

Advancing ASEAN-EU Relations in the 21st Century¹

The Panel II

EU-ASEAN Security Co-operation: Up to the Challenges?

MC

Welcome back to the seminar. I hope you enjoyed lunch. Without any further ado, may I now invite the chair of the Panel II: EU-ASEAN Security Co-operation: Up to the Challenges, lecturer Satin Soonthornpan, Faculty of Political Science, Ramkhamhaeng University on stage?

Lecturer Satin Soonthornpan

**Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science,
Ramkhamhaeng University**

Welcome participants for the afternoon session. First of all, I would like to invite the panelists on the stage. First, Mr. Jean-Francois Cautain, Counsellor of Delegation of the European Commission to Thailand, Associate Professor Surat Horachaikul, Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University and Dr. Tipparat Bubpasiri, Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political, Ramkhamhaeng University.

I hope that this afternoon when we talk about the security issue, the temperature will be normal not like in the morning. When we talk about the security issue, everybody seems to think that it's an uncomfortable issue to talk about and cooperate among countries. As we know that security has many perspectives: traditional, non-traditional and new security like military issue, human rights, democracy, crisis management, transnational crime and so on.

For the EU's security issue, as we know, it has been developed for many years. As we see from the European Defense Community to 1992 the Treaty of the European Union in the second pillar the Common Foreign and Security Policy now it has developed to the European Union Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) Someone asked "Is this going to be the European army in the future?" because we see that many times the EU sends the troops for the peace-keeping situation to many places in the world, but with different perspectives among the member states. For the ASEAN side, mostly ASEAN focuses on widening integration and for security issue it is a sensitive issue. For security today, we will have panelists who are specialists in this topic. First of all, I would like to invite Dr. Tipparat to give us the overview about the security issue between the EU and ASEAN.

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Dr. Tipparat Bubpasiri
Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science,
Ramkhamhaeng University

Thank you ajarn Satin. Good afternoon distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. What I would like to do today is to have a look at the EU-ASEAN security cooperation in general. I have divided my speech into three parts. First part, I will explain the scope of EU-ASEAN relations regarding the aspects of cooperation. Next, I will talk about the aspects of relationship and the last part I would like to point out some challenges of cooperation.

Let us look at what is the element of security in terms of international affairs. What is the cooperation especially between the two regional groupings? There seem to be two meanings. The first meaning is based on state-centric approach. This means security is centered around states' conflicts including the balance of power using states' force, but lately especially in the post-cold war, security covers also and focused more on intra-state conflicts. It goes beyond traditional security scope so security here we are talking about the security for states' citizens, human life, human dignity and that is why security cooperation involves also environmental problems, population problem, poverty, diseases, refugees and resource scarcity. This scope of security today is quite vast. I think it can be said that we have both types of security: soft and hard securities. Hard security is based on hard power whereas soft security is based on soft power. Hard security is hard power dependent. Soft security is soft power dependent. Hard security is about using state's force whereas soft security is about implicit persuasion. The EU-ASEAN cooperation includes environmental security, energy security and some aspects of human beings. All that I said about security in the relationship are already in the Peterburg task of the CFSP of the European Union. Now, we've seen the context of the security cooperation between the EU and ASEAN. Now, let's us turn to the significance especially for both sides.

Although the EU has the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) as second pillar, the European Union is not renowned in its role in this manner, but that doesn't make the European Union's policy less important. Given the traditional security cooperation, Southeast Asia is the most important group of marine time, for example, the state of Malaca. In more details, Southeast Asia is situated between the two fastest-growing economies in the world China and India. This location, in fact, explains enough the significance of Southeast Asia in the eyes of Europe. More than that, The market of Southeast Asia is larger than India. Furthermore, it is large enough for the EU to have a secure ASEAN as a partner of the Union. ASEAN has developed close relationship with East Asia (China, Japan and both Korea). The two regions have merged somehow to some extent. I think you heard about it. Therefore, ASEAN could be a key potential partner of the European Union in pursuing the Union's interest in Asia, especially policy towards China. In general, the European Union recognized the significance of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) where ASEAN plays a little role.

The ARF is also related closely to the ASEAN plus 3 Forum which could be expanded to the ASEAN plus six in the future, bringing in Australia, New Zealand and India so the most recent framework between the EU and ASEAN is Northumberg Declaration which is the fruit of the ministerial summit last year. The declaration said quite a lot about security cooperation. The security cooperation covers traditional and post-cold war security issues. On hard security issues such as terrorism, proliferation of weapon and mass destruction, regional conflicts, transnational crimes, and crisis management seem to be able to work, it is very

clear that these issues are common interest for both sides. As for ASEAN, the security cooperation with the Union, of course, is very important. The Union is a global power. The Union can offer aids: financial and technical assistance, management know-how especially on soft security issue of ASEAN.

What are the challenges of the EU and ASEAN? All seem to be going well in terms of significance for both parties, but what are the chances? I can come up with three preliminary challenges. Firstly, political will; secondly, finance; and last but not least capacity building to be specific. In my point of view, I think, after the two parties overcome the first challenge, the other two challenges are not difficult to be eliminated and find the way out. After the two parties overcome the two challenges, it will be effective actions. My suggestion for both parties especially the EU so that all expected goals of cooperation could be attained through putting two approaches on which each group is mainly dependent so far. What is the ASEAN approach? The ASEAN approach is by developing the dialogue, consultation, and building consensus whereas the Union approach is by developing institutions, by common policy mechanism and each side is required to accept the counter-part approach. It is like both have to find a good direction to mix two sets ingredients to make a recipe suitable for everyone and for security concern. That is all I have to say at this time. Many thanks for your attention.

Lecturer Satin Soonthornpan

Thank you for Dr. Tipparat for talking about common ground and security issue, the challenges, and the EU-ASEAN cooperation in terms of security perspectives. Next, I believe it's time to hear from the European side. This time, I would like to invite Mr. Cautain to talk about the European security development and the cooperation between the EU and ASEAN.

Mr. Jean-François Cautain, Counsellor of Delegation of the European Commission to Thailand

Good afternoon to all of you. It was not actually planned in my speech, but I want to make some opening remarks following the discussion we had this morning. I think it is unexpected to me to hear some comments about the EU in this floor. I do not share all the comments, which have been made this morning.

I think, as a child of France who survived the Second World War, for me Europe is the most important because Europe exports peace to all continents. I think one of the problems is institutional problem. I know that there are some democratic deficits. I hope what we are trying to achieve, actually with the next step, is the Lisbon Treaty. Coming back to the EU-ASEAN in the field of security, it was an interesting discussion this morning that Mr. Hedrich said that the solution should leave up to the local or regional level. What can be done to the regional level should be dealt at the regional level and what can be done at the EU level should be dealt at the EU level. Security is a big issue and it's a big question mark.

You all know that the founding treaty of the European Union in 1975, there was no question of the Common and Foreign Security Policy. We have to wait until the treaty of the European Union in 1992 to come up with the Common and Foreign Security Policy. It is so-called second pillar of the European Union. The CFSP covers all areas of security policy including

the common defense policy. Then the treaty of Amsterdam went a little bit further with the establishment of higher representatives of the CFSP which is held by Mr. Javier Solana.

In the frame of the European Defense and Security Policy, we have set up in 2003 the European strategies; I want to give three objectives, which I think are important to the discussion this afternoon. The first objective is to conform by connecting a policy of conflict prevention using a combination of civilian unmilitary capability. The second one is a little more, I would say, selfