께 NGO 등 민간부문과의 환경문제 대처 협조 및 강화를 위한 ‘아시아-유럽 환경 포럼’을 아시아-유럽 재단(ASEF) 주관 하에 설립

■ 경제 분야에서의 ASEM 협력사업들

사업명	제안국	활동	비고
1 ASEM 경제장관회의 (EMM)		1차: 1997. 9 일본 마쿠하리 2차: 1999. 10 독일 베를린 3차: 2001. 9 베트남 하노이 4차: 2002. 9 덴마크 코펜하겐 5차: 2003. 7 중국 대련 6차: 2005. 9 네덜란드 로테르담 7차: 2017. 9 한국 서울 8차: 2019 루마니아(예정)	※제6차 회의는 고위급 회의로 개최
2 ASEM 재무장관회의 (FinMM)	영국, 태국	1차: 1997. 9 태국 방콕 2차: 1999. 1 독일 프랑크푸르트 3차: 2001. 1 일본 고베 4차: 2002. 7 덴마크 코펜하겐 5차: 2003. 7 인도네시아 발리 6차: 2005. 6 중국 톈진 7차: 2006. 4 오스트리아 비엔나 8차: 2008. 6 한국 제주 9차: 2010. 4 스페인 마드리드 10차: 2012. 10 태국 방콕 11차: 2014. 9 이탈리아 밀라노 12차: 2016. 6 몽골 울란바타르 13차: 2018. 4 불가리아 소피아	ASEM I 에서 채택
3 ASEM 환경장관회의(EnvMM)	독일, 중국	1차: 2002. 1 중국 베이징 2차: 2003. 10 이탈리아 레체 3차: 2007. 4 덴마크 코펜하겐 4차: 2012. 5 몽골 울란바타르	ASEM III에서 채택
4 ASEM 과학기술장관회의	중국	1999. 10 중국 베이징	ASEM II에서 채택
5 무역원활화 행동계획(TFAP)		[TAFP 목록 참조]	ASEM II에서 채택
6 투자촉진 행동계획(IPAP)		[IPAP 목록 참조]	ASEM II에서 채택
7 아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼(AEBF)		1차: 1996. 10 프랑스 파리 2차: 1997. 11 태국 방콕 3차: 1998. 4 영국 런던 4차: 1999. 10 한국 서울 5차: 2000. 9 오스트리아 비엔나 6차: 2001. 10 싱가포르 7차: 2002. 9 덴마크 코펜하겐 8차: 2003. 10 한국 서울 9차: 2004. 10 베트남 하노이 10차: 2006. 10 핀란드 헬싱키 11차: 2008. 10 중국 베이징 12차: 2010. 10 벨기에 브뤼셀 13차: 2012. 11 라오스 비엔티안 14차: 2014. 10 이탈리아 밀라노 15차: 2016. 7 몽골 울란바타르 16차: 2018. 10 벨기에 브뤼셀	ASEM I 에서 채택
8 아시아-유럽 환경 기술센터(AEETC)	태국	전문가회의 10회 개최 2002년에 환경장관회의로 흡수	ASEM I 에서 채택
9 아시아-유럽간 경제시너지 효과에 대한 연구	일본	EMM I 에 보고서 제출	ASEM I 에서 채택
10 과학기술 교류 및 협력에 관한 전문가회의	중국	1997. 4 중국 베이징	ASEM I 에서 채택
11 아시아-유럽 중소기업회의	이탈리아	1998. 2 이탈리아 나폴리	ASEM II에서 채택
12 중소기업을 위한 ASEM 만남 전자자원 네트워크	싱가포르	1998. 2 싱가포르에서 준비회의 개최 ASEM II에서 ASEM Connect 시작	ASEM II에서 채택

13	환경재해 예방 및 피해 최소화를 위한 협력	영국		ASEM II에서 채택
14	ASEM 신탁기금(ATF)		ATF I 1998. 6~2001 ATF II 2002~2005 ※ 2008년 기금 운용 종료	ASEM II에서 채택 ASEM III에서 ATF II 승인
15	유럽금융전문가 (EFEX) 네트워크	EU 집행위원회	EFEX는 1998. 9에 출범하여 1999. 1에 활동 시작	ASEM II에서 채택
16	고베 연구계획	일본	1차 : 2001. 1 일본 고베 2차 : 2002. 1 한국 서울	ASEM III에서 채택
17	ASEM 디지털 기회 세미나	한국, 싱가포르, 일본, 포르투갈	2001. 3 일본 도쿄	ASEM III에서 채택
18	아시아-유럽 정보기술 및 통신 프로그램에 관한 협력사업 (AEITTP)	태국	2001. 5 태국 방콕	ASEM II에서 채택 ASEM III에서 "Asia-Europe Information and Telecommunications Seminar"로 바뀜
19	아시아-유럽 교육관리 프로그램	필리핀	필리핀 아시아 경영 대학원에서 '아시아-유럽 경영 프로그램 개설	ASEM II에서 채택
20	중소기업 센터 네트워크			ASEM III에서 채택
21	유라시아 초고속 정보통신망 (TEIN)	한국, 싱가포르, EU 집행위원회, 프랑스	1차 : 2001. 5 한국 서울 2차 : 2006. 6 베트남 하롱베이	ASEM III에서 채택
22	전자상거래와 Logistics 관련 회의	벨기에, 싱가포르, 핀란드	2001 벨기에 브뤼셀	ASEM III에서 채택
23	중소기업 협력을 위한 세미나	벨기에, 태국		ASEM III에서 채택
24	WTO 무역원활화 위한 세미나	말레이시아, EU 집행위원회	2001. 5 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	ASEM III에서 채택
25	산림보존과 지속개발을 위한 과학기술분야 협력	중국, 핀란드	1차 : 2001. 7 중국 2차 : 2002. 4 태국	ASEM III에서 채택
26	돈세탁 방지 사업	영국, 태국	1차 : 2003. 9 태국 방콕 2차 : 2003. 10 독일 베를린	ASEM III에서 채택
27	ASEM내 비즈니스 기회 증진	베트남	EMMIV에 보고서 제출	ASEM III에서 채택
28	ASEM과 변화하는 세계경제 관련 세미나	스페인, 일본	2002. 3 일본 도쿄	ASEM III에서 채택
29	ASEM 국가 채무 관리 포럼	태국	1차 : 2001. 11 태국 치앙마이 2차 : 2002. 9 덴마크 코펜하겐	ASEM III에서 채택
30	ASEM 수자원 관리에 관한 세미나	중국, 포르투갈, 프랑스	2002. 6 중국 창사	FMM IV에서 채택
31	ASEM내 은행부문 교육 및 기술원조 협력사업			FMM IV에서 채택

32	ASEM내 재정정책 계획 및 응용에 대한 경험교류 증진 사업			FMM IV에서 채택
33	정보와 통신기술 이행 기준 포럼			FMM IV에서 채택
34	다자적 및 지역 경제관계에 관한 아시아-유럽 대화	독일, 싱가포르, 일본	2003. 3 일본 도쿄	FMM IV에서 채택
35	농업협력을 위한 ASEM 고위급 회의	중국	2003. 11 중국 베이징	ASEM IV에서 채택
36	세계화 맥락에서의 시장경제체제 구축에 관한 대화	독일, 베트남	FMM IV에 concept paper 제출	ASEM IV에서 채택
37	무역, 투자 · 금융 구제 협력 방안 강구를 위한 Task Force	일본, 스페인	1차 : 2003. 5 스페인 마드리드 2차 : 2003. 9 일본 도쿄 3차 : 2003. 11 독일 프랑크푸르트 4차 : 2004. 3 태국 방콕 ※ ASEM V에 최종 보고서 제출 후 사업 종료	ASEM IV에서 채택
38	DDA 관련 WTO 전문가 협력 회의	EU 집행위원회	2003. 1. 17~18 베트남 하노이	ASEM IV에서 채택
39	ASEM 정부-민간 협력사업	일본, 프랑스	2004. 5 일본 도쿄	IPAP에서 채택
40	ASEM 철의 실크로드 심포지엄	한국, 핀란드	2004.6 한국 서울	FMM VI에서 채택
41	ASEM 도시임업 워크샵	중국	2004. 11 중국 소주&베이징	FMM IV에서 채택
42	청정기술분야의 아시아-유럽 협력에 관한 ASEM 워크샵	베트남, EU 집행위원회	2004. 11 베트남 하노이	ASEM V에서 채택
43	ASEM 무역 · 투자 박람회	독일, 오스트리아, 중국, 태국	2005. 9 중국 하문	ASEM V에서 채택
44	에너지에 관한 ASEM 세미나	EU 집행위원회, 일본	2006. 1 일본 도쿄	EMM VI에서 채택
45	세계환경을 위한 사회활동에 관한 ASEM 워크샵	스웨덴, 일본	2006. 2~3 일본 도쿄	FMM VII에서 채택
46	ASEM 해양 협력사업	인도네시아, 포르투갈, 필리핀	1차 : 2006. 3 필리핀 마닐라 2차 : 2009. 4 벨기에 브뤼셀	ASEM V에서 채택
47	ASEM 국제회계기준 세미나	EU 집행위원회, 중국	2006. 3 중국 상하이	FinMM VI에서 채택
48	관광 투자 및 협력에 대한 ASEM포럼 및 전시회	중국	2006. 10 중국 옌타이	EMM 내 고위관리회의에서 채택
49	기후변화 및 에너지 안보에 대한 워크샵	중국, 핀란드	2006. 6 핀란드 헬싱키	비엔나 SOM에서 채택
50	회계 이슈 워크샵	중국, 영국	2005 중국 상하이	ASEM FinMM에서 채택
51	ASEM 중소기업 장관회의	중국	2007. 10 중국 베이징	ASEM VI에서 채택
52	ASEM 에너지 안보정책 포럼	베트남	2008. 4 베트남 하노이	ASEM VI에서 채택

53	ASEM 농촌발전포럼	중국	2008. 4 중국 베이징	ASEM VI에서 채택
54	ASEM 수산포럼	중국	1차 : 2008. 9 중국 옌타이 2차 : 2009. 4 벨기에 브뤼셀 3차 : 2011. 11 한국 부산	ASEM SOMTI에서 채택
55	ASEM 서비스 교역에 관한 Business summit	중국	2008. 10 중국 베이징	ASEM SOMTI에서 채택
56	ASEM 투자촉진기구 라운드테이블	중국	2008. 10 중국 난징	ASEM SOMTI에서 채택
57	ASEM 기후변화 적응 세미나	일본, 한국	1차 : 2008. 10 일본 도쿄 2차 : 2010. 9 베트남 하롱	2008 슬로베니아 SOM에서 채택
58	ASEM 무역 투자보고서(격년)	베트남		ASEM VI에서 채택
59	ASEM 개발 컨퍼런스	필리핀	1차: 2009. 4 필리핀 마닐라 2차: 2010. 5 인도네시아 족자카르타	
60	ASEM 에너지안보 장관회의	벨기에	2009. 6 벨기에 브뤼셀	
61	ASEM Conference: Beyond the Global Crisis—A New Asian Growth Model	말레이시아	2009. 10 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
62	ASEM 교통장관회의(TMM)	리투아니아	1차 : 2009. 10 리투아니아 빌니우스 2차 : 2011. 10 청두 교통장관회의 3차 : 2015. 4 라트비아 리가 4차 : 2017. 9 인도네시아 발리 5차 : 2019 헝가리(예정)	
63	ASEM Training on Empowering Local Community in Use of ICT	인도네시아	2009. 10 인도네시아 족자카르타	
64	ASEM Workshop on Sharing Experiences on Preparedness to Response to Global Climate Change and Emerging Diseases	베트남	2009. 11 베트남 하노이	
65	ASEM Conference on Harmonization of Competency Standards	인도네시아	2009. 11 인도네시아 발리	
66	ASEM University—Business Forum		1차: 2010.3 태국 방콕 2차: 2011. 11 독일 본 3차: 2012.11 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르 4차: 2015. 3 벨기에 브뤼셀	
67	ASEM 경제협력 및 개발 포럼	베트남	2010. 4 베트남 나트랑	
68	ASEM Conference on Forests, Forest Government and Forest Products Trade : Scenarios and Challenges for Europe and Asia	캄보디아	2010. 5 캄보디아 프놈펜	
69	ASEM Customs— Trade Day	베트남	1차: 2010. 5 베트남 하노이 2차: 2011. 4 네덜란드 우트렉트 3차: 2012. 9 태국 치앙마이 4차: 2013. 5 체코 프라하 5차: 2014. 3 캄보디아 시엠레아프 6차: 2015. 6 벨기에 리에주	
70	ASEM 녹색성장과 중소기업 포럼	한국	2010. 5 한국 서울	

71	ASEM Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	체코	2010. 5 체코 프라하	
72	ASEM Negotiation on Sustainable Development	벨기에	2010. 6 벨기에 브뤼셀	
73	ASEM 식량안보 포럼	베트남	2010. 7 베트남 호치민	
74	ASEM Workshop on Social Protection Floor and the Informal Economy	프랑스	2010. 9 프랑스 니스	
75	정보와 통신기술분야 인적자원개발	필리핀		ASEM III에서 채택
76	정보통신 기술에 관한 세미나	EU 집행위원회, 태국		ASEM III에서 채택
77	Asia—Europe Seminar on Conservation of Timber and Lime Buildings	말레이시아	2011. 3 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
78	ASEM High—level Conference on Food Security	태국	2011. 5. 태국 치앙마이	
79	ASEM SMEs Eco—Innovation Center (ASEIC) — Launch	한국	2011. 6 한국 서울	
80	ASEM Symposium on Sustainable Forest Management to Address Climate Change	중국	2011. 6 중국 린안	
81	ASEM Water Resources Research and Development Center — Inauguration Ceremony	중국	2011. 8 중국 창사	
82	ASEM Green Growth Forum: Working Together Towards Green Economies	베트남, 한국, 영국, 독일, 네덜란드	2011. 10 베트남 하노이	
83	ASEM Conference on the Harmonization of Biofuels Standards and Application to Vehicle Technologies	필리핀	2011. 11 필리핀 마닐라	
84	ASEM Sustainable Development Dialogue: Role of Water in Sustainable Regional Development Securities	헝가리	2012. 6 헝가리 부다페스트	
85	ASEM Sustainable Development Dialogue: Water and River Basin Management — a Green Growth Approach	베트남, 불가리아, 헝가리, 라오스, 루마니아, 태국	2013. 03 베트남 칸토	
86	ASEM Workshop: Challenges to Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Ecosystems	브루나이	2013.05 브루나이 반다르스리베가완	

87	ASEM ME Seminar on Innovative Competences and Entrepreneurship Education	덴마크	1차: 2013. 9 덴마크 코펜하겐 2차: 2014. 1 싱가포르 3차: 2014. 5 노르웨이 오슬로 4차: 2014. 10 베트남 하노이 5차: 2015. 1 라트비아 리가	
88	ASEM Seminar on Capacity Building on Air Pollution Prevention and Control	중국, 싱가포르	2013. 10 중국 북경	
89	ASEM High level meeting on Disaster Prevention and Relief in Response to Climate Change	베트남	2013. 11 베트남 하노이	
90	ASEM Seminar on Sustainable Management of Water Resources in the Context of Urbanization	중국, 헝가리	2014. 5 중국 창사	
91	ASEM Conference to Foster Green Business of SMEs	인도네시아	2014.6 인도네시아 자카르타	
92	ASEM Roundtable on "Energy Efficiency in Green Buildings"	인도	1차: 2014. 9 인도 하이데라바드 2차: 2015. 11 인도 간디나가르	
93	ASEM International Experts' Workshop on Stolen Assets and Hidden Wealth: Theft, Recovery and Restitution	필리핀, 스위스	2014. 11 필리핀 마닐라	
94	ASEM Roundtable on "Cooperation in Industrial R&D and Technology Alliances: Life Sciences, Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology and Medical Devices"	인도	2014. 11 인도 뉴델리	
95	ASEM Food Safety Week: Promoting Cooperation and Coordination between Asia and Europe	중국	2014. 11 중국 창사	
96	ASEM Roundtable on Water Management Technologies	인도	2015. 2 인도 뉴델리	
97	ASEM Seminar on Cooperation in Science, Technology & Innovation for Sustainable Development	중국	1차: 2015. 4 중국 북경 2차: 2016. 4 그리스 아테네	
98	ASEM Workshop on Fostering Entrepreneurship in Higher Education	브루나이	2015. 5 브루나이 반다르세리베가완	
99	ASEM Seminar on Renewable Energy	몽골	2015. 5 몽골 울란바타르	
100	ASEM Workshop on Fostering Entrepreneurship in Higher Education	브루나이	2015. 5 브루나이 반다르세리베가완	
101	ASEM Seminar on Renewable Energy	몽골	2015. 5 몽골 울란바타르	
102	ASEM Meeting on Sustainable Management and Use of Forests in Policy and Practice	슬로베니아	2015.5 슬로베니아 류블랴나	

103	ASEM Sustainable Development Dialogue: Strengthening Concerted Actions on Water Management Through the Post-2015 Agenda	베트남	2015. 6 베트남 벤째	
104	ASEM Seminar on Sustainable Management of Wastewater and Sanitation	싱가포르	2015. 6 싱가포르	
105	ASEM Symposium on Promoting Tourism	일본	2015. 9 일본 도쿄	
106	ASEM Seminar on Financing SMEs in Asia and Europe	이탈리아	2015. 10 이탈리아 로마	
107	ASEM Working Group Seminar on Eco-innovation Competence of SMEs	대한민국	1차 : 2015. 11 대한민국 서울 2차 : 2016. 3 슬로바키아 브라티슬라바 3차 : 2016. 5 대한민국 4차 : 2017. 1 덴마크 바일레 5차 : 2017. 9 대한민국 서울 6차 : 2018. 9 룩셈부르크 룩셈부르크	
108	ASEM SPS and Food Safety Seminar: Promoting Cooperation and Coordination on Food Safety Standards (Scientific and Technical aspects)	벨기에	2015. 11 벨기에 브뤼셀	
109	ASEM Working Group on Innovative competences and Entrepreneurship 2nd Phase Opening Seminar	대한민국	2015.12 대한민국 서울	
110	ASEM Sustainable Development Dialogue: Water Management	불가리아	2016.1 불가리아 루세	
111	ASEM Youth Week: Stronger Action to Address Zero Hunger Challenge	베트남	2016. 3 베트남 하노이	
112	ASEM Symposium on "Non-Invasive Diagnostic Technologies for Diabetes and its Treatment as a Lifestyle Disease"	인도	2016. 4 인도 뉴델리	

■ ASEM TFAP& IPAP 사업 목록

1) ASEM 무역원활화 행동계획 (TFAP)

사업명	활동	사업명	활동
1 전자상거래 세미나	1차 : 2001. 10. 한국 2차 : 2002. 9 핀란드 3차 : 2003. 10 한국 4차 : 2005. 2 영국 5차 : 2006. 11 중국	5 세관작업반회의 ※ 기존 통관 절차 작업반과 감시 작업반을 통합 (2007. 11 결정)	1차 : 2008. 5 프랑스 2차 : 2009. 1 태국 3차 : 2009. 4 헝가리 4차 : 2010. 5 베트남
2 관세행정책임자 회의	1차 : 1996. 6 중국 2차 : 1997. 6 오스트리아 3차 : 1999. 6 벨기에 4차 : 2001. 7 스웨덴 5차 : 2003. 9 한국 6차 : 2005. 6 스코틀랜드 7차 : 2007. 11 일본 8차 : 2009. 10 그리스	6 지적 재산권 작업반 회의 (지리적 표시 세미나)	1차 : 1999. 6 프랑스 2차 : 2000. 3 태국 3차 : 2002. 5 베트남 4차 : 2004. 6 태국 5차 : 2006. 6 태국
3 통관절차작업반 회의	1차 : 1997. 3 벨기에 2차 : 1998. 3 벨기에 3차 : 1999. 2 필리핀 4차 : 2000. 4 벨기에 5차 : 2001. 4 태국 6차 : 2002. 3 벨기에 7차 : 2003. 12 인도네시아 8차 : 2005. 4 싱가포르 9차 : 2006. 9 폴란드 10차 : 2007. 3 말레이시아	7 표준 및 적합성 회의	1차 : 1998. 9 벨기에 2차 : 1999. 3 한국 3차 : 1999. 10 벨기에 4차 : 2000. 2 태국 5차 : 2000. 10 벨기에 6차 : 2001. 11 벨기에 7차 : 2002. 4 중국 8차 : 2002. 12 벨기에 9차 : 2003. 12 베트남 10차 : 2004. 4 벨기에 11차 : 2005. 2 일본 12차 : 2006. 5 오스트리아 13차 : 2007. 5 인도네시아
4 감시작업반 회의	1차 : 1997. 2 벨기에 2차 : 1998. 2 벨기에 3차 : 1999. 2 벨기에 4차 : 2000. 2 벨기에 5차 : 2001. 3 벨기에 6차 : 2002. 2 말레이시아 7차 : 2003. 3 말레이시아 8차 : 2005. 5 벨기에 9차 : 2006. 4 한국 10차 : 2007. 5 독일	8 공공조달회의	1차 : 1999. 9 독일 2차 : 2001. 3 일본
		9 검역 및 위생에 관한 회의	1차 : 1999. 2 태국 2차 : 1999. 9 중국 3차 : 2000. 9 네덜란드 4차 : 2002. 6 네덜란드 5차 : 2003. 4 스위스

2) ASEM 투자촉진 행동계획 (IPAP)

사업명	활동
1 투자전문가 그룹 (IEG)	1차 : 1998. 11 프랑스 2차 : 1999. 2 싱가포르 3차 : 1999. 6 벨기에 4차 : 2000. 5 한국 ※ 종료

03 사회·문화 분야 협력

- ASEM 회원국들은 아시아와 유럽간 상호 이해를 넓히고 협력을 증진시키기 위해 인적 교류를 포함한 사회·문화 분야의 협력 확대가 필요하다라는 공동 인식 하에 2003년부터 문화장관회의를 개최

가. ASEM DUO 장학사업

- ASEM DUO 장학사업이 사회·문화 분야 협력의 실질적이고 가시적인 성과로 평가
- 제3차 ASEM 정상회담(2000.10, 서울)시 한국·프랑스·싱가폴 공동 제안으로 신규사업으로 채택되면서 시작
- DUO 장학사업은 ASEM 회원국들이 자발적으로 출연한 장학기금을 활용하여 아시아와 유럽에서 유학하고자 하는 학생, 교수, 연구원들의 학문 활동을 재정적으로 지원
- 2001년 기금이 마련되었으며, 서울에 운영 사무국 설립²
- ASEM DUO 장학사업은 아시아 학생과 유럽 학생을 1:1로 매칭 교환을 특징으로 하는데, 이는 아시아-유럽 간 불균형적 인적교류를 시정하는데 기여
- 장학사업을 위해 우리나라, 싱가포르, 프랑스, 덴마크 등이 기금을 출연³하였으며, 2001~2015년간 총 3,028명에 대해 장학금 지원
- 사업 기금 공여국 증대 및 사업 홍보를 위해 각 종 교육 관련 국제회의 참석 시 적극적인 홍보 활동 펼치고 있으며, ASEM DUO 사무국이 국제전문가회의에 참가하여 홍보
- 2014년 제10차 ASEM 정상회의에서 ASEM DUO 장학기금 운영을 2020년까지 연장기로 결정

² DUO 장학기금을 수혜받기 위한 요건 및 절차 등 자세한 사항은 기금 운영 사무국 웹사이트(www.asemduo.org) 에서 참조 가능

³ 태국은 2006년 9월 제6차 헬싱키 ASEM 정상회의를 계기로, 스웨덴과 벨기에는 2010년 10월 제8차 브뤼셀 ASEM 정상회의를 계기로 ASEM DUO 장학사업에 기금 출연 중

나. 인권 상황 개선

- 1997년부터 거의 매년 아시아와 유럽에서 돌아가며 비공식 인권 세미나 개최, ASEM을 통한 상호 이해증진 및 보편적 가치 확산을 위해 노력
 - 인권문제는 정치적으로도 민감한 사안으로서 일부 회원국들은 인권상황이 국내문제라는 이유로 한때 논의 자체를 거부
- 그러나 공식적인 정부간 회의에 앞서 정부 관계자, 학자, NGO 등이 함께 참석하는 비공식 세미나를 개최함으로써 언론의 자유, 양심과 종교의 자유, 인도적 지원 등 인권 문제에 관한 의견을 활발히 교환
 - 이를 통해 인권 상황이 열악한 일부 회원국들에게 인권 개선 필요성에 대한 ASEM 차원의 직접 또는 간접적인 압력을 주는 등 긍정적인 역할
- 2012년 10월에는 우리나라 서울에서 '정보통신기술과 인권'을 주제로 비공식 인권 세미나가 개최
- 2015년 10월에는 제10차 ASEM 정상회의의 협력사업의 일환으로, 우리나라 서울에서 'ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스'가 개최
 - ASEM 차원에서 노인인권에 대해 처음으로 논의한 회의로, 이러한 논의의 장이 필요하다는 공감대를 형성하였으며 국내외적으로 노인인권의 중요성에 대해 환기하는 등 긍정적인 역할 수행
- 2017년 9월에는 제2차 ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 개최
 - ASEM 노인인권정책센터 설립 · 운영방안 논의

다. ASEM 종교간 대화

- ASEM 회원국들은 아시아와 유럽뿐 아니라 전 세계의 평화와 번영을 위해서는 종교적 다양성의 이해와 관용이 필수적이라는 인식을 같이하여, 아시아 유럽의 종교·문화간 교류를 증진하기 위해 2005년부터 매년 종교간 대화(ASEM Interfaith Dialogue) 개최
- 특히 종교적 가치를 표방한 폭력, 테러리즘, 극단주의의 증가가 현대사회에서 큰 위협이

되고 있는 것을 우려하는 가운데, ASEM 회원국들은 종교간 대화를 통하여 종교의 다양성에 대한 인식을 제고하고, 인류 공동의 가치 아래 서로의 문화를 이해하고 교류를 증진하기 위해 노력 중

- 다양한 문화와 종교에 대한 관용과 이해의 중요성이 더욱 강조되고 있는 지금, ASEM 종교간 대화는 문명간 대화의 장으로서 세계화 시대의 위협에 아시아와 유럽이 협력하여 대응하고 서로의 이해를 증진하는 데에 큰 역할을 담당
- 2005년부터 2012년까지 총 7차례의 종교간 대화가 개최
- 2009년 9월 제5차 종교간 대화는 우리나라에서 개최하여, 종교간 대화와 사회 통합, 대중과의 소통뿐만 아니라 종교간 대화의 실천 문제도 논의되었으며 결과문서로 '서울 성명 (Seoul Statement)'를 채택

라. 시민사회 교류 확대

- 정부간 협의체로 시작된 ASEM의 중요한 역할 중 하나는 아시아와 유럽의 시민사회를 연결하여 상호 이해를 증진시키는 것으로, 사회·문화 분야에서 민간차원의 대화와 교류가 활발히 추진 중
- 아시아-유럽 재단(ASEF)의 주관하에 이루어진 3백여개 이상의 다양한 행사 외에도, 회원국 NGO들이 중심역할을 하는 '아시아-유럽 시민 포럼(Civil Society Symposium of Asia and Europe)', 차세대 지도자들간 교류를 위한 '아시아-유럽 젊은 지도자 회의(Asia-Europe Young Leaders Symposium)', 관심분야 연구의 협력과 시너지를 높이기 위한 '아시아-유럽 대학 연구 네트워크 구축' 과 같은 행사를 통해 민간 교류 활성화 중

■ 사회·문화 분야에서의 ASEM 협력사업들

사업명	제안국	활동	비고
1 ASEM 문화장관회의 (CMM)	중국	1차: 2003. 12 중국 베이징 2차: 2005. 6 프랑스 파리 3차: 2008. 4 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르 4차: 2010. 9 폴란드 포즈나뉴 5차: 2012. 9 인도네시아 족자카르타 6차: 2014. 10 네덜란드 로테르담 7차: 2016. 6 한국 광주 8차: 2018. 3 불가리아 소피아	ASEM IV에서 채택
2 ASEM 노동고용장관회의 (LEMC)	독일	1차: 2006. 9 독일 포츠담 2차: 2008. 10 인도네시아 발리 3차: 2010. 12 네덜란드 레이덴 4차: 2012. 10 베트남 하노이 5차: 2015. 12 불가리아 소피아	
3 아시아-유럽 재단 (ASEF)	싱가포르, 프랑스	1997 싱가포르에서 출범한 ASEF는 현재 약 300개 이상의 프로젝트를 추진중	ASEM I에서 채택
4 아시아-유럽 대학 교류 사업	말레이시아, 싱가포르		ASEM I에서 채택
5 아시아-유럽 지적 교류 사업	일본	1차: 1996. 11 프랑스 파리 2차: 1997. 5 영국 디칠리파크 3차: 1997. 11 일본 도쿄	아시아-유럽 협력 협회(CAEC) 주관
6 아시아-유럽 센터/ 아시아-유럽 연구소	말레이시아	1997 아시아-유럽 센터가 설립되었으며 후에 아시아-유럽 협회로 바뀜	
7 아시아-유럽 젊은 지도자 회의	오스트리아, 일본	1차: 1997. 3 일본 미야자키 & 도쿄 2차: 1998. 5 오스트리아 바덴 & 비엔나 3차: 1999. 5 한국 강원도 & 서울 4차: 2000. 6 아일랜드 리머릭 5차: 2001. 10 말레이시아 푸트라자야 6차: 2002. 6 독일 베를린 7차: 2003. 8 베트남 호치민 8차: 2004. 11~12 네덜란드 헤이그	ASEM I에서 채택
8 ASEM 인권 관련 비공식 세미나	스웨덴, 프랑스	1차: 1997. 12 스웨덴 룬드 2차: 1999. 6 중국 베이징 3차: 2000. 6 프랑스 파리 4차: 2001. 7 인도네시아 발리 5차: 2003. 5 스웨덴 룬드 6차: 2004. 9 중국 소주 7차: 2006. 2 헝가리 부다페스트 8차: 2007. 9 캄보디아 씨엠립 9차: 2009. 2 프랑스 스트라스부르 10차: 2010. 7 필리핀 마닐라 11차: 2011. 11 체코 프라하 12차: 2012. 6 한국 서울 13차: 2013. 10 덴마크 코펜하겐 14차: 2014. 11 베트남 하노이 15차: 2015. 11 스위스 몽트뢰 16차: 2016. 11 중국 베이징	
9 ASEM 회원국 환경청 및 기술이전센터 대표회의		1998. 3 독일 뒤셀도르프	
10 사회·문화 노동관련 세미나	네덜란드	1998. 10 네덜란드 헤이그	
11 ASEM 아동복지 사업	영국, 필리핀	8회 개최	ASEM II에서 채택
12 불법마약거래 방지 협력사업	영국		ASEM II에서 채택

13	ASEM 지역내 문화 유적의 보호 진흥	베트남, 프랑스	2회 개최	ASEM II에서 채택
14	전통 및 현대의학의 접목 관련 세미나	베트남	2회 개최	ASEM II에서 채택
15	교육교류 사업	영국		ASEM II에서 채택
16	ASEM 교육 허브	싱가포르	1차: 1999. 11 프랑스 퐁텐블로 2차: 2003. 11 싱가포르 3차: 2005. 5 덴마크 코펜하겐	ASEM II에서 채택
17	국가와 시장의 역할에 관한 세미나	한국, 덴마크	1999. 3 덴마크 코펜하겐	ASEM II에서 채택
18	여성·아동 불법거래 관련 사업	스웨덴, 태국, 필리핀	1차: 2000. 11 스웨덴 스톡홀름 2차: 2002. 10 태국 방콕 3차: 2003. 9 태국 방콕	ASEM III에서 채택
19	HIV/AIDS에 공동 대처	말레이시아, 영국		ASEM III에서 채택
20	ASEM DUO 장학사업	한국, 싱가포르, 프랑스	2001 한국 서울에 사무국 개설 학생, 선생, 교수 등 상호 학술 교류증진을 위한 재정적 원조 제공 ASEM IV에서 덴마크 합류 ASEM VI에서 태국 합류 ASEM VIII에서 스웨덴, 벨기에 합류	- ASEM III에서 2001~2005 기간 채택 - ASEM V에서 2006~2010 기간 연장
21	새로운 공공경영을 위한 문화적 색채의 극복	필리핀		ASEM III에서 채택
22	이민문제 관리를 위한 회의	독일, 중국, 스페인	첫 회의는 2002. 4 스페인 라자로테에서 장관급으로 개최 이후 회의는 국장급 회의로 5회 개최 6차 회의 2007. 11 서울에서 개최 7차 회의 2008. 11 파리개최 8차: 2009.12 인도 고아(GOA) 9차: 2010.9 벨기에 라울페(La Hulpe) 10차: 2011. 9 몽골 울란바타르 11차: 2012. 10 키프로스 니코시아 12차: 2013. 10 일본 도쿄 13차: 2015. 10 싱가포르 14차: 2017. 9 캄보디아 씨엠립	ASEM III에서 채택
23	평생교육 사업	덴마크, 말레이시아, 싱가포르, 아일랜드	2002 덴마크 & 싱가포르 ※ ASEM VI에 보고서 제출	FMM III에서 채택
24	기아근절, 빈곤퇴치 및 번영을 위한 ASEM 관광 협력			FMM IV에서 채택
25	ASEM Information Board		ASEM Infoboard 웹사이트 개설, ASEF에서 운영	
26	마약문제에 대한 젊은 세대의 인식 제고를 위한 협력	영국, 태국		ASEM IV에서 채택
27	교육교류에 관한 ASEM 세미나	싱가포르, 아일랜드, EU 집행위원회, 일본	2003. 11 일본 츠쿠바	ASEM IV에서 채택

28	고용의 미래 및 노동의 질에 관한 워크숍	독일, 스페인, 아일랜드, 중국	워크숍 3회 개최	ASEM IV에서 채택
29	인권 교육, 인권 이해 매뉴얼	오스트리아		
30	ASEM 긴급 공중보건 세미나	중국	2003. 10 중국 베이징	
31	아시아-유럽 시민사회회의		1차 : 2004. 6 스페인 바르셀로나 2차 : 2006. 9 핀란드 헬싱키 3차 : 2008. 10 중국 베이징 4차 : 2010. 10 벨기에 브뤼셀 5차 : 2012. 10 라오스 비엔티안	
32	ASEM Youth Games	태국	2005. 7 태국 방콕	ASEM IV에서 채택
33	HIV/AIDS 관리에 관한 ASEM 협력	네덜란드, 베트남, 스웨덴, 필리핀	1차 : 2005. 11 베트남 호치민 2차 : 2007. 6 스웨덴 스톡홀름	ASEM V에서 채택
34	전염병 예방과 관리를 위한 건강검역 협력 세미나	베트남		ASEM V에서 채택
35	인적자원개발과 역량 구축에 있어 ICT적용에 관한 ASEM 협력사업	한국, 베트남, 브루나이, 스웨덴, 아일랜드, 일본	2006. 6 베트남 하롱베이	ASEM V에서 채택
36	ASEM 평생교육을 위한 교육과 연구 중심	덴마크, 스웨덴, 태국		ASEM V에서 채택
37	종교간 대화	영국, EU 집행위원회, 인도네시아	1차 : 2005. 7 인도네시아 발리 2차 : 2006. 7 사이프러스 라나카 3차 : 2007. 6 중국 난징 4차 : 2008. 6 네덜란드 암스테르담 5차 : 2009. 9 한국 서울 6차 : 2010. 4 스페인 마드리드 7차 : 2011. 10 필리핀 마닐라	ASEM V에서 채택
38	네트워킹에 관한 공동연구	필리핀		ASEM III에서 채택
39	전염병 관리를 위한 아시아-유럽 네트워크 프로젝트	프랑스		ASEM III에서 채택
40	ASEM 검찰국장 회의	덴마크, 영국, 인도네시아, 중국	2005. 12 중국 선젠	FMM VII에서 채택
41	직업교육 관련 국장-전문가 회의 : "직업교육으로 인적 자원 강화"	독일	2006. 2 독일 베를린	
42	"ASEM의 10년" 리포트	일본, 핀란드	2006. 3 비엔나 SOM에서 최종 보고서 제출	FMM VII에서 채택
43	ASEM 협력사업 평가보고서	한국	2006. 3 비엔나 SOM에서 최종 보고서 제출	

44	ASEM 조류인플루엔자 워크숍	중국	2007. 11 중국 베이징	ASEM VI에서 채택
45	ASEM 교육장관회의 (ME)		1차 : 2008. 5 독일 베를린 2차 : 2009. 5 베트남 하노이 3차 : 2011. 5 덴마크 코펜하겐 4차 : 2013. 5 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르 5차 : 2015. 4 라트비아 리가 6차 : 2017. 11 한국 서울 7차 : 2019. 5 루마니아(예정)	
46	ASEM Social Partners' Forum		1차 : 2008.7 벨기에 브뤼셀 2차 : 2010.3 벨기에 브뤼셀 3차 : 2012. 10 베트남 하노이 4차 : 2015. 12 불가리아 소피아	
47	ASEM Rectors' Conference		1차 : 2008.10 독일 베를린 2차 : 2010.10 한국 서울 3차 : 2012.9 네덜란드 그로닝겐 4차 : 2015.3 중국 항주 5차 : 2016. 4 체코 프라하	
48	ASEM 문화적 표현의 다양성 증진 세미나	베트남	2008. 12 베트남 하노이	
49	ASEM 지뢰제거 및 인간안보 세미나	이탈리아	2009. 3 이탈리아 타란토	
50	ASEM Interfaith Cultural Youth Camp Project		2009. 2 태국 방콕, 아유타야	
51	ASEM Culture and Arts Festival		2009. 9 중국 베이징	
52	ASEM Workshop on Building an Inclusive Information Society	말레이시아	2009. 12 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
53	ASEM Employment High Level Forum	벨기에	2010. 3 벨기에 브뤼셀	
54	ASEM Seminar: Asia-Europe Learning mutually Asia-Europe Cooperation in the 21st Century	일본	2010. 3 일본 도쿄	
55	ASEM Workshop on Coordinating Culture Activities for the Enhancement of ASEM Visibility	베트남	2010. 4 베트남 하롱	
56	ASEM Conference on EU-Asia Inter-regional Relations	벨기에	2010. 7 벨기에 브뤼셀	
57	ASEM Forum on Strengthening Cooperation in ICT Research and Development: Promoting ICT Research for Development	인도네시아	2010. 7 인도네시아 반둥	

58	ASEM Symposium on Technical and Vocational Education and Training	중국	1차: 2011. 1 중국 칭다오 2차: 2012. 2 독일 베를린	
59	ASEM Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Workshop on National OSH Strategies	인도네시아, 싱가포르	2011. 10 인도네시아 족자카르타	
60	ASEM Language Diversity Forum		2012. 9 인도네시아 자카르타	
61	ASEM Recognition Bridging Declaration Working Group Meeting		1차: 2012. 9 중국 북경 2차: 2014. 11 라트비아 리가	
62	ASEM Occupational Safety (OSH) Symposium on Developing a Preventive OSH culture	프랑스, 싱가포르, 유럽 집행위	2012. 9 싱가포르	
63	ASEM Seminar on Youth Employment Promotion	중국	2013. 11 중국 충칭	
64	ASEM Expert Seminar on Regional Quality Assurance	독일	2011. 7 독일 본	
65	ASEM Forum on Social Safety Nets for All	베트남/핀란드	2011. 4 베트남 하노이	
66	ASEM Symposium on Towards Peace and Prosperity in Asia and Europe: The Need of A Dynamic ASEM	중국, 라오스, 인도, 폴란드	2013. 04 중국 양주	
67	ASEM Seminar on Social Dialogue	벨기에, 인도네시아	1차: 2014. 3 벨기에 브뤼셀 2차: 2015. 9 인도네시아 발리	
68	ASEM High-Level Conference on Intercultural and Inter-Religious Dialogue	러시아	2014. 7 러시아 상트페테르부르크	
69	ASEM Think-Tank Symposium	중국	2014. 7 중국 상해	
70	ASEM International Seminar on Lifelong Learning	말레이시아	2014. 8 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
71	ASEM Dialogue on Quality Assurance and Recognition	말레이시아	2014. 8 말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르	
72	ASEM Workshop on Public Health Emergency Management	중국	2014. 9 중국 북경	
73	ASEM Roundtable on 'Innovations in Technologies for Disaster Rescue Efforts'	인도	2014. 12 인도 뉴델리	

74	ASEM Forum on Lifelong Learning 2015	인도네시아	2015. 3 인도네시아 발리	
75	ASEM Industry Dialogue on Connectivity	중국	2015. 5 중국 충칭	
76	ASEM Symposium on Eurasia Transport and Logistics Network	대한민국	2015. 9 대한민국 서울	
77	ASEM Conference on Global Ageing and Human Rights of Older Persons	대한민국	2015. 10 대한민국 서울	
78	ASEM Cooperation on Disability	중국	2015. 10 중국 북경	
79	ASEM Youth Dialogue	인도	2016. 3 인도 뉴델리	
80	ASEM Roundtable on Migration Issues	러시아	2016. 4 러시아 모스크바	



VI

한국과 ASEM

1. 한국의 대 ASEM 외교의 특징
2. 한국과 ASEM 국가간 관계

01 한국의 대 ASEM 외교의 특징

가. 외교 다변화를 통한 국익 증진 및 국가 위상 강화

- EU, ASEAN 등 국제관계의 주요 행위자들과 관계를 강화함으로써, 우리 외교지평의 확대와 다변화 추구
- 아시아-태평양을 포괄하는 경제협력체인 APEC과 유럽과 아시아를 연결하는 ASEM을 우리나라의 지역협력 외교의 양대 축으로 삼아, 전략적으로 적극 활용하기 위한 노력 경주
- 지속가능 개발, 테러 대응, 기후변화 대응 등 다양한 글로벌 이슈 대응에 적극 동참

나. 역내 국가들과의 정치·안보 협력을 통한 한반도 안보환경 개선

- ASEM 회원국과 유기적인 협조 관계를 바탕으로 북한 핵문제 해결 등 한반도 안보환경 개선과 우리의 대북정책에 대한 광범위한 지지를 확보하기 위한 장으로 ASEM을 활용

다. 국제경제질서 재편과정에 적극 참여하는 기반으로 활용

- 아시아 국가들의 시장 잠재력과 유럽국가들의 발전된 기술수준 및 경영기술 공유에 주안점을 두면서, 우리 통상 외교의 다각화 및 무역투자 관계 확대를 통한 경제적 실익 극대화에 주력

우리나라의 ASEM 참여 현황

■ 회의 개최

- 정상회의 개최
 - 제3차 서울 ASEM 정상회의 개최(2000.10)
- 장관급 회의 개최
 - 제8차 제주 ASEM 재무장관회의(2008.6)
 - 제7차 광주 ASEM 문화장관회의 개최(2016.6)
 - 제6차 서울 ASEM 교육장관회의 개최(2017.5)
- 기타 주요 회의
 - 재무차관회의 무주(2007.6) 및 제주(2008.6) 개최
 - 고위관리회의(SOM) 서울 개최(2000.9)
 - 무역·투자고위관리회의(SOMTI) 서울 개최(2000.5)
 - 제7차 문화장관회의 준비를 위한 제1차 고위관리회의(SOM) 광주 개최(2016.2)
- 제4차 투자전문가회의(EG) 병행 개최
 - 아시아 고위관리회의(SOM) 제주 개최(2006.1)
 - 조정국회의 서울 개최(2010.9)

■ 아시아-유럽 재단(ASEF) 관련 사항

- 고위직 진출
 - 사무총장 : 조원일 대사(2004.11~2008.11)
 - 이사회 의장 : 오재희 전 주일대사(2000. ~2001.4), 김삼훈 전 주유엔대사(2010~2012)
 - 이사역임자 : 이상욱 전 외무장관(1997.2~9), 오재희 전 일본대사(1997.10~2001.5), 노창희 전 유엔대사(2001. 6~2006. 1), 김삼훈 대사(2006.2~2014.10), 정우성 대사(2015.2~2018.9 현재)
 - 사무차장 : 김성철 대사(2000.11~2004.2)
- 매년 20만불 규모 기여금 공여

02 한국과 ASEM 국가간 관계

가. 한국과 ASEM 국가간 교역

- 우리나라와 ASEM 국가들과의 총 교역액 : 6,739억 미불
 - 우리나라 전체 교역액 : 1조 521억 미불의 64%

■ 한국의 대 ASEM 수출입 추이

(단위 : 백만USD, %)

		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		수출	수입	수출	수입	수출	수입	수출	수입	수출	수입
일본	금액	34,662	60,029	32,184	53,768	25,577	45,854	24,355	47,466	26,816	55,124
	비중	6.2	10.7	5.8	9.6	4.6	8.2	4.9	11.7	4.7	11.5
중국	금액	145,869	83,053	145,288	90,082	137,124	90,250	124,432	86,980	142,119	97,860
	비중	26.1	15.8	25.4	17.1	26.0	20.7	25.1	21.4	24.8	20.5
ASEAN	금액	81,997	53,338	84,577	53,417	74,824	45,030	74,517	44,319	95,248	53,821
	비중	14.7	9.5	15.1	9.5	13.4	8.0	15.0	10.9	16.6	11.2
EU	금액	48,856	56,227	51,656	62,393	45,557	57,200	45,806	50,309	53,141	55,517
	비중	8.7	10.7	9.0	11.9	8.6	13.1	9.2	12.4	9.3	11.6
ASEM 소계	금액	351,093	300,003	353,873	309,471	320,855	277,599	300,909	263,057	368,666	305,323
	비중	62.3	52.9	62.8	54.7	56.4	49.1	60.7	64.8	64.3	63.8
우리나라의 총 수출입액	금액	559,632	525,515	572,665	525,515	526,757	436,499	495,425	406,192	573,694	478,478
	비중	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

※ 자료 : 한국무역협회(2017)

나. 한국과 ASEM 국가간 투자 관계

■ 우리나라의 대 ASEM 직접투자(1985~2017년까지의 누계)

(단위: 건, 백만USD)

국가	신고건수	신규법인수	신고금액	송금횟수	투자금액
합계	126,193	50,262	279,275	208,609	202,471
중국	57,688	26,845	79,141	100,162	59,637
베트남	16,317	5,449	27,616	33,375	17,347
호주	1,855	708	19,282	3,709	13,988
네덜란드	884	223	15,498	1,948	11,197
인도네시아	6,378	2,062	14,876	10,686	10,244
영국	1,263	421	16,784	1,726	12,569
싱가포르	3,020	915	12,665	3,931	10,043
일본	9,206	3,392	9,780	10,173	7,705
말레이시아	2,125	826	8,013	3,253	5,135
인도	3,037	974	6,875	4,017	4,896
독일	1,708	624	5,614	1,717	4,767
미얀마	937	365	5,515	2,169	3,111
캄보디아	3,103	877	5,393	5,604	2,434
필리핀	4,474	1,650	5,398	6,638	3,777
아일랜드	99	41	6,023	102	4,900
카자흐스탄	902	298	3,883	1,376	2,600
룩셈부르크	297	90	7,131	342	4,941
러시아	1,703	558	3,562	2,194	2,609
태국	3,000	1,028	3,272	4,354	2,534
프랑스	907	244	2,519	1,008	2,505
폴란드	731	210	2,223	1,000	1,769
노르웨이	72	15	1,951	65	1,950
벨기에	128	36	1,927	122	1,891
체코	217	77	1,687	251	1,363
슬로바키아	430	124	1,375	576	1,304

스페인	213	74	1,182	427	992
사이프러스	63	12	1,139	159	657
라오스	382	137	1,094	1,023	447
몽골	1,506	591	892	2,165	453
루마니아	112	41	1,065	141	938
이탈리아	290	114	868	289	656
방글라데시	793	267	698	1,121	317
헝가리	259	102	598	320	474
뉴질랜드	596	302	527	894	353
스위스	188	64	619	205	572
파키스탄	157	50	400	162	167
포르투갈	61	15	327	56	192
불가리아	131	26	282	138	225
오스트리아	100	54	256	114	198
스웨덴	82	30	140	109	116
덴마크	57	25	116	52	109
몰타	13	8	31	24	22
브루나이	75	25	18	74	12
핀란드	49	22	65	54	59
슬로베니아	12	5	12	17	9
그리스	11	5	11	20	9
라트비아	6	2	6	4	6
리투아니아	8	5	3	11	2
크로아티아	8	5	1	5	-
에스토니아	1	1	-	2	-

※ 자료 : 한국수출입은행(2017)

■ ASEM 국가들의 대 한국 직접투자(~2017년까지의 누계)

(단위: 건, 천USD)

국가명	신고건수	신고금액
일본	27,439	42,744,137
네덜란드	1,659	28,406,996
싱가포르	2,145	17,470,296
영국	1,725	15,374,503
독일	2,042	13,255,731
중국	10,982	10,968,309
말레이시아	1,004	7,877,912
프랑스	1,083	7,742,535
몰타	175	11,734,672
룩셈부르크	298	4,618,837
벨기에	240	3,790,227
아일랜드	294	4,103,762
스위스	782	2,810,252
호주	591	265,210
스웨덴	299	2,292,994
스페인	204	1,388,637
인도네시아	158	2,077,484
덴마크	222	882,186
이탈리아	284	669,499
인도	638	573,855
포르투갈	27	504,754
노르웨이	166	511,363
필리핀	165	958,379
핀란드	90	247,430
사이프러스	23	213,829
파키스탄	3,408	218,693
헝가리	33	202,182
러시아	715	204,085

오스트리아	126	199,709
태국	375	161,812
뉴질랜드	112	106,418
몽골	1,031	77,797
캄보디아	44	36,720
방글라데시	630	34,904
브루나이	21	17,685
베트남	143	26,942
그리스	9	11,222
슬로베니아	7	8,552
폴란드	9	57,400
카자흐스탄	93	7,207
체코	10	3,444
미얀마	33	2,429
라오스	2	1,407
불가리아	7	1,260
루마니아	5	382
리투아니아	4	295
슬로바키아	3	228
크로아티아	1	45
라트비아	0	0
에스토니아	2	12,750
합계	59,558	182,877,357

※ 자료 : 산업통상자원부(2017)





VII

부록

1. 역대 정상회의 참석자 명단
2. 우리 주도 ASEM 협력사업 추진현황
3. ASEM 주요 문서
4. 약어표
5. ASEM 관련 웹사이트

01 역대 정상회의 참석자 명단

가. 제1차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상		
		직위	성명	
아시아	대한민국	대통령	김영삼	
	말레이시아	총리	Mahathir bin Mohamad	
	베트남	총리	Vo Van Kiet	
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah	
	싱가포르	총리	Goh Chok Tong	
	인도네시아	대통령	Soeharto	
	일본	총리	Ryutaro Hashimoto	
	중국	총리	Li Peng	
	태국	총리	Banharn Silpa - Archa	
	필리핀	대통령	Fidel V. Ramos	
	유럽	그리스	총리	Konstantinos Simitis
		네덜란드	총리	Wim Kok
덴마크		총리대행(외교장관)	Niels H. Petersen	
독일		총리	Helmut Kohl	
룩셈부르크		총리	Jean Claude Juncker	
벨기에		총리	Jean - Luc Dehaene	
스웨덴		총리대행(외교장관)	Hjelm - Walle	
스페인		총리대행(외교장관)	Carlos Westendorp	
아일랜드		총리	John Bruton	
영국		총리	John Major	
오스트리아		총리	Franz Vranitzky	
이탈리아		총리	Antonio Maccanico	
포르투갈		총리	Antonio Guterres	
프랑스		대통령	Jacques Chirac	
핀란드		총리	Paavo Lipponen	
EU집행위원회		집행위원장	Jacques Santer	

나. 제2차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	김대중
	말레이시아	총리	Mahathir bin Mohamad
	베트남	총리	Phan Van Khai
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Goh Chok Tong
	인도네시아	대통령대행(부통령)	Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie
	일본	총리	Ryutaro Hashimoto
	중국	총리	Zhu Rongji
	태국	총리	Chuan Leekpai
유럽	필리핀	대통령대행(상원의장)	Neptali Gonzales
	그리스	총리	Konstantinos Simitis
	네덜란드	총리	Wim Kok
	덴마크	총리대행(외교장관)	Niels H. Petersen
	독일	총리	Helmut Kohl
	룩셈부르크	총리	Jean Claude Juncker
	벨기에	총리	Jean - Luc Dehaene
	스웨덴	총리	Göran Persson
	스페인	총리	José Maria Aznar Lopez
	아일랜드	총리	Ertie Ahern
	영국	총리	Tony Blair
	오스트리아	총리	Franz Vranitzky
	이탈리아	총리	Romano Prodi
	포르투갈	총리	Antonio Guterres
	프랑스	대통령	Jacques Chirac
	핀란드	총리	Paavo Lipponen
EU집행위원회	집행위원장	Jacques Santer	

다. 제3차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	김대중
	말레이시아	총리	Mahathir bin Mohamad
	베트남	총리대행(부총리)	Nguyen Manh Cam
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Goh Chok Tong
	인도네시아	대통령	Abdurrahman Wahid
	일본	총리	Yoshiro Mori
	중국	총리	Zhu Rongji
	태국	총리	Chuan Leekpai
	필리핀	대통령대행(외교장관)	Domingo Siazon Jr.
	유럽	그리스	총리대행(교체외교장관)
네덜란드		총리	Wim Kok
덴마크		총리	Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
독일		총리	Gerhard Schroder
룩셈부르크		총리	Jean-Claude Juncker
벨기에		총리대행(부총리)	Louis Michel
스웨덴		총리	Göran Persson
스페인		총리	José Maria Aznar Lopez
아일랜드		총리	Bertie Ahern
영국		총리	Tony Blair
오스트리아		총리	Wolfgang Schussel
이탈리아		총리	Giuliano Amato
포르투갈		총리	Antonio Guterres
프랑스		대통령	Jacques Chirac
핀란드		대통령	Tarja Kaarina Halonen
EU집행위원회		집행위원장	Romano Prodi

라. 제4차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	김대중
	말레	총리	Dato SeriDr. Mahatir bin Mohamad
	베트남	총리	Phan VanKhai
	브루나이	국왕	Haji HassanalBolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Goh ChokTong
	인도네시아	대통령대행(경제조정장관)	Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti
	일본	총리	Koizumi Junichiro
	중국	총리	Zhu Rongji
	태국	총리	Thaksin Shinawatra
	필리핀	대통령대행(외교장관)	Blas Ople
	유럽	그리스	총리
네덜란드		총리	Jan Peter Balkenende
덴마크		총리	Anders F.Rasmussen
독일		총리대행 (덴마크 주재 독일 대사)	Johannes Dohmes
룩셈부르크		총리	Jean-Claude Juncker
벨기에		총리	Guy Verhofstadt
스웨덴		총리	Göran Persson
스페인		총리	José Maria Aznar Lopez
아일랜드		총리	Bertie Ahern
영국		총리대행(부총리)	John Prescott
오스트리아		총리	Wolfgang Schussel
이탈리아		총리	Silvio Berlusconi
포르투갈		총리	José Manuel Barroso
프랑스		대통령	Jacques Chirac
핀란드		총리	Paavo Lipponen
EU집행위원회		집행위원장	Romano Prodi

마. 제5차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	노무현
	라오스	총리	Bounnhang Vorachith
	말레이시아	총리	Dato Seri Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi
	미얀마	총리대행(노동부장관)	U Tin Winn
	베트남	총리	Phan Van Khai
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Lee Hsien Loong
	인도네시아	대통령대행(외교장관)	Hassan Wirajuda
	일본	총리	Koizumi Junichiro
	중국	총리	Wen Jiabao
	캄보디아	총리	Samdech Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Thaksin Shinawatra
	필리핀	총리	Gloria Macapagal Arroyo
	유럽	그리스	총리대행(외교장관)
네덜란드		총리대행(외교장관)	Bernard Rudolf Bot
덴마크		총리대행(외교장관)	Per Stig Moller
독일		총리	Gerhad Schroder
라트비아		총리	Indulis Emsis
룩셈부르크		총리	Jean - Claude Juncker
리투아니아		총리대행(외교장관)	Antanas Valionis
몰타		총리대행(부총리)	Tonio Borg
벨기에		총리대행(개발협력장관)	Armand De Decker
사이프러스		총리대행(외교장관)	Georgios Iacovou
스웨덴		총리	Göran Persson
스페인		총리대행(제1부총리)	Maria Teresa Fernandez
슬로바키아		총리대행(외교장관)	Eduard Kukan
슬로베니아		총리대행(유럽장관)	Milan Martin Cviki
아일랜드		총리	Bertie Ahern
에스토니아		총리	Juan Parts
영국		총리대행(부총리)	John Prescott
오스트리아		총리	Wolfgang Schussel
이탈리아		총리대행(부총리)	Gianfranco Fini
체코		총리대행(외교장관)	Cyril Svoboda
포르투갈		총리대행(부총리겸경제장관)	Alvaro Barreto
폴란드		총리	Marek Belka
프랑스		대통령	Jacques Chirac
핀란드		총리	Vanhanen Matti Taneli
헝가리		총리대행(정무차관)	Barsony Andras
EU집행위원회		집행위원장	Romano Prodi

바. 제6차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	노무현
	라오스	총리	Bouasone Bouphavanh
	말레이시아	총리	Dato's Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
	미얀마	총리대행(외교장관)	U Nyan Win
	베트남	총리	Nguyen Tan Dung
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Lee hsien long
	인도네시아	대통령	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
	일본	총리	Junichiro Koizumi
	중국	총리	Wen Jiabao
	캄보디아	총리	Samdech Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Thaksin Shinawatra
	필리핀	대통령	Gloria Macapagal Arroyo
	유럽	그리스	총리
네덜란드		총리	Jan Peter Balkenende
덴마크		총리	Anders Fogh Rasmussen
독일		총리	Angela Merkel
라트비아		대통령	Vaira Vike - Freiberga
룩셈부르크		총리	Jean - Claude Juncker
리투아니아		대통령	Valdas Adamkus
몰타		총리	Lawrence Gonzi
벨기에		총리	Guy Verhofstadt
사이프러스		대통령	Tassos Papadopoulos
스웨덴		총리대행(부총리)	Bösse Ringholm
스페인		총리	José Luis Rodriguez Zapatero
슬로바키아		총리	Robert Fico
슬로베니아		총리	Janez Jansa
아일랜드		총리	Bertie Ahern
에스토니아		총리	Andrus Ansip
영국		총리대행(부총리)	John Prescott
오스트리아		총리	Wolfgang Schussel
이탈리아		총리	Romano Prodi
체코		총리	Mirek Topolaneck
포르투갈		총리	José Socrates
폴란드		총리	Jaroslław Kaczyński
프랑스		대통령	Jacques Chirac
핀란드	총리	Matti Vanhanen	
헝가리	총리대행(외교장관)	Kinga Göncz	
EU집행위원회	집행위원장	José Manuel Barroso	

사. 제7차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	이명박
	라오스	총리	Bouasone Bouphavan
	말레이시아	총리	Dato Seri Abdulah bin Haji Asmad Badawi
	몽골	대통령	Nambaryn Enkhbayar
	미얀마	총리대행(외교장관)	U Nyan Win
	베트남	총리	Nguyen Tan Dung
	브루나이	국왕	Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Lee Hsien Loong
	인도	총리	Manmohan Singh
	인도네시아	대통령	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
	일본	총리	Aso Taro
	중국	총리	Wen Jiabao
	캄보디아	총리	Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Somchai Wongsawat
	파키스탄	총리	Yusuf Raza Gilani
	필리핀	대통령	Gloria Macapagal - Arroyo
	ASEAN사무국	사무총장	Surin Pitsuwan
유럽	그리스	총리대행(외무차관)	Yiannis Valinakis
	네덜란드	총리	Jan Peter Balkenende
	덴마크	총리	Anders Fogh Rasmussen
	독일	총리	Angela Merkel
	라트비아	총리	Ivars Godmanis
	루마니아	대통령대행(외교장관)	Lazar Comanescu
	룩셈부르크	총리	Jean-Claude Juncker
	리투아니아	대통령대행(외교장관)	Petras Vaitiekūnas
	몰타	총리	Lawrence Gonzi
	벨기에	총리	Yves Leterme
	불가리아	대통령	Georgi Parvanov
	사이프러스	대통령	Demetris Christofias
	스웨덴	총리	Fredrik Reinfeldt
	스페인	총리	Jose Luis Rodrituez Zapatero
	슬로바키아	총리대행(외교장관)	Jan Kubis
	슬로베니아	총리	Danilo Türk
	아일랜드	총리	Brian Cowen T. D.
	에스토니아	총리	Andrus Ansip
	영국	총리대행(외교장관)	David Miliband
	오스트리아	총리	Alfred Gusenbauer
	이탈리아	총리	Silvio Berlusconi
	체코	총리대행(부총리)	Alexandr Vondra
	포르투갈	총리대행(외교장관)	Luis Amado
	폴란드	총리	Donald Tusk
	프랑스	대통령	Nicholas Sarkozy
	핀란드	대통령	Tarja Halonen
	헝가리	총리대행(외교장관)	Kinga Góncz
EU집행위원회	집행위원장	José Manuel Barroso	

아. 제8차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	이명박
	뉴질랜드	부총리	Bill English
	라오스	총리	Bouasone Bouphavanh
	러시아	외교장관	Serguei Lavrov
	말레이시아	총리	Dato Sri Tsakhia
	몽골	대통령	Elbegdorj Tsakhia
	미얀마	총리대행(외교장관)	U Nyan Win
	베트남	총리	Nguyen Tan Dung
	브루나이	국왕	Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리실 장관	Lim Hwee Hua
	인도	부통령	Mohammad Hamid Ansari
	일본	총리	Naoto Kan
	중국	총리	Wen Jiabao
	캄보디아	총리	Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Abhisit Vejjajiva
	파키스탄	외교장관	Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi
	필리핀	외교장관	Alberto Romulo
호주	총리	Julia Gillard	
ASEAN사무국	사무총장	Surin Pitsuwan	
유럽	그리스	총리	George A. Papandreou
	네덜란드	총리	Jan Peter Balkenende
	덴마크	총리	Lars L økke Rasmussen
	독일	총리	Angela Merkel
	라트비아	대통령	Ivaldis Zatlors
	루마니아	대통령	Traian Basescu
	룩셈부르크	총리	Jean-Claude Juncker
	리투아니아	총리	Andrius Kubilius
	몰타	부총리 겸 외교장관	Tonio Borg
	벨기에	총리	Yves Leterme
	불가리아	대통령	Georgi Parvanov
	사이프러스	외교장관	Markos Kyprianou
	스웨덴	외교장관	Carl Bildt
	스페인	총리	Jos Luis Rodrituez Zapatero
	슬로바키아	부총리	Ivan Miklos
	슬로베니아	총리	Borut Pahor
	아일랜드	총리	Brian Cowen
	에스토니아	총리	Andrus Ansip
	영국	부총리	Nick Clegg
	오스트리아	총리	Werner Faymannz
	이탈리아	외교장관	Franco Frattini
	체코	대통령	Vaclav Klaus
	포르투갈	총리	José Socrates
	폴란드	총리	Donald Tusk
	프랑스	대통령	Nicholas Sarkozy
	핀란드	총리	Mari Kiviniemi
	헝가리	총리	Viktor Orban
EU집행위원회	상임의장 집행위원장	Herman Van Rompuy José Manuel Barroso	

자. 제9차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	총리	김황식
	뉴질랜드	외교장관	Murray McCully
	라오스	총리	Thongsing Thammavong
	러시아	총리	Dmitry Medvedev
	말레이시아	총리	Najib Tun Razak
	몽골	대통령	Tsakhagiin Elbegdorj
	미얀마	대통령	Thein Sein
	방글라데시	총리	Sheikh Hasina Wazed
	베트남	총리	Tan Dung Nguyen
	브루나이	국왕	Hassanal Bolkiah Muizzaddin Waddaulah
	싱가포르	총리	Hsien Loong Lee
	인도	외교장관	Somanahalli Mallaiah Krishna
	인도네시아	대통령	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
	일본	총리	Noda Yoshihiko
	중국	총리	Wen Jiabao
	캄보디아	총리	Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Yingluck Shinawatra
	파키스탄	총리	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf
	필리핀	대통령	Benigno Noynoy Aquino
	호주	총리	Julia Gillard
ASEAN사무국	사무총장	Surin Pitsuwan	
유럽	그리스	외교장관	Dimitris Avramopoulos
	노르웨이	총리	Jens Stoltenberg
	네덜란드	외교장관	Uri Rosenthal
	덴마크	총리	Helle Thorning Schmidt
	독일	외교장관	Guido Westerwelle
	라트비아	대통령	Andris Berzins
	루마니아	외교장관	Luminița –Teodora Odobescu

유럽	룩셈부르크	총리	Jean Claude Juncker
	리투아니아	외교차관	Asta, Skaisgirytė–Liauškienė
	몰타	부총리	Tonio Borg
	벨기에	개발협력장관	Elio Di Rupo
	불가리아	대통령	Rosen Plevneliev
	사이프러스	대통령	Demetris Christofias
	스위스	대통령	Eveline Widmer–Schlumpf
	스웨덴	외교장관	Carl Bildt
	스페인	외교장관	Jose Manuel Garcia– Margallo y Marfil
	슬로바키아	부총리 겸 외교장관	Miroslav Lajcak
	슬로베니아	총리	Janez Jansa
	아일랜드	훈련기술장관	Ciaran Cannon
	에스토니아	총리	Andrus Ansip
	영국	외교장관	William Hague
	오스트리아	총리	Werner Faymann
	이탈리아	총리	Mario Monti
	체코	대통령	Vaclav Klaus
	포르투갈	총리	Pedro Passos Coelho
	폴란드	총리	Donald Franciszek Tusk
	프랑스	대통령	Francois Hollande
핀란드	총리	Jyrki Tapani Katainen	
헝가리	외교장관	Janos Martonyi	
EU집행위원회	상임의장	Herman Van Rompuy	
	집행위원장	José Manuel Barroso	

차. 제10차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	박근혜
	뉴질랜드	총리 특사	James Bolger
	라오스	총리	Thongsing Thammavong
	러시아	대통령	Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
	말레이시아	총리	Mohammad Najib Abdul Razak
	몽골	대통령	Tsakhagiin Elbegdorj
	미얀마	대통령	Thein Sein
	방글라데시	총리	Sheikh Hasina
	베트남	총리	Tan Dung Nguyen
	브루나이	국왕	Hassanal Bolkiah
	싱가포르	총리	Hsien Loong Lee
	인도	국무장관	Vijay Kumar Singh
	인도네시아	외교차관	Dian Triansyah Djani
	일본	총리	Shinzo Abe
	중국	총리	Keqiang Li
	카자흐스탄	대통령	Nursultan Nazarbayev
	캄보디아	총리	Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Prayut Chan-o-cha
	파키스탄	외교장관	Syed Tariq Fatemi
	필리핀	외교장관	Albert Ferreros del Rosario
호주	외교장관	Julie Bishop	
ASEAN사무국	사무총장	Le Luong Minh	
유럽	그리스	총리	Antonis Samaras
	노르웨이	총리	Erna Solberg
	네덜란드	총리	Mark Rutte
	덴마크	총리	Helle Thorning-Schmidt
	독일	총리	Angela Merkel
	라트비아	대통령	Andris Berzins

유럽	루마니아	대통령	Traian Basescu
	룩셈부르크	총리	Xavier Bettel
	리투아니아	총리	Algirdas Butkevicius
	몰타	총리	Joseph Muscat
	벨기에	부총리 겸 외교장관	Didier Reynders
	불가리아	대통령	Rosen Plevneliev
	사이프러스	대통령	Nicos Anastasiades
	스위스	대통령	Didier Burkhalter
	스웨덴	총리	Stefan Lofven
	스페인	총리	Mariano Rajoy Brey
	슬로바키아	부총리 겸 외교장관	Miroslav Lajcak
	슬로베니아	총리	Miro Cerar
	아일랜드	총리	Enda Kenny
	에스토니아	총리	Taavi Roivas
	영국	총리	David Cameron
	오스트리아	총리	Werner Faymann
	이탈리아	총리	Matteo Renzi
	체코	대통령	Milos Zeman
	크로아티아	총리	Zoran Milanovic
	포르투갈	외교장관	Rui Machete
	폴란드	총리	Ewa Kopacz
	프랑스	대통령	Francois Hollande
	핀란드	총리	Alexander Stubb
	헝가리	총리	Victor Orban
	EU집행위원회	상임의장	Herman Van Rompuy
		집행위원장	José Manuel Barroso

카. 제11차 ASEM 정상회의 참석자

지역	국명	정상	
		직위	성명
아시아	대한민국	대통령	박근혜
	뉴질랜드	외교장관	Murray McCully
	라오스	신임총리	Thongloun Sisoulith
	러시아	총리	Dmitry Medvedev
	말레이시아	부총리	Ahmad Zahid Hamidi
	몽골	대통령	Tsakhagiin Elbegdorj
		외교장관	L.Purevsuren
	미얀마	대통령	Htin Kyaw
	방글라데시	총리	Sheikh Hasina
	베트남	총리	Nguyen Xuan Phuc
	브루나이	주중국대사(국왕대리)	Magdalene Chee Siong TEO
	싱가포르	총리	Hsien Loong Lee
	인도	부통령	Mohammad Hamid Ansari
	인도네시아	부통령	Jusuf Kalla
	일본	총리	Shinzo Abe
	중국	총리	Keqiang Li
	카자흐스탄	총리	Karim Massimov
	캄보디아	총리	Hun Sen
	태국	총리	Prayut Chan-o-cha
	파키스탄	총리	Sartaj Aziz
필리핀	외교장관	Perfecto Yasay Jr.	
호주	총리	Malcolm Turnbull	
ASEAN사무국	사무총장	Le Luong Minh	
유럽	그리스	외교장관	Nikos Kotzias
	노르웨이	외교장관	Borge Brende
	네덜란드	총리	Mark Rutte
	덴마크	외교장관	Kristian Jensen
	독일	총리	Angela Merkel
	라트비아	대통령	Raimonds Vejonis

유럽	루마니아	총리	Dacian Ciolos
	룩셈부르크	총리	Xavier Bettel
	리투아니아	총리	Algirdas Butkevicius
	몰타	총리	Joseph Muscat
	벨기에	부총리 겸 외교장관	Didier Reynders
	불가리아	대통령	Rosen Plevneliev
	사이프러스	대통령	Nicos Anastasiades
	스위스	대통령	Johann N. Schneider-Ammann
	스웨덴	교육장관	Gustav Fridolin
	스페인	외교장관	Jose Manuel Garcia-Margallo
	슬로바키아	총리	Robert Fico
	슬로베니아	대통령	Borut Pahor
	아일랜드	총리	Charles Flanagan
	에스토니아	총리	Taavi Roivas
	영국	총리	Theresa Mary May
	오스트리아	국무장관	Muna Duzdar
	이탈리아	총리	Paolo Gentiloni
	체코	대통령	Milos Zeman
	크로아티아	대통령	Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic
	포르투갈	외교장관	Augusto Santos Silva
	폴란드	총리	Beata Mara Szydlo
	프랑스	총리	Jean-Marc Ayrault
	핀란드	총리	Juha Petri Sipila
	헝가리	외교장관	Peter Szijarto
	EU집행위원회	상임의장	Donald Franciszek Tusk
		집행위원장	Jean-Claude Juncker
		고위대표	Federica Mogherini

02 우리 주도 ASEM 협력사업 추진현황

■ 유라시아 초고속 정보통신망 사업(TEIN : Trans - Eurasia Information Network)

가. 개요

- TEIN(Trans-Eurasia Information Network)은 아시아·유럽 간 과학·정보통신·교육 등 첨단분야 공동연구 촉진을 위한 초고속 국제연구망 협력사업
 - 유럽-아시아간 다자협력을 기반으로 디지털 연계를 통해 양 대륙의 공동번영과 SDG(Sustainable Development Goals)의 성공적 추진이라는 공통의 목표에 부합하는 ASEM의 대표적 협력사업
 - ※ 「TEIN-1」(2000.10~2006.1), 「TEIN-2」(2004.1~2008.12), 「TEIN-3」(2008.1~2012.9) 및 「TEIN-4」(2012.4~2016.11)를 거쳐 「Asi@Connect」(2016.9~2021.9) 추진 중

나. 추진 경과

- (TEIN Initiative) ASEM3 정상회의(2000.10, 서울)에서 한국 주도의 ASEM 협력 사업으로 채택되어 한국~프랑스간 최초 개통(2001.12)
- (TEIN-2) TEIN의 초기 성과를 토대로 2004년 유럽집행위(EC)는 TEIN의 확대·발전을 위해 2004~2008년간 1천만유로를 투자, TEIN을 다자협력 방식으로 확대
 - 유럽 30여 개국과 아시아 10개국(한국, 일본, 중국, 호주, 싱가포르, 태국, 말레이시아, 필리핀, 베트남, 인도네시아)이 연결되어 운영
- (TEIN-3) 2007년 12월 EC는 1140만 유로를 투자하는 TEIN-3 사업(2008.1~2012.9)을 승인
 - 기존 참여국에 남아시아(인도, 파키스탄, 네팔 등) 지역 국가를 추가하여 아시아 19개 국가와 유럽지역연구망(34개국)이 연동되어 4,000개 이상 회원 기관이 사용하는 국제 연구망으로 발전
 - 제4차 TEIN-3 기술위원회(2010.2, 시드니)에서 아시아를 기점으로 하는 TEIN 사업 운영을 위해 「TEIN 협력센터(TEIN*CC)」를 한국에 설치하는 방안 제안

- (TEIN-4) 우리나라는 TEIN 사업을 전담하여 관리·운영하는 TEIN 협력센터를 유치, 서울에 동 센터를 설립(2011.8)하여 TEIN-4사업을 성공적으로 추진 중
 - ASEM8 정상회의(2010.10)에서 TEIN 협력센터 한국 설립을 승인하고, TEIN-4 사업 관리 권한 부여
 - 2011년 8월 TEIN 협력센터 설립(서울)
 - 2012년 4월 TEIN 협력센터와 EC간 TEIN-4 사업계약(Grant Contract) 체결
 - 2016년 11월 TEIN-4 사업추진 완료
- (Asi@Connect) TEIN-4 후속사업인 Asi@Connect 사업을 통하여 TEIN 네트워크 운영, 관리, 네트워크 응용·활용 공동연구 및 개도국 역량개발 지원 사업 등 추진
 - 2016년 8월 European Commission에서 TEIN-4 후속사업인 'Asi@Connect 사업' 승인
 - 2016년 12월 TEIN 협력센터와 EC간 Asi@Connect 사업계약(Grant Contract) 체결, Asi@Connect 사업 추진 중(2021.9)

■ TEIN 사업 기간별 주요 내용

구분	TEIN	TEIN2	TEIN3	TEIN4	Asi@Connect
사업기간	2001.12~2006.1	2004.1~2008.12	2008.1~2012.9	2012.4~2016.12	2016.9~2021.9
사업형태	한·불 양자협력	유럽·아시아 다자협력	유럽·아시아 다자협력	유럽·아시아 다자협력	유럽·아시아 다자협력
비용분담 모델	한국(50%) 프랑스(50%)	유럽(80%) 개도국(20%) 비개도국(자체)	유럽(70%) 개도국(30%) 비개도국(자체)	유럽(50%) 개도국(50%) 비개도국(자체)*	유럽(54%) 개도국(46%) 비개도국(자체)*
참여국가	한국, 프랑스	한·중·일, 호주, 동남아시아 등 아시아 10개국	한·중·일, 호주, 동남아, 인도, 파키스탄 등 아시아 19개국	한·중·일, 호주, 동남아, 남아시아, 아프리카니스탄, 몽고, 미얀마 등 아시아 23개국	한·중·일, 호주, 동남아, 남아시아, 아프리카니스탄, 몽고, 미얀마 등 아시아 24개국
관리기관	KISDI(한국) RENATER(프랑스)	DANTE(영국)	DANTE(영국)	TEIN 협력센터(한국)**	TEIN 협력센터(한국)**

* 비개도국은 자율적으로 현금 또는 회선을 제공

** 한국정부에서 TEIN 협력센터 설립 및 운영비용 지원

- TEIN-4 사업 주요내용
 - ① (네트워크 조달 및 운영 관리) TEIN4 국제회선 구축·운영(10Mbps~10Gbps급)
 - 백본회선(3개), 개도국 회선(10개) 및 공여회선(16개) 등 통합 운영
 - 기술 지원, 안정성 보장, 트래픽 관리 등 TEIN망의 안정적 운영·관리
 - ② (어플리케이션 촉진 및 지원) TEIN 활용 공동연구 기반 제공 및 활성화
 - 원격 교육, 원격 의료, 곡물 품종연구, 지구·해양·에너지 탐사 등 여러 활용분야 발굴 및 공동 연구 활성화 지원

- ③ (인적 역량 및 국제협력 향상) 개도국 대상 ICT 기술·서비스의 확산 지원 및 참여국 확대
 - TEIN 기반 응용·활용 워크숍 개최 및 교육·훈련 프로그램 지원
 - 아시아 및 유럽, 미주 등 국제연구망 간 공동연구 협력을 통한 촉매역할을 수행
 - 홍콩, 아프가니스탄, 미얀마, 몽골, 뉴질랜드 신규 참여국 5개국 확대(2012, 18개국 → 2015, 23개국)

• Asi@Connect 사업 주요내용

- ① (네트워크 조달 및 운영 관리) TEIN 국제회선 구축·운영(45Mbps~100Gbps급)
 - 기술 지원, 안정성 보장 및 트래픽 관리 등 TEIN망의 안정적 운영·관리
 - * 백본회선(3개), 개도국 회선(10개), 공여회선*(16개)
- ② (TEIN망 활용 활동 증진) TEIN 활용 공동연구 기반 제공 및 활성화
 - TEIN 활용 극대화를 위한 네트워크 활용 활성화, 공동연구 촉진 등 연구분야 확대 모색
 - * 원격의료·교육·문화지원, ICT 분야 및 재난연구 등 여러 응용분야 적용
- ③ (Asi@Connect 총회 등 국제협력) TEIN 협력센터 운영, Asi@Connect 사업의 주요 이슈 논의를 위한 총회 개최 및 사업관련 국제회의 등 개최(중양아시아 지역 협력 등)

■ 주요 응용·활용 연구 분야

ICT 한류확산	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (의료) 의료시술 생중계 및 원격의료 상담 등 네트워크 인프라 활용 확대 • (문화) UHD등 대용량 콘텐츠 전송, IPTV 서비스 확산, Cyber Performance등 활용 • (교육) 원격교육 선도기술 확대, 경쟁력 있는 강좌 및 강의 콘텐츠 제공 등 • (정보통신) SDN, Cloud, IoT 등 네트워크 기술, 모바일 서비스 및 테스트 베드 분야 등
공동연구 촉진	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (기초과학) 의료, 물리, 화학, 기상, 천문 등 대용량 데이터 공유기술 연구 • (글로벌이슈) 황사, 해일, 온난화 등 기상·기후 재난 발생 예측 및 재난·재해 방지, 식량연구 등과 같은 글로벌 이슈 연구 • (개도국지원) 개도국대상 ICT 기술 지원 및 지역풍토병 관련 연구협력 등

■ TEIN 사업 연혁

일시	주요 내용
2000. 3	김대중 대통령 유럽 순방 중 아시아와 유럽간 정보통신망 구축 제안
2000. 10	제3차 ASEM회의에서 유라시아 초고속 정보통신망(TEIN) 구축을 신규사업으로 채택
2001. 12	한국(KOREN)과 프랑스(RENATER)를 연결, TEIN 개통(2Mbps)
2006. 9	제6차 ASEM 정상회의시 공식 TEIN2 개통식 개최(핀란드). 의장성명서에 TEIN2 언급
2008. 10	제7차 ASEM정상회의(중국 북경) 의장성명서 도출
2009. 1	TEIN 2(622Mbps) 종료, TEIN 3(2.5Gbps) 개통, 유럽 30여개국과 동북아, 동남아, 남아시아 등 19개국 연동

2010. 2	TEIN관리기관(TEIN 협력센터) 한국 유치 결정
2010. 10	제8차 ASEM정상회의(벨기에 브뤼셀시) TEIN 협력센터 한국 설치 인준
2012. 4	TEIN 협력센터-EC 간 TEIN4 사업 계약 체결(Grant Contract) 및 TEIN4 사업 개시
2012. 5	TEIN 협력센터 개소식 및 제1차 총회 개최(서울)
2012. 8	TEIN 협력센터 제2차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(스리랑카 콜롬보)
2012. 11	제9차 ASEM 정상회의(라오스 비엔티안) 의장성명서에 TEIN-4 사업개시 및 TEIN 협력센터 한국설립을 공식 확인
2013. 1	TEIN 협력센터 제3차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(미국 하와이)
2013. 8	TEIN 협력센터 제4차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(한국 대전)
2014. 1	TEIN 협력센터 제5차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(인도네시아 반둥)
2014. 8	TEIN 협력센터 제6차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(대만 난터우)
2014. 10	제10차 ASEM 정상회의(이태리 밀라노) 의장성명서에 TEIN 사업의 필요성 및 각국의 지지 확인
2015. 3	TEIN 협력센터 제7차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(일본 후쿠오카)
2015. 8	TEIN 협력센터 제8차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(말레이시아 쿠알라룸푸르)
2016. 1	TEIN 협력센터 제9차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(필리핀 마닐라)
2016. 7	제11차 ASEM 정상회의 (몽골 울란바타르) 의장성명서에 TEIN 사업의 중요성 및 TEIN 협력센터 역할지시 확인
2016. 8	European Commission측 Asi@Connect 사업 추진 승인
2016. 8	TEIN 협력센터 제10차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(홍콩)
2016. 12	TEIN 협력센터-EC 간 Asi@Connect 사업 계약 체결(Grant Contract)
2017. 2	Asi@Connect 제1차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(인도 뉴델리), Asi@Connect 사업 출범식 개최
2017. 8	Asi@Connect 제2차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(중국 대련)
2018. 3	Asi@Connect 제3차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(싱가포르)
2018. 8	Asi@Connect 제4차 총회 및 운영위원회 개최(뉴질랜드 오클랜드)

다. 향후계획

- 아시아 지역 TEIN망 연결 확대를 통하여 역내 개도국 및 지역 ICT 발전에 기여하고, 중양아시아 교육·연구망 협력을 통하여 아시아-유럽간 협력체계 강화
- Asi@Connect 사업 추진을 통하여 TEIN 망 고도화, 신규 응용·활용 연구분야 확대 등 다자협력 강화 추진

ASEM DUO 장학사업(ASEM DUO Fellowship Programme)

가. 추진배경 및 목적

- 제3차 ASEM 정상회의(2000.10, 서울)시 우리나라가 프랑스, 싱가포르와 공동 제안하여 신규사업으로 채택
- 아시아와 유럽간 인적교류를 통한 상호이해 증진 도모
- 대학생·교수·교원들에게 선진교육 및 연구기회를 제공하여 인적자원개발 및 학문발전에 기여
- 2004년 10월 제5차 하노이 정상회의에서 2010년까지 사업 연장
- 2010년 10월 제8차 브뤼셀 정상회의에서 2015년까지 사업 연장
- 2014년 10월 제10차 밀라노 정상회의에서 2020년까지 사업 연장
- 2018년 10월 제12차 브뤼셀 정상회의에서 2025년까지 사업연장 여부 결정

나. 추진방향

- 인적교류의 파급효과가 큰 대학생·교수·교원을 대상으로 교류 실시하여, 국제화 촉진 및 선진 회원국의 우수 교육·연구사례 체험기회 제공
- 회원국의 자발적인 참여로 기금 조성
- 교류방식
 - ASEM 회원국 내 아시아와 유럽의 교육기관간 1:1 교류 방식으로 추진
- 교류기간 및 1인당 지원액
 - 대학생: 4개월/월 1,000 euro
 - 교수·교원: 1개월/월 3,000 euro
- 사업의 총괄·조정 및 행정업무 처리를 위한 사무국을 서울에 설치

- 장학금 지원의 구체적인 조건 등은 기금 제공국에서 제시
 - 2015년 기준 사업 기금 공여국 한국, 싱가포르, 태국, 스웨덴, 벨기에/플레미쉬, 벨기에/왈로니아 6개국

다. 추진실적

- 회원국 관계자간 전문가회의 개최: 2001년 4월 10~11일, 서울
 - 내용: 기금 기여액 조율 및 세부 추진방안 등 협의
 - 참가자: ASEM 17개국 27명 참석
- 추진실적: 총 3,626명(대학(원)생 및 교수)
 - 2018년 현재까지 총 3,626명의 대학생/교수가 수혜 받음(확정된 수혜자 기준)
 - DUO-Singapore의 경우 선발이 아직 확정되지 않은 경우가 있어 추후 수혜자가 더 추가될 예정(싱가포르 측에 합격자 선발 완료 후 추가 예정)
- 사무국 개설(2001.10.25)
 - 사무국장: 성극제 경희대 교수
 - 홈페이지: <http://www.asemduo.org>

■ 사업 추진 실적

지원국	연도	지원명수	지원금액(단위:euro)
한국	2001년	30명(학생 16, 교수 14)	138,000
	2002년	68명(학생 38, 교수 30)	342,000
	2003년	94명(학생 66, 교수 28)	348,000
	2004년	102명(학생 78, 교수 24)	384,000
	2005년	112명(학생 88, 교수 24)	424,000
	2006년	120명(학생 102, 교수 18)	462,000
	2007년	140명(학생 126, 교수 14)	546,000
	2008년	88명(학생 80, 교수 8)	344,000
	2009년	76명(학생 76)	304,000
	2010년	90명(학생 90)	360,000
	2011년	96명(학생 96)	414,117
	2012년	100명(학생 100)	414,117

한국	2013년	112명(학생 112)	448,000
	2014년	112명(학생 112)	448,000
	2015년	116명(학생 116)	464,000
	2016년	99명	396,000
	2017년	100명	400,000
	2018년	104명	416,000
프랑스	2002년	92명(학생 48, 교수 44)	420,000
	2003년	102명(학생 50, 교수 52)	448,000
	2004년	82명(학생 38, 교수 44)	322,000
	2005년	50명(학생 24, 교수 26)	165,000
	2006년	96명(학생 48, 교수 48)	238,000
	2007년	58명(학생 46명, 교수 12)	229,000
	2008년	사업종료	
싱가포르	2002년	36명(학생 36)	216,000
	2003년	54명(학생 54)	216,000
	2004년	36명(학생 36)	144,000
	2005년	36명(학생 36)	144,000
	2006년	36명(학생 36)	144,000
	2007년	36명(학생 36)	144,000
	2008년	36명(학생 36)	144,000
	2009년	24명(학생 24)	96,000
	2010년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2011년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2012년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2013년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2014년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2015년	18명(학생 18)	72,000
	2016년	22명	88,000
2017년	22명	88,000	
2018년	6명	24,000	
덴마크	2003년	48명(학생 26, 교수 22)	204,000
	2004년	42명(학생 22, 교수 20)	178,000
	2005년	사업종료	

태국	2006년	46명(학생 12, 교수 34)	150,000
	2007년	72명(학생 12, 교수 60)	228,000
	2008년	64명(학생 26, 교수 38)	218,000
	2009년	56명(학생 28, 교수 28)	196,000
	2010년	24명(학생 6, 교수 18)	78,000
	2011년	6명(학생 6)	24,000
	2012년	12명(학생 12)	48,000
	2013년	6명(학생 6)	24,000
	2014년	6명(학생 6)	24,000
	2015년	10명(학생 10)	40,000
2016년	8명	32,000	
2017년	16명	64,000	
2018년	2명	8,000	
스웨덴	2010년	24명(학생 24)	100,047
	2011년	26명(학생 26)	108,048
	2012년	28명(학생 28)	112,026
	2013년	28명(학생 28)	112,000
	2014년	28명(학생 28)	112,000
	2015년	28명(학생 28)	112,000
	2016년	24명	84,000
	2017년	34명	119,000
	2016년	27명	94,500
	벨기에 플랜더스	2012년	34명(학생 34)
2013년		34명(학생 34)	136,000
2014년		36명(학생 36)	144,000
2015년		35명(학생 35)	144,000
2016년		36명	144,000
2017년		37명	148,000
2018년		36명	144,000
벨기에 왈로니아		2014년	2명(교수 2명)
	2017년	6명	17,000
	2018년	18명	50,000

- 제5차 ASEM 외교장관회의(2003.7.23~24, 발리)
 - ASEM DUO 장학사업의 성공적 이행 평가 및 후원국 확대 권고
- 제2차 국제전문가회의(2003.11.14, 서울)
 - 2001년~2003년간 각 국별 장학사업 실행상황, 기금 공여국 확대방안, 사업기간 연장(2006년~2010년) 방안, 각 국가별 제안 의제 협의
- 제6차 ASEM 외교장관회의(2004.4.17~18, 아일랜드 킬데어)
 - ASEM DUO 장학사업의 성과에 만족 표명 및 여타 회원국들의 사업 참여 독려
- 제3차 국제전문가회의(2006.5.30, 파리)
 - 아시아와 유럽국가들의 기여도 불균형에 대한 우려 표명(아시아 3개국, 유럽 1개국 사업 참여) 및 사무국의 역할 증진논의
- 제4차 국제전문가회의(2008.6.20, 방콕)
 - 각 국별 장학사업 실행상황, 기금 공여국 확대 및 유럽과 아시아의 균형적 기여 방안, 각 국가별 제안 의제 협의
- 제5차 국제전문가회의(2009.5.13, 하노이)
 - 기금 공여국 확대방안, 사업기간 연장(2011~2015년) 방안, 유럽 국가의 사업 참여 독려를 위한 방안 협의
- 제6차 국제전문가회의(2011. 4, 코펜하겐)
 - 고등교육 질 보증 및 인정, 산학협력, 평생학습, 아시아-유럽 간 학생 및 교직원의 균형적인 교류, 2017년 제6차 ASEM 교육부장관회의 한국 유치
- 제7차 국제전문가회의(2012.3, 방콕)
 - ASEM DUO 장학사업 제3기 사업 추진 설명 및 참여 촉구 및 학생 지원액 변경에 관한 논의
- 제8차 국제전문가회의(2014.4, 항저우)
 - 제5차 ASEM 교육부장관회의를 위한 중간 실무자 회의와 연계하여 개최, ASEM DUO 장학재단 제3기(2011~2015년) 잔여기간 사업 추진 계획, 일정, 발전방안 및 전략소개, 사업 참여 독려 및 ASEM DUO 장학재단 제4기(2016~2020년) 연장안 개요 및 장학금액 변동 동의 요청

- 제9차 국제전문가회의(2015.4, 리가)
 - 제5차 ASEM 교육장관회의를 위한 실무자 회의와 연계하여 개최, ASEM DUO 장학재단 제4기(2016~2020년) 사업 추진 계획, 발전방안 및 전략소개, ASEM DUO 장학사업 참여 독려
- 제10차 국제전문가회의(2016.4, 러시아)
 - ASEM DUO 장학재단 사업 설명, 실적공유, 발전방안 및 전략 소개, 사업 참여 독려

라. 향후 계획

- 제7차 ASEM 교육장관회의를 위한 SOM1 참석 : 2018년 10월 15~17일, 오스트리아
 - ASEM-DUO 장학사업 소개 및 장학사업 참여 독려
- The 4th ASEM-DUO Fellows Alumni Meeting(제4회 아셈듀오 동문회) 개최 : 2018년 10월 26일(금), 프레지던트호텔(31층 모짜르트홀) 18:30-2:30
 - 장학금 수혜자, 대학담당자, 유관부처 및 대사관 담당자들 간의 모임을 통해 장학사업 홍보 및 네트워크 구축
- The 10th ASEM-DUO Expert Meeting(제11회 아셈듀오 전문가회의) 개최 : 2019년 SOM2와 연계하여 개최 예정(2019.5.14~16)
 - ASEM-DUO 장학사업별 성과 공유, ASEM 파트너 국가 대상 장학사업 참여 독려

ASEM 중소기업 친환경 혁신센터(ASEIC : ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center)

가. 개요

- **(설립목적)** ASEM 회원국 중소기업간 친환경기술혁신을 통한 기후변화 대응 및 동반 성장 촉진
- **(주요사업)** 친환경기술 컨설팅·적정기술 전수, ASEI 지수 개발, 글로벌포럼 및 GBC(그린비즈니스센터) 운영 등

나. 추진 경과

- 「제7차 ASEM 정상회의」(2008.10)에서 정식 발의되어 추진된 “ASEM 녹색 중소기업 포럼 (2010.5)”의 ‘공동선언문’에 따라 한국에 ASEM 중소기업 친환경 혁신센터(ASEIC) 설치 합의
- 「제8차 ASEM 정상회의」(2010.10)시 ASEM 중소기업 친환경 혁신센터(ASEIC) 한국 설치·운영 인준(2010.10)
- ASEM 중소기업 친환경 혁신센터(ASEIC) 공식 출범(2011.6) 및 재단법인화(2014.4)

다. 추진 성과

- (컨설팅) 개도국 중소기업 대상으로 에코이노베이션 컨설팅 실시 통한 중소기업의 친환경 혁신 역량 강화(5개국, 185개사)

년도	대상국가	업체수
2011	말레이시아, 베트남, 인도네시아, 태국(4개국)	32개
2012		33개
2013	말레이시아, 베트남, 인도네시아, 태국, 필리핀(5개국)	42개
2014	말레이시아, 베트남, 필리핀(3개국)	30개
2015	말레이시아, 필리핀(2개국)	20개
2016	말레이시아, 베트남, 인도네시아, 태국, 필리핀(5개국)	28개

- (적정기술) 개발도상국 대상 친환경적정기술 지원사업 추진

년도	대상국가	사업
2011~2013	캄보디아	태양광 기술·이전 보급, 기업가정신 프로그램 운영
2014	캄보디아, 라오스	기업가정신 프로그램 운영 및 투자자-창업자 IR (Investor Relations) 행사 개최
2015	라오스, 인도네시아	친환경기술 수요·공급 DB 구축
2016	라오스, 인도네시아, 헝가리	친환경기술 수요·공급 DB 구축 확대

- (ASEI 지수*) 회원국 에코이노베이션 지수개발 및 회원국 평가·환류를 통해 지속 가능한 성장 방향성 제시

- 평가 회원국 확대 및 친환경 정책 발전전략 수립 근거 제공
 - ※ 평가회원국 : (2012) 15개국 → (2013) 25개국 → (2014) 49개국 → (2015) 51개국
 - ※ 국가 사례보고서 발간 : (2015) 한국, 일본, 베트남, 미얀마 → (2016) 태국, 싱가포르 → (2017) 필리핀, 몽골, 인도, 호주

*ASEI(ASEM Eco-Innovation Index) : 에코이노베이션 역량, 활동, 지원환경, 성과 등 4개영역 19개 지표

측정영역	ASEI 지표
에코이노베이션 역량	1-1. 국가 경쟁력 향상 잠재성 1-2. 국가 일반 혁신역량 1-3. 연구기관 녹색기술 R&D 역량 1-4. 녹색혁신기술 보유기업 수 1-5. 기업지속가능경영 인식수준
에코이노베이션 지원환경	2-1. 정부녹색R&D 지출규모 2-2. 환경규제의 이행 2-3. 녹색기술산업 투자환경 수준 2-4. 녹색 혁신기술 중소기업 투자규모
에코이노베이션 활동	3-1. 녹색기술 상용화 기업 수 3-2. 환경경영 참여 수준 3-3. 주요 친환경기업 경제적 영향력 3-4. 녹색특허 3-5. 신재생에너지 보급수준
에코이노베이션 성과	4-1. 환경영향으로 인한 삶의 질 4-2. 온실가스 배출집약도 4-3. 에너지 지속가능성 수준 4-4. 수자원소비 집약도 4-5. 녹색기술산업 고용률 4-6. 녹색시장규모

• (에코이노베이션)

- 회원국 에코이노베이션 관련 정보 온라인 DB* 구축, ASEM 네트워크를 통한 활용 및 업데이트
- 회원국대상 기후변화대응을 위한 환경관련 정책·기술정보 제공

구분	DB 내용 (제공정보)
정책·환경리포트	ASEM 회원국 환경규제 분석보고서(59건), 51개국 에코이노베이션 정책, 국제 환경리포트(57개), 환경상품·인증(40개) 및 회원국 에코이노베이션 현황 직접조사 내용 수록

- 현지정부 및 중소기업, 산업 기관 대상 에코이노베이션 역량강화 세미나 개최 및 인식도 제고

년도	대상국가	참가자
2017	말레이시아, 베트남, 인도네시아, 태국, 캄보디아(5개국)	681명

※ (2015) ASEM 회원국 환경규제 분석보고서(59건), 에코이노베이션 정책(51개국), 국제 환경 리포트(57개), 환경상품 및 인증(40개), 회원국 에코이노베이션 현황 직접조사 내용 수록

• (글로벌 포럼) 에코이노베이션 관련 정보 공유 및 소통의 장 마련

년도	내역
2011~2014	'아시아-유럽 환경 포럼', '한-중 친환경산업 협력포럼' 개최 등 국제협력 촉진(ENVForum)
2015	제1차 친환경혁신전문가회의, 제1차 ASEC 글로벌 에코이노베이션 포럼, 아시아-유럽 환경 포럼 개최
2016	제1차 ASEC 글로벌 에코이노베이션 포럼, 제2차/제3차 친환경혁신전문가회의, 아시아-유럽 환경포럼 개최, UN 등 국제기구와 부속 행사 개최
2017	제3차 ASEC 글로벌 에코이노베이션 포럼, 아시아-유럽 환경 포럼

*ASEF(아시아-유럽재단)과 협력 통한 ENVForum 공동 개최

• (GBC 운영) 한·인니 공동 GBC*(그린비즈니스 센터) 운영으로 ASEM 회원국 소재 중소기업의 인니 환경산업 분야 진출 및 현지 비즈니스 활동 지원

- 2017년 누적계 : 3개국, 46개 기업 지원

• (전문가회의) ASEM 중소기업 친환경혁신역량 전문가회의 운영 및 공동 협력 사업 추진

- 전문가회의(working group) 개최를 통하여 회원국의 협력 사업 발굴 및 공동 추진함

* 총 5회 개최(21개국 참가(누적계)) : 1차(2015.11, 서울), 2차(2016.3, 브라티슬라바), 3차(2016.6, 서울), 4차(2017.1, 덴마크), 5차(2017.9, 서울), 6차(2018.9, 룩셈부르크)

- 「제11차 아셈정상회의(2016.7, 올란바타르)」 의장성명 부록서에 ASEM 활동으로 승인

* Asia-Europe SMEs Creative Eco-Innovation Open Platform

과제	주요성과(2017~2018)
중소기업 지원	- ASEM 지역의 중소기업 간 기술협력과 교류 위한 온라인 사이트 (http://asein.aseic.org) 구축과 회원국 친환경혁신 컨설팅 기관 DB 제공 - 회원국 중소기업 기술 매칭 행사 개최(2017, 인니·룩셈부르크·폴란드·슬로바키아)
중소기업 지원 위한 정부 역량 강화	- ASEM 환경기술검증 세미나 개최 및 정보 제공(2018, 한국) - 아시아-유럽 친환경혁신 미래예측 세미나 개최(2017, 베트남)
훈련 프로그램	- 중소기업 훈련 프로그램 운영(2017, 캄보디아·인니, 2018, 덴마크)

라. 향후 계획 : 아시아-유럽 중소기업 창조경제·환경혁신 오픈 플랫폼 구축

- 2018년 제6차 ASEM 중소기업 친환경혁신 전문가회의 개최(2018.9.11~12, 룩셈부르크)
 - 2017년 제5차 회의의 후속회의로서 회원국 공동협력 사업 추진성과를 공유 및 평가 예정
 - 회원국 신규사업 제안 또는 기존 협력 사업 확대를 위한 협력방안 논의 후, 2018년 아셈 정상회의에 보고 예정

노인인권 컨퍼런스

가. 추진배경 및 목적

- 세계적으로 고령화가 진행됨에 따라 유럽과 아시아 모두 노인 관련 문제에 대한 대응 필요
- 제10차 ASEM 정상회의(2014.10, 밀라노)에서 대한민국이 노인인권 협력사업을 제안하여 채택
- 유럽과 아시아의 소통을 통해 양 지역 간 노인인권 관련 정책 경험을 공유하고 상호 이해 고양 및 노인인권 증진을 위한 협력방안 강구
- 노인인권 분야는 국제사회에서 신규의제로 ASEM 차원에서도 단독으로 다뤄지지 않은 바, 대한민국이 노인인권 협력사업을 수행함으로써 노인인권 의제를 선도하는 역할 수행

나. 추진 실적

- 2015년 ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 개최(2015.10.26~28, 서울)
 - 43개국 240여명이 참석하여, 적절한 삶을 향유할 권리, 연령차별금지, 사회적 배제·폭력으로부터 자유로울 권리 등에 대해 유럽과 아시아의 정책경험 공유
 - 노인인권의 중요성 및 인권적 접근의 필요성을 강조하였으며, 향후 ASEM 차원에서 노인인권을 지속적으로 논의할 필요성에 대해 공감
- 2016년 ASEM 노인인권 전문가포럼 개최(2016.6.15~16, 서울)
 - 노인의 빈곤해소, 건강권에 대해 유럽과 아시아의 정책경험을 공유
 - 국제기구의 노인인권 증진 활동 공유 및 각 국에서 반영할 수 있는 방안 논의
- 2017년 제2차 ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 개최(2017.9.19~21, 서울)
 - 아셈 회원국의 마드리드고령화국제행동계획(MIPAA) 이행을 점검하고 향후 UN SDGs이행 방안에 대해 논의
 - 연계 회의로 아셈노인인권정책센터(ASEM Global Ageing Center) 운영 라운드테이블 회의를 개최하여 센터 설립·운영방향 논의

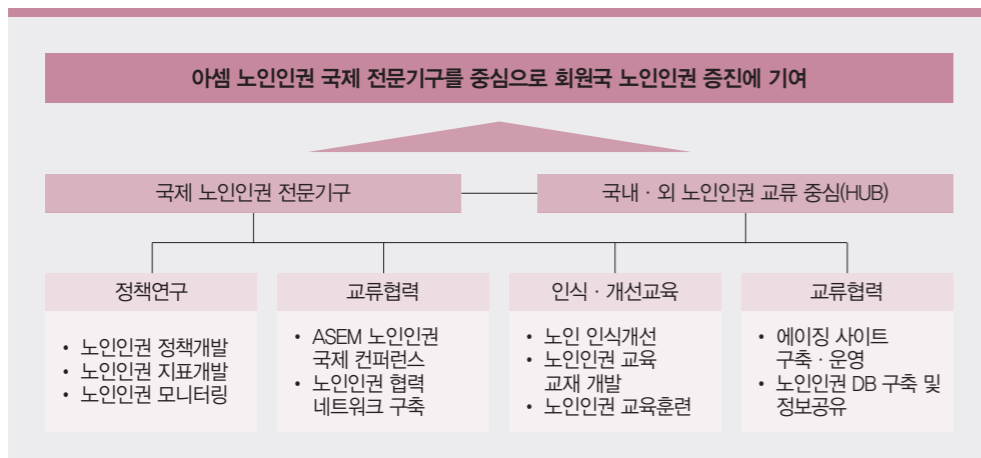
다. 향후 계획

- 2018년 제3차 ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 개최(2018.9.5~7, 서울)
 - 제2차 컨퍼런스 이후 아셈 회원국의 노인인권 증진상황 공유, 노인에 대한 장기요양, 완화치료 확산방안 및 연령차별 해소방안 논의
 - 아셈 회원국의 노인인권 증진을 위한 아셈노인인권정책센터의 활용방안 논의

ASEM 노인인권정책센터(AGAC : ASEM Global Ageing Center) 신설

가. 개요

- 설립목적
 - 노인인권 정책연구, 교류협력을 통한 국제 노인인권 전문기구 및 허브 구축으로, 아셈 회원국이 직면한 노인 문제 해소 및 노인인권 보호·증진에 기여
- 주요사업
 - (정책개발) 노인인권의 보호 및 증진을 위한 정책개발, 지표, 모니터링 등 정책연구 사업
 - (교류협력) 노인인권 관련 국내·외 단체, 기구 등과의 교류 및 협력 사업
 - (인식개선·교육) 노인, 연령주의(ageism) 등 인식개선과 인권옹호를 위한 교육 및 홍보 사업
 - (정보서비스) 노인인권 관련 정책, 보고서 및 주요 동향 등 노인인권 정보제공 사업



나. 추진 실적

- 2014년 10월 「제10차 ASEM 정상회의」에서 국가인권위원회 주도로 센터 설립 논의
- 2016년 7월 「제11차 ASEM 정상회의」에서 센터의 대한민국 개소 승인
- 2018년 6월 ASEM노인인권정책센터 개소 및 국제세미나 개최, 학술세미나(노인과학학술단체연합회 공동개최) 개최

다. 향후 계획

- ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 (2018.9.5~7) 개최
 - 국제 노인인권 협력네트워크 구축 및 노인인권 인식 제고
- ASEM 노인인권정책센터 운영위원회 라운드테이블 개최(2018.9)
 - ASEM 회원국 노인인권 증진을 위한 협력방안 및 센터의 역할과 방향 논의
- ASEM 회원국별·권역별 노인인권 실태조사
 - 인권기반의 장기요양보험제도 정책연구(2018)
 - 노인학대 실태조사, 치매인식개선 실태조사, 노인인권정책 우수사례 조사, 노인인권 모니터링 등(2019)

03 ASEM 주요 문서

의장성명(영문)

ASEM 1

Chair's Statement

Bangkok, 2 march 1996

I. Towards a Common Vision for Asia and Europe

1. The inaugural Asia-Europe-Meeting (ASEM) was held in Bangkok on 1-2 March 1996 and attended by the Heads of State and Government from ten Asian nations and fifteen European nations with the Head of Government of Italy acting also as President of the Council of the European Union, and the President of the European Commission. The Heads were accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, Members of the Commission and other Ministers. This historic Meeting was chaired by the Prime Minister of Thailand.
2. The Heads of State and Government and the President of the European Commission had an audience with Their Majesties King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit at the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall on 1 March 1996.
3. The Meeting discussed a wide range of issues and provided the opportunity for the Heads to share their concerns and aspirations, and develop a common vision of the future. The Meeting recognised the need to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability, as well as creating conditions conducive for economic and social development. To this end, the Meeting forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. This partnership aims at strengthening links between Asia and Europe thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity. In this connection, the Meeting underscored the importance of both Asia and Europe maintaining dialogue with other regions.
4. The Meeting recognised that an important goal of this partnership is for both Asia and Europe to share the responsibilities in building greater understanding between the

peoples of both regions through closer people-to-people contacts. Strengthened dialogue on an equal basis between Asia and Europe in a spirit of cooperation and through the sharing of perceptions on a wide range of issues would enhance mutual understanding and benefit both regions. The dialogue will, in view of the global implications of the major regional integrations, also help ensure that such integrations benefit the International community as a whole.

II. Fostering Political Dialogue

5. The Meeting of the Heads from Asia and Europe reflects their common desire to strengthen political dialogue between Asia and Europe. Countries of Asia and Europe should highlight and expand common ground, enhance understanding and friendship, and promote and deepen cooperation. The dialogue among the participating countries should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs. The Heads reviewed political and security situations in both regions and underlined the importance of support for international initiatives to solve outstanding problems. The Meeting also agreed to promote intellectual exchanges between the two regions in the context of fostering political dialogue.
6. The Meeting agreed on the importance of enhancing the already existing dialogues between Asia and Europe on general security issues and in particular on confidence-building. Many Asian countries have established regular dialogue with the European Union. The European Union and the Asian nations have also engaged in discussions on political matters at such fora as the ASEAN-EU Dialogue, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conferences (PMC).
7. The Meeting reaffirmed its strong commitment to the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 1993 Declaration of Vienna and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action, and to the 1995 Beijing declaration and Platform of Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Meeting also agreed to cooperate

in promoting the effective reform and greater democratisation of the UN system, including inter alia the issues concerning the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UN finances, with a view to reinforcing its preeminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. In this connection, the Meeting agreed to the initiation of a dialogue between representatives of participating nations of the ASEM in New York to consider the vital question of the UN reform.

8. The Meeting agreed on the importance of strengthening global initiatives on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reaffirmed that Asian and European countries will enhance cooperation in these fields. The Meeting therefore attached particular importance to the early conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996. The Meeting noted that, in their efforts to contribute to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) regime, the ten Southeast Asian countries have concluded the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty in Bangkok in December 1995. The Leaders reiterated their determination to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international controls. The Meeting emphasised its commitment to the non-proliferation and prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, in particular to the early entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Meeting supported efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to start negotiations on a fissile material cutoff on the basis of the agreed mandate.

III. Reinforcing Economic Cooperation

9. The Meeting recognised the great potential for synergy between Asia and Europe on account of the economic dynamism and diversity of the two regions. Asia's emergence as an immense market has spawned great demand for consumer goods, capital equipment, financing and infrastructure. Europe, on the other hand, is a major market in the world for goods, investments and services, even more so since the completion of the Single Market. Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure development projects, and to increase the flows of capital expertise and technology.
10. The Meeting recognised that the growing economic links between the two regions

form the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. To further strengthen this partnership the Meeting expressed its resolve to generate greater two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe. Such a partnership should be based on the common commitment to market economy, open multilateral trading system, nondiscriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. The Meeting stressed that any regional integration and cooperation should be WTO consistent and outward looking.

11. The Meeting agreed that the ASEM process should complement and reinforce efforts to strengthen the open and rules-based trading system embodied in the WTO. Full participation in the WTO by ASEM countries will strengthen the organisation. Recognising the importance of the First WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Singapore in December 1996 the Meeting agreed that the participants from Asia and Europe will work closely together towards the success of the WTO. The Meeting agreed that a priority facing the WTO was how to ensure full implementation of commitments made in the Uruguay Round. Participants also underlined the urgent need to bring unfinished Uruguay Round negotiations to successful conclusions and to pursue the so called built-in-agenda, agreed to at Marrakesh. Asian and European participants' will consult closely on new issues for the WTO agenda.
12. To promote greater trade and investment between Asia and Europe, the Meeting agreed to undertake facilitation and liberalisation measures involving the simplification and improvement of customs procedures, and standards conformance. ASEM will also aim for the reduction of trade barriers to avoid trade distortion and create better market access thus encouraging greater trade flows between Asia and Europe. The Meeting underscored the urgent need to increase European investments in Asia from their present low levels, as well as to encourage Asian investments in Europe.
13. The Meeting decided to ask senior officials to convene an informal meeting at an early opportunity on ways to promote economic cooperation and in particular liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment. Initial emphasis should be placed on the WTO issues indicated above, but officials should also try to identify other measures that could be taken by ASEM countries in order to facilitate trade and investment. Officials may also look into how training programmes, economic cooperation and technical assistance could be further intensified in order to facilitate trade and investment.
14. The Meeting agreed to encourage the business and private sectors, including small

and medium sized enterprises of the two regions, to strengthen their cooperation with one another and contribute towards increasing trade and investment between Asia and Europe. For this purpose, the Meeting agreed to establish in due course an Asia-Europe Business Forum.

IV. Promoting Cooperation in Other Areas

15. The Meeting agreed that intensified science and technology cross-flows between Asia and Europe, especially in priority driving sectors such as agriculture, information and communication technology, energy and transport, are important for strengthening the economic links between the two regions. The Meeting expressed the view that cooperation in the field of human resources development constitutes an important component of the economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting also supported the strengthening of cooperation on all levels of education and vocational and management training. The Meeting also stressed the need to improve development cooperation between the two regions, giving priority to poverty alleviation, promoting the role of women and cooperating in the public health sector, including the strengthening of global efforts to combat AIDS and to promote AIDS prevention. The Meeting further agreed that the two regions should promote a dialogue within the ASEM on development cooperation with other regions, where feasible, sharing their respective experiences in this area.
16. The Meeting acknowledged the importance of addressing environmental issues such as global warming, protection of water resources, deforestation and desertification, biodiversity of species, marine environment protection and agreed that mutually beneficial cooperation should be undertaken in this field including the transfer of environmentally sound technology to promote sustainable development. The Meeting agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two regions to deal with the illicit drug trade, money laundering, terrorism and other international crimes, including exploitation of illegal immigration, both bilaterally and through existing multilateral initiatives.
17. The Meeting called for the strengthening of cultural links between Asia and Europe, particularly the fostering of closer people-to-people contacts, which is indispensable to the promotion of greater awareness and understanding between the peoples of both regions. The Meeting emphasised that these new links between Asia and Europe should help overcome misperceptions that may exist between the two regions, and could be further reinforced through promoting cultural, artistic, educational activities and

exchanges involving particularly youth and students, and tourism between the two sides. In this respect, the Meeting was informed about the results of the Europe-Asia Forum on culture, values and technology, recently held in Venice. The Meeting also encouraged cooperation in the preservation of cultural heritage.

V. Future Course of ASEM

18. The Meeting regarded the ASEM as a useful process for promoting further cooperation between Asia and Europe. The Meeting recognised that the ASEM process needed to be open and evolutionary. The Meeting agreed that inter-sessional activities are necessary although they need not be institutionalised. The Meeting further agreed that follow-up actions to be undertaken jointly by the participants to the ASEM will be based on consensus. The Meeting also agreed to facilitate cooperation between Asian and European business leaders.
19. The Meeting agreed to the following follow-up measures:
 - The Foreign Ministers and the Senior Officials' Meeting in charge of the First ASEM would coordinate and prepare for the Second ASEM on the basis of the result of the First ASEM. In this connection, a Foreign Ministers' Meeting would be held in 1997;
 - An Economic Ministers' Meeting would be held in Japan in 1997 to discuss relevant economic issues;
 - An informal Senior Officials' meeting would be held in Brussels in July 1996 on ways to promote economic cooperation between the two regions, and in particular liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investments, with an initial emphasis on WTO issues;
 - A Meeting of Government and Private Sector Working Group would be convened in Thailand to draw up within six months an Asia-Europe Investment Promotion Action Plan to promote greater cross-flows of investment between Asia and Europe. Such a group could also study the current status of and potentials for investment between Asia and Europe and recommend measures to be taken in this regard;
 - An Asia-Europe Business Forum would hold its inaugural meeting in France in 1996

and the next meeting in Thailand. At this Forum, Senior officials would consider the appropriate modalities for fostering greater cooperation between the business and private sectors of the two regions. In this connection, a business conference would be held in 1997;

- Malaysia would act as coordinator for the study of integrating a trans-Asian railway network (commencing initially with the railway project of the Mekong Basin Development) and also the study of the subsequent possible integration of this railway network with the trans-European railway network;
- The establishment in Thailand of an Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre to undertake research and development activities as well as provide policy guidance to both regions' governments and peoples;
- An Asia-Europe Foundation would be set up in Singapore with contributions from Asian and European countries, to promote exchanges between think-tanks, peoples and cultural groups. In this connection, Singapore has offered to contribute US\$ 1 million to seed this foundation;
- An Asia-Europe University Programme would be started to foster exchanges of students and scholars with a view to developing better understanding of the cultures, histories and business practices of both regions;
- Intellectual exchanges between Asia and Europe through the holding of seminars and symposia on international and regional issues and the establishment of networks amongst the appropriate think-tanks from both regions;
- Objective studies on the economic synergy between Asia and Europe to provide future prospects and a solid basis for developing effective policy measures;
- Youth exchange programmes of mini "Davos-type" to strengthen cultural links and the mutual understanding between the two regions.

The Meeting also agreed to consider the following:

- A Meeting of Finance Ministers;

- An Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework which will spell out the principles and mechanisms for long-term Asia-Europe cooperation in political, economic, social and other areas;
- The establishment of a study group on enhancing technological exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the areas of agriculture, environmental protection, and technological upgrading and improvement of enterprises;
- The development of closer cooperation among customs authorities in Asia and Europe in the areas of customs procedure and prevention of illicit drug trade;
- Cooperation in the development of the Mekong River Basin;

20. The Meeting agreed to hold the Second ASEM in two years' time in the United Kingdom and the Third ASEM in the Republic of Korea in the year 2000.

ASEM 2

Chair's Statement

London, 3-4 April 1998

Introduction

1. The second Asia-Europe meeting (ASEM 2) was held in London on 3-4 April 1998. It was attended by heads of state and government from ten Asian and fifteen European nations and the president of the European commission, under the chairmanship of the prime minister of the united kingdom of great Britain and northern Ireland acting also as president of the council of the European union. Leaders were accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, members of the European commission and other Ministers.
2. Leaders recalled their first summit in Bangkok on 1-2 march 1996 (ASEM 1) when they resolved to build on the success of that meeting by convening again in London in 1998 and in Seoul in 2000. They reviewed with satisfaction the progress made since their first meeting in strengthening links between Asia and Europe. They reaffirmed, in a highly inter-dependent world, the role of ASEM in reinforcing the partnership between Europe and Asia in the political, economic, cultural and other areas of co-operation.
3. Drawing on the conclusions of the inaugural Bangkok summit and consistent with the agreed Asia-Europe co-operation framework paper, leaders confirmed that the ASEM process should:
 - be conducted on a basis of equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefit;
 - be an open and evolutionary process; enlargement should be conducted on the basis of consensus by the heads of state and government;
 - enhance mutual understanding and awareness through a process of dialogue and lead to co-operation on the identification of priorities for concerted and supportive action;
 - carry forward the three key dimensions with the same impetus: fostering political dialogue, reinforcing economic co-operation and promoting co-operation in other areas;

- as an informal process, ASEM need not be institutionalised. It should stimulate and facilitate progress in other fora; go beyond governments in order to promote dialogue and co-operation between the business/private sectors of the two regions and, no less importantly, between the peoples of the two regions; ASEM should also encourage the co-operative activities of think tanks and research groups of both regions.

With this in mind leaders also welcomed the discussions at the meetings of Foreign, economic and finance Ministers.

Developments in the two regions

4. Leaders attached high importance to remedying the financial and economic situation in Asia and reaffirmed their commitment to working together to address this global concern. To this end, a separate statement has been issued on the financial and economic situation in Asia which contains ideas and concrete initiatives on this matter.
5. Leaders discussed the progress made towards achieving European economic and monetary union (emu) as well as the launching of a European union enlargement process. They noted the EU's firm intention that this would not lead to an inward-looking approach. They expected that the successful introduction of the Euro would contribute to growth and stability of both Europe and the rest of the world.
6. Leaders recognised the growing interdependence of the economies and economic policies of the ASEM countries and agreed on the importance of deepening dialogue and co-operation between Asia and Europe. In this context, they welcomed the strengthened dialogue among the finance Ministers and their deputies on macroeconomic and financial issues including the opportunities and challenges presented by the introduction of the Euro. In addition they agreed to co-operate to help their business communities prepare fully for the introduction of the Euro.
7. Leaders noted that ASEAN celebrated its 30th anniversary in 1997 by moving closer towards achieving the goal of embracing all nations in Southeast Asia ("ASEAN 10") with the admission of two new members. They welcomed the positive role played by ASEAN, with the co-operation of all its dialogue partners, in enhancing regional peace and stability, growth and social progress.

8. Leaders noted the outcome of the informal ASEAN summit held in Kuala Lumpur in December 1997, including the adoption of the ASEAN Vision 2020. Leaders also noted the outcome of the informal meetings between leaders of ASEAN and the leaders of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea which have contributed to closer dialogue and co-operation within the region.

Fostering political dialogue

9. Leaders noted that the first meeting of ASEM Foreign Ministers in Singapore in February 1997 and subsequent meetings of senior officials had been the occasion for useful discussions of regional and international issues of common interest, and had contributed to the enhancement of understanding and friendship through a comprehensive political dialogue guided by the principles laid down by leaders in Bangkok in 1996 and reflected in the paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Bangkok Chairman's statement.
 - Leaders noted with approval the expansion of Asia-Europe dialogues on general security issues. The ASEAN regional forum has carved an important role for itself in the discussion of regional security issues, and leaders welcomed the substantial work already accomplished on confidence building measures. They looked forward to the ASEAN post ministerial conference in Manila in July.
 - Leaders confirmed their resolve to pursue global political issues. They welcomed progress achieved already in work to promote effective institutional reform, with particular reference to the Secretary-General's Track II reform package and reaffirmed their continued commitment to co-operate in promoting reform with a view to reinforcing its pre-eminent role in maintaining and promoting international peace and security and sustainable development. Leaders took note of recent positive developments in the spheres of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, including the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. They underlined the importance of strengthening global initiatives on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction and their determination to deepen ASEM co-operation in these fields. Leaders reaffirmed their support for: the negotiations on measures to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; an early start to negotiations in the conference on disarmament on a fissile material cut-off on the basis of the agreed mandate; and the early entry into force of and progress towards the goals stated in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

- Leaders confirmed their commitment to pursue a more secure and stable international environment. In an increasingly inter-dependent world where regional problems could have world-wide impact members of the international community are required to tackle those problems jointly. From this standpoint, leaders discussed regional and international issues of common interest such as the situations in Cambodia, the Korean peninsula, in Bosnia and Kosovo, and enlargement of the EU. They expressed their opposition to all forms of racism and xenophobia, and agreed to intensify their efforts to contribute to peace, stability and prosperity through co-operation between Asia and Europe.

Reinforcing economic co-operation

10. Leaders noted with satisfaction the substantial progress made since Bangkok in the furtherance of ASEM co-operation in the economic field, which forms the basis for a strong partnership between Asia and Europe. They welcomed various initiatives agreed at the first economic Ministers' meeting in Makuhari. They looked forward to the early implementation of the investment promotion action plan (IPAP), and of the trade facilitation action plan (TFAP), now adopted, and tasked economic Ministers to supervise the implementation closely, recognising the economic diversity within and between Asia and Europe. Leaders also recognised the important role of investment in promoting growth in the two regions, and recalled the importance of programmes designed to promote two-way trade and investment between ASEM partners. They encouraged business to play an active part in the restoration of economic confidence and growth in the affected Asian countries, and to maintain and extend business investment activities in both regions. They welcomed all measures and initiatives designed to stimulate and facilitate two-way trade and investment flows.
11. Leaders emphasised the important contribution that increased trade and investment, based on open markets and firm adherence to applicable international rules could make to the early restoration of broad-based economic growth in the Asian region, as evidenced by the important achievements in the growth of the world economy which the development of the multilateral trading system had made possible over the past fifty years. They agreed to strengthen further the World Trade Organisation as the main forum for negotiation and to provide the means for further global liberalisation of trade within the multilateral framework. In this regard, they reaffirmed the importance of fully implementing all existing WTO commitments, including through fulfilment of the built-in agenda according to agreed timetables, and underlined their willingness to co-operate in making the WTO

ministerial conference in Geneva this year a success, and to prepare an agenda for the next ministerial conference with a view to pursuing further trade liberalisation.

12. Leaders agreed that it was essential in a highly integrated world economy that all trading nations were members of the WTO. They stressed that full participation in the WTO by ASEM partners will strengthen the organisation, and undertook to step up efforts in that direction with a view to obtaining an early accession of these nations to the WTO on the basis of congruous market access commitments and adherence to the WTO rules.
13. Leaders reaffirmed the important role of the business/private sector in strengthening economic linkages between Asia and Europe, and acknowledged the particular contribution made to this process by the Asia-Europe business forum since its inaugural meeting in Paris in October 1996. Noting with satisfaction the evidence of deepening business/private sector engagement in the ASEM process provided by the second business forum in Bangkok, the leaders welcomed the opportunity afforded by the third business forum in London both to build on the success of the Paris and Bangkok meetings and for the first time to bring ASEM leaders and senior business representatives into direct dialogue. They expressed the need for the AEBF to continue the momentum of business-to-business exchanges created by the Asia-Europe business conference in Jakarta in 1997. Acknowledging the special needs of small and medium sized enterprises, leaders looked forward to the Asia-Europe SME conference to be held in Naples in May 1998 and further initiatives designed to foster full participation of SMES in the ASEM process.
14. Since science and technology has increasingly become the key factor and chief engine for economic growth, and there is enormous potential for mutually-beneficial cooperation between Asia and Europe, leaders noted various follow-up activities in this field and called for further efforts to strengthen technological co-operation between Asia and Europe. In this connection, a possible meeting of Ministers for science and technology was discussed by leaders.
- 14bis. Leaders further agreed that they should do more, collectively, to enlarge understanding of the consequences of the present crisis, including sending high-level business missions to the region for the purpose of encouraging investment. They underlined the importance of generating global confidence in the future of Asia's economies.

Promoting co-operation on global issues

15. Leaders reiterated the importance which they attached to enhancing the ASEM dialogue on global issues such as human resource development, including management education, the fight against poverty, food supply, improvement of community health, employment, protection of the environment and promotion of sustainable development, and the fight against drugs and international crime and promotion of the welfare of women and children. They welcomed a series of new initiatives proposed in these areas. In this respect leaders supported international development co-operation targets including those agreed in various UN conferences, in particular the target to reduce by one half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015, as the basis for a collaborative international effort to eliminate poverty and to improve the living conditions of poor people.
16. Recalling the critical challenge posed by climate change, leaders welcomed the Kyoto protocol as an important step forward. They underlined the need for rapid follow-up in preparation for the Buenos Aires conference in November 1998.
17. Leaders agreed that addressing the issue of money laundering will contribute to transparency of the financial system and to efforts to combat drug trafficking and organised crime by attacking criminal assets. The development of policies against money laundering has been helped by the FATF's 40 recommendations which are now an internationally accepted standard. They looked forward to enhanced co-operation between Europe and Asia in this area, including exchanges of experts and a joint study on organised crime's links with Asian and western financial markets. They asked finance Ministers to encourage this co-operation and review progress at their next meeting.
18. Leaders highlighted the importance of international co-operation to ensure that computer systems are millennium compliant particularly in sectors where system failures arising from the y2k problem could cause social and economic dislocation.

Promoting co-operation in social and cultural issues

19. Leaders affirmed the importance they attached to developing initiatives in the cultural and social fields in order to diversify further Asia-Europe co-operation. They agreed that these initiatives should respond to and encourage the wide interest in strengthening links

between the two regions shown by the public, think-tanks, research groups, universities and all sectors of society generally, thereby promoting the human dimension in ASEM.

20. Leaders welcomed the establishment of the Asia-Europe foundation, and commended its work in promoting people-to-people contacts and enhanced intellectual and cultural exchange between the two regions. They welcomed the foundation's initiatives such as the first Asia-Europe young leaders' symposium, co-sponsored with Japan; the editors' roundtable in Luxembourg; the cultural forum in Paris; the Asia-Europe lecture series; the first Europe-Asia forum in Singapore; the launching of an ASEF website; the programme of cultural and arts events which will be held around ASEM 2. Leaders reaffirmed their support for the foundation and recommended to their national institutions, foundations, corporations and other relevant non-governmental organisations that they co-operate with the foundation.

Taking forward the ASEM process

21. Building on the conclusions of ASEM 1 held in Bangkok, leaders:

- decided that discussions should continue on the timing and modalities concerning expansion of membership,
- commissioned an Asia-Europe vision group to develop a medium to long term vision to help guide the ASEM process into the 21st century. Leaders noted that the vision group will hold its first meeting in Cambridge on 6 April 1998, and will submit its report to Foreign Ministers in 1999 then to ASEM 3 along with the Ministers' views on its recommendations,
- adopted an Asia-Europe co-operation framework (AECF) to guide, focus and co ordinate ASEM activities in political dialogue, the economic and financial fields and other areas,
- adopted a trade facilitation action plan (TFAP) and an investment promotion action plan (IPAP), including the establishment of an investment experts group (IEG),
- launched an Asia-Europe environmental technology centre to be located in Thailand,
- emphasised the importance of continued work to develop policies and measures for co-operation in the other relevant fields such as infrastructure development, energy and the environmental sector with the objective of promoting sustainable economic growth,
- welcomed the holding of further Asia-Europe young leaders symposia in Baden/Vienna, Austria on 24-29 May 1998 and in the republic of Korea in 1999 and business fora in Korea in 1999, in Austria in 2000 and in Singapore in 2001,
- welcomed the establishment of the Asia-Europe centre at the university of Malaya, Kuala

- Lumpur, Malaysia and took note of the intention to upgrade it to an Asia-Europe university,
- took note of a report on the Trans-Asian railway network project co-ordinated by Malaysia.

22. Taking forward co-operation on major themes identified at ASEM 1 in Bangkok and in line with the priorities outlined in the Asia-Europe co-operation framework, leaders:

- endorsed new initiatives to:
 - hold an Asia-Europe small and medium-sized enterprise conference in Naples on 28-30 May 1998,
 - establish the ASEMconnect electronic resource network for SMES,
 - promote the welfare of children. A meeting of experts in the UK in October 1998 will develop practical co-operation on child welfare issues, including the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children,
 - co-operate in combating illicit drugs, in particular to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and to support and encourage action against synthetic drugs,
 - enhance and expand educational links in order to enable young people of the two regions to work together on common problems and projects as demonstrated by the pilot project involving young people in vocational training in schools in ASEM countries,
 - strengthen co-operation on environmental issues with particular emphasis on: fresh water, forestry, climate change and sustainable development -including follow-up and implementation of the Rio agreements, of agenda 21, the framework conventions on biodiversity and climate change, including follow-up to the outcome of the Kyoto conference, and the statement of principles on forests,
 - take forward work in co-operation on environmental disaster preparedness including both short and long-term programmes, such as DIPECHO, to strengthen environmental disaster management capacities in Southeast Asia to enable countries to cope better with the threats posed by disasters affecting the natural environment including forest.
- and took note of the following new activities and encouraged their further development within the context of the Asia-Europe co-operation framework:
 - protecting and promoting cultural heritage in ASEM countries, building on the conference/seminar to be held in London in May 1998. An ad hoc working group will meet in Vietnam in the autumn of 1998 to draft a relevant plan of action for the effective implementation of this initiative from 1999 onwards,

- holding of a seminar on the roles of the state and the market in Copenhagen before the Foreign Ministers' meeting in 1999,
- promoting co-operation in information technology and telecommunications between Asia and Europe for better understanding and mutual benefits through setting up of an Asia-Europe information technology and telecommunications programme (AEITTP) to be co-ordinated by Thailand,
- co-operation in improving community health care. A seminar of experts in Vietnam in the third quarter of 1998 will discuss Asia-Europe co-operation in combining traditional and modern medicine and treatment for community health care,
- establishing a network of megacities of ASEM partners to exchange views, information and experiences as well as to extend technical co-operation to support the sustainable development of these megacities. To this end, the first Asia Europe forum of governors of cities (AEFGC) will be held in Thailand in 1999. This initiative as well as Singapore's initiative in convening a world conference on model cities in 1999 would contribute to the success of the world conference on sustainable urban development which would be held in Berlin in the year 2000,
- the establishment of ASEM education hubs to encourage more academic exchanges between students of Asian and European universities,
- promoting exchanges of views and co-operation on the issue of sustainable agriculture through the setting up of an Asia-Europe agricultural forum (AEAF),
- the proposal from the Bangkok business forum for the establishment where appropriate of SME centres,
- establishing an Asia-Europe management programme at the Asian institute of management, a seminar on labour relations to be held in the Hague in October 1998, back to back with the ASEF board of governors' meeting at the time,
- the holding of a seminar in the Philippines on "peace and society building" in areas that have been going through crisis and turmoil and whose development is the linchpin of efforts to maintain peace.

Towards ASEM 3 and beyond

23. Leaders confirmed their intention to meet again at ASEM 3 in Seoul, the republic of Korea, in 2000, and decided to hold the fourth ASEM in Europe in 2002. They noted that Foreign, economic and finance Ministers would meet in Germany in 1999 before ASEM 3.

ASEM 3

Chair's Statement

Seoul, 20-21 October 2000

Introduction

1. The Third Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 3) was held in Seoul on 20-21 October 2000. It was attended by Heads of State and Government from ten Asian and fifteen European nations, with the President of the French Republic acting also as President of the Council of the European Union, and the President of the European Commission. Leaders were accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, a member of the European Commission and other Ministers. This momentous Meeting was chaired by the President of the Republic of Korea.
2. Leaders recalled the inaugural Summit in Bangkok on 1-2 March 1996 (ASEM 1), which forged a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth, envisaging cooperation between Asia and Europe in the political, economic, cultural and other areas, and the second Summit in London on 3-4 April 1998 (ASEM 2), where Leaders reinforced this partnership notably through their commitment to working together to address the economic and financial crisis in Asia.

Leaders recognized the Third ASEM in Seoul as a historic milestone in the evolution of the ASEM process, which provided a unique opportunity both to review achievements to date and to set the broad direction to take ASEM forward into a new millennium. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening the Asia-Europe partnership and confirmed their intention to meet again at ASEM 4 in Copenhagen in 2002.

3. Leaders noted with satisfaction the progress made in the ASEM process since the Second ASEM on the basis of the principles agreed at the Bangkok and London Summits and set out in the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework(AECF). They appreciated the discussions at the second Foreign, Economic and Finance Ministers' Meetings in 1999 and welcomed the holding of the Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting also in 1999.

Developments in the Two Regions

- Leaders noted with particular satisfaction the clear signs of recovery in the Asian countries affected by the financial and economic crisis and recognized the importance of continued reform in the light of specific situations in countries concerned. They acknowledged that ASEM had played a crucial role in bringing Asia and Europe together to work in conjunction to address this crisis. They expressed their confidence that the renewed economic dynamism of Asia and the growing economic strength of Europe would in synergy promote prosperity and stability in both regions, thereby benefiting the international community as a whole in this increasingly interdependent world.

In this regard, expressing concern over volatility in oil prices, Leaders shared the view that ensuring a stable supply of energy, including oil and other fuels, was vital to the maintenance of long-term economic growth for all ASEM partners and the world at large.

- Leaders welcomed the admission of Cambodia as a new member of ASEAN at the Special ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Hanoi in April 1999 ("ASEAN 10") and noted ASEAN's achievement of their goal of embracing all the ten countries in Southeast Asia. They also acknowledged that great progress had been made in East Asian cooperation at the ASEAN + 3 Summit held in Manila in November 1999, where ASEAN countries, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea affirmed the importance of meeting on a regular basis and adopted the Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation. In this connection, they welcomed the progress made at the inaugural ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Bangkok in July 2000. They further welcomed the progress made at the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers' Meeting held in Chiang Mai in May 2000 and the ASEAN+3 Economic Ministers' Meeting also held in Chiang Mai in October 2000, as further strengthening East Asian financial and economic cooperation.

Leaders also took note of the continued development of the ASEAN Regional Forum(ARF) as an important forum for dialogue and cooperation on regional, political and security issues and welcomed the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea(DPRK) in July 2000 as a significant step which has further strengthened the ARF and would help contribute to advancing the cause of regional peace and security.

- Leaders welcomed the introduction of the euro and noted that it will contribute to greater exchange rate stability in the international monetary system. They also noted progress in the European Union Intergovernmental Conference to strengthen institutions of the European Union as well as in the European Union enlargement process. They further

noted developments in security cooperation within the context of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, such as the European Security and Defence Policy.

Fostering Political Dialogue

- Leaders noted that on the basis of the guiding principles for conducting political dialogue as established at the Bangkok and London Summits, the first and second ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meetings, and the regular Senior Officials' Meetings had been the occasion for useful discussions of regional and global issues of common concern, and had contributed to enhancing mutual awareness and understanding between partners.
- Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to pursuing a secure international environment for all countries and to intensifying cooperation between Asia and Europe with a view to contributing towards international peace, stability and prosperity, and respect for international law. From this standpoint, they engaged in detailed discussions on regional and international issues of common interest.

Leaders welcomed the historic first inter-Korean Summit held in June 2000 in Pyongyang and acknowledged the great significance of this event which has laid the foundation for the peace process on the Korean peninsula. In recognition of the importance of this process, a separate declaration has been issued on the recent developments on the Korean peninsula.

Leaders welcomed the progress toward the restoration of stability in East Timor and encouraged further efforts by UNTAET, in cooperation with the countries closely involved, in order to guarantee the success of the transition process. They shared the view that the rehabilitation and nation building process in East Timor should be actively and continuously supported by the international community as a whole. They also recognized the important steps taken and the urgency to solve the problems still remaining, concerning the East Timorese refugees in West Timor, in a comprehensive manner. These actions should be aimed at ensuring reconciliation, peace and harmony for all Timorese.

Leaders stressed the importance of developing cooperation between the states of Southeastern Europe and in this context welcomed the Stability Pact and noted its aims. They also underlined the importance of the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 in Kosovo.

Leaders expressed their concern at the situation in the Middle East. They welcomed the Summit in Sharm El Sheikh, which reached an agreement on measures in order to put an end to violence. They called upon the parties to put those measures into effect without delay.

Leaders welcomed the successful conclusion of the Millennium Summit held on 6-8 September this year at the headquarters of the United Nations. They particularly welcomed world leaders' renewed commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed the key objectives of the international community in the 21st century as identified in the Millennium Declaration. In this context, Leaders expressed their commitment to UN reform, with the goal of strengthening and enhancing the representativeness, transparency and effectiveness of the UN system, including the Security Council. They also called for better coordination between the UN and other relevant organizations in the area of development cooperation and confirmed the importance of sounder UN finances as well as providing the UN with sufficient financial resources to enable it to fulfill its mandate.

Leaders committed themselves to promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development, and fundamental freedoms, bearing in mind their universal, indivisible and interdependent character as expressed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

Expressing their grave concern over the recurrent armed conflicts around the world, Leaders agreed to work together for effective prevention of conflicts in conformity with the UN Charter and international law. They also underlined the importance of maintaining global strategic balance and stability, and strengthening regional and global initiatives on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction. They further expressed their determination to preserve the integrity and validity of existing international arms control and disarmament treaties and to further develop ASEM dialogue and cooperation in these fields. They welcomed the successful results of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference and looked forward to the full implementation of the Final Document adopted by consensus at the Conference. They reaffirmed their support for: the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; an immediate commencement of the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, within the framework of an agreed working programme, with a view to their

conclusion within five years; and an early conclusion of Ad Hoc Group negotiations on measures to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. They further noted the progress made by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention and stressed the need to actively promote universality. Leaders appreciated the international community's efforts to deal with the suffering and casualties caused by indiscriminate use of antipersonnel land mines (APL) and support international assistance for training in demining, the removal of unexploded ordnance and the rehabilitation of victims. They also stressed the need to address the issue of small arms and light weapons, and agreed to work together for the success of the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2001.

Leaders shared the view that a rapidly changing world represents formidable challenges to the whole international community. In this regard, they expressed their commitment to ASEM playing a constructive role in promoting increased multilateral dialogue and cooperation, based on equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefit, and in building a new international political and economic order in light of the growing interdependence of Asia and Europe and the changing international environment.

9. Building on the conclusions of the Bangkok and London Summits and the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000, Leaders expressed their commitment to addressing global issues of common concern such as managing migratory flows in a globalized world and transnational crime, including money laundering; smuggling and exploitation of migrants and trafficking in persons, in particular of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation; international terrorism and piracy; racism and xenophobia; the fight against illegal drugs; the welfare of women and children; community health care improvement; the fight against HIV/AIDS, infectious and parasitic diseases; as well as food security and supply. In this respect, Leaders expressed their firm support for the adoption of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols by the end of the year 2000.

Leaders acknowledged that the degradation of the natural resource base and, in particular, the problem of energy and environment, is a challenge for all ASEM partners and reiterated their commitment to addressing global environmental issues, to ensuring a successful Sixth Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in November 2000, and to working towards the early entry into force of the

Kyoto Protocol. In this context, they underscored the great importance of environmental protection and enhanced cooperation among ASEM partners. In this connection, they noted with appreciation the progress made by the Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre (AEETC) in Thailand since its formal opening in March 1999 and supported its efforts to act as a catalyst for enhanced cooperation in the environmental field.

Reinforcing Cooperation in the Economic and Financial Fields

10. Leaders committed themselves to promoting greater economic linkages between ASEM partners as an indispensable element of a strong partnership between the two regions. They noted in particular the substantial contribution of the trade and investment pledge made at ASEM 2 in stabilizing the economies hit by the Asian crisis and providing a strong basis for renewed growth in the region. They also welcomed the results of the second Economic Ministers' Meeting held in Berlin in October 1999 and those of the Senior Officials' Meetings on Trade and Investment.

Leaders decided to further intensify their efforts to increase trade and investment flows between the two regions and expressed satisfaction with the progress made in relation to the Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP), particularly the concrete goals achieved since ASEM 2 as reflected in the report of the overall evaluation of TFAP, the addition of e-commerce as a new priority area, and the agreement to prepare voluntary annual reports on the status of individual partners to overcome the major generic barriers to trade as identified collectively by ASEM partners. They also noted the positive steps taken by SOMTI in implementing the Investment Promotion Action Plan (IPAP) including the expansion of the Virtual Information Exchange (VIE) website, which provides, inter alia, information on the investment regimes and opportunities of partners, and the compilation of a list of most effective measures to promote foreign direct investment (FDI), which was endorsed by Economic Ministers as a non-binding benchmark for partners. They asked Economic Ministers to maintain the momentum to ensure that these, and other mechanisms to be developed, will be implemented effectively to strengthen trade and investment regimes between Asia and Europe in an open and transparent manner. To this end, they endorsed the work programme annexed to the Trade Facilitation Action Plan: TFAP Deliverables and Goals for 2000-2002.

In this age of knowledge, information and globalization, Leaders recognized the importance of cooperation in the areas of information and communications technology

as well as trade and investment. Leaders shared the view that information and communications technology have become pivotal engines of growth in the world economy and also that the resulting digital divide would deepen economic and social disparities in and among countries. With this in mind, they agreed to accelerate efforts to address the digital divide to promote the joint prosperity of the two regions and instructed Economic Ministers to review the progress made in this area. In this context, they also emphasized the need to establish and expand information and research networks between the two regions and among ASEM partners in order to facilitate the flow of knowledge and information as well as research exchanges.

11. Leaders reiterated the importance of a rules-based multilateral trading system in promoting global growth, prosperity and sustainable development and meeting the challenges of globalization. In this regard, they underlined their commitment to work together to promote further liberalization and to strengthen and develop rules through a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. They agreed to intensify their efforts with other WTO Members to launch such a round at the earliest opportunity. The negotiating agenda should reflect an overall balance, which responds to the interests of all WTO Members, including developing country Members. This would more likely be achieved by an inclusive approach to the agenda setting, with no a priori exclusion of subjects of interest to individual WTO Members, seeking to secure the WTO's continued relevance in the globalized world economy. To this end, they stressed that strong political will and greater flexibility as well as open and constructive dialogue among all WTO members would be necessary to lay the ground for the necessary consensus decision on the launching of a round.

Leaders welcomed the positive and constructive manner in which the negotiations under the built-in agenda have so far been carried out and pledged to actively pursue these negotiations in good faith. They recognized that more meaningful and balanced results within a reasonable time frame could be achieved if negotiations were conducted as part of a new round. In this regard, there was also a general understanding among them that further progress in the mandated negotiations would in turn have a positive effect on such multilateral negotiations.

Leaders also stressed that the interests and concerns of developing and least-developed countries should be duly addressed through various means, including, inter alia, improved market access opportunities and technical assistance for enhanced capacity-building, and

addressing issues related to the implementation of Uruguay Round undertakings.

Leaders recognized that full participation in the WTO by ASEM partners will strengthen the system and reaffirmed their support for the acceleration of current accession negotiations of ASEM non-WTO Members, through the exchange of information, experience and technical cooperation, that would be based on mutually acceptable market access commitments and adherence to WTO rules. Leaders also stressed the importance of sustaining broad public support for the multilateral trading system and agreed to strengthen efforts to improve their engagement with the public regarding the benefits and challenges of trade liberalization.

Noting that the number of regional trade arrangements has been increasing in recent years, Leaders stressed the primacy of a multilateral trading system. In this regard, they agreed to ensure that all regional trade arrangements are consistent with WTO rules, complementing the multilateral trading system.

12. Noting with satisfaction that with substantial support from the international community, Asia is well on the way to recovery from the economic and financial crisis which broke out in 1997, Leaders assessed the status of ASEM activities aimed at strengthening cooperation in the financial area, particularly in preventing the recurrence of a crisis.

In this context, they reviewed the results of the second Finance Ministers' Meeting held in Frankfurt/Main in January 1999 and thereby recognized the significant impact of specific initiatives such as the ASEM Trust Fund and the European Financial Expertise Network in addressing problems in the financial and social sectors. They welcomed the progress made in the implementation of sound financial regulation, in particular in the Basel Core Principles for effective banking supervision. They also welcomed the steps already taken to strengthen the international financial architecture. Leaders recalled the crucial role of reform in creating the conditions for sound long-term growth, and invited European and Asian partners to exchange experiences on their respective economic reform efforts.

Leaders welcomed the achievements of the ASEM Trust Fund (ATF) in helping alleviate the impact of the economic and financial crisis on affected Asian countries. They supported the extension of the ATF into a Phase 2. In this connection, they called on the Finance Ministers in their Meeting in Kobe in January 2001 to determine the modalities for a Phase 2 ATF.

Upon assessing the vulnerability of the international financial market, Leaders agreed to take further measures to strengthen the international financial system and ensure long-term stability, stressing the importance of domestic financial reform and corporate governance. They agreed to make every effort to put the principle of orderly financial liberalization into practice. Leaders emphasized the need to implement codes and standards. They took note of the Financial Stability Forum's work on Highly Leveraged Institutions, and stressed the importance of implementing indirect regulations. They stressed that direct regulation would be considered if, upon review, the implementation of indirect regulation was not adequately addressing the concerns identified. They also reaffirmed that they remained committed to addressing potential problems associated with international volatile capital movement. In addition, they reiterated the need to enhance regulation in problematic Offshore Financial Centres, and underlined from this perspective the crucial role that the fight against money laundering should play in strengthening market integrity and therefore financial stability as a whole. In this perspective, they strongly supported the Financial Action Task Force's recommendations and their inclusion among the priority international standards. They also stressed the necessity of systematically involving private creditors in crisis prevention and resolution. They recognized the role of regional economic and monetary cooperation in promoting international stability, as exemplified by EMU.

Leaders encouraged the upcoming Finance Ministers' Meeting to study how European partners could share their experiences with Asian partners in fostering regional economic and monetary cooperation. They also asked Finance Ministers to examine how Asian partners could take into account major changes in the international monetary system resulting from the introduction of the euro.

Leaders expressed strong expectations that the third ASEM Finance Ministers' Meeting in Kobe would make further substantial developments in monetary and financial matters.

13. Leaders reiterated the need for ASEM to promote dialogue and cooperation between the business communities of the two regions and emphasized the central role of the Asia-Europe Business Forum (AEBF), reinforced with the adoption of the AEBF Guidelines in 1999. Leaders welcomed the positive results and the input from the AEBF concerning inter alia, trade facilitation and investment promotion as evidence of deepening business sector engagement in the ASEM process. They invited the AEBF to play a more active role in the activities carried out to implement TFAP and IPAP.

Recognizing that SMEs comprise the core economic activity of all countries and are essential in creating new jobs, Leaders welcomed the results of the Asia-Europe SME Conference and Seminar, and efforts on the part of the AEBF in encouraging Asian and European SMEs to pursue growth and prosperity in tandem and the development of networks among SME organizations to promote and facilitate SME activities between the two regions. They also welcomed the setting up of ASEM Connect to facilitate on-line business matching and access to information as part of ASEM's efforts to address the needs of SMEs.

14. Leaders, emphasizing the importance of Science and Technology (S&T), welcomed the results of the ASEM Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting (STMM) held in Beijing in October 1999. They welcomed the concrete progress since this meeting in measures to enhance S&T cooperation between Asia and Europe. They called for an intensification and further follow-up activities in areas of common interest and priorities identified at the meeting. These range from issues calling for global solutions, such as biodiversity conservation, bio-safety, including food security and sustainable economic and social development, etc. to the upgrading of research capacities of enterprises, the development of e-commerce and information technology, knowledge transfer from research institutes/universities to industry, S&T human resource development and agricultural S&T issues. Cooperation in these areas will be enhanced through the promotion of joint research, the exchange of researchers, seminars, training courses and networks of centres of excellence.

Promoting Cooperation in Other Areas, including Social and Cultural Issues

15. Leaders underscored the importance of enhancing mutual understanding between the two regions through closer people-to-people exchanges of various kinds in the social and cultural areas. Leaders also recognized the vivid and diverse cultures of Asia and Europe as a source of vitality to enliven the mutual cooperation between the two regions and noted that ASEM is an excellent vehicle to achieve this end.

Leaders recognized the crucial importance of education and agreed that a key priority should be to enhance the contacts and exchanges in this field, including student and academic exchanges, interuniversity cooperation and the facilitation of electronic networking between schools in the two regions. In this regard, they undertook to explore the possibility of mutual recognition of degrees, licences, etc., between educational

institutions of the two regions. They also recognized the potential for the ASEM Education Hubs (AEH) and the Asia-Europe University (AEU) and other related activities in expanding educational cooperation, promoting greater cross-cultural contacts and fostering mutual understanding between Asia and Europe.

16. Agreeing on the need to ensure that the benefits of globalization are widely shared while reducing its adverse effects, Leaders expressed their commitment to strengthening the dialogue on socio-economic issues among partners. They underlined the importance of social and human resource development, including life-long learning, for the alleviation of economic and social disparities within and among ASEM countries, as well as for the sustained growth of both Asia and Europe and for promoting sustainable development in less developed areas such as the Mekong Subregion. They also confirmed their intention to enhance social safety nets to promote the welfare of the socially vulnerable. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the 24th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, held on 26-30 June 2000 in Geneva, to review progress in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration of 1995. They expressed their commitment to overcome impediments to social development by adhering to the principles and goals of the Copenhagen+5 and by implementing the further actions and initiatives identified in the special session.
17. Leaders recognized the important role played by ASEF in promoting people-to-people contact, intellectual linkages and cultural exchanges between Asia and Europe since its establishment in February 1997, and reaffirmed their full support for ASEF's role as a key vehicle in increasing mutual understanding between the two regions. Leaders also took this opportunity to thank the outgoing management team of ASEF for their achievements and to welcome the new management team.

Taking Forward the ASEM Process

18. Building on the conclusions of the Bangkok and London Summits, Leaders :
 - welcomed the Asia-Europe Vision Group Report submitted to ASEM 3. They expressed their appreciation to the members of the Group for their efforts in producing this Report which sets out a medium to long-term vision for the ASEM process and numerous valuable recommendations for promoting mutual cooperation between Asia

and Europe;

- adopted the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000 (AECF 2000), drawn up on the basis of the AECF approved by the Leaders at ASEM 2 in London, and setting out the vision, principles and objectives, priorities and mechanisms for the ASEM process for the first decade of the 21st century.

19. In addition to the cooperation identified at the Bangkok and London Summits, and with a view to advancing the objectives and priorities set out in the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000, now adopted, Leaders :

- endorsed the following new ASEM initiatives :

(Globalization/Information Technology)

- Conference on E-commerce and Logistics
- Initiative to Address the Digital Divide
- Roundtable on Globalization
- Seminar on Asia-Europe Cooperation in SMEs
- Seminar on Information and Telecommunications Technology
- Trans-Eurasia Information Network
- WTO Trade Facilitation Conference

(Transnational and Law Enforcement-related Matters)

- Anti-corruption Initiative
- Anti-money Laundering Initiative
- Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children
- Symposium on Law Enforcement Organs' Cooperation in Combating Transnational Crimes

(Human Resources Development/Environment/Health)

- DUO, Fellowship Programme
- Environment Ministers' Meeting
- Initiative on HIV/AIDS
- Ministerial Conference on Cooperation for the Management of Migratory Flows Europe-Asia
- Science and Technology Cooperation on Forestry Conservation and Sustainable Development

- and took note of the following new activities proposed to ASEM and encouraged their further development within the context of the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework 2000 :

- Collaborative Research Program on Networking
- Human Resource Development in Information and Communications Technology
- Lifelong Learning
- Overcoming Cultural Nuances: Toward a New Public Management
- Project for a Euro-Asian Network for the Monitoring and Control of Communicable Diseases
- Promoting Business Opportunities in ASEM
- Seminar on Asia-Europe Cooperation on the Applications of Information Technology to Human Resources Development in the Mekong Sub-region

20. Looking forward to meeting at ASEM 4 in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2002, Leaders decided to hold the Fifth ASEM in Asia in 2004. They noted that, for the year 2001, Foreign, Economic and Finance Ministers would meet in China, Vietnam and Japan respectively. Leaders instructed Ministers to make a decision on the specific date and venue of their respective meetings for the year 2002 before ASEM 4.

Seoul, 21 October 2000

아시아-유럽 기본 협력 지침서 2000 (The Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF) 2000)

Seoul, 20-21 October 2000

I. Introduction

1. At the inaugural Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in Bangkok on 1-2 March 1996, all participants agreed to work together to create a new Asia-Europe partnership, to build a greater understanding between the people of the two regions, and to establish a strengthened dialogue among equals.
2. The second ASEM in London on 3-4 April 1998 confirmed the important role which ASEM has played, and will continue to play, in reinforcing the partnership between Asia and Europe in the political, economic, cultural and other areas of cooperation. That Meeting also adopted an Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF) to guide, focus and coordinate ASEM activities, and commissioned an Asia-Europe Vision Group to develop a medium to long-term vision to help guide the ASEM process into the 21st century.
3. The third ASEM in Seoul on 20-21 October 2000 was a historic milestone in the evolution of the ASEM process and provided an opportunity to review progress and achievements so far and to consolidate this foundation for a comprehensive and sustained cooperation between the two regions.
4. The AECF adopted by Heads of State/Government at ASEM 3 in Seoul in 2000 sets out the vision, principles, objectives, priorities and mechanisms for the ASEM process for the first decade of the new millennium.

II. A Vision into the 21st Century

5. Recognising that the Asia-Europe Meeting was initiated with the aim of strengthening links between Asia and Europe in this era of growing global interdependence, ASEM partners have agreed to strive for a common goal of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability as well as promoting conditions conducive to sustainable economic and social development. ASEM Leaders envisage Asia and Europe as an area of peace and shared development with common interests and aspirations such as upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, respect for democracy, the rule of law,

equality, justice and human rights, concern for the environment and other global issues, eradication of poverty, protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of intellectual endeavours, economic and social development, knowledge and educational resources, science and technology, commerce, investment and enterprise. To this end, Asia and Europe, building a comprehensive and future-oriented partnership, should work together to address challenges and to translate them into common opportunities. They should in particular be addressed through our dialogue and joint endeavours in relation to political, economic, and social, cultural and educational issues. ASEM partners also recognise the need to work together in addressing the new challenges posed by, among other things, globalisation, information technology, e-commerce and the New Economy.

6. Synergy between Asia and Europe will be of tremendous value, not only for the two regions but also for the global community as a whole. Strengthened dialogue and cooperation between Asia and Europe in a spirit of equal partnership and mutual benefit will also enhance international cooperation, thereby contributing positively to security, prosperity and sustainable development for the benefit of all and to building a new international political and economic order, taking into account changes in the international arena including globalization.

III. Key Principles and Objectives

7. The first ASEM in Bangkok agreed to develop a common vision of the future, to foster political dialogue, to reinforce economic cooperation, and to promote cooperation in other areas.
8. The second ASEM in London reaffirmed the key role which the partnership between Asia and Europe should play in a highly-interdependent world, and pursued our work in fostering political dialogue, reinforcing economic cooperation, and promoting cooperation in other areas, including social, cultural and global issues. The Summit confirmed that the ASEM process should :
 - be conducted on a basis of equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefit;
 - be an open and evolutionary process: enlargement should be conducted on the basis of consensus by the Heads of State/Government;

- enhance mutual understanding and awareness through a process of dialogue and lead to cooperation on the identification of priorities for concerted and supportive action;
 - carry forward the three key dimensions with the same impetus: fostering political dialogue, reinforcing economic cooperation, and promoting cooperation in other areas;
 - as an informal process, ASEM need not be institutionalised. It should stimulate and facilitate progress in other fora;
 - go beyond governments in order to promote dialogue and cooperation between the business/private sectors of the two regions and, no less importantly, between the peoples of the two regions. ASEM should also encourage the cooperative activities of think tanks and research groups of both regions.
9. Reflecting the common desire to strengthen the political dialogue between Asia and Europe, this should be fostered by highlighting and expanding common ground, by enhancing understanding and friendship, and by promoting and deepening cooperation. As agreed at the Bangkok and London Summits, this comprehensive political dialogue should be conducted on the basis of the principles reflected in paragraphs 5,6 and 7 of the Bangkok Chair Statement.
10. Acknowledging that the growing economic links between the two regions formed the basis for a strong partnership, the Bangkok Summit had agreed to forge a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. Events since then have amply confirmed the importance of this partnership in a highly-interdependent global economy, as emphasised at the London Summit.
11. In promoting cooperation in other areas, the Bangkok and London Summits had likewise affirmed the importance to be attached to cooperation in the cultural and social fields, responding to and encouraging the wide interest in strengthening links between the two regions shown by the public, think-tanks, research groups, universities and all sectors of society generally, thereby promoting the human dimension in the ASEM process. Building on the discussions in Bangkok, the London Summit had also reiterated the importance to be attached to enhancing the ASEM dialogue on global issues.

IV. Key Priorities

12. In the political field, ASEM efforts should focus on issues of common interest, proceeding step-by-step in a process of consensus-building, with a view to enhancing mutual awareness and understanding between partners, drawing strength from our diversity while not excluding any issue beforehand but exercising wisdom and judiciousness in selecting the topics for discussion. The political dialogue should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality, promotion of fundamental rights and, in accordance with the rules of international law and obligations, non-intervention, whether direct or indirect, in each other's internal affairs.
13. In this context, key priorities shall include :
- intensifying the high-level political dialogue, including at SOM level;
 - taking forward the dialogue on issues of common interest arising in the context of relevant international institutions, including on UN reform;
 - enhancing our informal political dialogue on regional and international issues of common interest, in line with the principles laid down in Bangkok and London and confirmed in this present AECF, including informal ASEM seminars and workshops, proposed by individual partners and endorsed by SOM, in the fields of international relations, politics and economics.
14. ASEM efforts should also address global issues of common concern such as :
- strengthening efforts in the global and regional context towards arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
 - combating illicit trafficking in and accumulation of small arms and light weapons;
 - promoting the welfare of women and children;
 - enhancing the ASEM dialogue and cooperation on other global issues such as human resources development, community health care improvement, and food security and supply;

- tackling the global environmental issues, striving for sustainable development, and supporting the work of the Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre;
- managing migratory flows in a globalized world;
- combating transnational crime, including money laundering, the smuggling and exploitation of migrants, the trafficking of persons in particular women and children, international terrorism and piracy, and fighting against illegal drugs;
- combating racism and xenophobia.

15. In the economic and financial fields, ASEM efforts should focus on strengthening dialogue and cooperation between the two regions, with a view to facilitating sustainable economic growth, contributing together to the global economic dialogue and addressing the impact of globalisation.

16. In this context, key priorities shall include :

- intensifying dialogue in Economic Ministers' Meeting and Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment (SOMTI), with particular regard to :
 - complementing and reinforcing efforts to strengthen the open and rulesbased multilateral trading system embodied in the WTO. Full participation in the WTO by ASEM partners will strengthen the organization;
 - strengthening two-way trade and investment flows between Asia and Europe, notably through the active implementation and further enhancement of the Trade Facilitation and Investment Promotion Action Plans (TFAP and IPAP);
 - establishing an enhanced climate for business-to-business dialogue and cooperation between the two regions, emphasising the central role of the Asia-Europe Business Forum (AEBF) and the importance of continuity therein, facilitating two-way dialogue between government and the business/private sector in order to respond to the concrete issues facing our business community, and paying particular attention to the problems faced by SMEs;
 - enhancing dialogue and cooperation in priority industrial sectors, focusing on high technology sectors of common interest, for example, agro-technology, food processing, bio-technology, information and telecommunication (including e-commerce), transport, energy, environmental engineering, etc.;

- intensifying dialogue in Finance Ministers' Meeting and Finance Deputies' Meeting with particular regard to :

- enhancing our dialogue on global financial issues, including the international financial architecture;
- enhancing cooperation, inter alia on technical assistance, the exchange of expertise, and the monitoring of trends, in relation to the prevention of possible future crises;
- enhancing macro-economic policy consultation;
- strengthening cooperation in financial supervision and regulation;
- strengthening cooperation against money-laundering;
- strengthening customs cooperation;

- enhancing our dialogue in the field of science and technology, promoting networking and exchanges among researchers and policy-makers, particularly in priority fields of common interest;

- enhancing a broad-based dialogue on key issues relating to the sustained development of our two regions and of the global economy including important socio-economic issues.

17. In the social, cultural and educational fields, ASEM efforts should focus on promoting enhanced contact and strengthened mutual awareness between the people of our two regions, with a view to helping peoples in Europe and Asia to be more aware of the common issues affecting our common future, and to better understand each other through dialogue.

18. In this context, ASEM partners should continue strong support and encouragement for ASEF which is an important vehicle to promote and catalyse cultural, intellectual and people-to-people exchanges.

19. In this same context, key priorities shall include :

- enhancing our contacts and exchanges in the field of education, including student, academic and information exchanges, inter-university cooperation, facilitating electronic networking between schools, exploring the possibilities for mutual recognition of degrees and licenses between our educational and related institutions,

and substantially increasing student exchanges between our two regions, reflecting work being carried forward through, inter alia, the ASEM Education Hubs, the Asia-Europe University and other initiatives;

- strengthening our dialogue and cooperation in the protection and promotion of cultural heritage;
- promoting networking and sharing of experience in the social sciences, arts, humanities and sports;
- encouraging a broad-based dialogue and networking among all sectors of society, including inter alia parliamentary representatives;
- improving dissemination of information about ASEM in the public and about the importance of closer Asia-Europe relations.

20. These priorities will be updated by Heads of State and Government at their Summit meetings. They will form the basis of two-year work programmes drawn up by Foreign Ministers on the occasion of each Summit, and reviewed and updated at the Foreign Ministers' meetings between Summits.

V. Mechanisms for Coordinating, Focusing and Managing ASEM Activities

21. Foreign Ministers, Economic Ministers and Finance Ministers will meet on a regular basis, normally once a year. Occasional conferences bringing together other Ministers may be decided upon by Heads of State/Government as appropriate.

22. As established by the Bangkok Summit and confirmed in London, Foreign Ministers and Senior Officials (SOM) are responsible for the overall coordination of ASEM activities. ASEM Coordinators, to be appointed by their respective regions, shall facilitate the coordination of the ASEM process.

23. To facilitate a rapid and effective exchange of information among all ASEM partners and their relevant officials, the network of ASEM contact officers, appointed by Foreign Ministers, will provide a direct and informal channel of communications.

24. Economic Ministers (including SOMTI) and Finance Ministers (including their deputies) should be the primary channels for carrying forward the ASEM work programme in their respective areas. They would each provide their inputs to the work programme to be coordinated and put together by the SOM and Foreign Ministers. Their respective senior officials will liaise closely with the SOM through a regular exchange of information. Officials from the coordinating partners will assist in this coordination and liaison.

25. To be included in the ASEM work programme, any proposed ASEM initiative should have the support of all ASEM partners, and should be in line with the principles, objectives and priorities set out in this AECF. In addition, any proposed ASEM initiative should meet the following guidelines :

- the proposed initiative should be of mutual benefit, and must receive the full consensus of all ASEM partners;
- it should contribute to advance the overall objectives and perspectives of the ASEM process;
- the participation of a large number of ASEM partners must be ensured;
- the proposal should clearly state goals, prime actors (government, business, civil society), target audience, likely cost, and possible means of finance;
- duplication with existing ASEM initiatives should be avoided;
- initiatives should, where suitable, have a counterpart Asian and European partner;
- participation will be open to ASEM partners only, though SOM may, on a case-by-case basis and with the consensus of all ASEM partners, agree to extend an invitation to a non-ASEM country as well as appropriate international organizations and institutions to take part in a specific event;
- the activity must receive SOM's blessing and its results reported to the ASEM SOM.

26. Any proposals for new ASEM initiatives will be presented to all ASEM partners. They may be channelled via the Coordinators, who will rapidly disseminate the information to their

respective regional partners, and collate comments as necessary. ASEM partners may in addition use the network of contact officers to share new proposals on an informal basis. Proposed initiatives will then be considered and selected by SOM, who will include them as appropriate in the updated work programme to be considered by Foreign Ministers.

27. The results and outputs of all ASEM initiatives will be reported to SOM on a timely basis. SOM shall also be responsible for reviewing the progress achieved under all ASEM initiatives on a regular basis, and for recommending if individual initiatives be continued or terminated. To facilitate this review process, it shall be carried out in such a way as to group activities addressing related issues into thematic clusters.

VI. ASEM participation

28. Building on the conclusions of ASEM 1 in Bangkok and ASEM 2 in London, the following principles should guide future enlargement of the ASEM participation :

- the ASEM process, which is open and evolutionary, is intended to reinforce the Asia-Europe partnership,
- enlargement should be conducted in progressive stages,
- each candidature should be examined on the basis of its own merits and in the light of its potential contribution to the ASEM process,
- the two-key approach: a final decision on new participants will be made by consensus among all partners only after a candidate has first got the support of its partners within its region,
- any decision regarding the admission of new participants will be taken by the Heads of State and Government on a consensus basis.

VII. Review of AECF

29. The application of this Framework will be kept under review by SOM and Foreign Ministers on a routine basis, and any necessary adjustments may be recommended by Foreign Ministers for consideration at a future Summit.

ASEM 4

Chair's Statement

Copenhagen, 24 September 2002

The fourth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 4) was held in Copenhagen on 23-24 September 2002. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State and Government of ten Asian and fifteen European nations and the President of the European Commission, with the Prime Minister of Denmark acting also as President of the Council of the European Union.

Leaders, recalling their previous Summits in Bangkok (1996), London (1998) and Seoul (2000), held comprehensive, in-depth and fruitful discussions on a variety of issues of common interest and concern. Leaders noted with satisfaction the progress made in the ASEM process on the basis of the principles agreed on at previous Summits and set out in the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF 2000).

Leaders noted with appreciation the positive outcomes of Foreign, Economic and Financial Ministers' Meetings in 2001 and 2002, as well as the meetings of Environment Ministers and Ministers in charge of managing migratory flows, and endorsed their recommendations.

Political dialogue on the challenges of the 21st century

Leaders took the general international security situation as their point of departure and had a broad-based and forward-looking discussion of the new security challenges in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11.

Leaders underlined their resolve to fight international terrorism, while taking into account the multiple reasons leading to the emergence of terrorism. They pledged to work closely together to combat this threat to global peace and security, sustainable economic development and political stability, and emphasised that the fight against terrorism must be based on the leading role of the United Nations and the principles of the UN Charter. To this end, Leaders adopted the ASEM Copenhagen Declaration on Cooperation against International Terrorism and the ASEM Copenhagen Cooperation Programme on Fighting International Terrorism, as annexed. Leaders also endorsed the initiative to hold an ASEM Seminar on Anti-terrorism.

Drawing on the positive experience of the consultative meeting of ASEM partners in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, Leaders agreed that ASEM partners should continue this political dialogue, and decided to establish an ad hoc informal consultative mechanism enabling ASEM Coordinators and Senior Officials to confer expeditiously on significant international events.

Unity in diversity

Leaders underlined that September 11 has clearly demonstrated that the ASEM process, encompassing peoples of various cultures and from different civilizations, is an asset in international relations that merits further development. In this spirit, Leaders held for the first time a retreat session under the heading “Dialogue on Cultures and Civilizations”. The dialogue was conducted on the basis of respect for the equal dignity of all civilizations and the conviction that cultural diversity is an asset. Leaders emphasised that the already existing constructive bi-regional discourse in ASEM should serve to promote unity in diversity.

The importance of education, narrowing of the digital divide and equal access to information were deemed crucial in overcoming and preventing pre-conceived opinions, stereotypes and prejudices among present and future ASEM generations. To this end, they pledged to continue this useful exchange at future meetings, tasked Ministers with developing further the dialogue on cultures and civilizations at all levels of ASEM cooperation, and endorsed a follow-up ASEM Conference on Cultures and Civilizations at the political level. Leaders invited ASEF to continue contributing to this dialogue through publications focused on these issues.

Ministers were also requested to collaborate in organising the first ever “ASEM Youth Games”. Such an event will foster further people-to-people contacts and raise mutual awareness and understanding between the two regions.

Leaders welcomed a proposal to organise a meeting in the framework of ASEM in Athens in connection with the ARTIADE ATHENS 2004 Olympic Games of the Visual Arts.

Leaders proposed to study the possibility of establishing a connection between the annual European Capitals of Culture and Asian counterparts.

Recent regional developments

Leaders were informed about the latest developments on the Korean Peninsula. They adopted the ASEM Copenhagen Political Declaration for Peace on the Korean Peninsula, as annexed, thereby reaffirming their support for the peaceful process of inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation. In this regard, Leaders welcomed the progress recently made towards realising a number of projects for inter-Korean cooperation. They took note that the re-establishment of the railway links could eventually lead to a Trans-Eurasian railway (the “Iron Silk Road”). This link would have positive effects on the region-to-region exchanges.

Leaders also discussed the Iraq issue and the situation in the Middle East.

Leaders took note of perspectives for EU enlargement and the resulting positive outlook for the world economy.

Asian Leaders commended the European Union for the successful introduction of the Euro and expressed their interest in the role of the Euro as a major reserve, transaction and reference currency.

Leaders took note of the progress made by Asian partners in their regional cooperation, such as ASEAN+3 and the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD).

Closer economic partnership

Leaders addressed economic and financial priorities in the context of the global economic situation and reiterated their firm intention to revitalise their economies after the transitory shock of September 11. They sent a strong political signal confirming their commitment to enhance economic relations between the two regions, thereby contributing to achieving sustainable growth in the world economy.

Leaders expressed their undiminished commitment to a strong, open, transparent and fair multilateral trading system, and agreed that the WTO work programme launched at Doha represented a unique opportunity to promote economic growth to the benefit of their societies. They stressed their commitment to ensure balanced progress on all issues under the Doha work programme, and underlined that the development dimension and the needs of the developing countries should continue to be a central component. Leaders agreed that further trade liberalisation and the strengthening and further development of WTO rules should go forward together in a mutually reinforcing manner, so as to stimulate economic growth,

enhance predictability, manage the challenges of globalisation and support sustainable development. Leaders endorsed the support expressed at the fourth ASEM Economic Ministers' Meeting regarding the acceleration of Vietnam's WTO accession.

Leaders appreciated the progress in increasing mutual understanding and transparency, the overcoming of barriers to trade and investment between the two regions, achieved through the implementation of the Trade Facilitation and Investment Promotion Action Plans during the past two years, as well as the new goals agreed for the future. Furthermore, they recognised that the ASEM process constitutes an effective means for consultation and dialogue on the WTO Doha Round, particularly in the run-up to the WTO ministerial meeting in Cancun in 2003. Leaders therefore welcomed as a new initiative a flexible framework for consultation and dialogue on economic issues launched by Economic Ministers at their fourth meeting, i.e. two rounds of consultations on the Doha Development Agenda by WTO experts, an ASEM Symposium on Multilateral and Regional Economic Relations as well as an ASEM High-Level Conference on Agricultural Cooperation. In addition, they endorsed a workshop on Building Market Systems in the Context of Globalisation.

Reviewing developments concerning economic integration in their respective regions, Leaders expressed their desire to deepen economic cooperation between Asia and Europe. Following the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda, region-to-region cooperation should be enhanced, including through new steps aimed at furthering economic integration between the two regions. Leaders underlined that closer economic links and the enhancement of the information and communication technology cooperation among ASEM partners, such as the Trans-Eurasia Information Network, form the basis of a strong partnership between Asia and Europe.

Leaders agreed to work towards a closer ASEM economic partnership. To this end, they tasked ASEM Coordinators to set up an action-oriented Taskforce. Taking into account work already carried out within the ASEM economic pillar, this Taskforce should consider three areas: Trade, Investment and Finance. These areas could include issues such as creation of a Eurobond market in Asia and use of the Euro as an international currency. The Taskforce should consist of five experts from each of the two regions. Leaders requested that an interim report be prepared for submission to Foreign, Economic and Finance Ministers in 2003, with a view to submitting a final report to ASEM 5.

Human resources development, social cohesion and environmental cooperation

Leaders addressed adverse consequences of globalisation. They stressed the importance of human resources development and education as factors for employability and alleviation of poverty and encouraged increased educational exchange to foster mutual understanding between the two regions. They welcomed the broadening of the ASEM-DUO Fellowship Programme and encouraged expansion of educational exchange among ASEM partners by building on this and other such initiatives. Leaders endorsed an ASEM Seminar on Educational Exchange aimed at collecting and disseminating information on ASEM-wide exchange schemes.

In view of the interplay between economic growth and progress in the social sphere, and in order to ensure long-term social cohesion, Leaders endorsed an ASEM Workshop on the Future of Employment and the Quality of Labour.

In addition, Leaders endorsed an initiative on Asia-Europe Cooperation in Promoting Awareness in the Young Generation of the Drug Problem.

Leaders underlined the importance of the ASEM dialogue on environmental matters leading up to the next ASEM Environment Ministers' Meeting in 2003. They reaffirmed their political will to implement the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and welcomed the new international targets on sanitation, energy, sustainable consumption and production, chemicals and biodiversity. Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to address climate change and stressed the need for further action within the framework of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

Deepening ASEM cooperation

Leaders affirmed that the relations between Asia and Europe had become closer, more extensive and more important than ever, and that ASEM has entered a new stage of dynamic development. They committed themselves to deepening understanding, expanding common ground and to further enhancing cooperation.

Leaders noted with satisfaction the results of the many ASEM activities and initiatives carried out since ASEM 3 as reported to the Summit. Appreciating the very informal, substantive and interactive discussions at this Summit, Leaders looked forward to continuing the ASEM process in a deepened and broadened manner. They agreed that the fight against international terrorism and transnational organised crime, closer economic partnership,

cooperation in the social, educational and environmental fields as well as dialogue on cultures and civilizations are among the foremost priorities among the upcoming activities listed in the ASEM Calendar 2002-2004, as annexed.

Leaders appreciated the important work carried out by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) to foster people-to-people, cultural and intellectual exchanges. They urged ASEM partners to adopt the necessary measures to ensure ASEF's long-term financial sustainability before the next Summit.

Leaders accepted with gratitude Vietnam's offer to host ASEM 5 and looked forward to meeting again in 2004.

Copenhagen, 24 September 2002

THE ASEM THE ASEM COPENHAGEN DECLARATION ON COOPERATION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (ANNEX I)

Copenhagen, 24 September 2002

At the fourth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 4), held in Copenhagen on 23-24 September 2002, Leaders, recalling in particular the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11 2001, had in-depth discussions on various new security challenges, especially international terrorism and its possible links with transnational organized crime. Leaders agreed to issue the following declaration:

1. We, the ASEM Leaders gathered in Copenhagen on 23 and 24 September 2002 for the fourth Asia-Europe Meeting, declare that acts of international terrorism constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and a challenge to all states and to all of humanity. Terrorism not only endangers the lives of innocents, but also threatens the very foundations upon which our societies are built. We condemn all acts of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, irrespective of their motivation, forms and manifestations. International cooperation in anti-terrorism activities, including regional cooperation such as that of the EU and ASEAN, as well as bilateral cooperation, has

greatly progressed. It is essential that the international community steadily continue efforts in this regard.

2. We pledge to work together to combat this threat to global peace and security, sustainable economic development and political stability, and emphasize that the fight against terrorism must be based on the principles of the UN Charter and basic norms of international law. The fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach by the international community comprising political, economic, diplomatic, military and legal means in accordance with our respective domestic laws, duly taking into account root causes of terrorism without acknowledging these as justifications for terrorist and/or criminal activities.
3. We emphasize the importance of sustaining the momentum of international cooperation against terrorism and the leading role of the United Nations. We welcome and fully support UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1377 (2001) and reiterate our commitment to implement these resolutions. We attach great importance to the work of the Counter Terrorism Committee and recognize the need for providing technical assistance to third countries in order to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). We will work towards the accession to and implementation of the existing international counter-terrorism conventions. We stress the importance of bringing the ongoing negotiations on the United Nations Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to a successful conclusion.
4. We acknowledge that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups is a serious threat to global peace and security. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to General Assembly Resolution 56/24/T on multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and global efforts against terrorism.
5. We acknowledge that terrorism, including its possible links with transnational organized crime such as money laundering, trafficking in human beings and arms as well as the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, forms part of a complex set of new security challenges. This calls for a multi-faceted approach to the problems we are facing.
6. We are determined to strengthen consultation, cooperation and coordination on new security challenges by expanding ASEM initiatives directed against the scourge of

terrorism and transnational organized crime.

7. Our cooperation will build upon the unique ASEM dialogue and cross-cultural understanding. We reject any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, race or nationality, and also reject any notion that we can be divided along these lines.
8. We have adopted an ASEM Copenhagen Cooperation Programme on Fighting International Terrorism in order to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned objectives.
9. Activities to be undertaken in the short- to medium term include the establishment of an informal ad hoc consultative mechanism among ASEM Coordinators and Senior Officials as well as regular contacts between relevant regional and national agencies of ASEM partners to facilitate cooperation in the common fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime. Long-term activities focus on the elimination of cultural misconceptions, as well as on the identification and elimination of the root causes of terrorism without acknowledging these as justifications for terrorist and/or criminal activities.

ASEM COPENHAGEN POLITICAL DECLARATION FOR PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA (ANNEX III)

Copenhagen, 24 September 2002

1. Leaders, recalling the “Seoul Declaration for Peace on the Korean Peninsula” adopted at ASEM 3 in Seoul in 2000, renewed their commitment to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and reaffirmed their support for the process of inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation.
2. Leaders expressed concern over the unfortunate naval clash in the Yellow Sea in June which had caused tensions on the Korean Peninsula. They are, however, encouraged by the recent positive developments towards the easing of tensions and promotion of dialogue between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic Peoples’ Republic of Korea (DPRK). They stressed the need to prevent the recurrence of such an incident and underlined the importance of observing the 1953 Armistice Agreement as well as

promoting Confidence Building Measures.

3. Leaders noted the commitment expressed by the ROK and the DPRK to the implementation of the South-North Joint Declaration adopted at the Inter-Korean Summit of June 2000. They encouraged them to carry out in good faith measures for the implementation of the Joint Declaration and follow-up agreements with a view to enhancing peace on the Korean Peninsula and inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation. In this regard, they welcomed the substantial progress recently made towards accomplishing a series of projects for inter-Korean cooperation, including the launching of the construction work on September 18, 2002 for the reconnection of rail and road links across the inter-Korean border which have been severed for the last five decades. They shared the view that the holding of a second Inter-Korean Summit would be of great value in sustaining the momentum in the peace process on the Korean Peninsula.
4. Reiterating their support for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, Leaders underlined the importance of the full implementation of the 1994 Agreed Framework. They also expressed the hope that all outstanding issues, including nuclear and missile related matters, should be resolved through dialogue in a timely manner.
5. Leaders reconfirmed the importance of engaging the DPRK in the international community through constructive dialogue delivering concrete progress, which would greatly enhance the prospects for peace and security not only in Northeast Asia but the world as a whole. In this regard, they hoped that the prospects for the resumption of dialogue between the United States and the DPRK would continue to improve. They are also encouraged by the on-going efforts of ASEM partners to promote dialogue, including developing relations with the DPRK. In this connection, they welcomed the recent visit of Japan’s Prime Minister to the DPRK and appreciated the top level dialogue for the solution of issues between them as well as issues of international security concern. Leaders encouraged ASEM partners to continue their efforts to engage the DPRK in further exchanges and cooperation at the bilateral or multilateral levels, with respect to all aspects including economic reform, the technical and humanitarian areas.

Copenhagen, 23 September 2002

ASEM 5

Chair's Statement

Hanoi, October 2004

The fifth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 5) was held in Hanoi on 8-9 October 2004. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State and Government of thirteen Asian and twenty-five European nations, with the Prime Minister of Luxembourg acting also as the President of the European Council, and the President of the European Commission. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Phan Van Khai chaired this momentous Meeting.

The Leaders, recalling the previous Summits in Bangkok (1996), London (1998), Seoul (2000) and Copenhagen (2002), held comprehensive, in-depth and fruitful discussions on a variety of issues of common interest and concern, under the overarching theme: "Further Revitalising and Substantiating the Asia-Europe Partnership".

The Leaders noted with satisfaction the progress made in the ASEM process on the basis of the principles agreed upon at previous Summits and set out in the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF 2000). They noted with appreciation the positive outcomes of Foreign, Economic and Financial Ministers' Meetings, as well as the Meetings of Environment Ministers, Culture Ministers and ASEM High-Level Conference on Agricultural Cooperation since ASEM 4, and endorsed their recommendations.

1. Deepening Political Dialogue

- 1.1. The Leaders, reviewing the complex and profound changes in the current international situation since ASEM 4, underlined that these changes are of global and multi-dimensional nature, which present both opportunities and challenges for global peace and security, and for sustainable economic development. They agreed, however, that the prevailing trend continues to be of peace, cooperation and development.
- 1.2. The Leaders reaffirmed their determination to address new global challenges and threats such as instability, terrorism, separatism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, transnational crimes, negative aspects of globalization, the widening gap between the rich and the poor, infectious diseases, environmental degradation and climate change. To this end, they agreed to strengthen coordination and cooperation in the context of

ASEM dialogue and cooperation and the Asia-Europe partnership.

- 1.3. The Leaders, acknowledging that these serious challenges of global and multi-faceted nature should be addressed through a multilateral approach and collective actions through intensive dialogue and close cooperation on the basis of mutual understanding, equality and mutual benefit, reaffirmed their strong commitment to multilateralism and to a fair, just and rule-based international order, with the United Nations playing the central role.
- 1.4. The Leaders reiterated their support to the ongoing process of the reform of the United Nations and its principal organs, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, with a view to strengthening and enhancing the representativeness, transparency and effectiveness of the UN system. They underlined that ASEM countries are committed to making utmost efforts to ensure the success of the UNGA High-Level Plenary Meeting in 2005, addressing the implementation of all the commitments of the Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals and the follow-up to the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. They also touched upon the International Criminal Court and agreed to continue dialogue on this issue.
- 1.5. The Leaders agreed on the need to reinforce multilateral dialogue and cooperation in ASEM as well as within regional and inter-regional frameworks, to help strengthen the global multilateral system. They underlined the need to ensure enhanced coordination on multilateral issues among ASEM partners, and endorsed recommendations by the Foreign Ministers to review existing ASEM procedure with a view to making proposals to strengthen ASEM coordination where appropriate in the multilateral framework, especially at the United Nations. They also welcomed the "ASEM Declaration on Multilateralism" by the ASEM Foreign Ministers in Kildare, Ireland in April 2004.
- 1.6. The Leaders condemned the series of terrorist attacks and expressed their deepest sympathy and condolences to the families of those killed in the terrorist attacks, particularly in Indonesia, Russia and Spain. They reaffirmed their strong commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, which remains a serious threat to international peace and security, sustainable development and political stability. They stressed that the fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach, collective efforts, and international cooperation where the United Nations plays the leading role, duly taking into account the root causes of terrorism. They also underlined that the fight

against terrorism must be conducted in accordance with the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and basic norms of international law, including those of non-interference, respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty, respect for human rights and the rule of law. They stressed the importance for the international community to ensure conclusion and implementation of all relevant counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on counter-terrorism including Resolution 1373.

- 1.7. The Leaders, recalling their determination as expressed at ASEM 4, agreed on the need to further strengthen ASEM consultation, cooperation and coordination in the fight against terrorism through specific initiatives and practical measures and extension of capacity building assistance where needed. They noted with appreciation the results of the ASEM Seminar on anti-terrorism held in Beijing in September 2003, and looked forward to the next seminar to be held in Germany in October 2004. They also welcomed other initiatives on counter-terrorism undertaken recently by ASEM and among ASEM partners, as well as in the regional frameworks of the European Union, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ASEAN Plus 3 and APEC.
- 1.8. The Leaders, noting the scourge of transnational crimes and their possible linkage with terrorism, agreed to work closely together and in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and international law to effectively combat trans-national crimes and other non-traditional threats to international peace and security, such as money laundering, arms trafficking, trafficking in human beings, the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, and computer crimes.
- 1.9. The Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and their determination to deepen ASEM cooperation in this field. They underlined the need to strengthen multilateral approach and cooperation as well as respective multilateral instruments on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, other WMD and their means of delivery, especially an enhanced role of the United Nations. They agreed that efforts aimed at non-proliferation should be in parallel with efforts towards disarmament, and the enhancement of international cooperation in research and use of technologies for peaceful purposes. They also expressed concern over the illicit trade related to WMD and their means of delivery, and demonstrated their strong resolve not to allow WMD and their means of delivery to fall into terrorist hands.

1.10. The Leaders took note of the results of the UN Bangkok Conference on AIDS and expressed their concern that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, through its scale and impact, constitutes a global emergency. It provides a formidable challenge to human life and dignity, undermining social and economic development throughout the world and affecting all levels of society. They reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment issued at the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and agreed that the fight against HIV/AIDS should feature in the framework of ASEM cooperation.

1.11. The Leaders praised the role of the ASEM Environment Ministers in coordinating positions on global environment issues, particularly climate change. They underlined the need to pursue and intensify the coordination on environment issues and look forward to the next Environment Ministerial Meeting. They confirmed their belief that climate change remains one of the most serious environmental challenges facing the planet. They confirmed their support to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and emphasised the important role of its Kyoto Protocol as the only existing global instrument to pursue the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention. They welcomed the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation to submit the proposal to ratify the Kyoto Protocol to the State Duma, and urged countries that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so soon. They will work together for the post 2012 framework to develop global action on the basis of an international partnership which enables the participation of all countries based on their common but differentiated responsibilities in order to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC and increase the effectiveness of action in addressing climate change.

1.12. The Leaders underlined the need to reinforce ASEM cooperation in the field of international migration through the concrete actions identified by ASEM senior officials in charge of migration, and expressed support for UN efforts to tackle migration issues.

2. Closer Economic Partnership

2.1. The Leaders welcomed Asia's growing importance in the global economy and the overall economic growth rates of the EU. They encouraged the ASEM partners to continue domestic economic reform in accordance with their respective needs and priorities with a view to ensuring sustained development.

- 2.2. The Leaders reaffirmed their determination to bring forward the Asia-Europe economic partnership to a new stage of comprehensive and forward-looking cooperation, and to this end, adopted the “Hanoi Declaration on Closer ASEM Economic Partnership”, which sets out directions and measures for strengthening ASEM economic cooperation. They tasked Ministers to undertake the accelerated implementation of this important Declaration.
- 2.3. The Leaders agreed on the need to intensify and focus ASEM economic activities on enhancing Asia-Europe trade and investment facilitation and promotion; strengthening coordination and cooperation on financial issues, including possible greater cooperation among regional bond markets; expanding cooperation in areas of common interest such as information & communication technology and knowledge-based economy, energy, transport, tourism, intellectual property rights, small and medium enterprises; promoting sustainable economic growth, dialogue on employment, and the reduction of development gap among ASEM partners; enhancing the role and deeper involvement of the business community.
- 2.4. The Leaders expressed the concern over high oil prices that could slow down regions’ economic growth. They thus agreed on the need to call on oil producers to provide adequate supplies to ensure moderate prices, and stressed the importance of energy conservation and the increase in energy efficiency in consumer nations.
- 2.5. The Leaders highly appreciated the thoughtful and important recommendations submitted by the ASEM Task Force for an Asia-Europe closer economic partnership, and tasked Economic and Financial Ministers and their Senior Officials to review and follow up with its positive recommendations, including the development of an Asian bond market and the ASEM Virtual Promotion Center for Trade, Investment and Tourism, where practical and feasible, in their future work with a view to achieving concrete outcomes.
- 2.6. The Leaders agreed to promote and strengthen interaction between Government and the business community for closer Asia-Europe economic partnership. They welcomed positive recommendations made by the 9th Asia-Europe Business Forum in this regard, and tasked Economic and Financial Ministers and their Senior Officials to study the applicability of these recommendations and report to ASEM 6.

- 2.7. The Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to an open and fair multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), and agreed to further strengthen ASEM collaboration and coordination on WTO-related issues for a successful conclusion of the Doha negotiations. They thus expressed their strong support for early accession of the Lao PDR and Vietnam to the WTO.
- 2.8. The Leaders congratulated WTO members on reaching an agreement on the Framework for the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations in Geneva, and urged WTO members to undertake the remaining work aimed at achieving balanced and sustained progress in the future negotiations.
- 2.9. The Leaders, welcoming initiatives for economic integration based on non-discriminatory regionalism, underlined the need to ensure that all regional and bilateral agreements of economic integration should be consistent with WTO rules.

3. Expanding and Strengthening Cooperation in Other Fields.

- 3.1. The Leaders acknowledged that dialogue and cooperation among cultures and civilizations is one of effective measures to enhance understanding and tolerance among people. They underlined the importance of dialogue on cultures and civilizations in preserving world peace, security and cooperation for development, particularly in context of globalization.
- 3.2. The Leaders adopted the “ASEM Declaration on Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations”, expressing their shared conviction on this important topic and reaffirming their strong commitment to further promote this dialogue at all levels within ASEM framework on the basis of mutual respect and equality.
- 3.3. The Leaders, noting with satisfaction all ASEM activities in promoting dialogue among cultures and civilizations, supported recommendations adopted by Ministers at the First ASEM Conference on Cultures and Civilizations held in Beijing in December 2003, and requested the Second Conference to be held in France in 2005 to develop a long-term plan for ASEM dialogue and cooperation in this important field. They encouraged the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) to make further contribution to this dialogue through undertaking concrete activities and programs. They also welcomed the planned inter-faith dialogue to be held in Indonesia in 2005.

- 3.4. The Leaders underlined their conviction that the cultural diversity is the common heritage of humanity, and agreed on the need to promote unity in diversity and respect for the equal dignity of all cultures and civilizations. They emphasized in particular the need to preserve the national cultural identity, in face of the ongoing rapid advances of information & communication technology and globalization, and rejected the imposition and discrimination of culture values under any form or manifestation. In this respect, they underlined their commitment to pursue dialogue within the UNESCO in the course of ongoing negotiations on a draft convention on cultural diversity.
- 3.5. The Leaders acknowledged the importance and potentials for Asia-Europe cooperation at all levels in various fields such as social development, labor and employment, education and training, public health and environment. They agreed to further expand and strengthen ASEM cooperation in these fields, and tasked Ministers to work out action- and result-oriented programs to this end.
- 3.6. The Leaders appreciated the important work carried out by the ASEF to foster people-to-people, cultural and intellectual exchanges between Asia and Europe. They adopted the recommendations for Organizational and Management Strategies and Long-Term Financial Sustainability of ASEF as annexed to further encourage the Foundation's activities so as to align more closely with the ASEM process. They welcomed the launching of the ASEM Infoboard as a pilot project by ASEF. They encouraged new partners to participate in ASEF, and the ASEF Executive Office to make necessary arrangements so that the Board of Governors' meeting in November 2004 in Hanoi would include representatives from new ASEM members.

4. Recent Regional Developments

- 4.1. The Leaders welcomed the integration process of the European Union, including its latest membership enlargement, which would help promote peace, stability and development in Europe. They also welcomed efforts towards closer cooperation in Asia, especially the ASEAN's determination to build an ASEAN Community by 2020 as specifically reflected in the Bali Concord II, as well as enhanced cooperation under the framework of the ASEAN Plus 3, ACD and trilateral cooperation among China, Japan and the ROK.
- 4.2. The Leaders noted that these latest developments in Asia and Europe would present both opportunities and challenges for ASEM in the process of enhancing dialogue

and cooperation. They urged ASEM partners to make every effort to fully exploit all potentials to develop Asia-Europe synergy and effectively deal with the challenges, including possible implications on the promotion of Asia-Europe partnership.

- 4.3. The Leaders expressed their strong support for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through a peaceful solution and the Six-Party Talks process, and urged the earliest resumption of the Six-Party Talks. They encouraged the parties to continue to take coordinated steps to address the nuclear issue and address all the related concerns. They also supported the continued dialogue and cooperation between the ROK and the DPRK, which would in turn help promote peace and mutual prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.
- 4.4. The Leaders discussed the situation in the Middle East and urged both parties to implement their respective obligations under the Road Map with a view to paving the way for the two-state solution.
- 4.5. The Leaders confirmed their support to the Interim Iraqi Government in its effort to ensure security and stability in the country, and their willingness to engage together with the UN and the international community to achieve these goals and to contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq. They also look forward to the holding of elections as scheduled for January 2005, and immediately thereafter, the formation of a constitutionally-elected government of Iraq.
- 4.6. The Leaders expressed their support for the reconstruction and stabilization of Afghanistan and for the Afghan Transitional Administration. In this regard, they noted with concern the continuing threats posed by terrorist activities and by opium production and trafficking, and recalled the need for comprehensive disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of all armed factions. They welcomed the Presidential election taking place on 9 October 2004 and expressed their hope that it would bring about peace and security for the country and stabilize the democratization process.
- 4.7. The Leaders took note of the briefing on the recent political developments in Myanmar given by the Head of the Myanmar delegation. In this connection, they encouraged all stakeholders in the country to work together to ensure a successful outcome of the ongoing national reconciliation process. The National Convention should be an important element in the national reconciliation and democratization process and a

forum for a genuine open debate with the participation of all political groups in the country. They looked forward to the early lifting of restrictions placed on political parties in accordance with the assurances given by Myanmar. They also reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General.

5. Taking the ASEM Process Forward

- 5.1. The Leaders, noting with satisfaction the dynamic development and significant achievements of the ASEM process since its inception, underlined the need for ASEM to provide a foundation and framework for fostering the Asia-Europe comprehensive partnership in the 21st century. To this end, they agreed to further revitalise and substantiate the ASEM process, moving towards enhanced cooperation with specific goals and result-oriented programs/projects. They tasked the SOM to elaborate on areas of substantive cooperation for consideration at the next Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Kyoto, 2005.
- 5.2. The Leaders agreed that the development of ASEM which remains an open, evolutionary and informal process should continue to be based on the objectives and key principles as set out in the Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF 2000) adopted by ASEM 3. They reiterated the importance of full participation at the highest level by all Leaders and the need to carry forward in a balanced manner the three key pillars by strengthening political dialogue, reinforcing economic cooperation and promoting cooperation in other areas.
- 5.3. The Leaders also agreed on the need to continue the improvement of the ASEM coordination and management mechanism as commensurate with the nature and development level of ASEM. To this end, they endorsed the Foreign Ministers' "Recommendations on ASEM Working Methods" as annexed, which shall constitute an integral part of the AECF 2000.

6. ASEM Enlargement

- 6.1. The Leaders warmly welcomed the admission into ASEM of 13 countries, namely the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Malta, the Union of

Myanmar, the Republic of Poland, the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Slovenia.

- 6.2. The Leaders, commending the enlargement as an important milestone in the evolution of the ASEM process, underlined that the participation of the 13 new members would provide greater dynamism to the ASEM process, help enhance and expand Asia-Europe dialogue and cooperation. They stressed the need to assist and facilitate the active engagement of the new members into the ASEM process, with a view to strengthening the unity in diversity within ASEM.
- 6.3. The Leaders, emphasizing the need to consolidate the ASEM process after the enlargement, agreed to consider future enlargement, taking into account the continued EU enlargement and important role of other candidates. They tasked Foreign Ministers and Senior Officials to study and submit their recommendations on the continued improvement of ASEM institutional mechanism, including the possibility of moving towards an ASEM Secretariat at an appropriate time, and the issue of future membership enlargement, based on their ideas expressed at ASEM 5.
7. The Leaders adopted a list of new initiatives to promote cooperation on various fields as annexed. They also adopted the ASEM Work Programme for 2004-2006 as annexed.
8. The Leaders accepted with gratitude Finland's offer to host ASEM 6 and looked forward to meeting again on 14-15 September 2006.

Hanoi, 9 October 2004

Dublin Agreed Principles of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ANNEX 1)

19 December 1996, Amended on 6 October 2004, Hanoi

Purpose, Areas of Interest and Functions

1. The Purpose of the Foundation is to promote better mutual understanding between Asia and Europe through greater intellectual, cultural and people-to-people exchanges, in line with the vision for Asia-Europe cooperation as laid down by the ASEM leaders at their

meeting in Bangkok from 1-2 March 1996 as well as at their subsequent meetings.

2. In pursuit of this purpose, the Foundation should seek to add value by:
 - (a) organizing projects closely linked with ASEM activities in collaboration with relevant Asian and European institutions of the ASEM countries;
 - (b) implementing any project assigned by future meetings of ASEM leaders or Ministers and the relevant member of the European Commission.
 - (c) acting as a clearing house, catalyst and facilitator;
 - (d) organizing a few flagship projects of its own;
 - (e) conducting public relations activities to profile ASEM, and publicize ASEM meetings, seminars and other activities; and
 - (f) giving grants.
3. The Foundation should avoid duplicating existing and future bilateral and multilateral exchanges between Asia and Europe in the three core areas of its work, as stated in paragraph 1 above, and should seek where possible to build on and promote further development in the activities of existing networks working in these areas.

Participation

4. Participation in the Foundation shall be open to ASEM partners having taken part in the first ASEM in Bangkok in March 1996, as well as to any new partner joining the ASEM process.
5. Intellectual, cultural and other relevant institutions and non-governmental organizations of the ASEM partners, working in the three core areas of the Foundation's mandate, will be eligible to apply to the Foundation for assistance.

Funding for the Foundation

6. The Foundation will establish an operating fund and an endowment fund.
7. The Foundation shall be entitled to solicit and accept contributions for either of these funds from member governments and their institutions, as well as from private corporations, foundations or individuals.

8. Fair and balanced contributions of all partners, which are important for the long-term financial sustainability of the Foundation, should be made on a voluntary basis by the governments of ASEM partners and the European Commission.
9. Any moneys received in the operating fund in excess of the annual budget of the Foundation shall be transferred to the endowment fund, which shall also receive any contributions specifically earmarked for this purpose.

Legal Capacity

10. The Foundation shall be incorporated under Singapore's domestic law as a not-for profit corporation with tax exempt status. It will have the legal capacity to contract, acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property, and be party to legal proceedings.

Governance

11. The Foundation will be governed by a Board of Governors. Each participant will designate one Governor for a period of three years. The Board will meet at least once a year and more often, if necessary. The Board will, at its first meeting, formally adopt a statement of the Foundation's purposes, objectives and procedures. The Board will likewise draw up its own rules of procedure. It may appoint an Advisory Committee and any other committee as may, in its view, be necessary for the performance of the Foundation's functions.
12. The Board of Governors shall elect its own Chairman and Deputy Chairman for a period of one year. If the Chairman is an European, the Deputy Chairman shall be an Asian, and vice versa. The first Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting, on the basis of nominations made at the ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting on 15 February 1997.
13. The Board of Governors will be responsible for determining the Foundation's policies, programmes and priorities. The Board of Governors shall also be responsible for ensuring the efficient use of the Foundation's resources, for the approval of the Foundation's annual report, its proposed budget and workplan for the coming year. In the exercise of their responsibilities, members of the Board will have regard to the interest of the ASEM as a whole.

14. The Executive Director shall have meetings with the ASEM SOM leaders for consultation when necessary in order to ensure that the ASEM annual work programme is coherent with the ASEM official work programme. The Foundation shall also submit financial reports and other documents directly to the ASEM partner governments.

Staffing

15. The staff of the Foundation shall be headed by an Executive Director. The Executive Director will be a citizen of an ASEM country. He shall be appointed by the Board of Governors for a term of four years. The Executive Director will be responsible to the Board for the administration of the Foundation and the implementation of its policies and programmes. The Foundation will be represented by the Executive Director.
16. The Executive Director will be assisted by a Deputy Executive Director who will be a citizen of an ASEM country, appointed by the Board for a term of four years.
17. If the Executive Director is an Asian, the Deputy Executive Director will be an European, and vice versa.
18. The Executive Director will recruit such professional, secretariat and other staff essential for carrying out the policies and programmes of the Foundation. The Executive Director will also seek the secondment of such staff where appropriate, including a Chief Financial Officer to ensure cost-effectiveness across programmes and projects, reporting and auditing in accordance with international standards.

Accounts

19. The accounts of the Foundation shall be maintained according to normal principles of good practice, and shall be audited by an external auditor appointed by the Board whose reports shall be submitted to the Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ASEM WORKING METHODS (ANNEX 2)

Hanoi, 9 October 2004

Following the mandate from the Chair Statement from FMM5, the ASEM SOM in Rome 13-14 November 2003 agreed that more substance, efficiency and vitality should be reintroduced into the ASEM process and had a broadly convergent and constructive exchange of views on how to enable this.

SOM mandated the Coordinators to work constructively together to produce for FMM 6 a detailed set of practical proposals for improving ASEM working methods.

Taking into account the ASEM SOM discussions in Rome 13-14 November 2003 and in Kildare 16 April 2004, the following recommendations are made for the Foreign Ministers' approval.

1. FMM

Foreign Ministers' meeting is to be convened every second year (i.e. between the Summit years) which should improve participation of foreign ministers and provide better articulation with Summits. It is proposed to apply this approach from 2006. This could be complemented by ad hoc FM meetings which take place in ASEM Summit years if deemed by consensus to be necessary.

Best efforts should be made to realize full participation by Foreign Ministers, given open dialogue nature of ASEM. To facilitate ministerial travel schedules and participation levels, all possibilities to arrange for ASEM FMM should be investigated, including in relation to other major EU-Asian meetings.

The benefits of an informal, retreat, open dialogue FMM meeting style are agreed. Officials are to further encourage this style for future FMM.

General agreement was reached that FMM agendas should be focused on major strategic issues within one overarching theme of mutual interest, including the one chosen by leaders at the preceding Summit Meeting, such as the multilateral approach to major international challenges. (This would be encouraged by reinforced ASEM coordination in the margins of UN meetings.)

2. SOMs

The role of the SOMs should be strengthened.

SOMs should be held at least twice a year.

SOMs should be a place for substantial policy discussion as well as for preparation of FMMs and Summits.

It should be clearly stated in a revised AECF 2000 that regional coordination should take place before the plenary SOM.

SOMs should be empowered to approve and/or filter individual initiatives. If SOMs agree an initiative its implementation can begin even before being formally endorsed by the ASEM Leaders/Ministers.

SOMs should better monitor the follow-up of initiatives in all three pillars.

3. Coordinators

The duties and responsibilities of the Coordinators should be further specified so that their role could be strengthened as follows:

As is already the practice, the Coordinators can hold ad hoc meetings as and when needed.

The Coordinators' role in follow-up and reporting on initiatives should be strengthened.

Information sharing would be enhanced by using the ASEM Contact Points and other methods of communication.

4. Management issues

With regard to the coordination within each respective region, the European side will use the existing EU mechanisms, while the Asian partners may wish to investigate specific arrangement in this regard.

The visibility of ASEM should be increased. The generalised use of the ASEM Logo would assist somewhat in this regard.

The ASEM Infoboard should be set up as a pilot project under ASEF.

5. Handling of ASEM initiatives

As long as an initiative is compatible with AECF 2000, and as long as the initiative has been endorsed at ASEM SOM by consensus, the initiative can be implemented even before the formal approval by ASEM Leaders/ Foreign Ministers.

Individual initiatives should be more substantial. To this end, the host country should collect comments on its initiative from other members. The comments may be examined and adopted in some case, or those who send the public comments will receive explanation from the host country, if needed. SOM should monitor and assess ASEM initiatives in all three pillars by using for example a template model for evaluation for the purpose of technical reference along the lines of attached annex. (Note: see annex)

Publicity for endorsed initiatives should be strengthened through ASEM Infoboard, i.e. publicizing the initiative on the ASEM website before its implementation. Information of initiatives held in the past should be gathered, organized and compiled so that it can be widely shared. This process should be carried out by the ASEM Infoboard. (Note: For the ASEM Infoboard see Concept Paper on ASEM Infoboard.)

It is encouraged that as much information as possible about each initiative, including both pre-event explanation and post-event assessment of results, will be shared among ASEM partners through the ASEM Infoboard.

The ASEM logo (endorsed at FMM 5) should be widely used at individual ASEM initiatives in accordance with its guidelines.

Template for the evaluation of initiatives

1. Did the initiatives succeed in carrying out the intended concept (e.g. objectives) as it was endorsed?
2. Did the initiative have the participation of a large number of ASEM partners?
3. What are the benefits of the initiative for the ASEM partners?

4. What is the contribution of the initiative to the future ASEM process?

5. Is it necessary to continue this initiative?

*As for the question 1, 3 and 4 each ASEM partners should give a numerical evaluation (on the scale of 1 to 10) as well as specific written answer to each question. The average point for each question can be calculated and informed to ASEM partners.

For the question 2, the number of ASEM partners who participated can be mentioned. The answer to question 5 will be taken into consideration when considering the need to follow-up an initiative.

ASEM 6

Chair's Statement

Helsinki, 10-11 September 2006

The sixth AsiaEurope Meeting (ASEM6) was held in Helsinki on 10-11 September 2006. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State and Government of thirteen Asian and twentyfive European nations and the President of the European Commission. The Prime Minister of Finland, acting also as the President of the European Council, chaired this historic meeting.

Leaders, recalling their previous meetings in Bangkok (1996), London (1998), Seoul (2000), Copenhagen (2002), and Hanoi (2004), held comprehensive, in-depth and fruitful discussions on various topical issues of common interest under the overarching theme 10 Years of ASEM: Global Challenges Joint Responses.

Leaders noted with appreciation the positive outcomes of Foreign and Financial Ministers' Meetings as well as Culture and Labour Ministers' Meetings since ASEM5, and endorsed their recommendations.

10 Years of ASEM: Global Challenges - Joint Responses

1. Leaders acknowledged the significant growth in the importance of Asia and Europe as global political and economic actors during the past decade. They welcomed the intensification of AsiaEurope relations and enhanced interaction in all major areas of cooperation, reflecting the common efforts of both regions to develop joint responses to the profound changes in the international environment, including increased global interdependence.
2. Looking back at the first ten years of ASEM, Leaders welcomed ASEM's overall achievements in promoting peace and stability, emphasising that during its first decade ASEM has gained strength as a multifaceted dialogue facilitator and established its role as a platform for policy development between Asia and Europe. They noted with satisfaction the expansion of political interaction, progress in the accomplishment of a stronger economic partnership, closer dialogue between peoples of various cultures, and a better awareness of crossdimensional issues affecting both regions. Moreover, Leaders appreciated the wealth and diversity of activities carried out during ASEM's first decade

as evidenced by the comprehensive list of initiatives (as annexed) based on the Overview Report on ASEM Initiatives.

Regional Developments

3. Leaders discussed the continuing integration process of the European Union, which has promoted peace, stability, and development in Europe since its inception. They exchanged views and reaffirmed their support for the ongoing processes of communitybuilding in East Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), noting also the Vientiane Action Programme. They further welcomed the first East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005 and its role as an integral part of the overall evolving regional architecture, with ASEAN as the driving force. Furthermore, Leaders took note of the EU's intention to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) and looked forward to the EU's participation in the rapidly evolving regional cooperation, recognising that building an East Asian community would contribute to peace, security, prosperity and progress in the region and beyond. Leaders discussed and took stock of regional developments and experiences related to regional security dialogue and cooperation, in particular as regards the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) as a model for regional security cooperation and confidencebuilding. Leaders also welcomed the cooperation between the EU and countries in Southeast Asia contributing to the Aceh Monitoring Mission, as a positive reflection of close cooperation between Europe and Asia in promoting peace and security.
4. Leaders exchanged views on developments on the Korean Peninsula. They emphasized that the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula is essential in maintaining peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and voiced support for the peaceful resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue through dialogue. They reaffirmed their support for the Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks unanimously adopted on 19 September 2005 in Beijing. They also stressed that any action that might further aggravate the situation should be refrained from, and urged the DPRK to return immediately to the SixParty Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement. Leaders expressed serious concern over the recent testfiring of missiles by the DPRK that jeopardised peace, stability and security in the region and beyond, reaffirming their support for UN Security Council resolution 1695. They also emphasised the importance of addressing the humanitarian concerns. Leaders shared the view that, reflecting the

European experiences of successfully transforming their mistrust and confrontation into dialogue and cooperation, promoting multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia would enhance mutual understanding and confidence among the countries in the region and thereby lay the foundation for greater peace and common prosperity in Northeast Asia.

5. Leaders took note of the briefing on the recent political developments in Myanmar given by the Head of the Myanmar delegation. Leaders welcomed ASEAN's efforts and their statement on Myanmar in the Joint Communiqué of the 39th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (Kuala Lumpur, July 2006). They also welcomed UN Under Secretary General Ibrahim Gambari's visit to Myanmar in May 2006 and reaffirmed their continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about peaceful political change. They encouraged the Government of Myanmar to engage constructively with ASEAN, the UN, and the international community. Leaders expressed deep concern on the lack of tangible progress and lack of inclusiveness in the process towards national reconciliation and called for a transition via an inclusive process to a democratic government, in line with the assurances given by Myanmar at the ASEM5 Summit (Hanoi, 2004). They also called for the early lifting of restrictions placed on political parties, the early release of those placed under detention, and for effective dialogue between all parties concerned.
6. Leaders exchanged views on the recent developments in TimorLeste and welcomed the adoption of UNSCR 1704, which led to the establishment of the United Nations Integrated Mission in TimorLeste (UNMIT) for restoring stability, law and order in TimorLeste. They also welcomed the contribution of countries, including ASEM partners, which had responded to the request of the TimorLeste Government in May 2006 to assist in stabilizing the situation there. Leaders called upon the international community to extend assistance to TimorLeste while respecting the country's integrity and ownership of its national development process.
7. Recalling the need to assist the Afghan Government in establishing its control throughout the country, Leaders reaffirmed their longterm commitment to assist the Afghan Government in the stabilisation and rebuilding of Afghanistan within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact. They noted that although much has been achieved during recent years, formidable challenges still lie ahead in the arena of security, rule of law, governance and human rights as well as economic and social development. Leaders also stressed the importance of the moves to enhance governance, the importance of

increased and better coordinated counternarcotics efforts in and around Afghanistan and the security sector reform including disbandment of illegal armed groups. Leaders expressed their support for the reinforcement of regional cooperation and dialogue with regard to Afghanistan, in particular in the framework of SAARC. They also welcomed the 2nd conference on economic regional cooperation, which will take place in New Delhi (18-19 November).

8. Leaders welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1701 which led to the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah, mindful of the high incidence of civilian casualties and heavy losses on both sides. They confirmed that UNSCR 1701 sets the principles and elements for a political solution of the crisis supported by the reinforced UNIFIL forces. They also acknowledged the leadership role played by the EU as well as the offers to contribute troops to UNIFIL by some ASEM partners. They urged all concerned parties to lift all obstacles to the free access to the Lebanese territory of persons and goods, notably in order to allow the reconstruction of Lebanon. They recalled the necessity for all states to comply with the embargo on arms and related material to any entity or individual other than those authorized by the government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL, in accordance with the terms of UNSCR 1701. They also stressed the importance of strengthening the Lebanese government and of supporting all its efforts to extend its authority over its territory. Leaders urged all parties in the region to continue to play a constructive role in helping to swiftly and fully implement this resolution. They called on the international community to extend humanitarian assistance to the victims of the recent war.
9. Leaders reaffirmed their support for efforts to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They also reaffirmed their support for a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on existing agreements, which include the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and the principles laid down in the Road Map.
10. Leaders emphasised their commitment to seek a diplomatic and peaceful solution which addresses international concerns about Iran's nuclear programme. They called on Iran to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1696 (2006) and all Resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors, and noted with concern the IAEA's 31 August report detailing Iran's failure to suspend enrichment activity and Iran's continuing failure to cooperate with the IAEA. Leaders welcomed the proposals put forward by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the High

Representative of the European Union, for a comprehensive arrangement with Iran, based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. They called on Iran to respond positively to these proposals.

11. Leaders welcomed the formation of a constitutionally elected government in Iraq and the priority given in its programme to promoting national reconciliation and the rule of law. They noted the International Compact put forward by the Iraqi government. They reaffirmed their support for the Iraqi government in its efforts to ensure unity, security, stability and prosperity of the country, and encouraged further international engagement with Iraq.

Strengthening Multilateralism and Addressing Security Threats

12. Leaders underlined that modern challenges and threats recognise no national boundaries, are interlinked and require common solutions. They reconfirmed their strong support for a fair, just, and rules-based multilateral international system with the United Nations playing a central role, and reaffirmed their commitment to promoting peace and security, sustainable development and human rights in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. Leaders stressed the importance of the continued implementation of the reforms and commitments agreed at the 2005 UN World Summit, including the necessity of reforming the UN's principal organs. They welcomed the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council as well as the continued progress on the UN management reform and the High Level Panel set up to examine more effective delivery of UN development, humanitarian, and environmental operations. Moreover, Leaders reaffirmed their continued commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and poverty reduction. They also emphasised the need for more efficient environmental activities in the UN system and for exploring the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework, building on existing institutions. Leaders referred to the need to ensure that there is no impunity for the most serious international crimes and discussed in this context the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Within the ASEM context the Leaders also noted the value of initiatives such as the Informal Human Rights Seminars.
13. Leaders emphasised the importance of multilateral efforts for strengthening disarmament and the nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and their means

of delivery. They stressed the importance of universalisation, implementation and compliance with the international disarmament and nonproliferation treaties, including the need to implement UNSC Resolution 1540/2004. They reiterated the importance of cooperation to ensure a successful outcome of the 2006 Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) as well as the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Furthermore, they welcomed the ongoing efforts to establish standards for the global transfer of conventional arms and reconfirmed their commitment to enhancing cooperation to prevent trafficking of illicit small arms and light weapons.

14. On the 5th anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks, Leaders observed a moment of silence in commemoration of all victims of terrorism. They reaffirmed their commitment to the fight against terrorism, which still poses a threat to the international community, and underlined the need for a comprehensive approach. Leaders stressed that the fight against terrorism must be carried out in accordance with international law, in particular the UN Charter, respect of human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law. They agreed that it is equally important to identify and address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as a means of preventing radicalisation and recruitment into violent extremism and rejected any attempts to associate terrorism with any religion, race, nationality, or ethnic group. Leaders welcomed the recent adoption of the General Assembly Resolution on the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and called on states to become parties to and fully implement all UN Conventions and Protocols related to terrorist acts as well as relevant UN Resolutions, and called for the finalisation of the negotiations on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Moreover, they asserted their determination to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and other WMD to commit terrorist acts, and underlined the need to ensure the early entry into force of the International Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. They acknowledged the importance of preventing the financing of terrorism and related efforts against moneylaundering in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. Leaders noted with appreciation the ongoing practical ASEM cooperation on counterterrorism, including within the framework of the UNCTC, and endorsed the recommendations made at the ASEM Conferences on Counterterrorism.

15. Taking into consideration the shared interest in ensuring an effective response to serious

forms of organised crime, such as trafficking in persons, moneylaundering, terrorism financing and corruption, drugtrafficking and illicit armstrade, Leaders recognised the important role of the multilateral system and particularly the implementation of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols, as well as the UN Conventions on corruption and illicit drugs. In this context they welcomed the positive outcomes of the first ASEM Prosecutors General Meeting. Furthermore, recognising the importance of mitigating threats to the Sea Lanes of Communication between Asia and Europe, Leaders discussed maritime security, and safe and secure conditions of air and maritime transportation, including safety of international energy transporting routes.

16. Leaders emphasised the need to promote global health security and reiterated their determination to combat global health threats, such as HIV/AIDS, avian influenza and a possible human influenza pandemic, tuberculosis and malaria. They took note of the Political Declaration of the UN High Level meeting on AIDS in 2006 and reaffirmed their commitment to pursuing all necessary efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010. Leaders also affirmed their commitment to facilitating access to antiretroviral treatment (ARV) in the developing world. Moreover, Leaders recognised the efforts made in various international fora to fight highly pathogenic avian influenza, stressing the importance of research cooperation and of establishing monitoring systems and prompt initial responses, including at grassroots level. In this context they also stressed the importance of honouring commitments made at relevant international pledging conferences and the implementation of the recently revised International Health Regulations. Leaders welcomed the concrete common actions on global health issues within the ASEM framework and invited partners to continue their cooperation.

17. Leaders recalled the unprecedented loss of life and destruction caused by the 2004 tsunami and other devastating natural events and expressed their solidarity with the people and communities affected. They commended the efforts made to respond to these disasters and expressed appreciation for the actions taken to build resilience through peoplecentred regional earlywarning systems and other emergency response mechanisms. Leaders underlined the need to strengthen global disaster reduction activities and capabilities, including mitigating the risk and the impact of disasters and facilitating effective civilmilitary response to disasters, building upon relevant international commitments and frameworks and reaffirming the vital coordinating role of the UN system. In this respect Leaders took further note of the important work

on disasters management and emergency response within the ASEAN. Leaders also welcomed the establishment of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund.

Globalisation and Competitiveness

18. Leaders discussed globalisation, the acceleration of exchanges, and the opportunities for economic growth that globalisation is bringing about both in Asia and Europe. They exchanged views on how to manage the rapid transformation and structural change of their countries' economies while recognising the need to tackle the challenges of globalisation and to extend its benefits to all. Leaders reconfirmed that the process of market opening provides irreplaceable benefits overall and boosts productivity. They underlined that structural reform and effective policies at all levels, are needed to address the challenges posed by adjustment to globalisation and to seize the opportunities that it provides, stressing at the same time that protectionism has to be resisted in defining these policies.
19. Leaders discussed the stateofplay of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations. They expressed deep regret about the suspension of the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and underlined the importance of preserving the integrity and credibility of the multilateral trading system and of realising the development promise of the DDA. They called on all parties to the negotiations to show the necessary political will and flexibility to allow the negotiations to resume as soon as circumstances allow. They emphasised the importance of achieving an ambitious and balanced outcome resulting in new commercial opportunities and improvement of existing global trade rules, while taking into account the needs and interests of developing and leastdeveloped countries. Leaders underlined the importance of flanking such an agreement with appropriate measures aimed at further integrating developing and least developed countries in global trade. They encouraged all WTO members to bridge their differences and redouble their efforts to achieve a successful conclusion of the DDA. Bearing in mind the need for greater flexibility to be accorded to developing and least developed countries, Leaders expressed their strong support for Vietnam's entry into the WTO by November 2006 and for the early accession of the Lao PDR to the organisation.
20. Leaders took note of the increase in Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and underscored that these agreements should support and further the objectives of the multilateral trading system. Leaders agreed on the importance of ensuring that all RTAs are

ambitious and comprehensive in scope, fully complying with WTO rules, taking into account the different levels of development of the parties to an RTA, and ensuring the longterm inclusion of developing countries in the world economy. They stressed that such considerations have become even more critical in the light of the recent suspension of the WTO negotiations. In order to maintain a level playing field for all ASEM partners and their respective businesses, they emphasised the need for improvements in market access to be undertaken on a multilateral basis, in parallel with steps to enhance regional or bilateral trade. Similarly, Leaders recognised the need to improve and clarify rules for RTAs in the WTO, once the DDA negotiations are resumed, and in this light welcomed the progress already secured through the proposed new Transparency Mechanism for RTAs.

21. Leaders asserted their commitment to deepening the economic cooperation between the two regions through constructive policy dialogue and actionoriented programmes. In this respect Leaders called on the Economic Ministers to convene at an early date to review past performance and implementation of the Hanoi Declaration on Closer Economic Partnership(CEP). They noted the need to review and consider further action within the Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP) and the Investment Promotion Action Plan (IPAP) further focussing in particular on areas of direct business interest. In this context Leaders took note of the ASEM Customs DirectorsGeneral/Commissioners Meetings and the progress made in the customs fora. They stressed their commitment to the promotion and the implementation of effective IP protection worldwide and to combating IPR piracy and counterfeiting, underscoring the importance of international cooperation on and capacitybuilding in supply chain security. They also noted the dialogue on IP related matters, including in the area of geographical indications. Moreover, Leaders noted with satisfaction the recommendations of the AsiaEurope Business Forum (AEBF) and emphasised the importance of further engaging the business sector as an active stakeholder in the ASEM process, also welcoming the ASEM Trade and Investment Expo. Leaders further emphasised the important role of SMEs in promoting economic development and employment and welcomed the offer by China to host the first Ministerial Meeting on SMEs in 2007.
22. Leaders reaffirmed the need to strengthen ASEM financial cooperation and welcomed the conclusions of the Finance Ministers' meeting in Vienna in 2006, regarding appropriate policy responses for securing balanced and sustained economic expansion. To this end, they welcomed the progress made in the implementation of the Tianjin Initiative on Closer ASEM Economic and Financial Cooperation, in particular the ASEM Contingency

Dialogue Mechanism for Emergent Economic and Financial events. Leaders appreciated the positive results of the ASEM Trust Fund II and looked forward to advancing cooperation in new areas. In this regard they noted the work of the Finance Ministers in exploring ways to support efforts in policy dialogue and capacity building, including the possibility of establishing a new instrument. They also acknowledged proposals to develop national and regional bond markets in Asia. Leaders noted their willingness to strengthen global governance structures by supporting the proposal for the IMF governance reform. They highlighted the importance of the IMF annual meeting for reaching an agreement on and expeditiously implementing the quota revision, which would give a higher share of influence and responsibility to emerging and developing countries, according to objective criteria, and which could be followed by parallel reforms in other organisations. Leaders welcomed with satisfaction the offer by the Republic of Korea to host the next Finance Ministers' Meeting in 2008.

23. Recalling that structural adjustment is inherent to a changing global economy and that industries and people must be prepared to tackle it, Leaders underlined the need for active labour market policies. In this context, Leaders highlighted the importance of the first ASEM Labour and Employment Ministers' Conference in Germany in 2006 and its results, as well as the need to sustain the substantive ASEM dialogue and cooperation in this field, including with social partners. Leaders also recognised the need to strengthen the social dimension of globalisation, underlining that productive employment, decent work, the protection of the rights of all workers, and social cohesion are crucial for sustainable socioeconomic development. They welcomed the Indonesian offer to host the second Ministerial Conference in 2008. Furthermore, Leaders underlined that countries stand to benefit from an orderly and managed process of international migration and agreed to take forward actively cooperation on migration between Asia and Europe, such as through the ASEM Director-General level meetings on migratory flows.
24. Leaders emphasised that qualified human resources constitute a key factor for economic and social development. They recognised that globalisation poses challenges to human resources development affecting the entire field of education and training, and that both Asia and Europe are facing common issues such as managing financing and ensuring quality education and training for all. Leaders also underlined the importance of basic education, vocational training, and lifelong learning as investment in human resources. With this in mind, Leaders stressed the value of continued dialogue and exchange of best practices on questions related to education and training, and welcomed the offer

by Germany to host the first ASEM Ministerial Meeting on Education in 2008. They also recognised the role of the ASEM DUO Fellowship Programme in promoting exchanges in the field of education.

25. Leaders recognised that investments in knowhow and knowledge infrastructures play a key role in the promotion of scientific excellence, competitiveness and wellbeing of societies, also stressing the need for constructive interplay between different policy areas. To this end, Leaders discussed ways to enhance cooperation in the fields of innovation, science, and technology between all ASEM partners, and emphasised the importance of the EU Research Framework Programmes. In particular, they expressed their support for the ICT Ministerial Meeting to be organised in Vietnam in December 2006, and agreed that the possibility of a followup to the first Science and Technology Ministerial Conference should be studied. Furthermore, Leaders acknowledged the important role of the TransEurasian Information Network (TEIN2) in extending connectivity between Asia and Europe in the fields of research and education, and supported its application in broader areas.

Sustainable Development including Environment and Energy Security

26. Leaders reiterated that economic development, social development, and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development. They endorsed the outcome of the 14th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), and expressed their support for a successful and action-oriented outcome of CSD15 in 2007. Moreover, Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to eradicate poverty, to ensure the timely and full realisation of the MDGs and to promote global prosperity. To this end they emphasized the need for a substantial increase of resources from all sources, including domestic resources, official development assistance and other resources, as well as effective technical cooperation and capacity building to promote sustainable development and to support developing countries, in particular least developed ones.
27. Leaders emphasised the importance of respecting the limits of the planet's natural resources and of ensuring a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the marine environment. To this end, they underlined the need to manage sustainably and safeguard forest resources, to combat desertification and illegal logging, and to strengthen international cooperation on oceans and seas.

Leaders also reiterated the importance of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. Furthermore, Leaders emphasised the importance of accelerating actions to promote sustainable production and consumption, such as the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Initiative and programmes of education for sustainable development. Leaders underlined the need to carry on the ASEM dialogue on environmental issues, and welcomed the offer by Denmark to host the next Environment Ministers' Meeting in 2007. In this respect, they also noted the valuable role of related activities including the ASEM Oceans Initiative and the AsiaEurope Environment Forum.

28. Leaders recognised that climate change poses a serious threat to sustainable development and the future of our planet. Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation and participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, they expressed their determination to respond to climate change through international cooperation, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. To this end, Leaders adopted the ASEM6 Declaration on Climate Change (as annexed).
29. Leaders underlined the synergies between the promotion of energy security and addressing environmental concerns. They reaffirmed that encouraging energy efficiency and the use of renewable and alternative sources of energy improves access to sustainable, reliable, affordable and modern energy services, noting also that some countries have chosen nuclear power as an option. Furthermore, Leaders emphasised that providing access to energy for the poor contributes to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, as called for in the MDGs.
30. Leaders thoroughly discussed questions related to energy security, reiterating their earlier calls for multilateral measures to promote stable, effective, and transparent global energy markets, and agreed to cooperate in relevant international fora with a view to meeting these challenges. In this context, they noted the importance of the Energy Charter Treaty. Leaders also stressed the importance of strengthening mutually beneficial, open and stable legal conditions conducive to new investments in infrastructure both upstream and downstream. Moreover, they acknowledged that energy security can be enhanced by the diversification of energy sources and geographical origin, appropriate policies affecting energy demand, as well as by collaboration on research and development of

renewable and alternative sources of energy. They also recognised the common interest in decreasing the dependency on oil in economies, emphasising measures such as better enduse efficiency and targeted investment and research programmes.

31. Leaders encouraged both public and private actors to further stimulate technological innovation, aiming at sustainable energy resources and energy efficiency through development, transfer, and deployment of technology, and foreseeing the implementation of a welldiversified and climatefriendly mix of technologies adapted to local circumstances. Leaders recognised the immediate mutual benefits of energy efficiency measures such as technology and best practices dissemination, supported by multistakeholder involvement including government and market incentives and extension of financing. They also underlined the need for investments in capacity building, such as energy audits and assessments, which enhance the systematic identification of costeffective energy efficiency measures.

Dialogue among Cultures and Civilisations

32. Reiterating their commitment to further promotion of interactions between the peoples of Asia and Europe, Leaders underlined that dialogue and cooperation among cultures and civilisations are essential means to prevent and overcome ignorance and prejudice and to promote mutual understanding and tolerance. They reaffirmed their determination to respect, protect, and promote cultural diversity and the equal dignity of all cultures, and encouraged the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Leaders approved the Cultural Action Plan adopted in the 2nd ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting in Paris in 2005, encouraging the Ministers, assisted by preparatory work undertaken by the Culture Senior Officials, to meet regularly from now on and welcoming Malaysia's offer to host the 3rd ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting in 2007. Furthermore, Leaders expressed their support for actions to be carried out in Asia in the field of intercultural dialogue, parallel to and in cooperation with the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in 2008, also appreciating the richness and variety of cultural festivals and cultural years in both Asian and European countries.
33. Leaders underlined the importance of the ASEM Interfaith Dialogue in contributing to the creation and reinforcement of an environment conducive to building harmony and understanding within the international community. In this context, they also noted

the value of initiatives such as the UN Alliance of Civilisations and the UN Tripartite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace. Leaders firmly condemned the use of violence in the name of religion, denouncing any stereotyping on the basis of religion and reiterating their determination to stand united in the global efforts to cultivate a culture of peace, to increase mutual respect and to build confidence amongst people of all faiths. Furthermore, Leaders welcomed the outcomes of the Interfaith Dialogue, stressing the importance of translating the shared values of peace, compassion, and tolerance expounded in the Bali Declaration into practical actions. With this in mind, they expressed their support for the implementation of the Larnaca Action Plan.

Asia-Europe Foundation

34. Leaders reaffirmed their support for the role played by the AsiaEurope Foundation (ASEF) in enhancing dialogue and cooperation between the peoples of Asia and Europe through intellectual, cultural, and people-to-people exchanges, underlining in particular the importance of involving the young and reaching out to civil society. They emphasised the importance of ASEF's flagship programmes in further aligning ASEF activities with ASEM priorities and encouraged ASEF to pursue this orientation. Furthermore they stressed the need to optimise ASEF's capacity in enhancing the visibility of ASEM. Leaders welcomed and endorsed the solution to secure ASEF's longterm financial sustainability as prepared by the ASEM Senior Officials.

The Future of ASEM

35. Leaders agreed that while continuing the process within the framework of three pillars, ASEM should start its second decade by focussing on key policy areas such as strengthening multilateralism and addressing global threats of common concern; globalisation, competitiveness and structural changes in the global economy including finance, labour issues, education and human resource development; health; science and technology including Information and Communication Technology (ICT); sustainable development with special focus on the MDG's, climate change, environment, and energy; and intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue as a means to promote mutual understanding. They adopted the ASEM work programme for 2006-2008 (as annexed) reflecting the important role of ASEM in further developing the comprehensive AsiaEurope relations.

36. Leaders warmly welcomed the two acceding EU Member States Bulgaria and Romania on

the European side, as well as India, Mongolia, Pakistan and the ASEAN Secretariat on the Asian side, as from the time of completion of the respective internal procedures by the European and the Asian sides, to participate in the ASEM process. Leaders tasked the next Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Germany in 2007 to report on these internal procedures by the European and Asian sides and looked forward to the formal celebration of the admission of the new partners at the 2008 ASEM Summit in China.

37. Leaders adopted the Helsinki Declaration on the Future of ASEM and its Annex on Working Methods and Institutional Mechanisms (as annexed). They tasked the Senior Officials to continue policy discussions, and reflect on the possible need to adapt the AsiaEurope Cooperation Framework (AECF) 2000 to the requirements of ASEM's second decade and the new developments in the process. 38. Leaders accepted with gratitude the offer by China to host ASEM7 and looked forward to meeting again on 24-25 October 2008.

Helsinki, Finland
September 11, 2006

ASEM 7**Chair's Statement***Beijing, 24-25 October 2008*

1. The Seventh Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 7) was held in Beijing on 24 and 25 October 2008. The Summit was attended by the Heads of State and Government of sixteen Asian and twenty-seven European nations, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of ASEAN Secretariat. The President of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Hu Jintao addressed the opening ceremony. The Premier of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Wen Jiabao chaired the meeting.
2. The Meeting was the first gathering of the leaders of 45 members of ASEM since its second round of enlargement. They represent around 50% of world GDP, approximately 58% of the world's population and 60% of world trade. A warm welcome was extended to the leaders of Bulgaria, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, and the ASEAN Secretariat who attended ASEM Summit for the first time.
3. Leaders of ASEM members held in-depth discussions on important international and regional issues of common concern and interest under the overarching theme of Vision and Action: Towards a Win-Win Solution.
4. Leaders reaffirmed the strategic importance of ASEM, and recognized that Asia and Europe are closely related geographically, historically and culturally, share many common ideals, are complementary in economic and social development and rich in cultural diversity. They recognized the high expectations placed on ASEM by their peoples, and emphasized the need to further strengthen Asia-Europe dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equal partnership, mutual respect, mutual benefit, seeking common grounds while shelving differences and learning from each other, which will bring about development opportunities and tangible benefits to both regions and be conducive to peace, stability and development.
5. Leaders expressed their deep condolences and sympathy over the recent severe human and property losses incurred in natural disasters in Asia in the past year. They affirmed their commitment to continued assistance to the affected countries. They stress the importance of efficient and prompt delivery of humanitarian aid and expertise in case of

natural disasters. Leaders highlighted the need for joint global efforts to address global challenges including natural disasters in a timely manner and undertook to conduct practical disaster preparedness and management and reconstruction cooperation in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture, health, water, environment, education, science and technology, with a view to promoting regional and national capacity building in disaster preparedness and management.

6. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promoting peace and security, sustainable development and human rights in accordance with the UN Charter and principles of International Law. Leaders, in marking the 60th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reaffirmed their commitment to the principles contained therein.

Promoting Political Dialogue

7. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening multilateralism and a multilateral international system with the United Nations at its core based on international law. They underlined that international institutions provide both a means of cooperation and a mechanism through which to deliver change, and should adequately address the global challenges, ensuring global security and working for global prosperity. With regards to UN and other international institutions reforms, leaders recognized the need to work in partnership to achieve more democratic, more accountable, more efficient, and more effective international institutions in the face of new challenges. They also reiterated their support to peaceful resolution of international disputes through political and diplomatic efforts.
8. While condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, leaders reaffirmed their commitment to take practical steps to prevent and combat terrorism with reference to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, underlining the need to adhere to the major UN conventions and protocols dealing with terrorism and to respect international laws, including the Charter of the United Nations, Human Rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, in the global fight against terrorism. Calling for expeditious finalization of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the UN, they expressed their appreciation with the outcome of the formal review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy held in New York on 4/5 in September 2008 and the existing dialogue and cooperation on counter-terrorism within ASEM and welcomed the outcomes of the ASEM Conference on Counter-Terrorism

in Tokyo, Japan (2007) and Madrid, Spain (2008). Leaders also welcomed the offer of the Philippines to host the 7th ASEM Counter-Terrorism Conference in 2009.

9. Leaders had in-depth exchanges over international and regional situation. The Leaders discussed and evaluated the current development of situations in Asia and Europe, and agreed that the prevailing hope of the Asian and European peoples is promoting peace, development and cooperation. The peoples of Asia and Europe are dedicated to dialogue and cooperation so as to enhance strategic mutual trust, create enabling regional security environment and commonly address conventional and nonconventional security threats. They supported the progress of the integration process of East Asia, ASEAN and South Asia, and welcomed the signing of the ASEAN Charter including the proposed creation of an ASEAN Human Rights Body and the delivery of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint. They discussed the development of European Union's integration process and acknowledged that since its inception, this process had promoted peace, stability and development in Europe.
10. Leaders had exchanged views on recent developments on the Korean Peninsula. They positively confirmed and supported the Six-Party Talks and welcomed the progress made in the second-phase actions for the full and balanced implementation of the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks unanimously adopted on 19 September 2005. They agreed that these developments contribute to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia. They called on the relevant parties to continue to take positive steps to move forward the Six-Party Talks with the aim of early and verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. They also emphasized the importance of addressing the humanitarian concerns.
11. Leaders stressed their commitments to promote peace, stability and development in Afghanistan and emphasized their support to Afghanistan's national reconciliation, unity and territorial integrity. They welcomed the progress of the reconstruction achieved so far and the International Conference in Support of Afghanistan held in Paris last June and the final declaration issued. They expressed the support to the full implementation of the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. Leaders vowed to contribute to the fulfilment of the aims of the agreement to strengthen institutions, good governance and anti-corruption efforts to promote the rule of law and the respect of human rights. They emphasized that the international community should assist Afghanistan in these regards, and help combat narcotics cultivation of and trafficking

in drugs in Afghanistan and its neighbors. They welcomed the key role played by the United Nations in the reconstruction process, and stressed the support to deepening the regional cooperation and dialogue on the issue of Afghanistan. They also expressed their appreciation for the international efforts in combating terrorism in Afghanistan.

12. Leaders exchanged views on developments in Myanmar. They expressed their unanimous support for the good offices role of the UN Secretary General. The Leaders acknowledged the progress achieved in assisting the post-Nargis relief work by the Tripartite Core Group (TCG) comprising Myanmar, the UN and ASEAN, and the assistance provided by the international community to those in need. They expressed the support to the United Nations to continue to play a constructive role and to the ASEAN-led mechanism to continue its good performance in coordinating the ongoing relief and recovery efforts in Myanmar. The Leaders took note of the briefing by Myanmar on the recent developments and prospects. They noted the recent visit to Myanmar last August by the UN Secretary-General Special Advisor Ibrahim Gambari and supported the UN to continue its good offices efforts, and they encouraged the Myanmar Government to conduct closer cooperation with the UN. They also encouraged the Myanmar government to engage all stakeholders in an inclusive political process in order to achieve national reconciliation and economic and social development. In this regard, they called for the lifting of restrictions placed on political parties and early further release of those under detention.
13. Leaders confirmed their commitment to seek a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, addressing their serious concerns about Iran's nuclear programme. They called on Iran to comply fully with UN Security Council resolutions and to meet fully and without delay the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors. They welcomed the offer of a road-map of the resumption of negotiations proposed by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States in June 2008 and called on relevant parties to seize this opportunity for the resumption of negotiations.

Advancing Economic Cooperation

14. Leaders discussed the current international economic and financial situations and recognized that the current global financial crisis has severe impact on the global financial system and world economy. The international community should jointly overcome the financial crisis through enhanced cooperation. The leaders agreed to issue the Statement on the International Financial Situation.

15. Leaders reiterated their commitment to strengthening economic and development cooperation and coordination, raising capabilities to address various risks and challenges and promote fair and balanced progress of economic globalization which benefits all. Concerned about the development of the least developed countries, leaders stressed the importance of debt relief and debt sustainability.
16. Leaders reaffirmed the importance of an open, fair, rule-based and stable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organizations (WTO) to achieve economic growth and development, and to reduce global disparities and trade imbalances, recognizing that such a system is the most effective way in promoting trade liberalization and expanding and diversifying trade relations and increasing economic opportunities among ASEM partners.
17. Leaders were concerned over the current situation of the Doha Round negotiations of the WTO and expressed the conviction that an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda would bring benefits to all members, especially developing and the least developed countries. They remain deeply committed to pushing for successful conclusion of a comprehensive, ambitious and balanced Doha outcome, recognizing the central importance of its development dimension. Leaders reaffirmed their full support for ASEM members' universal membership to the WTO and thus for early accession of Lao PDR into the WTO.
18. Leaders recognized that each country has the primary responsibility for its own development and stressed national development need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment. They called upon all countries to actively implement the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and looked forward to a substantive outcome of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to be held in Doha at the end of November 2008 and noted the importance of Accra Agenda for Action of the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Accra in September 2008. Leaders stressed their commitment to mobilize additional development finance through increased official development assistance (ODA), debt relief, where appropriate, and innovative financing mechanisms towards the attainment of the MDGs. Leaders welcomed the recent success of the replenishment of the Asian Development Fund, which contribute to regional development. They also welcomed the holding of a Conference on Development Cooperation in the Philippines in 2009.
19. Leaders expressed their concern over fluctuation of commodity prices worldwide especially of oil and food, since they pose a serious challenge to stable growth and cause great difficulties to the life of people in many countries, especially the most vulnerable. They called for strengthened efforts including food aid and social protection activities, and trade facilitation to stabilize the surging food prices quickly, mitigate their impact and help the affected developing countries, especially the least developed countries get through this challenging time. They expressed their commitment to taking joint and comprehensive measures to address the crisis in the medium to the long run, including strengthening policy coordination and cooperation, increasing sustainable input in agricultural production, raising agricultural productivity, in a bid to secure food supply. To coordinate and implement these measures effectively, leaders called for the formation of a global partnership involving all actors, including governments, the private sector, civil society and other international institutions. In this connection, they highly appreciated Vietnam's initiative on the first ASEM Forum on Food Security in 2009. They affirmed their support to the United Nations in playing a leading and coordinating role in this regard, and expressed the support to the outcomes of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) High-Level Conference on World Food Security in Rome. Leaders also look forward to the upcoming Follow-up High Level Conference that will be held in Madrid later this year. In addition, they also confirmed the importance of advancing research and development of agricultural technology, particularly on enhancement of agricultural productivity.
20. Leaders recalled the Hanoi Declaration on a Closer ASEM Economic Partnership (CEP) and reiterated that ASEM partners should strengthen cooperation and join hands to deepen economic partnership, promote open trade and boost two-way investment, further develop a conducive business environment and offer sustainable trade opportunities to all ASEM partners, especially the developing and the least developed countries. In this regard, they urged the Economic Ministers to convene the meeting at the earliest possible time to review past performance and implementation of the CEP and identify concrete areas and activities for practical and effective cooperation in the coming years. They emphasized the importance of implementing activities within the Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP) and the Investment Promotion Action Plan (IPAP) and better engaging the business community in the ASEM process, especially via the Asia-Europe Business Forum. Furthermore, they stressed the need to revitalize links among ASEM investment focal points to bring the economic pillar forward in a more substantive and comprehensive manner. Leaders also recognized the value of bilateral and regional

trading arrangements, consistent with the WTO's rules and commitments, and noted progress in the negotiations between ASEM partners.

21. Leaders recognized that, although structural reforms and sound macroeconomic policies have increased the resilience of both Europe and Asia against the global financial turmoil, the global economic slowdown and persistently high commodity prices, both regions are increasingly being affected by the worsening global environment. They agreed that long term stability of the global and regional financial markets is key to sustainable economic growth of both regions. They welcomed the consensus on the necessity of strong and coherent policy responses to recent economic difficulties and mutual cooperation among ASEM partners in the areas of economic integration, infrastructure finance and microfinance in the form of sharing information and knowledge, capacity building, reached at the 8th ASEM Finance Ministers' Meeting held in Jeju, Korea in June 2008.
22. Leaders agreed on the need to enhance cooperation in the fields of innovation, science, and technology among ASEM partners so as to narrow the digital divide and ensure sustainable development. Leaders called for reinforced efforts to protect intellectual property rights and ensure their enforcement. They noted that protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation in and to the transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries, which is vital for sustainable development. Leaders also supported enhanced cooperation between the government, business, and the international institution on the advancement of ICT to facilitate economic integration and international cooperation in the reduction of tariff barriers, enabling open access, and the promotion of International Standard.
23. Leaders reiterated the importance of closer cooperation among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to economic development and job creation, and welcomed the consensus reached and action plans adopted at the inaugural ASEM SMEs Ministerial Meeting held in Beijing in October 2007. Leaders also welcomed the recommendations on promoting SMEs development made by the business community at the ASEM SME Trade and Investment Fair in Qingdao in October 2007.
24. Leaders welcomed the recommendations from the 11th Asia-Europe Business Forum on promoting trade and investment between Asia and Europe.

25. Leaders welcomed the initiative of Lithuania to host the first ASEM Transport Ministerial Meeting on 19-20 October 2009 as the platform for launching ASEM dialogue on transport issues between partners and the initiative of Romania to host a first ASEM Ministerial Meeting on Migration in 2009 which will deepen the dialogue on this important issue.

Driving Sustainable Development

26. Leaders held extensive and in-depth discussions on issues of realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the sustainable development targets agreed in Johannesburg, strengthening energy security cooperation, jointly addressing the challenge of climate change, and environmental protection, including water resources, forests and air, and improving social cohesion under the framework of sustainable development.
27. Leaders stressed the importance of mid-term review of the MDGs, and underscored the need for ASEM members to further deepen international development cooperation to meet the IADGs, particularly the MDGs, in a timely manner.
28. Leaders expressed their support for strengthened international cooperation on climate change that could help assess impacts and vulnerabilities, build adaptive capacities, and support adaptation actions. Recalling the ASEM 6 Declaration on Climate Change, leaders noted with satisfaction the outcomes of the ASEM 3rd Environment Ministers' Meeting held in Copenhagen in April 2007 as well as the ASEM Seminar on the Adaptation to the Climate Change held in Japan in October 2008. In this context, leaders welcomed the substantial progress made at the Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. They confirmed their commitment to securing an ambitious, effective and comprehensive agreed outcome now, up to and beyond 2012 by the end of 2009 on the basis of the Bali Road Map and underlined the need to act with resolve and urgency during the Climate Change Conference in Poznan and the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen.
29. Leaders also emphasized the need for the sustainable management of forest and ocean as well as other territorial, coastal and marine ecosystems. In this respect, leaders also welcomed the offer by Brunei Darussalam to host a workshop on understanding the impact of climate change on the biodiversity of tropical rainforests in 2009. ASEM

leaders agreed to encourage and support regional and sub-regional organizations to develop cooperative projects entailing specialized studies on bio-diversity, melting of glaciers and protection of life-sustaining water resources as well as raising mass awareness through dissemination of expertise and technology.

30. Leaders stressed the need to focus on development needs and environmental sustainability in the energy sector. They emphasized the need for Asia-Europe cooperation to ensure the availability of environmentally sound energy at a reasonable price to support economic growth and that the latest technology should be intended to increase energy efficiency. Leaders recognised the need to develop regional and subregional projects amongst ASEM partners to promote low-carbon economy. Leaders acknowledged the key message on sustainable energy from the 6th Asia-Europe Environment Forum.
31. Leaders recognized that the impact of globalization is increasingly being felt by the people of ASEM members, and share a common interest in strengthening the social dimension of globalization and improving social cohesion. They welcomed the outcome of the 2nd ASEM labour and employment ministers' declaration issued at the ministers' meeting in Bali earlier this month and highlighted the importance of decent work and good governance.
32. To this end, leaders unanimously agreed to issue the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development.

Furthering Social and Cultural Exchanges

33. Leaders reaffirmed the respect for cultural diversity and the need to protect our cultural heritage and advocated mutual understanding, tolerance, respect and peaceful coexistence among different social systems, development paths and cultures. Leaders welcomed the valuable contributions made since the last meeting at the global level to bridge the gap between cultures and civilisations. They emphasized the importance of combining the multilateral framework with the national efforts to promote the understanding among faiths, cultures and peoples. They welcomed the results of the 1st Alliance of Civilisations (AoC) Forum held in Madrid in January 2008 and the consolidation of this UN Initiative and the increasing number of ASEM countries that have joined its Group of Friends. The UN AoC implementation of concrete projects in the

field of media and youth employment, and the elaboration of National Action Plans, show the way ahead to promote global understanding involving civil societies.

34. Leaders reaffirmed the positive role of dialogue among cultures and civilizations in reducing poverty, realizing social peace, preventing regional conflicts, protecting the environment and promoting sustained economic growth, social development and common prosperity. They resolved to take concerted action to further promote interfaith understanding and exchanges, taking global leadership in working towards building a world where different cultures and civilizations co-exist in harmony, equality and mutual respect.
35. Leaders noted with satisfaction the outcome of the ASEM Culture Ministers' Meetings (CMM) held in China, France and Malaysia. They welcomed the progress achieved to enhance cultural exchanges and cooperation between Asia and Europe inspired by the ASEM Declaration on Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations adopted in 5th ASEM Summit in Hanoi, and welcomed the decision to convene the meeting on a regular basis as well as the recommendation that a Cultural and Art Festival proposed by China be held in connection with ASEM Summits or ASEM CMM. They expressed the desire for more results-orientated discussions during the next Culture Ministers' meeting in Poland in 2010. They reaffirmed their determination to respect, protect and promote cultural diversity and the equal dignity of all cultures, and therefore encouraged the expeditious ratification and implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions by all ASEM countries. Leaders also noted that tourism could contribute to mutual understanding and respect for cultural diversity. In this connection, they welcomed the outcome of the ASEM Tourism Forum held in Vietnam this year.
36. Leaders emphasized the importance of keeping the good momentum of the ASEM Interfaith Dialogue and welcomed the outcomes of the ASEM Interfaith Dialogues(Nanjing 2007 and Amsterdam 2008) and urged governments to actively facilitate interfaith and intercultural dialogues, particularly at the regional and interregional levels, which is part of a much broader dialogue between Asia and Europe. In this regard, they underlined the need to intensify discussions among themselves and with other regional organizations and fora on further institutionalizing interfaith dialogue at regional and global levels.
37. Leaders welcomed the constructive role of parliaments, NGOs and the civil society in

- promoting dialogue among cultures and civilizations and mutual understanding between people of Asia and Europe.
38. Leaders recognized that human resources development constitutes a key factor in poverty reduction and economic and social development. They renewed their commitment to further strengthen their cooperation in human resources development, capacity building and sustained dialogue and exchanges in primary and higher education, vocational training and lifelong learning. Leaders endorsed the outcome of the First ASEM Education Ministerial Meeting held in Germany and looked forward to a substantive outcome of the Second ASEM Education Ministerial Meeting to be held in Vietnam in 2009. Leaders recognized the success of the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) in fostering research collaboration between all ASEM partners, welcomed the launch of TEIN3 and renewed their commitment to its long-term sustainability.
39. Leaders expressed their appreciation of the dialogue carried out by ASEM partners through the informal ASEM Seminars on Human Rights, held annually since 1998. They underlined their commitment to cooperate in the promotion and protection of human rights on the basis of equality and mutual respect.
40. Leaders affirmed their commitment to promote global health security including developing health-care systems and local infrastructure to improve public health in the developing world and reiterated their determination to combat health threats such as HIV/AIDs and avian influenza. Leaders welcomed the ASEM Workshop on Avian Influenza Control hosted by China and the ASEM Initiative for the Rapid Containment of Pandemic Influenza financed by Japan and looked forward to the success of the ASEM workshop on sharing experiences of preparedness to respond to the global climate change and emerging diseases to be held in Vietnam in 2009.
41. Leaders commended the Asia-Europe Foundation for its positive contribution to promoting cultural, intellectual and people-to-people exchanges between Asia and Europe. Leaders recognized the value of ASEF's flagship programmes in furthering the priorities, and enhancing the visibility of ASEM. They also commended ASEF for spearheading the development of Culture 360, an Asia-Europe cultural web-portal to enhance art and cultural exchange among ASEM member countries.
42. Leaders reaffirmed the role of ASEM as a multi-faceted dialogue facilitator and the key cooperation areas identified in the Helsinki Declaration on the Future of ASEM for its second decade. They adopted various cooperation initiatives put forward by partners (attached as Annex I) and the ASEM Work Program for 2008-2010 (attached as Annex II).
43. With the increasing number of initiatives and meetings at various levels in ASEM, Leaders reaffirmed the importance of developing effective ways of communication within ASEM members to support ASEM cooperation in the near future.
44. Leaders applauded progress made in the institutional building of ASEM, including the Issue-based Leadership initiative (attached as Annex III) and closer coordination among embassies/permanent representations of ASEM partners as agreed at ASEM 6.
45. Leaders tasked Senior Officials to further explore ways to achieve greater visibility of ASEM and welcomed European Commission's efforts in this regard and Vietnam's initiative on the first SOM Meeting on "Coordinating Cultural Activities for the Enhancement of ASEM Visibility".
46. Leaders instructed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to discuss the issue of enlargement in their future meetings.
47. Leaders accepted with gratitude Belgium's offer to host ASEM 8 and looked forward to meeting again in 2010.

The Future of ASEM

ASEM 8**Chair's Statement***Brussels, 4-5 October 2010*

"Greater well-being and more dignity for all citizens"

1. The Eighth Asia-Europe Meeting was hosted by Belgium in Brussels on 4 and 5 October 2010. The meeting was attended by the Heads of States and of Governments of forty-six Asian and European countries, the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of ASEAN.
2. The overarching theme of the Summit was "Quality of life, achieving greater well-being and more dignity for all citizens". The President of the European Council chaired the meeting.
3. A warm welcome was extended to Australia, New Zealand and the Russian Federation, who attended an ASEM Summit for the first time and, on this occasion, became ASEM members.
4. Leaders reaffirmed the strategic dialogue and cooperation between Asia and Europe on the basis of equal partnership, mutual respect and benefit. They noted with appreciation the results of the meetings of the Education Ministers, the Foreign Ministers, the Energy Ministers, the Transportation Ministers, the Finance Ministers and the Culture Ministers held since the Seventh Asia-Europe Meeting and endorsed their recommendations.
5. The meeting established common ground between Asia and Europe on topical issues of mutual interest to both regions as follows :

TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

6. Leaders held a candid, open and fruitful discussion on the present global economic situation. They issued a separate Declaration reflecting their common views.

ADVANCE ON THE PATH OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

7. Following up on the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted at their meeting in 2008, Leaders considered ways to further advance the common objectives of economic development, social cohesion and environmental protection, the three mutually reinforcing and interdependent pillars of sustainable development leading to greater human well-being.
8. They reaffirmed their commitments to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They underscored the importance of the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting in New York on 20-22 September 2010 and the upcoming UN Conference on Sustainable Development scheduled in Brazil in 2012 (Rio + 20).
9. Taking into consideration the rich variety of cultures represented in Europe and in Asia, they agreed to the following :

Economic development

10. Leaders stressed that the reforms considered necessary in response to the global economic crisis constituted an opportunity to lay the basis for a more sustainable model of development.
11. As a first priority, the demand for goods and services as well as investments have to be encouraged since they are the drivers of economic growth and job creation across countries. To this effect, the progressive liberalization of domestic and international markets must be pursued. Leaders reiterated their resolve to conclude the WTO Doha Development Agenda promptly with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced outcome consistent with its mandate and based on progress already made, as this would represent a single most important contribution to the objective. Leaders further agreed that all forms of trade protectionism should be rejected and that existing tariff and non-tariff barriers should be rolled back without delay. In order to promote economic growth and development, leaders also reaffirmed the need for a fair and rule-based multilateral trading system under the WTO.
12. Leaders also supported the innovation of products, services and production processes. Innovation, especially the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource-efficient and clean technologies, can help economies restructure themselves in response to the crisis

and achieve more sustainable patterns of economic development.

13. Hence, Leaders resolved to foster policies that facilitate the dissemination of these types of technologies, especially to the benefit of developing countries. With this in mind, they tasked Senior Officials for Trade and Investment to convene an informal meeting at an early opportunity and to identify the scope and range of possible new activities. Using the experience of ASEM partners in promoting sustainable development, these should constitute a comprehensive dialogue with a view to identifying and examining trade and investment barriers as well as market distorting mechanisms that hamper the deployment of new environmentally friendly, resource efficient and clean products and technologies. The dialogue should furthermore focus on possible new incentives with a similar positive effect on the advancement of sustainable development, just as ASEM governments face pressing issues of regulation and public policy. Eventually, the dialogue should help ensure that sustainable development policies, including environmental measures, do not lead to arbitrary or disguised restrictions on international trade. Leaders expressed their expectation that this work would lead to a resumption of the meetings of the Economy and Trade Ministers of ASEM. They also decided that the dialogue should be conducted in close consultation and with the input from both the Asian and European business communities.
14. Leaders took note of the constructive, ongoing activities under the Trade Facilitation Action Plan and Investment Promotion Action Plan and of the dialogue on Intellectual Property Rights. They welcomed in particular the work achieved under the direction of the ASEM Customs Director-Generals and stressed the desirability of further stepping up this kind of cooperation.
15. Leaders emphasized the importance of financial stability and of availability of development finance for developing ASEM partners. They stressed that the financial markets of Asia and Europe could be more integrated and that considerable scope existed for expanding the offer of services to potential traders and investors operating in the two regions. In this context, they welcomed the recommendations of the Twelfth Business Forum held in Brussels on the margin of the Summit.
16. Following up on the First ASEM Ministerial Meeting on Transportation in Vilnius in October 2009, Leaders agreed on the desirability of cooperation to fill in missing links and eliminate bottlenecks, justifying the establishment of an action plan that would also

pursue the objective of sustainable development. The accession of the Russian Federation offers in this regard new and important perspectives. Leaders thanked the People's Republic of China for offering to host the Second Transportation Ministers meeting in 2011.

17. Likewise, Leaders underscored the importance of information and communication technologies, in particular broadband networks and applications promoting socio-economic activities, as catalysts for globalization and innovation and as positive agents of sustainable economic development. They called for increased research and development cooperation, for technical assistance, for transfers of technology and of know how, especially to developing countries, so as to help bridge the digital divide among ASEM partners.
18. Leaders noted that these initiatives would enhance the connectivity between Asia and Europe. In this context, they hailed the efforts to promote ASEAN Connectivity as important intra-regional linkages, opening opportunities for the sharing of experiences and for further cooperation.
19. Leaders supported agricultural policies and programs that ensures the realization of the right to food. They recognized the importance of the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the FAO Committee on World Food Security is a central component, in supporting sustainable country-led food security policies and international coordination. They specifically encouraged infrastructure development, responsible investments and intensified scientific research with a view to increasing sustainable agricultural production and fostering rural development, recognized as essential in the fight against hunger and poverty and in which the role of women must be duly recognized. In the interest of ensuring sustainable forms of agricultural production, Leaders stressed the need for well-functioning global and domestic agricultural markets. They called on all partners to phase out export subsidies, including through the WTO Doha-Round negotiations, and to improve market access while also jointly addressing food supply and income enhancement issues as well as environmental challenges.
20. Leaders noted that well-defined regional and sub-regional mechanisms and initiatives hold considerable potential for efficient, result-oriented cooperation on economic development and poverty reduction. They stressed that the Greater Mekong Subregion, the Mekong River Commission and the Ayeyawady - Chao Phraya - Mekong Economic

Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) constitute frameworks holding strong potential for cooperation activities between Asia and Europe.

Social cohesion :

21. Leaders stressed that social cohesion rests on the widest possible participation of people in the creation of prosperity and on the equitable distribution of income.
22. They agreed to promote decent work by spurring job creation and labor participation. They reiterated their support for the Global Jobs Pact of the ILO adopted in June 2009, which promotes practical measures to help recover from the crisis and stimulates “growth with employment”.
23. Leaders stressed that effective implementation of ILO fundamental principles and rights at work are of crucial importance. Violations cannot be invoked or otherwise used as a legitimate comparative advantage and labor standards should not be used for protectionist purposes, as stipulated in the 2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. Leaders underlined the importance of strong labor administrations and inspectorates to ensure proper implementation.
24. Leaders concurred that specific attention should be given to migrant labor, including the respect of the human rights of migrant workers, particularly of the most vulnerable ones. Recognizing the link between development and migration, they called for the sharing of best practices and the exploration of comprehensive approaches with a view to developing shared benefits of legal migration among ASEM partners and effectively addressing irregular migration, including enhanced return policies. Leaders agreed that, when accorded the protection of non-discriminatory rights at work according to domestic law and regulations, migrants may effectively contribute to the development of their communities in host countries and in their countries of origin.
25. Leaders stressed that effective dialogue between social partners should be encouraged in order to promote mutual understanding on issues of productivity, working conditions, remuneration and economic change. Such dialogue also contributes to effective national policy design and implementation. In times of crisis, schemes negotiated through social dialogue such as cost-cutting measures reducing working hours have helped in limiting negative effects on overall employment levels.
26. Leaders supported the promotion and implementation of corporate social responsibility through national and international instruments and voluntary initiatives. These help employers develop joint ownership of core labor standards, social stability and social justice with their employees. Alongside, skill development objectives can also be served.
27. Leaders recalled how social safety nets operated in times of crisis as an economic stabilizer and not just as a welfare or redistributive mechanism. Social safety nets can foster equal opportunity, remove barriers to social mobility and produce beneficial effects on the allocation of resources, sustainable economic growth, alleviation of poverty and overall macro-economic stability. They must be developed on a country per country basis, in order to take account of national circumstances and resources. Leaders also noted with interest the gradual development of a global Social Protection Floor, one of the nine joint initiatives of the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination, led by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Such a concept would seek to ensure livelihood security for poor and vulnerable populations and provide access to essential services, fighting persistent poverty effectively. Leaders called for further sharing of experiences and for technical assistance in implementing social welfare policies.
28. Leaders stressed that the inclusiveness of labor markets crucially depends on education, job training and skill development strategies, including vocational training. Partnerships with the private sector may, where applicable, facilitate the preparation of the workforce for future opportunities in strategic sectors such as low-carbon emission industries and green technologies, but also in growth sectors such as health care and elderly care. As labor markets evolve over time, lifelong learning and career development tools, through investments in education and training which government policies should encourage, will help workers move into new opportunities.
29. Leaders further emphasized that access to basic education should be guaranteed for its benefit to the development of the individual and in fighting poverty. In this regard, they recognized the important challenge faced by some Asian ASEM partners with overwhelmingly young populations. They agreed to enhance efforts for the effective abolition of child labor, to share experiences and to provide, where possible, technical assistance with a view to supporting and strengthening education services which prepare for the labor market.

30. Leaders recognized that a number of ASEM partners face the challenge of rapidly ageing populations. Existing old-age protection systems face reforms that, depending on circumstances, may concern retirement age, fiscal policies, labor markets or pension/provident fund governance in order to preserve social and financial sustainability. Again, social dialogue is of crucial importance in order to define reforms that can be widely accepted.
31. Leaders instructed their Ministers of Labor, meeting in Leiden, the Netherlands, in December 2010, to further develop common strategies on these issues and to implement them, fostering cooperation among governments, dialogue between social partners and involvement of civil society organizations.

Environmental protection :

32. Leaders underlined the necessity to address global climate change and recognized in this regard the centrality and legitimacy of the UNFCCC process. They shared the goal of reaching urgently a fair, effective and comprehensive legally binding outcome under the mandate of the Bali Roadmap agreed in 2007, noting that the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012. They agreed that the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol Conferences of Parties in Cancun, taking into account the work done so far, should concretely address the remaining gaps on all major issues.
33. Leaders agreed that deep cuts in global emissions are required, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below two degrees Celsius, and to take action to meet this objective consistent with science and the principles of the UNFCCC. They also reaffirmed the basic principle that countries should contribute to the collective effort on the basis of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable for sustainable development.
34. Leaders welcomed the commitments of the EU partners, Japan, Australia and New Zealand to provide fast-start financing with new and additional resources over the 2010-2012 period and to transparent reporting at the UNFCCC Conference in Cancun. They called on developed countries to follow up, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and of transparency in implementation of these actions, on their commitment to

the goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion US dollars per year by 2020 in order to address the needs of developing countries.

35. Leaders stressed that energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy across all sectors of the economy are major contributions to addressing climate change while at the same time fostering security in energy supplies. They called for making full use of international cooperation, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC, to exchange best practices between developed and developing ASEM partners and stimulate the development, transfer, deployment, dissemination and adaptation of advanced, affordable, safe and environmentally-sound energy technologies and know how, including aspects of policy and regulation.
36. Leaders stressed the challenge of ensuring sufficient, reliable and environmentally responsible supplies of energy at prices reflecting economic fundamentals as highlighted by the ASEM Ministerial Conference on Energy Security in Brussels in June 2009. They underlined the benefits that can be derived in this respect from transparent, competitive and environmentally sustainable markets, from consistent legal frameworks at national and international levels and from diversification of sources, routes and types of energy supplies as well as from emergency mechanisms. The global nature of these challenges and the growing interdependence between producing, consuming and transit countries would require strengthened dialogue and partnership involving ASEM partners and other stakeholders.
37. Leaders stressed the importance of sustainable forest and water resources management and the need to cooperate by exchanging scientific research and by pooling experiences and best practices. They requested their Ministers to conduct a concrete and result-oriented dialogue on these issues in the early part of 2011. They recalled that the UN General Assembly proclaimed 2011 as the International Year of Forests. Leaders expressed their support for the UN Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries. They noted the contribution of the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) of the European Union and of parallel Asian initiatives, in cooperation with partners, in addressing illegal logging and introducing transparency in forestry operations. They noted China's initiative to establish an ASEM Water Resources Research and Development Center in Hunan Province.

38. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting, held in New York on 22 September 2010, as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity. They urged the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya on 18-29 October 2010, to reach agreement on an international regime on access to and sharing of benefits of genetic resources, achieving the third and essential objective of the Convention. Expressing concern that the target of achieving by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss had not been met, they stressed the urgency of adopting a new target to guide the action of the international community in slowing, halting and ultimately reversing the current rate of biodiversity loss.
39. Leaders emphasized that the participation of the private sector and the involvement of civil society in the design and implementation of environmental protection measures substantially contribute to changing people's attitudes and bringing about sustainable production and consumption patterns. They expressed their determination to encourage these as established features of their policies.
40. Leaders recognized the importance of promoting sustainable forms of production and consumption, among others through the promotion of a green, low-carbon economy. It is needed because of the limitations in available natural resources. It offers opportunities for it brings about new markets, new investments and creates new employment. Yet, it also raises challenges as to the fair distribution of its costs and benefits. Leaders noted the rising interest among ASEM partners for developing carbon markets and hence, supported the objective of scaling up finance and investment through the development of the international carbon market. Leaders committed to intensify ASEM cooperation in raising awareness, in exchanging information and best practices, in training experts in resource efficiency and in making technologies and know how more widely available. In this context, Leaders noted the establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute in Seoul, Korea, in June 2010, to support green growth in developing countries.

Future Asia-Europe sustainable development cooperation

41. Leaders reaffirmed that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), guide their cooperation on sustainable development. They recognized that, despite ongoing efforts, progress towards timely implementation is hampered, partly because of the economic and financial crisis. They

stressed the continued importance of narrowing the development gap between developed and developing countries and therefore the need for urgent remedial action.

42. Leaders emphasized the need for more result-oriented initiatives to strengthen the comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial Asia-Europe strategic partnership for sustainable development, a partnership that goes beyond aid. They tasked Senior Officials with the establishment of partnership programs with clear objectives, spurring peer learning and stimulating networking among governments, administrations, scientific and academic institutions, expert bodies and private companies. They supported the use of triangular forms of cooperation that combine resources and expertise from donor and recipient countries in the interest of efficient projects. They further supported taking recourse to creative financing modalities, including the blending of grants and loans, where it is possible, appropriate and achieves greater leverage, due account being taken of debt sustainability.
43. Leaders emphasized that in view of the different socio-economic situations of ASEM partners, cooperation should be tailored to the respective needs and capabilities and should be based on the policies and strategies defined by the countries concerned and under their responsibility. In this context, Leaders also welcomed the reaffirmation of the commitments in regard of development, in particular those under the Monterey Consensus and under the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. They stressed that the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of development assistance must be pursued by applying the principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

GLOBAL ISSUES IN FOCUS

Piracy at Sea

44. In the face of persistent piracy attacks, in particular off the coast of Somalia, Leaders asserted their determination to ensure the continued freedom and security of the seas, vital to the trade between Asia and Europe. Leaders underscored that the UN should continue to play an important role in international efforts against piracy and guarantee that the sovereignty of states and international law are respected.

45. Leaders called for universal ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the

Sea (UNCLOS) and of other relevant conventions. They stressed the importance of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions calling on states to criminalize piracy and armed robbery at sea in their national legislation. Leaders stressed the importance of effectively prosecuting suspected pirates, and to this effect, of ensuring that evidence on pirates' attacks and on their identity be collected. In this context, they welcomed the Report of the UN Secretary General on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. They urged members to cooperate with the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General on Legal Issues in order to achieve agreement on the options to be pursued further. In this regard, Leaders further called for increasing the sharing of intelligence among ASEM partners with a view to tracking down and interdict the financial means which fund piracy operations.

46. Leaders discussed specifically the security of seafarers and the future of their profession. The preservation of lives, bringing persons on board of vessels to safety or ensuring their rapid release, should at all times be the overriding concern. Unilateral measures from third countries which hamper such efforts are not acceptable. Leaders stressed the added value of exchanges of best practices on anti-piracy training of crews and on ways to support the victims of piracy acts and their families. They also supported efforts to facilitate the presence of seafarers at the trial of pirates.
47. Leaders commended the work done by the shipping industry in conjunction with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in developing Best Management Practices for ship owners and ship operators. They stressed the importance for vessels travelling through danger zones to report through agreed mechanisms. They noted that where these recommendations were followed, cases of successful attacks were reduced.
48. Leaders further believed that regional initiatives such as the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden with the IMO Djibouti Code Trust Fund, and the Malacca and Singapore Straits patrols are effective and deserve further support.
49. Leaders welcomed the strong cooperation within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and through the CGPCS Trust Fund. They also commended the

ongoing naval and air counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia as important short-term responses to deter and repress acts of piracy and as outstanding examples of Europe and Asia working together on an issue of common interest. They stressed the need to continue to provide adequate military resources. Leaders were however of the view that a long-term approach is also required and should consist of multifaceted actions, including local and regional capacity building. Major resolve must further be shown in addressing the root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia, in particular by restoring political stability in Somalia.

Fighting terrorism and combating transnational organized crime

50. Leaders reasserted the UN's leading role in the fight against terrorism and reaffirmed their commitment to take strong measures in the fight against terrorism in line with the UN Charter, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. They underlined the need to adhere to the UN conventions and protocols dealing with terrorism and to observe obligations under international law, including international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law. They requested specific attention for the victims of acts of terrorism. They urged all UN Member states to move towards the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Leaders decided that ASEM should continue to disseminate best practices in support of the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through annual ASEM Conferences.
51. Leaders underscored their deep concerns over the negative effects that transnational organized crime and corruption carry for trade, development, intellectual property rights, peace, security and respect for human rights. They expressed their determination to combat the threat to international peace and security coming from illicit drug trafficking. They expressed particular resolve in combating people smuggling and trafficking in persons. They acknowledged the importance of consistent regional approaches in deterring irregular migration. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. Leaders pledged to strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of these commitments as well as of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Disaster prevention and disaster relief

52. Leaders underscored the humanitarian principles of disaster relief - humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence - and considered these principles to be the foundation for humanitarian action. They also considered the challenge of financing disaster relief.
53. Leaders referred to the succession of natural disasters, including those at sea, over the last years and their tragic consequences, hampering the attainment of internationally agreed development goals in the affected developing countries. Leaders stressed the importance of disaster risk reduction through decreased exposure to risk, reduced vulnerability of humans and their property, sound environmental management, local capacity building and improved readiness in case of disasters in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and other relevant UN Resolutions. Leaders called for accelerated implementation of the measures defined therein. They also called for intensified cooperation within ASEM, in particular on risk assessment, risk reduction strategies with particular attention to gender-inclusive approaches, early warning mechanisms, management capacities, search and rescue capacities, infrastructure development associated with relief and post disaster recovery, and other response activities. They welcomed capacity building activities conducted so far and encouraged their continuation, especially in high-risk countries. They supported strengthened cooperation between the ASEAN Secretariat and the European Commission's Directorate-General on Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO).

Human security

54. Leaders stressed the need to continue to discuss issues relating to human security at the UN General Assembly and in appropriate fora in accordance with the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolution.

Human Rights and Democracy

55. Leaders reaffirmed the commitments to human rights in accordance with the UN Charter and international law and their adherence to democratic governance. They expressed their satisfaction with the dialogue carried out by partners through the informal ASEM Seminars on Human Rights held annually since 1998. They underlined their commitment to increase cooperation on issues related to the promotion and protection of human rights, on the basis of universality, equality and mutual respect. They encouraged

cooperation with civil society given its important role in promoting human rights and in maintaining a functioning democratic society. They expressed their wish to extend cooperation in fora such as the Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly Third Committee.

56. Leaders welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), which provides the overarching framework for human rights cooperation and for the promotion and protection of human rights in the ASEAN region. They agreed to strengthen mutual cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights in line with AICHR's purpose, and tasked their Senior Officials to pursue this in the near future.

Dialogue of Cultures and Civilizations

57. Leaders stressed the importance of encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations and recalled the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogues to the maintenance of international peace and security. Ongoing ASEM initiatives constitute significant contributions to the enrichment of Asian and European cultures and faiths and to the deepening of Asia-Europe relations. Leaders expressed their support to the UN Alliance of Civilizations initiative and welcomed the results of the III Forum held last May in Rio de Janeiro, including the announcement of new National Plans for Intercultural Dialogue, new Partnership Agreements and Regional Strategies by governments and international organizations and the implementation of concrete multi-stakeholders projects in the fields of education, youth, migration and media.

Reform of the UN system

58. Leaders shared the view that a comprehensive reform of the United Nations remains a priority in order for the organization to effectively address today's global challenges and ensure effective support for its members, particularly in addressing the needs of developing countries. Leaders called upon all members to work in partnership in order to achieve a more representative, more efficient and more effective UN Security Council. They called further for a revitalized General Assembly, a strengthened ECOSOC, a well-managed Secretariat and effective, streamlined specialized agencies in the interest of system-wide coherence and increased sense of ownership on the part of the world community.

Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament

59. Leaders agreed that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security and is a common concern of the ASEM community and of the world at large. They reaffirmed their commitment to the long term objective of a world free of nuclear weapons and of other weapons of mass destruction. They also recognized the importance of advancing the mutually reinforcing objectives of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.
60. Leaders agreed on the importance of international cooperation and national measures in addressing nuclear proliferation concerns. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is the cornerstone of international efforts on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and also serves to uphold the rights of states to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Leaders urged all States Parties to the Treaty to implement the Action Plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
61. Leaders recognized the important role of the IAEA and its safeguards system in upholding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and in defining peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and called for full cooperation on all matters within its mandate. Leaders in particular supported early adoption of the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement.
62. Leaders recognized the importance of continuing the work under the auspices of the IAEA on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including the possibility of assurances of fuel supply and schemes addressing the back-end of the fuel cycle.
63. Leaders welcomed the efforts launched at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit to counter effectively the threat of nuclear terrorism including by securing all vulnerable nuclear material within the next four years. They encouraged the continuation of efforts, which will be reviewed at the next Summit scheduled in 2012 in Seoul. Leaders simultaneously called for universal ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and of the amended 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
64. Leaders also welcomed the recent conclusion of the New START Treaty between the

Russian Federation and the United States as it contains provisions for substantial and verifiable reductions of strategic offensive nuclear weapons and called for its early entry into force. Leaders reaffirmed their strong support for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), warmly welcoming the renewed political momentum towards CTBT ratification within some remaining Annex 2 states.

REGIONAL ISSUES

65. Leaders agreed that regional cooperative mechanisms are a force for peace, stability, prosperity, social development and cohesion. They stressed the importance of effective regional architectures of security and cooperation in Asia and Europe based on mutual respect, on consideration for the legitimate interests of all states and on partnership among various regional organizations and fora. The entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty marked a major step forward in European integration and will strengthen the European Union as a reliable and efficient partner in developing relations and cooperation with others, including partners in Asia. Leaders likewise welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter in December 2008 and the recent steps taken to accelerate ASEAN integration as milestones in the establishment of a resilient, dynamic and sustained ASEAN Community by 2015 and of deepened relations with its partners. They also welcomed the many substantial developments and initiatives purporting inclusive regional dialogue and cooperation in different parts of Asia. These developments serve both regions well.
66. Leaders recognized the centrality of ASEAN in regional cooperation in Asia. They also recognized that such regional cooperation is mutually beneficial and reinforcing. They supported the widening of its role, stressing the desirability of enhanced contacts and cooperation through the existing dialogue partnerships between ASEAN and its partners. They encouraged additional efforts to share experiences and lessons-learned.
67. Leaders welcomed the support for the cooperation processes taking place in each other's region and also, in this spirit, the European Union's confirmed commitment to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia (TAC). To this effect, they agreed, to work for early entry into force of the Third Protocol amending the TAC.
68. Leaders underlined the importance of finding an early negotiated solution to Iran's nuclear program. They expressed their determination in pursuing the objective of

reaching a comprehensive negotiated solution to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program, while respecting Iran's legitimate rights to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. They reaffirmed their commitment to fully implement UN Security Council Resolution 1929. They confirmed the need for Iran to comply fully with the UN Security Council and IAEA Board of Governors requirements. They called for an early resumption of the dialogue between Iran and China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States and encouraged Iran's positive and constructive participation in this dialogue.

69. Leaders commended Afghanistan on the holding of elections notwithstanding the challenging security environment. These were the second parliamentary elections since 2001 and the first ones to be organized by the Afghans themselves. They constituted an important and visible sign of Afghan sovereignty and underlined the will of the Afghan people to shape the future of their country. In this context, Leaders reiterated the importance of continued international support for the Afghan government's efforts to achieve peace and stability for its people and to strengthen the governance of the country, including the electoral process, in the context set out at the Kabul Conference in July 2010. Leaders emphasized the importance of the objective set at the Kabul conference in regard of transition, reconciliation and reintegration and that Afghan ownership is key to long-term stability and peace. Leaders emphasized that the international community should pursue its assistance to Afghanistan and continue to provide technical cooperation in areas such as governance and rule of law, healthcare, agriculture, education and poverty reduction. Assistance should also be continued for the suppression and control of narcotics by the implementation of a comprehensive anti-narcotics strategy, including exploring ways to eradicate poppy-fields, cutting precursor deliveries and promoting alternative sustainable livelihood development. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to prevent Afghanistan from again becoming a base for international terrorist activity, and welcomed efforts by the Afghan Government to strengthen the capacity of the Afghan security forces to help meet this challenge.
70. Leaders were encouraged by the launch of direct talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in Washington on 2 September 2010 and by their continuation since. They commended U.S. President Barack Obama and his administration, the Quartet, the Arab partners and other international partners for their support and contribution to this process. They supported a solution negotiated on the basis of the principle of "land for peace", consistent with the relevant UN resolutions, the Middle East Roadmap for Peace,

the Arab Peace Initiative. They reiterated the ultimate goal of establishing an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable Palestinian State, living side by side in peace and security with Israel, both in a peaceful and stable region. Leaders regretted the Israeli decision not to extend the moratorium on settlements and called on both parties to act responsibly and choose the path of peace. They recalled that settlements are illegal under international law and inconsistent with Israel's obligation under the Roadmap for Middle East Peace. The parties must now engage with determination to overcome the obstacles and to find a satisfactory way for the negotiations to continue and gather momentum. The parties must also keep working intensively on final status issues consistent with the Quartet's call for a negotiated settlement within an agreed timeframe. Meanwhile, it is also very important that all relevant parties avoid provocative actions and violence which could undermine the success of the talks. Leaders welcomed the readiness of a number of partners to contribute substantially to post-conflict arrangements aimed at fostering enduring peace.

71. Leaders considered that the current situation in Gaza is unsustainable. They called for a solution that ensures the unimpeded flow of humanitarian aid, commercial goods and persons to and from Gaza, and addresses Israelis' and Palestinians' legitimate security concerns, consistent with United Nations Security Council resolution 1860 (2009). The recent measures announced by the Israeli government are important steps. Yet full implementation and complementary measures are needed in order to achieve a fundamental change of policy that would allow for the reconstruction and economic recovery of Gaza.
72. Leaders stressed the importance of promoting, in parallel, the settlement of the issues between Syria and Israel and between Lebanon and Israel, through dialogue and negotiation, to promote the Middle East Peace Process comprehensively.
73. Leaders exchanged views on recent developments in Myanmar. They took note of the announcement of national elections on 7 November 2010. They encouraged the government of Myanmar to take the necessary measures to ensure that these elections would be free, fair and inclusive, and would mark a step towards a legitimate, constitutional, civilian system of government. The timely release of those under detention would contribute to these elections to be more inclusive, participatory and transparent. They supported the continuation of the Good Offices Mission of the UN Secretary General and called upon Myanmar to engage and cooperate more closely with

the UN and the international community. They stressed the need for the government of Myanmar to engage in dialogue with all parties concerned in an inclusive national reconciliation process. They also touched upon the issue of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. They stated their readiness to remain constructively engaged in achieving the aims of national reconciliation and of improving the economic and social conditions of the people of Myanmar. They reiterated their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Myanmar and their view that the future of Myanmar lies in the hands of its people.

74. Leaders exchanged views on the situation in the Korean Peninsula and stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. Leaders reiterated their condolences to the Government of the Republic of Korea (ROK) for the loss of lives suffered in the sinking of the Republic of Korea's naval ship Cheonan. They expressed their deep concern and reaffirmed their support for the 9 July 2010 UN Security Council Presidential Statement. They stressed the importance of preventing further such attacks. Leaders acknowledged the efforts to provide humanitarian aid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). They took note of the recent steps undertaken in inter-Korean relations, including the discussion of family reunions, and encouraged the resumption of such family reunions on a regular basis. They expressed their hope that such steps will lead to genuine dialogue and cooperation between the ROK and the DPRK. Leaders urged all parties to fulfill their commitments under the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 and under relevant UN Security Council resolutions, which provide the framework for the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete verifiable and irreversible manner. They reaffirmed support for the diplomatic efforts made within the Six-Party Talks aiming at achieving a comprehensive resolution of the issue. They called for joint efforts to create circumstances to resume the Six-Party Talks. They emphasized the importance of the full implementation of all relevant UN Security Council resolutions. They also emphasized the importance of addressing the humanitarian concerns of the international community.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE, VISIBILITY & FUTURE OF ASEM

75. Leaders encouraged further progress in the overarching goal of stimulating further people-to-people contacts and interaction between businesses, merchants, academics, students, opinion makers, media representatives, culture professionals, civil society representatives and local and regional leaders. The multiplication of interactions as well as the promotion of tourism raises the inter-connectivity between Europe and Asia.

76. Leaders reaffirmed that the parallel dialogues conducted within the Parliamentary partnership, the People's Forum and the Business Forum play a valuable role in reaching ASEM's objectives. A number of Leaders addressed these parallel dialogues. Leaders took note of their recommendations and resolutions. They expressed their appreciation for the work achieved and tasked Senior Officials to take it into consideration and where relevant, make suggestions for appropriate action.

77. Leaders welcomed the expansion of academic cooperation following the Second ASEM Meeting of Education Ministers in Hanoi in May 2009. They applauded the holding of Bologna Policy fora which stimulate dialogue on mobility, quality assurance, credit recognition and credit transfer, building on the success of programs such as the Erasmus Mundus and the ASEM-DUO fellowship programs. They strongly supported the establishment of the ASEM Education Secretariat in Bonn, Germany, which will coordinate ASEM educational activities. Leaders thanked Denmark for offering to host the Third ASEM Education Ministerial Meeting in 2011.

78. Leaders emphasized that joint science and technology initiatives play a central role in achieving scientific, technological and social advances in the face of common challenges, in particular the one of advancing sustainable development.

79. Leaders recognized the important role played by the Trans-Eurasian Information Network (TEIN) project in increasing direct internet connectivity among research and education in Asia and between Asia and Europe. They welcomed the planned launch of its 4th phase and the establishment of a Cooperation Center hosted by the Republic of Korea with financial contributions from participating ASEM partners.

80. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the Fourth ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting in Poznan last September. They stressed that raising awareness about cultural heritage and about treasures of the past constituted a key step towards overcoming ignorance and prejudice and towards promoting mutual understanding and cooperation. Hence, they encouraged intensification of work in these areas, involving government and civil society at all levels. Leaders thanked Indonesia for offering to host the Fifth ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting in 2012.

81. Leaders hailed the exhibition titled "A Passage to Asia" which Belgium and the Asian ASEM partners produced as a cultural backdrop to their meeting. The exhibit illustrates

how during twenty-five centuries, commercial and political networks carried back and forth human science and philosophy between Asia and Europe. It provides a rich historical background to the present day dialogue and people-to-people contacts.

82. Leaders expressed their appreciation for the important work performed by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), ASEM's only established institution, which acts as a networking node of activities for promoting mutual understanding between Asia and Europe. Leaders recognized the value of ASEF's flagship programs in furthering the priorities, and enhancing the visibility of ASEM. They called on ASEM members to ensure, through the regularity of their contributions, that the long-term financial sustainability of its programs would be assured. They invited the new ASEM members to also make their contributions and encouraged their active participation in ASEF activities.

83. Leaders noted with satisfaction the significant increase in ASEM's internal and external visibility. They commended Belgium for using ASEM's logo as a basis for the ASEM 8 logo and invited future Summit hosts to adopt the same approach. They recognized that as a member-driven gathering, ASEM crucially depends for its visibility on the initiatives, actions and communication policies of partners themselves. The Leaders therefore called on all ASEM partners to increase their efforts and promote public awareness of ASEM through visibility work plans and policies, choice channels of communication and focused cultural activities.

84. While reaffirming the continued validity of the existing cooperation framework, Leaders agreed on the desirability of improving the working methods of an enlarged ASEM. They endorsed the Senior Officials' recommendation that the host of an upcoming ASEM summit should henceforth be part of the coordination mechanism "from summit to summit". They further tasked Senior Officials to come up with relevant and practical proposals with a view to providing the kind of light, cost-effective technical support that would enhance the efficiency, coherence, continuity and visibility of the work of ASEM. They also asked Senior Officials to seek improvements in the various existing mechanisms of cooperation among ASEM partners. In this regard, they instructed Senior Officials to submit recommendations to the ASEM Foreign Ministers for consideration at their forthcoming meeting in 2011.

CLOSING

85. Leaders approved the List of new initiatives figuring in Annex I and the ASEM Work Program for 2010 - 2012 figuring in Annex II.

86. Leaders thanked the Host Country for the successful arrangements for their Eighth Meeting and accepted with gratitude the offer of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to host the Ninth Asia-Europe Meeting and looked forward to meeting again in Vientiane in October 2012.

Annex I: List of new initiatives

Annex II: ASEM Work Program for 2010 - 2012

ASEM 9**Chair's Statement***Vientiane, 5-6 November 2012*

1. The 9th ASEM Summit was held in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) on 5-6 November 2012 and attended by the Heads of State and Government of forty- nine Asian and European countries, the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). H.E. Mr. Choummaly SAYASONE, President of the Lao PDR delivered his Opening Address at the Opening Ceremony of the 9th ASEM Summit. The Summit was chaired by H.E. Mr. Thongsing THAMMAVONG, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR.
2. Leaders warmly welcomed new ASEM partners, namely Bangladesh, Norway and Switzerland, who attended ASEM Summit for the first time.
3. Under the overarching theme of the 9th ASEM Summit "Friends for Peace, Partners for Prosperity", Leaders of ASEM partners held a candid and in-depth discussion, exchanged views on important regional and international issues of common interest and concern, reviewed cooperation between Asia and Europe in the three pillars of political, economic and socio-cultural fields, and set out future direction of ASEM.
4. Reaffirmed our determination to respect the right of ASEM peoples to freely choose their political system and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.
5. Leaders noted with appreciation the outcomes of the meetings of the Foreign Ministers, the Education Ministers, the Environment Ministers, the Transport Ministers, the Culture Ministers, the Labour and Employment Ministers, the Finance Ministers, and Mayors and Governors, held since the 8th ASEM Summit.

Reinforcing Economic PartnershipEconomic and Financial Restructuring and Recovery

6. Leaders emphasised that strong and sustained economic growth in ASEM partners would contribute to the long-term strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy. They noted that the global growth has decelerated with substantial remaining uncertainties and downside risks for ASEM partners. They expected that the European economy will gradually recover and welcomed the actions taken by the European Union and its member states to address the situation. They underlined the need for Asia and Europe to promote a closer engagement toward stronger and more dynamic partnership in addressing the current global crisis as well as paving the road in creating a stronger, more sustainable and balanced global growth. They supported the full implementation of differentiated growth friendly policies and fiscal consolidation as well as structural reform. They also stressed the need for Asia and Europe to further strengthen their economic and financial cooperation, including capacity building, to promote further economic restructuring and withstand the impacts of the financial and debt crisis. They reiterated the importance of the social dimension of growth and employment policy.
7. Leaders noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 10th ASEM Finance Ministers' Meeting, held in Bangkok on 15 October 2012, under the theme "Strengthening Dynamic Partnership, Sharing Dynamic Growth". They expected the gradual recovery of European economy and welcomed the robust performance of Asian emerging economies. As the financial and commodity markets are still volatile, leaders supported the Finance Ministers' decision to call for international organisations to continue their in-depth analysis of this matter and suggested possible options to mitigate its potential impact. They acknowledged the recent development of major regional crisis management arrangements in Asia and Europe, namely the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM), and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), and encouraged sharing of information and experiences from their implementation. They also supported the Finance Ministers' decision to encourage the European and Asian business and private sector, including the small and medium-sized enterprises, to advance their cooperation with each other to broaden investment and trade flows.

Reform of International Financial Institutions and Global Economic Governance

8. Leaders resolved to give new momentum to the cooperation between Asia and Europe with a view to promoting strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, focusing on employment, including youth employment, restoring market confidence, strengthening the resilience and the transparency of the financial system, reforming the financial

sector, contributing to the reform of the international financial institutions and spurring economic growth in ASEM partners, securing environment conducive for investment.

9. Leaders acknowledged the necessity of further strengthening inter-regional financial cooperation between Asia and Europe. Financial sector supervision, exchange experiences on regional financial arrangements and roles of multilateral surveillance were deemed as key remedies towards facilitating this cooperation. They called for international organisations to conduct studies on lessons learnt from economic integration in both regions.
10. Leaders noted that the strengthening of regional financial arrangements plays an important part in crisis prevention and resolution along with the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They welcomed efforts taken by the IMF to further strengthen the global financial safety net through greater cooperation between the IMF and regional financial arrangements. They also welcomed the international commitment in increasing resources available to the IMF by 461 billion US dollars and looked forwards to the even-handed and effective implementation of the IMF's strengthened surveillance framework. They reaffirmed the importance of completing the 2010 quota and governance reform of the IMF, and called on the remaining IMF members to take the necessary steps to do so.
11. Leaders supported the resolve of the G20 at the Los Cabos Leaders' Summit in June 2012 to promote growth and jobs and the commitment to act together to strengthen recovery and address financial market tension. They recognised the greater importance of multilateralism in the current climate and committed to support the work done and the initiative taken by the G20, which had contributed to strengthening the stability and integrity of the international monetary and financial system, and help prevent future crisis.

Multilateral Trade System and Doha Round

12. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to an open, fair, transparent and rule-based multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and agreed to further strengthen ASEM collaboration and coordination on WTO-related issues. In this context, they supported the commitments in the 8th WTO Ministerial Conference last December to conclude the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) by more fully exploring fresh, credible negotiating approaches while respecting the principles of transparency

and inclusiveness in accordance with the Doha mandate. They expressed their commitment to advancing the technical discussions actively taking place in Geneva on trade facilitation and other development-related issues as mandated by the 8th WTO Ministerial Conference. They looked forward to the 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali in 2013 to deliver various outcomes and to achieve credible ways forward for the conclusion of the Doha Round. They also welcomed other efforts to move forward negotiations in the WTO, including through the ongoing work to expand the product coverage and membership of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA). They welcomed Russia's membership of WTO and Lao PDR's accession to WTO.

13. Leaders committed to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO-inconsistent measures in all areas, including those that stimulate exports until the end of 2015. They would also rollback the trade-distorting or protectionist measures introduced since the outset of the crisis. They supported the resolve of the G20 at the Los Cabos Leaders' Summit in June 2012 on tackling rising instances of protectionism. They encouraged the ongoing international discussions on global value chains, which facilitate and enhance participation of developing countries in global production chains.

Trade and Investment Facilitation and Liberalisation

14. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to enhance inter-regional investment and trade flows through the market economy, open multilateral trading system, non-discriminatory liberalisation and open regionalism. They emphasised the importance of enhancing investment flows between Asia and Europe, including through the implementation of the Investment Promotion Action Plan (IPAP). They also recognised the role of the private sector in contributing to the economic growth among others, through its expanded trade and quality investment. They encouraged ASEM business forum to proceed regularly and welcomed the outcome of the 13th Asia-Europe Business Forum (AEBF 13) held on 4-5 November 2012 in Vientiane.
15. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the 9th ASEM Customs Directors-General/Commissioners Meeting held in 2011 in Thailand, including Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP) on Customs Matters. In this context, they recognised the importance of implementation of World Customs Organisation (WCO) instruments and the tools in the customs field.

Intra and Inter-regional Connectivity

16. Leaders stressed the importance of strengthening regional connectivity to support economic integration, including through sub-regional initiatives and frameworks, in narrowing development gaps and boosting sustainable development within and amongst the sub-regions in Asia and Europe. They welcomed the outcomes of the ASEM Transport Ministers' Meeting in China in 2011. They reiterated strong and continued support to the implementation of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure projects and noted that an improved environment for PPP financing could help boost the pace of development, as well as intra and inter-regional connectivity in both regions.

Fostering Political Dialogue

17. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing political dialogue and maintaining peace and stability, which are indispensable conditions for sustainable development and prosperity of the two regions. They adopted the Vientiane Declaration on Strengthening Partnership for Peace and Development, which aims to promote lasting peace and sustainable development in Asia and Europe.

18. Leaders held in-depth exchange of views on current regional and global issues, including developments in Asia and Europe. They shared the views that in an ever changing and increasingly inter-dependent world where our interests become more closely intertwined, they should strengthen interaction and cooperation to better meet the opportunity and challenges in the bilateral, regional and multilateral and global framework.

Global Issues

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development

19. Leaders committed to fighting against poverty and attaining the internationally agreed development goals, and achieving MDGs target to ensure poverty eradication, equitable and sustainable development and inclusive growth. They looked forward to a transparent and inclusive inter-governmental process for an early conclusion on the Post 2015 Development Agenda, taking into account the work of the UN High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda co-chaired by the Prime Minister David Cameron and the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and other

relevant inputs.

20. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieve sustainable development: sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. They underlined the importance of finalisation of the UN sustainable development goals through a transparent and inclusive inter-governmental process currently being established by the UN General Assembly (UNGA), in keeping with the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on sustainable development. These goals should be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. In this context, they emphasised the urgency of the establishment of the intergovernmental open-ended working group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

21. Leaders noted the importance of green economy and welcomed the outcome of the Rio+20. They welcomed the outcomes of the ASEM Green Growth Forum held in Vietnam in 2011. They welcomed the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat in the Republic of Korea and noted the conversion of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) into an international organisation in October 2012.

22. Leaders recalled how social safety nets operated in times of crisis as an economic stabiliser and not just as a welfare or redistributive mechanism. Social safety nets can foster equal opportunity, remove barriers to social mobility, promote social inclusion, ensure appropriate income support and produce beneficial effects on the allocation of resources, sustainable economic growth, alleviation of poverty and overall macro-economic stability. They must be developed on a country per country basis, in order to take account of national circumstances and resources.

23. Leaders, recalling the recommendations of the Budapest Initiative, introduced at the First Meeting on ASEM Sustainable Development Dialogue held in Budapest on 20-22 June 2012, decided to launch a new ASEM-initiative of Sustainable Development Dialogue, establishing a sequence of seminars, to be held alternatively in Asia and Europe upon approval by the ASEM SOM in accordance with paragraph 25 of Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework (AECF) 2000, in order to enable ASEM Partners to regularly discuss issues related to Sustainable Development in accordance with the outcome document of the Rio+20 conference.

Climate Change

24. Leaders emphasised the importance of enhancing cooperation in tackling climate change and reiterated the importance of working together to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force as mandated by COP17 of the UNFCCC. They confirmed our commitment to fully implement the outcomes of the Bali Action Plan, the Cancun agreements and the Durban outcome. They are committed to working together in areas including mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology transfer.

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

25. Leaders stressed that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They recognised the importance of advancing the mutually reinforcing objectives of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation and reaffirmed their commitment to the objective of a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. They affirmed their determination to prevent terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and related technology and materials.

26. Leaders urged the States Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement the Action Plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty. They welcomed deliberations held at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the 2015 Review Conference on 30 April-11 May 2012 in Vienna. They expressed support for the preparatory efforts made for the convening of the international conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

27. Leaders emphasised on the need to further strengthen international and national efforts to revitalise the work of multilateral disarmament bodies, in particular with respect to the issues on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and advance multilateral disarmament negotiations to counter the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They stressed the need to fully implement all relevant resolutions of the Security Council. They also called on all states participating in the Conference on Disarmament to start immediately within the context of its agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

28. Leaders expressed longstanding support for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and welcomed recent CTBT signatures and ratifications, including by Indonesia, an Annex 2 state. They also welcomed the entry into force of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States. They hoped for a sustained political momentum paving the way for further CTBT ratifications.

29. Leaders further resolved to enhance their cooperation to address the concern caused by explosive remnants of war, including unexploded ordnance (UXO).

Nuclear Security, Nuclear Safeguards and the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

30. Leaders recognised the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its safeguards system in upholding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and in verifying peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and called for full cooperation on all matters within its mandate. They in particular supported movement towards the universal adherence and the earliest possible conclusion of the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement by the concerned States. In this regard, they noted the outcome of Second Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) held in Seoul on 26-27 March 2012. They also welcomed the ongoing efforts between ASEAN and the Nuclear-Weapon-States (NWSs) to address the outstanding issues with a view to enabling NWSs to accede to the Protocol to the Treaty on the South-east Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ), thus enhancing the effectiveness of this instrument.

Nuclear Safety

31. Leaders underlined the progress made in implementing the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety. They recognised the importance of strengthening of international nuclear safety legal framework. They welcomed the ASEM Seminar on Nuclear Safety held in Singapore on 13-15 June 2012, and the offer by Lithuania to host follow-up ASEM seminar on nuclear safety in 2013 and also welcomed the upcoming Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety to be held in Japan in December 2012. Leaders also welcomed the initiative on the establishment of the ASEAN Network on Nuclear Regulatory Bodies (ASEANTOM) or relevant authorities to enhance nuclear safety, security and safeguards in ASEAN. This network will support and contribute to the purpose of SEANWFZ. Leaders also look forward to cooperation between ASEAN and all

parties on nuclear regulatory matters.

Counter Terrorism

32. Leaders reaffirmed that terrorism continues to be one of the most serious challenges to international peace and security. They stressed that there can be no justification for any act of terrorism. They underlined the need for a comprehensive approach to address root causes and the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and to counter and prevent terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as the need to provide support and assistance to victims of terrorism.
33. Leaders noted the outcome of the ASEM Counter Terrorism Conference held in Indonesia on 12-13 December 2011. They confirmed the United Nations' leading role in the fight against terrorism and stressed their commitment to take practical steps to fight against terrorism in full respect for the UN Charter and international law and in line with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant UN Security Council's resolutions. They urged all UN Member States to move towards the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Piracy at Sea

34. Leaders stressed the need to move beyond efforts of deterrence and make sure that they are carried out as a part of comprehensive approach, including measures on land. They agreed that there is a need to further promote anti-piracy cooperation among stakeholders and to assist states in piracy-infested regions in capacity building as well as to support information sharing and reporting. They committed to strengthening cooperation in combating sea piracy and armed robbery against ships to ensure the continued freedom and security of the seas, which is vital to trade between Asia and Europe with a view to calling ASEM partners to criminalize piracy and armed robbery at sea in their national legislation, support the prosecution of pirates, and strengthen the judicial system. The effectiveness of such cooperation requires the full respect by all States of the relevant universally agreed principles of international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982) and relevant UN Security Council resolutions. They called for further increase of intelligence sharing among ASEM partners, aiming at tracking down and interdicting the financial flows behind enabling means which fund piracy operation acts. They commended the excellent cooperation

of the ASEM partners, including the EU naval Operation Atalanta and respective naval operations of other ASEM partners and other navies from ASEM region, including from Australia, China, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore and Thailand, etc. to countering piracy and called on ASEM partners to support Somalia and relevant countries in the region in their activities related to the prosecution of and punitive measures against pirates.

Food and Energy Security and Water Resources Management

35. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promote sustainable food security in terms of availability, accessibility, diversity, utilization and to prevent further deforestation. They recognised that food security is heavily impacted by climate change. They also stressed on the need for fair and sustainable access to, and use of, water and land and promote the improvement of water productivity in water scarce areas. They encouraged the increase of production and productivity through the promotion of investments in a responsible manner while noting the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) currently under discussion of the Committee on Food Security and the 'Voluntary Guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests' being taken account as well as enhanced support in capacity building, research, as well as technological development and transfer in the agricultural sector. They called for joint efforts to implement these measures involving all actors including governments, the private sector and other international institutions. They welcomed outcomes of the ASEM High Level Conference on Food Security held in Chiang Mai, Thailand in 2011, where a number of areas for future cooperation were identified.
36. Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to ensure energy security in the regions by promoting energy access and energy diversification through information and experience exchanges and researches on alternative, new, and renewable energy development, as well as energy efficiency and conservation, and the use of affordable environmentally-friendly technologies, particularly for the developing countries. They recognised the importance of engaging all stakeholders including governments, the private sector and other regional and international institutions to contribute to the enhanced use of renewable and other non-fossil energy resource and technologies.
37. Leaders agreed to reinforce collective efforts to promote sustainable usage and management of water resources, including development and better utilisation of water

resources, flood control, flood risk, mapping, water quality and quality monitoring, wetland and water related habitat conservation, urban drinking and wastewater supply planning and managing, integrated river basin management planning, and other trans-boundary water issues, in order to ensure the right to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, full policy coherence and well-functioning water-related ecosystems and in cooperation of water in all its economic social and environmental dimensions in a framework of governance, financing and cooperation. They welcomed the first ASEM Sustainable Development Seminar held in Budapest, Hungary on 21-22 June 2012, which focused mainly on the crucial role of water in sustainable development objectives as an essential ingredient of life, eco-systems, global cycles and economies on sustainable water management in the Danube and Mekong rivers basins and aimed at sharing experiences and best practices on development and better utilisation of water resources. They also welcomed the establishment of the ASEM Water Resources Research and Development Centre in Hunan, People's Republic of China in 2011. They further welcomed the outcome of the 4th ASEM Environment Ministers' Meeting held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 22-23 May 2012 under the theme "Sustainable Water and Forest Management", which offered an important opportunity to develop ideas and proposals for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012.

Disaster Management, Mitigation and Emergency Response

38. Following the unprecedented disasters occurring in the region and taking note of the serious impact of the disasters in impeding sustainable development and poverty reduction, Leaders underlined the need to strengthen collective preparedness and response to disasters and to reduce losses caused by man-made and natural disasters. They stressed the need to enhance cooperation in the areas of disaster management and emergency response, including situation awareness early warning and search and rescue at seas. They welcomed the initiative to hold the first ASEM High Level Meeting on disaster management and relief in response to climate change in Viet Nam in 2013. They particularly highlighted the role of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) in the overall coordination of disaster response and risk reduction, as well as regional centres on disaster management in the regions, among others, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre), the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), the EC Monitoring

and Information Centre (MIC) as well as the EU Situation Room and the Russian-Serbian Emergency Humanitarian Centre located in the city of Nis.

39. In this respect, Leaders encouraged intensified cooperation among these Centres as well as with UN Bodies, particularly on disaster risk reduction, situation awareness, exchange of innovation and knowledge, dissemination of information and education mechanisms, reduction of underlying risk factors, disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery, financing of disaster relief, and other relevant activities, with variety of topics that include, among others, risks management, natural and man-made hazards, health threats, pandemics, industrial risks, nuclear risks, and agricultural risks. Leaders encouraged the continuation of the capacity building initiatives conducted so far especially in disaster-prone countries.

Transnational Organized Crime, Including Trafficking in Persons and Illicit Narcotic Drug Trafficking

40. Leaders expressed their commitment to enhance cooperation in preventing and combating transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, particularly women and children and smuggling of migrants, which constitute serious threats to international peace and security. To this end, they welcomed the ASEAN Leader's Declaration on Drug Free ASEAN 2015 and the 2011 ASEAN Leader's Joint Statement in Enhancing Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in SouthEast Asia.

Human Rights

41. Leaders underlined the important role of international and national human rights institutions, regional organizations, and civil society in promoting and protecting human rights. They welcomed the 11th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights held in Prague, Czech Republic in November 2011 and the 12th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights held in Seoul, Korea in June 2012. They also noted the progress in the drafting of ASEAN Human Rights Declaration as an important step towards promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN. They supported the important and constructive role of the UN Human Rights Council in the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide and underlined their wish to extend cooperation in fora such as the Human Rights Council and, the ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights (AIHCR)

and the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children.

42. Leaders stressed the global efforts to safer world and underlined the need for full implementation by Parties to the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the interest of peace, security and development.

Interfaith Dialogue

43. Leaders reaffirmed the relevance of interfaith dialogue and its contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace, and development in the context of increasing societal interdependence and religious and cultural diversity in Asia and Europe. They welcomed the increasing efforts at all levels to establish dialogues between people of different religions and other convictions. They supported efforts in establishing inter-religious dialogue and underlined the necessity to involve more participants into this process to increase its efficiency. They resolved to take concerted action to further promote mutual understanding, tolerance and exchanges, taking global leadership in working towards building a world where human beings in their diversity of faiths, religions, languages and cultures co-exist in harmony, and enjoy equal rights and mutual respect. They welcomed the outcome of the 7th ASEM Interfaith Dialogue on harnessing the benefits and addressing the challenges of migration through interfaith and inter-cultural dialogue held in the Philippines in 2011 and adoption of the ASEAN concept paper on the Global Movement of Moderates (GMM) at the 20th ASEAN Summit in 2012 in Cambodia. They expressed their support for the UN Alliance of Civilisations and welcomed the results of its 4th forum held in Doha, Qatar in December 2011. They also recognised the contributions to interfaith and intercultural understanding by other fora such as UNESCO, the tripartite Forum on interfaith Cooperation for Peace, and the Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace.

Reform of the UN System

44. Leaders shared the view that a comprehensive reform of the United Nations remains a priority in order for the organisation to most effectively address today's global challenges and ensure widest support from its members, including in addressing the needs of developing countries. They stressed the importance of pursuing the current reform process in order to achieve a more representative, more efficient and more effective

UN Security Council as well as that of a revitalised General Assembly, and ECOSOC, a well-managed Secretariat and effective streamlined specialised agencies in the interest of system-wide coherence and increased sense of ownership on the part of the world community. In this regard, they noted the ongoing work on Delivering as One process and the Quadrennial comprehensive policy review. They also stressed the importance of ensuring that UN financial resources are managed efficiently and effectively, according to the principles of budgetary discipline and coherence, and in conformity with the highest international standards.

Regional Issues

45. Leaders exchanged views on the recent developments in Asia and Europe on the basis of equal partnership, mutual respect and mutual benefits. They recognised ASEM partners' efforts to maintain peace, security and stability and to settle disputes by peaceful means in accordance with UN Charter and international law.
46. Leaders welcomed the progress and achievements made by ASEAN in implementing the ASEAN Charter which provides the legal and institutional frameworks for realising the ASEAN Community by 2015. They also welcomed the remarkable progress in the implementation of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015), and the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan II (2009-2015) as well as the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and narrowing the development gaps. They appreciated ASEAN endeavours in expanding its relations with partners while emphasising ASEAN's central role in various frameworks of cooperation initiated by ASEAN such as ASEAN Plus One, ASEAN Plus Three, East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus). They further welcomed the EU's and the United Kingdom's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia on 12 July 2012 in Phnom Penh.

Korean Peninsula

47. Leaders shared the view that peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula is of utmost importance in Northeast Asia. They reaffirmed support for the diplomatic efforts made within the Six-Party Talks aimed at comprehensively achieving the goals envisioned in the 2005 Joint Statement. They expressed their concern about the DPRK's all existing nuclear and missiles programs. In this context, they emphasised the importance of full

implementation of all relevant UNSC Resolutions. They also emphasised the importance of addressing the humanitarian concerns.

Middle East and North Africa

48. Leaders exchanged views on recent developments in countries in North Africa and Middle East and expressed support for peaceful solutions and reconciliations in accordance with the UN Charter and international law through an inclusive dialogue reflecting the aspirations of the people in the countries concerned.
49. Leaders reaffirmed commitment to the Two-State Solution with a safe and secure Israel and a sovereign, independent, democratic, viable and contiguous Palestinian State living side-by-side in peace and security. In this context, they called for immediate resumption of direct negotiations between the parties in order to realise the Two-State Solution that will bring lasting peace and stability and prosperity to the region. They recalled that settlements are illegal under international law and called on parties to refrain from actions that undermine efforts towards a Two-State Solution, including Israeli settlements and rocket attacks from Gaza. They also expressed grave concern over the current financial difficulties of the Palestinian Authority and called on the international community to urgently support the Palestinian Authority and people to overcome such difficulties and called on Israel to take further steps to enable sustainable economic development in the Palestinian territories, including in Area C and Gaza Strip.

Iran

50. Leaders expressed their concern about Iran's continued defiance of relevant IAEA Board of Governors' and UN Security Council Resolutions regarding its nuclear programme. They also expressed continued support for a peaceful resolution addressing the international community's concerns, which should be achieved through a constructive diplomatic process, including as its main channel the negotiations with E3/EU+3 that would restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program and based on the principles of reciprocity and step-by-step approach and consistent with the NPT. They called upon Iran to comply fully and without delay with all of its obligations under the relevant Resolutions of the UN Security Council, and to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors and fully co-operate with the IAEA.

Afghanistan

51. Leaders exchanged views on recent developments in Afghanistan, emphasising the importance of a peaceful, stable, sovereign, independent, united and democratic Afghanistan with full respect for human rights and of concerted efforts to counter the threats of terrorism and illicit drug production and trafficking. As confirmed in Bonn in December 2011, They expressed their intention to support Afghanistan's national peace and reconciliation process aimed at ending the ongoing violence in the country and restoring lasting peace, stressing that the process must be Afghan-led and Afghan-owned, and inclusive, while representing the legitimate interests of all Afghan people. The dialogue should be held with all those who renounce violence, respect the Afghan Constitution, including its provisions on human rights, and particularly women's rights, and cut ties with al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups. They expressed continued support for reconstruction efforts, reconciliation and peaceful transition to democratic government in Afghanistan, including its path to self-reliance following the transition to Afghan-led security in 2014. They highlighted the need to advance economic development in Afghanistan, recalling the declaration adopted at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in July 2012, particularly within the framework of capacity building, such as programmes and other technical assistance, in order to improve the welfare of local communities and develop human resources. They welcomed the prospect of Presidential elections in 2014 and encouraged Afghanistan to ensure that both the Presidential elections, and parliamentary election in 2015 will be transparent, credible and democratic.

Further Strengthening ASEM partnership

People-to-People Interactions

52. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen socio-cultural cooperation and promote greater people-to-people interactions through increasing cultural, education, youth, sports and scholarly exchanges, and enhancing greater contacts between parliamentarians, media personnel, civil societies, academics and Track II institutions. They welcomed the successful outcomes of the Seventh Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting (ASEP7) held on 3-5 October 2012 and the Ninth Asia-Europe People Forum (AEPF9) held on 16-19 October 2012 in Vientiane. They took note of the recommendations submitted by the two fora and welcomed the outcome of the 2nd

ASEM Meeting of Governors and Mayors held on 18-19 October 2012 in Berlin. They also welcomed the offer of Brunei Darussalam to host a Workshop on Challenges to Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Ecosystem on 12-24 May 2013.

53. Leaders noted the establishment of Trans-Eurasia Information Network-star (TEIN*) Cooperation and the successful launch of the 4th phase of the TEIN project, recognizing the important role of the TEIN project to enhance exchanges and cooperation among research and education community in Asia and between Asia and Europe.

Human Resources Development and Education

54. Leaders recognised that human resources development is a key factor in poverty reduction and socio-economic development. They renewed their commitments to further strengthen their cooperation in human resources development, capacity building and sustained dialogue and exchanges in primary, secondary and higher education, vocational education and training and lifelong learning. They recognised the value of attractive vocational training and education systems for better transition into the labour market and employment and, in this context, emphasised the importance of regular and closer cooperation to support effective developments. They took note with satisfaction of the deepening cooperation and the increasing collaboration activities within the ASEM education process including ASEM-DUO fellowship programme. They welcomed the 3rd ASEM Education Ministers' Meeting held in Denmark in 2011, the ASEM Education Seminar on quality enhancement in higher education held in Belgium in 2011, the ASEM Technical and Vocational Education Symposium held in China in 2011, the International Asia-Europe Conference on Enhancing Balanced Mobility held in 2012 in Thailand and the ASEM Symposium on Technical and Vocational Education and Training held in Germany in 2012 as well as the Quality Assurance seminar held in Cyprus (2010), Germany (2011) and France (2012). They also welcomed Malaysia's offer to host the 4th Asia-Europe Meeting of Ministers for Education (ASEMME 4) in 2013.

Employment and Social Policies

55. Leaders recognised and encouraged the achievements of the ASEM Dialogue on Employment and Social Policies and ASEM's contribution in creating global employment and decent work for all as well as in strengthening social development at the global level. They welcomed the outcome of the 4th ASEM Labour and Employment Ministers'

Conference held in Viet Nam in October 2012, which stressed the importance of employment and social protection in ensuring social cohesion and promoting economic growth - two essential pillars of sustainable development. They endorsed the need to enhance cooperation with international organisations, particularly in formulating and implementing country-specific social protection policies. They welcomed the outcomes of the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico in May 2012 and supported the G20 Leaders' commitment to quality employment made in Los Cabos, Mexico in June 2012, which emphasised that jobs with labour rights, social security coverage and decent income contribute to a more stable growth, enhance social inclusion and reduce poverty.

Cultural Cooperation

56. Leaders underlined their conviction that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humanity, and reaffirmed their determination to respect, protect and promote cultural diversity and the equal dignity of all cultures. In this context, they further committed to promote cultural exchanges among ASEM partners and to enhance cooperation in various areas including tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the framework of the UNESCO conventions.
57. Leaders emphasised the need for global recognition of cultural diversity. They noted with satisfaction the outcome of the 5th ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting and the First ASEM Language Diversity Forum held in Indonesia in September 2012, which highlighted the importance of sustainable development of heritage cities and recommended an Asia- Europe Creative City network. They also committed to support the ongoing works on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and noted encouragement to ratify the related UNESCO Convention adopted in 2005.

Tourism

58. Leaders stressed the importance of tourism, which contributes to promoting of better understanding and enhancing connectivity between peoples of the two regions, as well as to job creation, economic growth and development, and they agreed to further strengthen cooperation in this area.

Migration

59. Leaders acknowledged the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants and migrant workers to receiving societies and their communities of origin. They underlined the need to identify appropriate means of maximising development benefits and responding to the challenges which migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in light of the impact of the financial and economic crisis. They committed to ensuring the protection of human rights of migrants and their families, including migrant workers particularly in the face of economic difficulties and to strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation, without undermining the application by receiving states of their laws, regulations and policies. While recognising the link between development and migration, they also acknowledged the importance of regional collaboration in addressing irregular migration and reaffirmed their commitment to exploring ways of strengthening cooperation in tackling irregular migration and properly implementing the existing readmission agreements. They concurred that attention should be given to legal migration, including promotion of cultural and educational cooperation and labour activities based on the principles of mutual advantage, responsibility and support among ASEM partners. The projects and activities have to be in line with the current legislation on labour market access for third countries. While recognising the link between development and migration, they called for the sharing of best practices and the exploration of comprehensive approaches with a view to maximising the positive effects of such migration on development and decreasing the potential negative effects. They emphasised on consideration of all aspects of migration and development at the Second UN High Level Dialogue at the UN GA in 2013. They welcomed the outcome of the 10th Conference of Directors-General of Immigration on Migratory Flows between Asia and Europe held in Mongolia in 2011, and the outcome of the 11th ASEM Conference of the Directors-General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows held on 30-31 October 2012 in Cyprus.

ASEF

60. Leaders commended the achievement of Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) in promoting mutual understanding between Asia and Europe through intellectual, cultural and people-to-people exchanges during the past fifteen years. They recognised ASEF's active role in promoting Asia-Europe dialogue and cooperation and enhancing visibility of ASEM through effective implementation of its priorities. They also commended ASEF's participation in ASEM Chairman Support Group (ACSG) and its role in the ASEM cooperation. They called on ASEM partners to enhance, through the regularity of their

contribution, the financial sustainability of ASEF and encouraged active participation of the new ASEM partners in it.

61. Leaders welcomed the success of the ASEM's 3rd pillar, presented by the various educational, cultural and people-to-people exchange projects carried out by ASEF. China, partnered by India, Lao PDR, Poland and ASEF will host the symposium "Towards Peace and Prosperity in Asia and Europe: The Need of A Dynamic ASEM" in 2013 in China. Denmark, France, the Philippines, Sweden and ASEF, together with ASEM partners, will host the 13th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights in 2013.

Future of ASEM

62. Leaders took note of the solution by the ASEM Senior Officials' Meeting at Copenhagen in March 2012 on the abolishment of the Temporary Third Category. They welcomed Australia, New Zealand and Russia as partners in the Asian regional group and also admitted new partners of ASEM namely Bangladesh as a partner in the Asian regional group, and Norway and Switzerland as new partners in the European regional group.

63. Follow-up on the outcome of the ASEM 8 in Brussels, Leaders commended ASEM Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Senior Officials for the work on the improvement of ASEM working methods. They welcomed the establishment of the ASEM Chairman Support Group (ACSG) to assist ASEM partners in enhancing the efficiency, the coherence, the continuity and the visibility of the work of ASEM and to continue to explore working methods based on the questions raised by AECF 2000.

64. Leaders noted with satisfaction the significant increase in public awareness and visibility of ASEM. They recognised that ASEM visibility depends on initiatives, activities and communication policies of partners themselves. They, therefore, called on all ASEM partners and the ASEF to increase their efforts to promote public awareness and visibility of ASEM through various activities, including mass media as well as provisions of target group-oriented information.

New Initiatives and Work Programmes

65. Leaders, proceeding from the past achievements of ASEM, approved the List of New Initiatives and the ASEM Work Programme for 2012 - 2014, which appear as Annexes 1

and 2, respectively.

11th ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM 11)

66. Leaders welcomed the offer of India to host the 11th ASEM Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM11) on 14-15 November 2013 in New Delhi.

10th ASEM Summit (ASEM 10)

67. Leaders expressed their sincere appreciation to the Host Country, Lao People's Democratic Republic, for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the successful 9th ASEM Summit and accepted with gratitude the offer by the European Union to host the 10th ASEM Summit and looked forward to meeting again in Brussels in the second half of 2014.

ASEM 10

Chair's Statement

Milan, 16-17 October 2014

1. The Tenth Asia—Europe Meeting (ASEM10) was held in Milan, Italy, on 16-17 October 2014. The meeting was attended by the Heads of State and Government, or their high-level representatives, of fifty-one Asian and European countries, the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of ASEAN. It was hosted by the Prime Minister of Italy Matteo Renzi and chaired by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy.
2. A warm welcome was extended to Croatia and Kazakhstan who on this occasion acceded to ASEM and became ASEM partner countries.
3. Under the theme “Responsible Partnership for Sustainable Growth and Security”, leaders exchanged views on economic, financial, regional and global issues, as well as traditional and non-traditional security challenges, in the spirit of partnership between Asia and Europe. Highlighting the importance of maintaining peace, security and stability, leaders discussed the way forward in creating an enabling environment for the prosperity of their people through the enhancing of links between Asia and Europe. Leaders also agreed to strengthen ASEM's three pillars of cooperation in the lead-up to ASEM's 20th anniversary in 2016.
4. Leaders reaffirmed that ASEM is an important platform for political dialogue, economic cooperation and cultural and social exchanges between Europe and Asia and for achieving better understanding and promoting mutual interests. They agreed that the informal nature of ASEM has allowed it to be responsive to the fast-changing global environment. Leaders agreed that ASEM should continue with tangible and result-oriented activities which would benefit the people of both regions and increase ASEM's visibility and relevance.
5. Leaders noted with appreciation the outcomes of the ASEM Ministerial meetings in the areas of Education (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2013), Foreign Affairs (New Delhi, India, 2013), and Finance (Milan, Italy, 2014), held since the 9th ASEM Summit (Vientiane, Lao PDR, 2012), and looked forward to further meetings as indicated in the ASEM Work

Programme for 2014-2016 (Annex I).

Promoting Financial and Economic Cooperation through Enhanced Europe-Asia Connectivity

6. Leaders reaffirmed the importance of continuing economic and financial reform in order to secure stronger, more sustainable and balanced global growth and to achieve employment levels commensurate to the structural level. Leaders noted the gradual but uneven strengthening of the global economic outlook. The Asian economy showed strong resilience and remains a robust driver for the global economy. In Europe, steady progress in the implementation of sound economic policies and structural reforms remains crucial for stronger growth over the medium term. Leaders recognised that downside risks remain and continue to be committed to promoting strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, inter alia in the context of fiscal sustainability, both at the domestic and the international levels, and to actively cooperating to narrow the development gap and to address common economic and social challenges. They noted progress on key regional financing arrangements in Europe and Asia, namely the European Stability Mechanism and the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation.
7. Leaders underscored the significance of connectivity between the two regions to economic prosperity and sustainable development and to promoting free and seamless movement of people, trade, investment, energy, information, knowledge and ideas, and greater institutional linkages. They thus called for the establishment of an integrated, sustainable, secure, efficient and convenient air, maritime and land transportation system, including intermodal solutions, in and between Asia and Europe. Leaders noted the usefulness of an exchange of best practices and experiences on areas of common interest, relating for example to the governance of the EU Single Market and the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. They emphasised the engagement of all stakeholders, including the industry and the think-tank and academic community, in the process of increasing connectivity between the two regions.
8. Leaders tasked the Senior Officials to further study approaches for enhancing Europe-Asia connectivity in all relevant fields and to explore concrete steps, including the possible establishment of a working group on connectivity towards this end. They welcomed the on-going regional and sub-regional cooperation and national initiatives by ASEM partners to connect Asia and Europe. Leaders also recognised the special needs of

the land-locked developing countries which face constraints caused by lack of territorial access to the sea.

9. Leaders underlined that digital connectivity, enabled by high-speed, high-capacity broadband connections to the Internet, is a key element of modern society's infrastructures. Leaders expressed interest to examine ways of enhancing digital connectivity between Europe and Asia. Leaders also welcomed progress in the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN), as well as the role of the TEIN Cooperation Centre in the Republic of Korea, and reiterated their further support for the project's implementation. Leaders also underlined the opportunity to leverage the e-infrastructure developed under TEIN for new Asia-Europe projects in areas such as e-learning, e-science, e-health and e-government. They welcomed the opportunity for further exchanges on cyber issues at the Global Conference on Cyberspace in April 2015 in The Hague, the Netherlands.
10. Leaders reiterated their commitment to striving for an open world economy and to strengthening trade and investment relations for stronger economic connectivity between both regions. In this context, they encouraged the revitalisation of the ASEM Economic Ministers' Meetings and further efforts in this respect. They underlined that for sustainable growth and decent job creation, tapping the potential of trade and foreign investment is crucial, for which an open, stable and predictable rules-based multilateral trading system is needed. Leaders underlined their commitment to enhancing inter-regional trade and investment flows, including through the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP) and the Investment Promotion Action Plan (IPAP), to actively resisting trade-distorting or protectionist measures, and to addressing restrictions, including non-tariff barriers, which inhibit trade growth and investment. Leaders agreed to extend their standstill commitment until the end of 2016. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the 10th ASEM Customs Directors-General/Commissioners Meeting held in October 2013.
11. Leaders expressed their deep concern that the deadline for the adoption of the protocol on the World Trade Organisation (WTO)'s Trade Facilitation Agreement agreed at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2013, was not met. They called on all WTO members to undertake efforts to put all the Bali decisions back on track so as to ensure a successful conclusion of the WTO Doha Round.

12. Leaders underlined the role of the private sector, and in particular the pivotal role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in contributing to sustainable economic growth and decent job creation, while consolidating existing partnerships and forging new paths of economic cooperation to meet today's challenges. They welcomed the outcome of the 14th Asia-Europe Business Forum (AEBF14) held on 15-16 October 2014 in Milan, Italy. Leaders also underscored the importance of improving framework and working conditions for SMEs, including expanding their access to credit. Leaders acknowledged the importance of eco-innovation among SMEs and, in this context, the role of the ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center (ASEIC) and the planned 2015-2016 Working Group Seminars on the Eco-Innovation Competence of SMEs, as well as the ASEM Conference on Fostering Green Business of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises held in June 2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
13. Leaders recognised the key role of science, technology and innovation in promoting inclusive socio-economic growth and job creation. They agreed to enhance cooperation in science, technology and innovation, and to promote the joint development and deployment of innovative solutions, including, among others, clean technologies, as part of a systemic approach to innovation, in order to address common societal challenges and to strengthen the trans-regional mobility of researchers and innovators. In this connection, leaders recognised the importance of international cooperation on mutually beneficial technology transfers. They welcomed the proposed ASEM Cooperation Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation as a means to promote linkages between European and Asian researchers and innovators.
14. Leaders underscored the importance of intellectual property and its protection in fostering innovation, growth and employment, and therefore agreed to strengthen the on-going cooperation on intellectual property rights issues in all relevant areas, including enforcement. They welcomed India's initiative to organise an ASEM Roundtable on Cooperation in Industrial R&D and Technology Alliances in November 2014.
15. Leaders noted the importance of environmentally friendly technologies and services for sustainable development, climate action and job creation. They welcomed initiatives aimed at liberalising trade in environmental goods and services and reaffirmed their commitment to further cooperation with the view to better addressing the challenges posed by the environmental impact of economic development. In this context, leaders welcomed the recommendations by the ASEM Roundtable on Energy Efficiency

Technologies in the Building Sector, held in Hyderabad, India, in September 2014.

16. Leaders reaffirmed that further progress is needed to fight tax evasion and tax avoidance and to improve the transparency of beneficial ownership of companies and other legal arrangements, including trusts, as expressed in the 11th ASEM Finance Ministers' Meeting held on 12 September 2014 in Milan, Italy. They welcomed the ASEM International Experts' Workshop on Stolen Assets and Hidden Wealth to be held in Manila, the Philippines, in November 2014.
 17. Leaders welcomed the role of G20, currently under the Australian presidency, in supporting strong, sustainable and balanced global economic growth, fostering employment, and making the global economy more resilient and sustainable.
 18. Leaders reaffirmed that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota and governance reform remains a key priority. Leaders expressed disappointment with the continued delay in the implementation of the reforms and urged all IMF members to ratify the 2010 reform at their earliest opportunity. In this context, leaders reconfirmed the importance of the IMF as a quota-based institution and recalled that they are committed to maintaining a strong and adequately resourced IMF.
- Europe-Asia Partnership in Addressing Global Matters in an Inter-Connected World**
19. Leaders concurred on the seriousness of the challenge posed by climate change. They agreed that further and immediate ambitious action is required by all Parties, with a view to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, in order to meet the collective objective of limiting the increase in global average temperature to below 2° C above pre-industrial levels. In this context, leaders extended their support for the success of the 2014 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties in Lima and the 2015 UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Paris. Leaders resolved to work towards the adoption at the 21st Conference of the Parties of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with a legal force under the UNFCCC applicable to all Parties. Leaders also underscored their commitment to work together to address climate change and environment protection in accordance with all the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

20. Leaders reaffirmed their joint commitment to pursue efforts at all levels towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and to work together with other UN members to agree on an ambitious, universal and transformative post-2015 agenda which reinforces the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development, integrating the three dimension of sustainable development in a balanced, inclusive manner. Leaders emphasized that sustainable development must be inclusive and people-centred, benefitting and involving all people. They welcomed the report by the Open Working Group and the set of Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the Group as well as the report by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing. They underlined that a robust mechanism for monitoring and accountability, including a process of follow-up and review, will be important for the evaluation of progress and the success of the new agenda.
21. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties and instruments. They reaffirmed their willingness to promote further co-operation in ASEM in the field of human rights, including through sharing experiences and best practices. They welcomed the convening of the 13th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 2013, which focused on environment and human rights, the forthcoming 14th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights, focusing on business and human rights, which will take place in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, in November 2014, and the 15th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights, focusing on human trafficking, which will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2015.
22. Leaders underlined the important role of governments, international and national human rights institutions and regional organizations in promoting and protecting human rights. Leaders underlined their commitment to strengthen collaboration to advance the promotion and protection of human rights through the Human Rights Council, particularly the Universal Periodic Review, and its special procedures and mechanisms. They emphasised that members of vulnerable groups need particular attention in order to ensure their full enjoyment of all human rights. Leaders reaffirmed the important role of parliaments, civil society and the media in strengthening the foundations of democracy, thereby contributing to the sound basis for sustainable development. In this regard, leaders also welcomed the organisation of the 8th Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership (ASEP) in Rome, Italy, on 6-7 October 2014 and the 10th Asia-Europe People's Forum (AEPF) on 10-12 October in Milan, Italy.
23. Leaders condemned all forms of incitement to hatred and intolerance, including xenophobia, religious hatred and violence. They stressed the importance of respect and understanding for cultural and religious diversity, and of promoting tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples. They acknowledged initiatives promoting moderation, in particular as espoused by the Global Movement of Moderates, to counter extremism in all its forms, and supported efforts in developing an open and inclusive dialogue on religious and cultural interaction in various formats within the ASEM framework. In this regard, leaders welcomed the outcome of the 6th Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations held in Bali, Indonesia, in August 2014, and the Declaration of the Asia-Europe Meeting High-Level Conference on Intercultural and Inter-Religious Dialogue that was held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in July 2014.
24. Leaders reiterated their collective determination to strengthen preparedness and response to disasters and to build resilience, including through awareness programmes, early warning systems, search, rescue and relief operations and applying innovation, science and technology, and to reduce vulnerability to and losses caused by disasters. They also stressed the need to build resilience of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as to improve the capacities of local communities and societies to adapt to and manage the impact of disasters. They welcomed the outcomes of the two ASEM Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, in November 2013 and in Manila, the Philippines, in June 2014, and in particular the Post-Haiyan Tacloban Declaration adopted at the Manila Conference. They called for deepening co-operation between Asia and Europe on disaster risk reduction and management and invited all ASEM partners to work towards a strengthening of the renewed international framework for disaster risk reduction to be adopted at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. They also supported the industry-oriented ASEM roundtable to be held in December 2014 in New Delhi, India, for promoting cooperation on "Innovations in Technologies for Disaster Rescue Efforts".
25. Leaders endorsed the potential within the ASEM framework for collaboration in the area of health care, in particular for children, women and the elderly. In this context, they welcomed the ASEM Workshop on Public Health Emergency Management held in Beijing, China, in September 2014 and the initiative by India to host an ASEM Roundtable in April 2015 on "Non Invasive Diagnostic Technologies for Diabetes and its Treatment as a

Lifestyle Disease”.

26. Leaders urged greater cooperation within the ASEM framework in enhancing food, water and energy security. Leaders reaffirmed their engagement to address emerging challenges, as appropriate, through trans-boundary cooperation and collective efforts, with the view to promoting sustainable water management, including integrated river basin management, and flood risk control and to ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Leaders committed to stimulate tangible cooperation between Europe and Asia in water-related issues, reaffirming ASEM's engagement to bi-regional cooperation between the Danube and Mekong regions, as a model in transforming the shared challenges related to food, water and energy security into opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development. In this context, they welcomed the results of the 2nd and the 3rd ASEM Sustainable Development Seminars hosted in Can Tho City, Viet Nam, in March 2013 and Tulcea, Romania, in June 2014, respectively, and the ASEM Seminar on Sustainable Management of Water Resources in the Context of Urbanization in Changsha, China, in May 2014. They also encouraged industry representatives to participate at the ASEM Roundtable on Water Management Technologies scheduled for February 2015 in New Delhi, India.
27. Leaders confirmed that systematic steps should be taken to improve energy security at all levels, and recognised the necessity of diversifying energy sources and routes as a tool to increase energy security and competitiveness. Leaders underlined the importance of energy efficiency and promoting the use of renewable energy sources and low carbon technologies, the eventual elimination of fossil fuel subsidies, clean coal technologies including high efficiency coal-fired power generation technology, and the efficient integration of these technologies in the energy production capacity. Any development and use of nuclear energy should take place in accordance with applicable international safeguards standards, safety and security. In this context, leaders acknowledged the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency. They also recognised the cooperation within ASEM in this field, welcoming the 2nd ASEM Seminar on Nuclear Safety held in Vilnius, Lithuania, in November 2013, and the 3rd ASEM Seminar on Nuclear Safety to be held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on 4-6 November 2014.
28. Leaders recalled that Europe and Asia are facing global challenges associated with growing population, pressures on natural resources, and climate change which require improved sustainable, safe and efficient food systems as a means of ensuring food

and nutrition security. Leaders agreed that good land governance and secure access to land, energy, research and innovation, integrated and sustainable management of water resources, forests and fisheries, and more inclusive agricultural value chains, enhancement of public-private partnership, investment in family farming and sustainable and climate-smart agriculture are important for food and nutrition security and higher productivity of the agricultural sector. Efforts should also be placed to reduce post-harvest losses and food waste. Leaders emphasised the urgent need to increase efforts in a comprehensive way across all sectors at the national, regional and international levels to address food security and agriculture development, and called for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable agriculture development and food security and nutrition. Special attention should be given to the most vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. Leaders look forward to the 2nd International Conference on Nutrition to be held in Rome, Italy, in November 2014 and to the Milan 2015 Expo themed “Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life”.

Promoting cooperation on employment, education, social and cultural issues

29. Leaders welcomed the contribution of the ASEM dialogue on employment and social policies to promoting productive employment and decent work for all, social dialogue and social protection. Leaders acknowledged that decent and productive employment, especially for women and the youth, is a central pillar of sustainable and inclusive development. They reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening policies, programs and cooperation to facilitate efforts in ensuring the labour force possesses the requisite knowledge and skills, enhancing the employment outcomes of active labour market programs, training, enforcement of occupational safety and health and fundamental principles and rights at work, industrial relations and promoting social protection floors. Leaders acknowledged the important role of businesses, labour organisations and civil society groups in fostering economic growth that creates decent and productive employment. They supported the conclusions of the ASEM Seminar on Social Dialogue held in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2014.
30. Leaders underlined the major bearing that urbanisation has on global development and the crucial role cities play in fostering sustainable development. Leaders agreed to share experiences and cooperate on addressing the economic, social, environmental and climate change-related challenges of urbanisation. Leaders affirmed their commitment to work together towards a new urban agenda and welcomed the Third United Nations

Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (HABITAT III) to be held in 2016.

31. Leaders recalled that education is a key enabling factor in promoting sustainable and inclusive development, innovation and poverty reduction. Adequate resources are required to support education opportunities in ASEM countries. Supportive of the Education First initiative of the UN Secretary General and of an integrated post-2015 Education for All agenda, leaders highlighted the significant contribution of education to the society at large and to people-to-people contacts between Asia and Europe in particular. In this context, leaders welcomed the efforts by the ASEM DUO programme. They acknowledged the role of education, in particular higher education, lifelong learning and vocational education and training, for human resource development. Recognising the problem of youth unemployment, leaders committed to strengthen apprenticeships and training programs that improve employability and facilitate school-to-work transition. Leaders welcomed the 5th ASEM Education Ministers' Meeting (ASEM ME5) to be held on 27-28 April 2015 in Riga, Latvia, and invited the Education Ministers to reaffirm their commitment to strengthen and further develop the ASEM education cooperation. Leaders also noted the outcomes of the three ASEM International Seminars within the ASEM education process, held in August 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
32. Leaders stressed their determination to respect, protect and promote cultural diversity and safeguard tangible and intangible heritage of all cultures in accordance with UNESCO cultural conventions and programmes, including through the exchange of best practices and cooperation at bilateral, regional and international level. Leaders recognised the importance of creative industries for job and wealth creation, and agreed that creative skills and innovation are indispensable in finding new solutions to today's challenges and in facilitating economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Leaders welcomed the 6th ASEM Culture Ministers' Meeting (ASEM CMM6) to be held on 19-21 October 2014 in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, with a focus on creative industries. They also welcomed the ASEM Workshop in on "Conservation Techniques and Instruments", to be held in India in 2016.
33. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen socio-cultural cooperation and promote greater people-to-people interactions through increasing cultural, educational, scholarly and youth, exchanges, and acknowledged the useful role played by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) in this regard.

34. Leaders recalled the importance of tourism both as an engine for growth and decent job creation and as a crucial tool to enhance people-to-people contacts, and reaffirmed their willingness to deepen cooperation in this area between Asia and Europe.

Regional and International Issues

35. Welcoming the contribution of the ASEM dialogue to regional security, leaders reiterated the importance of maintaining peace, security and stability and resolving disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. Leaders recognised that the root causes of security threats were complex and multi-dimensional, and acknowledged the importance of cooperation to address the underlying factors behind those threats.
36. Leaders acknowledged the importance of addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats, including intra-state and cross-border violence, illegal migration and irregular movement of persons, including people-smuggling and trafficking in persons, cybercrime, terrorism, all forms of radicalisation and violent extremism, illegal trade in weapons and drugs, money laundering, piracy and armed robbery at sea, proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. They acknowledged the need to further promote disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, and to enhance international cooperation in combatting the illicit trade in conventional arms, in particular Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). Leaders looked forward to the upcoming entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Leaders encouraged the States Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to contribute to a successful 2015 NPT Review Conference in April-May 2015. Leaders further resolved to enhance their cooperation to address the concern caused by explosive remnants of war, including unexploded ordnance (UXO). Leaders noted with interest the initiative by the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Malaysia to organise an ASEM Symposium on countering radicalisation in October 2015.
37. Leaders expressed their concern that the spread of the Ebola virus constitutes a serious threat to global health and security. They acknowledged the efforts by ASEM partners in providing aid to affected areas and called for further urgent action and greater national, regional and international collaboration to end the Ebola outbreak in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, including an exchange of best practices.

38. Leaders welcomed ASEAN's efforts toward regional integration and looked forward to the launch of the ASEAN Community in 2015. They reiterated their support for the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 vision and ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture in Asia, and appreciated ASEAN's role in promoting dialogue, building confidence and cooperation for peace, security, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Leaders commended the successful outcomes of the 24th ASEAN Summit in May 2014 and the 47th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting and related meetings in August 2014 in Myanmar. They appreciated ASEAN endeavours in expanding its relations with partners and welcomed the interest of the EU and non-EU European ASEM partner countries in furthering engagement with the region through all ASEAN-led processes.
39. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ensure peace, stability and prosperity and to promote maritime security, safety and cooperation, freedom of navigation and overflight and unimpeded commerce and to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea in full compliance with the principles of international law. Leaders agreed on the critical importance of refraining from the use or threat of force and of disputes being resolved in accordance with principles of international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
40. Leaders held a candid and constructive discussion on international and regional issues of common interest and concern in particular during the Retreat session. They exchanged their views on ways to strengthen Asia-Europe cooperation to promote international peace, security and development; on Iran's nuclear programme; developments in the Middle East and North Africa, including the Middle East Peace Process, Libya, Syria and Iraq, including ISIL; terrorism; the situation in Africa; the regional security environment in Asia, the Korean Peninsula, including the DPRK's nuclear and missile programmes as well as the human rights situation, including the abduction issue, Afghanistan; and security developments in Europe, including Ukraine.

Conclusion and Future Direction of ASEM

41. Leaders underlined the importance of developing activities and fresh thinking and of involving all stakeholders, including civil society organisations and the media, more to enhance ASEM visibility and relevance. Leaders approved the ASEM Work Programme for 2014-2016 (Annex I) and the list of future ASEM initiatives (Annex II). Leaders welcomed more action-oriented cooperation among ASEM members, with a priority of

strengthening the quality of the dialogue by focussing more on substantive political and regional matters that confront both regions and on greater tangible cooperation across the three pillars (Annex III).

42. Leaders commended the contribution of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) in complementing the ASEM process with its projects in the areas of culture, economy, education, governance, public health and sustainable development. They appreciated ASEF's activities in support of the 10th ASEM Summit. Leaders welcomed the on-going efforts to achieve greater synergies between the ASEM process and ASEF's activities.
43. Leaders welcomed the development of the ASEM process since its inception and recognised the need to build upon its strengths and accomplishments in order to move the ASEM process forward. They tasked the ASEM Foreign Ministers and the Senior Officials to submit concrete recommendations on the future direction of ASEM to the next summit, when the 20th anniversary of ASEM will be marked. They welcomed Thailand's initiative to host an ASEM Symposium on the Future Direction of ASEM in order to contribute to this important undertaking.
44. Leaders welcomed the invitation of Luxembourg to host the 12th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ASEM FMM12) on 5-6 November 2015 in Luxembourg, to be chaired by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.
45. Leaders thanked the Chair of the Summit for the effective handling of the meeting and the host for the excellent arrangements. Leaders welcomed the offer by Mongolia to host the 11th ASEM Summit in 2016, and looked forward to meeting again then to celebrate the 20th anniversary of ASEM.

ASEM 11

Chair's Statement

Ulaanbaatar, 15-16 July 2016

20 Years of ASEM

1. The 11th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM11) was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on 15-16 July 2016 under the theme “**20 Years of ASEM: Partnership for the Future through Connectivity**”. It was attended by the Heads of State and Government or their high-level representatives of 51 European and Asian countries, the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary-General of ASEAN. The Summit meeting was hosted and chaired by President of Mongolia Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj.
2. While celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Asia-Europe Meeting, Leaders reviewed the progress made and achievements gained since the inception of ASEM in 1996, and set the course for further enhancement and evolution of the inter-regional process in the next decade. They took note of ASEM partners' endeavor to provide inputs on the future of ASEM, notably the Bangkok Initiatives on the Future Direction of ASEM, the studies entitled “The Future of the Asia- Europe Meeting (ASEM): Looking ahead into ASEM's Third Decade”, “Asia-Europe Connectivity Vision 2025: Challenges and Opportunities” and the conference entitled “ASEM at 20: Challenge of Connectivity”. Their assessment of the ASEM process and their vision for its future was reflected in the Ulaanbaatar Declaration adopted by the Leaders on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of ASEM. They also exchanged views on the current political and socio-economic situation in the world and their respective regions, and discussed ways and means to address the existing and emerging challenges to international and regional peace, security, stability and sustainable development.
3. Leaders noted with satisfaction that in the past 20 years the ASEM process has successfully stood the test of time and has proved its vitality and relevance through steady enlargement of its ranks and promotion of cooperation between the two regions in various fields in the interest and to the benefit of the peoples of Asia and Europe. They reaffirmed their strong commitment to further deepen the partnership between the two regions on the principles of equality, mutual respect and shared benefit while preserving

the informal and flexible nature of the ASEM process, and to implement substantial human-centered cooperation projects in the areas of common interest with a focus on greater connectivity, wider inclusiveness, creating opportunities for all and more tangible outcomes. Leaders reiterated the openness of ASEM to interested countries of Asia and Europe.

4. Leaders noted with appreciation the outcome and recommendations of the Ministerial Meetings held since ASEM 10 in Milan in 2014 in the areas of education (ASEM ME5 in Riga), foreign affairs (ASEM FMM12 in Luxembourg), labour and employment (ASEM LEMC5 in Sofia), transport (ASEM TMM3 in Riga), finance (ASEM FinMM12 in Ulaanbaatar) and culture (ASEM CMM7 in Gwangju).

Shared Common Goals for Future

5. Leaders welcomed the adoption in 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement as milestone documents aimed at building an inclusive, sustainable and prosperous future for all people and the planet. Bearing in mind that urgent and decisive action to translate the contributions into practice will bring about a tangible difference and transform the global economy to low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development, Leaders agreed to work together towards the timely and full implementation of the goals set in these documents at the national, regional and global levels, reflecting the balance and principles agreed in these agreements.
6. Leaders underlined the importance of adapting the relevant national policy planning process, development plans or strategies to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of putting in place systematic and multi-layered follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the international and national level. They expressed readiness on the part of ASEM to contribute to the follow-up and review process of the UN and other organizations at the global level, including at the high-level forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the UN General Assembly. Recognizing the opportunities, but also the challenges that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda represents for ASEM partners, Leaders agreed to promote further cooperation, including sharing of the best practices and experiences among partners within the framework of the ASEM Sustainable

Development Dialogue launched by the Budapest Initiative.

7. Leaders agreed that the Paris Agreement was an historic multilateral agreement and legally binding in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and moving the world towards climate- resilient development, clean and renewable energy, and called for timely entry into force of the Paris Agreement. Leaders agreed to work together while being guided by the principles of the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, towards the timely and full realization of the goals of the agreement at the national and global levels. They recognized the importance of formulating long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, ensuring a balanced approach in addressing the Paris Agreement's elements and recalling the purpose of the Agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 ° C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 ° C and increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Leaders encouraged ASEM partners to actively engage in full and effective implementation of the Agreement, including development of detailed rules and through the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and securing progressively more ambitious action and support under the Agreement. International cooperation is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from different sources, including unsustainable industrial, transportation and forestry practices. They also emphasized that enhanced support in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation and loss and damage measures from developed to developing countries is crucial for enhancing the implementation of this Agreement. Leaders agreed that climate change has a particularly acute impact in the Arctic and called for international cooperation in this area. Leaders welcomed the International Solar Alliance of 122 solar rich countries, launched in Paris in November 2015 as a significant measure by the international community in this field.
8. Leaders recognized the need to integrate sustainable management of natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, in all policies. They also recognized that key policy areas such as ecological, recycled and integrated trans-boundary water management and the links of water to other policy areas such as energy, food security and ecosystem are shared priorities in all ASEM partner countries. Leaders stated their support for exchanging knowledge and best practices within the ASEM framework on these key policy areas, including by continuing engagement in the bi- regional cooperation

between the Danube and Mekong regions as a model in transforming shared challenges related to food, water and energy security into opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Leaders recognized the contribution of EXPO 2015 held in Milan to fostering knowledge and stimulating debate on food security issues and all its related aspects. Noting the increasing pressure on oceans, Leaders underlined the need to manage marine and maritime activities in a sustainable way to keep oceans healthy, clean and safe and to safeguard their potential also for future generations. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to tackling the illegal trade in timber and wildlife products by enhancing cooperation along the whole supply chain, increasing efforts to reduce demand for illegal products. They noted the growing international consensus on the need for urgent action. Leaders pledged high level support for the Vietnam Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in November 2016.

9. Leaders underlined the importance of wider use of sustainable energy technologies and the need to further increase energy efficiency. In this regard, they highlighted the need to use energy including natural gas more efficiently, increase the deployment of renewable energy sources and to promote research and development of innovative sustainable energy solutions and technologies. With regard to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, they are committed to promote nuclear safety, nuclear security and safeguards. They reaffirmed their support for strengthening global and regional cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including in the field of nuclear safety, and for upholding a strong commitment to the IAEA safety requirements and standards in order to continuously improve safety of nuclear facilities around the world. It was noted that several ASEM member states are pursuing ambitious nuclear energy programmes, considered as part of their strategy for clean energy and climate change. Leaders acknowledged the need for continuous cooperation within ASEM and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on safeguards, nuclear safety and security, the sharing of experience and best practices among relevant policymakers and experts. Leaders noted the importance of the establishment of the Low Enriched Uranium Bank (LEU) under the auspices of the IAEA, recognizing this as a significant step that will facilitate peaceful cooperation and strengthen nuclear non-proliferation. Leaders also welcomed the upcoming EXPO 2017 in Astana dedicated to "Future Energy", which will give an excellent opportunity for cooperation in the field of science and technology.
10. Leaders encouraged further development of the cooperation between ASEM partners in disaster risk reduction and management. They underlined the significance of

strengthening the resilience through sharing knowledge, building capacity and promoting cooperation on a broad and people-centered approach to disaster prevention, mitigation, adaptation, preparedness awareness programmes and response, early warning systems, search, rescue and relief operations, and application of innovation and technology, while also recognizing the importance of international solidarity through humanitarian aid and civil protection assistance in case of major disasters. They invited all ASEM partners to contribute actively to the implementation of the international framework for disaster risk reduction adopted at the Third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015.

11. Leaders noted the modest and uneven recovery of the global economic outlook while the Asian economy continues to remain a global growth engine. Leaders acknowledged that steady progress in implementing sound economic policies including structural reforms remains crucial for securing stronger potential growth while enhancing resilience and ensuring that public debt as a share of GDP is on a sustainable path. Leaders recognized that downside risks to the global outlook persist in the context of economic and geopolitical uncertainty, continued financial volatility, global excess capacity in industrial sectors, challenges faced by commodity exporters and persistent low inflation. Against such backdrops, Leaders reaffirmed that they stand ready to use all policy tools - monetary, fiscal and structural - individually and collectively, as necessary, to foster confidence and achieve strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth.
12. Leaders confirmed the importance of promoting adequate social protection systems for growth and jobs, enhancing youth labor market outcomes and promoting decent work and safer workplaces in global supply chains and promoting social dialogue to discuss and prepare for jobs of the future. In their view, increasing inequalities, social exclusion and aging populations call for strengthening policies to achieve sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and to promote adequate social protection and decent work for all, including women and youth. Leaders agreed to pay increased attention to improving skills, employment and active engagement of young people in the economy and society, and, hence, to substantially increase the number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, appropriate wage and entrepreneurship. They emphasized enhancing cooperation among ASEM partners on upgrading further the skills of youth workforce. In this connection, Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to enhance labour market outcomes for young people through structural reforms and investment into human resources development.

13. Leaders committed to promoting more actively sustainable supply chains by encouraging firms to take up their responsibility and apply, where relevant, international guidelines including the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (ILO MNE Declaration), the UN Global Compact and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. They encouraged that international labor standards and domestic laws regarding work-related health and safety rules are upheld and protection of the environment is given due consideration in their supply chains. In that regard, Leaders stressed the need for promoting labour rights and safe and secure working environments for all workers, including for migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment, and also acknowledging the need to, inter alia, end all violence and discrimination against them. They also expressed their support for deepening joint engagement of all stakeholders including governments, businesses, civil society and labour organizations in the ASEM process.

Enhancing Connectivity in All Dimensions

14. Leaders agreed that increased focus in ASEM activities on connectivity will contribute to the relevance of ASEM. They reiterated their decision to mainstream connectivity in all its dimensions, including political, economic, digital, institutional, socio-cultural and people-to-people, into all relevant ASEM activities. They underlined the importance of promoting hard and soft connectivity, including through quality infrastructure investment and full respect for market rules and international norms, for forging greater understanding and closer relationship between the peoples of Asia and Europe and creating business opportunities for all. Leaders welcomed the outcome of the ASEM Industry Dialogue on Connectivity held in Chongqing, China, in May 2015. Leaders agreed to establish a Pathfinder Group on Connectivity for a term of two years.
15. Taking note of on-going regional and sub-regional cooperation and national initiatives by ASEM partners to connect the two regions, Leaders stressed that exchange of best practices and experiences at the ASEM-wide level from these cooperation projects is particularly useful for narrowing the development gap and further deepening trans-boundary cooperation and connectivity among ASEM partners. They reaffirmed the urgent need to initiate stronger cooperation to address the issue of high transportation costs and to search for innovative solutions, including through exchange of knowledge and information on capacity-building activities. They stressed the need to take into account the special needs of land-locked, island, archipelagic and geographically-

peripheral countries and regions, in accordance with applicable international law. Leaders welcomed the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which together with the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank and other multilateral development banks, has the potential to assist ASEM partners with their connectivity projects. In this context, they also underlined the importance of closer cooperation on regional integration issues.

16. Leaders reiterated their commitment to enhance inter-regional trade and investment flows as an engine of sustainable growth and deeper economic integration connectivity between Asia and Europe, to actively resist trade-distorting or protectionist measures and to address restrictions, including non-tariff barriers and especially behind-the-border barriers, which inhibit trade growth and investment. In this context, Leaders reiterated the importance of ensuring predictable and stable business environment. Stressing the central role of the WTO in setting global trade rules, administering a rules-based multilateral trading system, monitoring its Members' trade policies and settling disputes, Leaders welcomed the positive outcomes of the Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi in 2015 including the process of enlargement of WTO and considered of primary importance the implementation of Bali and Nairobi decisions. In their view, these elements as well as advancement of negotiations on the remaining Doha issues and achievement of an early entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement would bring significant economic results.
17. Leaders reaffirmed the important role of the private sector as well as public and private sector partnership in promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, creating decent jobs, and in increasing trade, investment and sustainable tourism in and between the two regions. In this context, they underlined the importance of promoting dialogue and cooperation to address common social and economic challenges, to support long-term economic growth, to implement targeted policy measures in support of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to undertake more concerted efforts to this effect within ASEM, including by promoting business start-up support services and financing, and implementing continued reform of the regulatory environment. Leaders acknowledged the role of the ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Centre in supporting sustainable development of Asia and Europe through disseminating information, sharing knowledge and best practices on eco-innovation and promoting technological cooperation among MSMEs.

18. Leaders reaffirmed the significance of science, technology and innovation cooperation in promoting socio-economic growth, sustainable, innovative and inclusive development, job creation and in tackling global challenges in such areas as poverty reduction, hunger, disability, health care, ageing, education, environment, resilience and disaster risk reduction, energy, food, water, soil, agriculture, forests and biotechnology as well as through implementation of cooperative mechanisms, joint research, development and deployment of innovative solutions. Leaders highlighted the importance of promoting research and innovation collaboration, and recognized the value of a range of factors for promoting this collaboration, including effective intellectual property rights. They also acknowledged the role of the "ASEM Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Center" and the "ASEM Water Resources and Development Center".
19. Leaders underlined the importance of effective protection of intellectual property rights in fostering innovation, growth and employment as well as the need for enhanced cooperation on IPR in all relevant areas.
20. Leaders also highlighted digital connectivity as a key element of increasing social and economic connectivity within and between the two regions, and expressed interest in examining ways of enhancing digital connectivity to fully realize its potential of driving growth, creating jobs and promoting innovation. In this context, they appreciated progress of the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) over the last 16 years as well as the role of the TEIN Cooperation Centre in the ROK, reiterating their further support for the project's implementation. Leaders stressed the importance of security of and in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). They emphasized the need to enhance cooperation among ASEM partners to promote a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative ICT environment on the basis of universally accepted norms, rules and principles for responsible state behavior and to prevent potential use of ICTs for criminal and terrorist purposes through trust and confidence-building between states, as well as capacity-building and technology transfer.
21. Leaders underlined the importance of enhancing people-to-people connectivity through cultural, educational, academic, tourism and youth exchanges between the two regions. They also recognized that the ASEM-DUO Fellowship Programme, which aims to promote education cooperation among ASEM partners, is producing practical and tangible results. They acknowledged the important role of education, in particular higher education, lifelong learning and vocational education and training for human resource development.

Leaders commended the role of Asia- Europe Foundation (ASEF) in bringing together the peoples of Asia and Europe, forging closer links between the ASEM governments and civil societies and providing capacity-building trainings for the youth from both regions.

22. Leaders recognized the potential and importance of cooperation in the development of creative industries to foster creativity, innovation, livelihood creation and national or regional branding. They encouraged the strengthening of networking, people-to-people exchange and sharing of experience and expertise among professionals and institutions in ASEM. Leaders underlined that collaboration in creative industries shall be supported by cultural policies which form a foundation for the development of creative economy in an increasingly globalized world. They encouraged strengthened use of ICT, synergy with cultural heritage, and international collaboration on such matters as development of entrepreneurship skills, incentives, financing, technology development and professionalization.

Cooperation on Political and Security Issues

23. Leaders, reiterating their view that terrorism constitutes a serious threat to international peace, security, stability and development, expressed their determination to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism in all their forms and manifestations in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Conventions and Protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law. They strongly condemned the recent terrorist attacks including destruction of cultural heritage and stressed the need to work together to counter terrorism, eliminate conditions conducive to the growth and spread of violent extremism and radicalization in societies leading towards violence, as well as the rising phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters as described in the UNSC Resolution 2178. Leaders emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach in countering terrorism and violent extremism, without associating them with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Leaders reaffirmed their resolve to combat terrorism financing as well as abuse of Internet by terrorist groups. They also stressed the importance of preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, and controlling trade in and flows of conventional arms. Leaders called for strengthening the international legal regime, including through substantive progress in the ongoing negotiations on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the United Nations. They took note of the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

24. Leaders condemned all forms of incitement to hatred and intolerance, including xenophobia, religious hatred and violence. They stressed the importance of respect and understanding for cultural and religious diversity, and of promoting tolerance, pluralism, mutual respect, intercultural and interfaith dialogue and cooperation. They acknowledged that the practice of moderation is vital to bridging differences and addressing the various manifestations of extremism. In this regard, they urged Governments to strengthen initiatives on the matter and expressed support for efforts aimed at promoting moderation, in particular as espoused by the Global Movement of Moderates in various formats within the ASEM framework. Furthermore, they acknowledged the role played by the UN Alliance of Civilizations in the promotion of interfaith dialogue.

25. Leaders exchanged views on the ways to promote and strengthen cooperation on international and regional issues of common interest and concern including in the Middle East, Africa, Ukraine, and recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and human rights situation concerning the DPRK with a view to facilitating the settlement of conflicts and resolving disputes in different parts of the world by peaceful means in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law and the UN Charter. Leaders noted the importance of confidence building measures in contributing towards peace and stability, and took note in this regard of relevant efforts also by the neutral countries. They reaffirmed the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

26. Leaders condemned in the strongest terms the DPRK's nuclear, other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes which constitute a grave violation of all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and endanger peace and stability in Northeast Asia and beyond. The DPRK shall refrain from further actions which violate the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. They called for full implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 2270 and all other relevant resolutions as well as the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. They stressed the imperative need for the reduction of tension, creation of environment conducive to the resumption of the Six-Party Talks through meaningful dialogue, the DPRK's early return to the NPT and the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards and achievement of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. They called for vigilance against nuclear and missile related procurement by the DPRK and any other assistance to its nuclear and missile programme.

27. Leaders also welcomed the initiatives aimed at promoting greater understanding,

confidence and cooperation among the states and other stakeholders of the region, such as the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue on Northeast Asia Security (UBD) of Mongolia and the Northeast Asia Peace Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) of the Republic of Korea.

28. Leaders expressed their strong interest in seeing Afghanistan and its people develop and prosper peacefully and welcomed all efforts undertaken by the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan to this end. They welcomed the progress that has been achieved over the years in a number of areas. In this context, they welcomed the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan in October 2016 following the Tokyo Conference in 2012 as an opportunity for the international community to signal sustained political and financial support to Afghan peace, state-building and development and for Afghanistan to reconfirm its commitments towards continued reforms and progress. Leaders were concerned by the continuing threat to security and stability in Afghanistan, and called for early restoration of peace in Afghanistan. They strongly supported international efforts, including by the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, aimed at facilitating an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process. They also appreciated the progress achieved at the 5th Heart of Asia/Istanbul Process Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad, Pakistan, last year and welcomed the 6th Ministerial Meeting to be held in India later this year.
29. Leaders recalled the tragedy of the downing of flight MH17, which occurred on 17 July 2014, and renewed their sympathy to all those who have lost their loved ones. Such acts of violence threaten the safety of civil aviation. Those responsible for the downing of MH17 must be held accountable and brought to justice, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 2166 (2014).
30. Leaders highlighted the key role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, promoting inclusive and sustainable development, protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and effectively addressing current and emerging global challenges. Reiterating the importance of building a more effective multilateral system based on international law, they pledged to continue to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their universality, promoting disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction through, inter alia, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the states concerned in accordance with the 1999 UNDC Guidelines. They called for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Leaders also reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the

UN including its main bodies guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability.

31. Leaders welcomed the establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015 as a significant step towards greater regional and inter-regional integration. They reiterated their support for the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the centrality of ASEAN in the evolving regional architecture in the Asia-Pacific and expressed their appreciation of ASEAN's role in promoting dialogue and building confidence and cooperation for peace, security, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. They commended ASEAN's endeavors in expanding its relations with partners and welcomed the interest of the European ASEM partners in furthering engagement with the region through all relevant ASEAN led-processes.
32. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ensure peace, stability and prosperity and to promote maritime security, safety and cooperation, freedom of navigation and overflight and unimpeded commerce and to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea in full compliance with the principles of international law. Leaders agreed on the critical importance of confidence building measures, of refraining from the use or threat of force, and of disputes being resolved in accordance with principles of international law, the UN Charter and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
33. Leaders devoted particular attention to the unprecedented humanitarian emergencies, migration and refugee challenge, smuggling and trafficking in persons occurring in Asia and Europe. They highlighted the need for comprehensive regional and international responses, including those related to addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and to providing support to people in need of protection, including access to education, livelihood and services, support for the most vulnerable displaced and host communities and raising awareness in at-risk communities consistent with relevant international standards and in accordance with domestic laws, regulations and policies. They underlined the responsibility of the countries of origin, transit and destination to cooperate to promote safe and orderly movement of persons; to ensure return and facilitate reintegration; to respect international law including international humanitarian law and international refugee law. They further noted the upcoming 9th Global Forum on Migration and Development in Dhaka in December 2016, which will provide an excellent opportunity in forging meaningful cooperation in this particular field.

34. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, where applicable, international human rights treaties and instruments, and strengthen collaboration to advance human rights through the UN Human Rights Council, including the Universal Periodic Review. They reaffirmed their willingness to promote further cooperation in ASEM in the field of human rights, including through sharing experience and best practices. Leaders emphasized the important role of governments, international and national human rights institutions and regional organizations in promoting and protecting human rights and highlighted the need for strengthening cooperation in the field of gender equality and empowerment of women, and disabled persons. They further emphasized that persons in vulnerable situations – not least women, children, the elderly and individuals with disabilities – need particular attention in order to ensure their full enjoyment of all human rights.
35. Leaders confirmed their strong adherence to upholding democratic principles and good governance, with special focus on accountability, fight against corruption, anti- money laundering and the denial of safe haven. They also underlined the need for strengthening cooperation between governments, including anti-corruption authorities, as well as parliaments and the judiciary.
36. Leaders recognized the importance of full and equal participation of women at all levels of leadership and decision-making and committed to address the persistent barriers that impede full and equal political and economic participation by women and girls.
37. Leaders emphasized that great attention should be paid to civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development.

Rethinking Working Methods

38. Leaders agreed that efforts should be continued to explore possibilities for harmonizing the informal nature and efficiency of ASEM through further improvement of working methods and coordination within ASEM, the process for which was initiated at the ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi in November 2013. They underlined the need to ensure more effective institutional memory, enhanced connectivity, tangible cooperation projects, further involvement of relevant stakeholders and other ways to strengthen Asia-Europe dialogue and cooperation. They also tasked the Senior Officials to further

explore ways to develop effective ways of communication within ASEM to respond to the requirements of ASEM's third decade and new developments made in the process.

39. Leaders commended the work of ASEF in complementing the government-led ASEM process with its programmes and projects in such areas as culture, economy, education, governance, public health and sustainable development, as well as specific activities in support of ASEM Summits and Ministerial Meetings (see Annex 3). They expressed support for strengthening the role of ASEF in enhancing the visibility of ASEM and aligning its activities with the ASEM priorities.
40. Leaders underlined the need to ensure, where appropriate, wider engagement of the civil society and various stakeholders, inter alia, business, labor partners, scholars and think-tanks, women's organizations, students and youth as well as journalists, in the ASEM process, and to enhance ASEM visibility and its continued relevance for the people. They expressed support for mainstreaming the input of various stakeholders into the official ASEM process by providing appropriate consultation channels and, where possible, directly involving relevant stakeholders into ASEM meetings.
41. Leaders also underscored the importance of reviving regular meetings of Economic Ministers (EMM) that were not held for the last 13 years. In this connection, they welcomed the offer by the Republic of Korea to host the Economic Ministers Meeting in 2017 and instructed the Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment which is planned to be held in Mongolia later this year to make a decision on this matter.
42. Leaders noted the outcome and recommendations of the 9th Asia-Europe Parliamentary Meeting (ASEP9), 12th Meeting of ASEM Finance Ministers (ASEM FinMM12), 11th Asia-Europe People's Forum (AEPF11) and 15th Asia-Europe Business Forum (AEBF15), all held in Ulaanbaatar in the run-up to the ASEM Summit as a valuable input to ASEM activities. They also expressed their appreciation for holding in Ulaanbaatar the 7th Model ASEM as one of ASEF's flagship youth projects and agreed to continue this event on a regular basis in conjunction with the ASEM summits.
43. Leaders welcomed the creation by ASEM of the 20th tangible area of cooperation pertaining to youth and took note of various initiatives being organized by ASEM partners in 2016-2018 in agreed priority areas of cooperation (see Annex 1 and Annex 2) that would contribute to increased engagement of people in ASEM activities and foster closer

relations and better understanding between the two regions. Underlining the importance of strengthening tangible cooperation, Leaders welcomed recommendations to link various initiatives, projects, and cross-cutting and inter-related Tangible Cooperation Areas to maximize outcomes.

44. Leaders agreed that the ASEM's 20th Anniversary celebration activities increase public awareness of ASEM in individual countries. Leaders endorsed the suggestions contained in the ASEM Press and Public Awareness Strategy, aimed at further raising the visibility of ASEM. They encouraged all ASEM partners to contribute to the efforts to boost ASEM's visibility. In this connection, Leaders spoke out in favor of celebrating annually the ASEM Day and welcomed Mongolia's initiative to explore, together with interested partners and ASEF, how to improve cooperation and coordination with and among ASEM stakeholders.
45. Leaders welcomed the invitation of Myanmar to host the 13th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ASEM FMM13) in the second half of 2017 in Nay Pyi Taw.
46. Leaders thanked the Chair and Host for the successful outcome of the 11th ASEM Summit in Ulaanbaatar and for the warm hospitality accorded to all its participants. Leaders look forward to the 12th ASEM Summit to be held in Brussels, Belgium, chaired by the European Union, in 2018.

04 약어표

	영문	국문
AEBF	Asia-Europe Business Forum	아시아-유럽 비즈니스 포럼
AECF	Asia-Europe Cooperation Framework	아시아-유럽 협력 기본 지침서
AEETC	Asia-Europe Environmental Technology Centre	아시아-유럽 환경 기술개발센터
AEFGC	Asia-Europe Forum of Governors of Cities	아시아-유럽 시장 (Governors of Cities)포럼
AEITTP	Asia-Europe Information Technology and Telecommunications Programme	아시아-유럽 정보기술 및 통신 프로그램에 관한 협력사업
AEPF	Asia-Europe People's Forum	아시아-유럽 민간포럼
AEVG	Asia-Europe Vision Group	아시아-유럽 비전그룹
AIO	ASEM Invest Online	화상정보 교환
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	아시아-태평양 경제협력체
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum	ASEAN 지역안보 포럼
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	동남아시아국가연합
ASEF	Asia-Europe Foundation	아시아-유럽 재단
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting	아시아-유럽 정상회의
ASEMUS	Asia-Europe Museum Network	아시아-유럽 박물관 네트워크
ASEP	Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership	아시아-유럽 의회 동반자회의
ATF	ASEM Trust Fund	ASEM 신탁기금
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention	생물무기금지협약
CMM	Cultural Ministers' Meeting	문화장관회의
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	포괄적 핵실험금지 조약
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention	화학무기금지 조약
DDA	Doha Development Agenda	도하개발아젠다
EC	European Commission	EU 집행위원회
EFEX	European Financial Expertise Network	유럽 금융 전문가
EMM	Economic Ministers' Meeting	경제장관회의
EnvMM	Environment Ministers' Meeting	환경장관회의
EU	European Union	유럽연합
FDM	Finance Deputies' Meeting	재무차관회의

FinMM	Finance Ministers' Meeting	재무장관회의
FMM	Foreign Ministers' Meeting	외교장관회의
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	국내총생산
ICOM	International Council of Museums	국제박물관협의회
ICP	Investment Contact Point	ASEM 투자분야 연락관
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	정보통신기술
ICTMM	ICT Ministerial Meeting	ICT 장관회의
IEG	Investment Expert Group	투자전문가 그룹
IMF	International Monetary Fund	국제통화기금
IPAP	Investment Promotion Action Plan	투자촉진행동계획
LEMC	Labor and Employment Ministers' Conference	노동장관회의
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement	북미자유무역협정
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	비정부기구
NPT	Non-Proliferation Treaty	핵확산금지조약
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	유럽안보협력기구
PPGG	Pilot Phase Guidance Group	선도그룹회의
PPP	Public Private Partnership	공공과 민간 부문의 협력관계
SMEMM	SME Ministerial Meeting	중소기업장관회의
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting	고위관리회의
SOMTI	Senior Officials' Meeting on Trade and Investment	무역투자 고위관리회의
STMM	Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting	과학기술장관회의
TCR	Trans-China Railway	중국횡단철도
TEIN	Trans-Eurasia Information Network	유라시아 초고속 정보통신망
TFAP	Trade Facilitation Action Plan	무역원활화 행동계획
TKR	Trans-Korea Railway	한반도종단 철도
TMGR	Trans-Mongolia Railway	몽골횡단 철도
TMR	Trans-Manchuria Railway	만주횡단 철도
TSR	Trans Siberian Railway	시베리아횡단 철도
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Fund	국제연합아동기금
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction	대량파괴무기
WTO	World Trade Organization	세계무역기구

05 ASEM 관련 웹사이트

ASEM 일반	1) ASEM Infoboard - http://www.aseminfoboard.org
	2) European Union External Action - https://eeas.europa.eu/asem
제11차 ASEM 정상회의 공식 웹사이트	http://www.asem11.mn
ASEF 재단	http://www.asef.org
ASEM 협력사업 관련 웹사이트	1) ASEM-Duo Fellowship - http://www.asemduo.org
	2) Trans-Eurasia Information Network(TEIN) - http://www.tein.asia
	3) ASEM SME ECO-Innovation Center - http://www.aseic.org
	4) ASEM 노인인권 컨퍼런스 (ASEM Conference on Global Ageing and Human Rights of Older Persons) - http://2018asemhr.kr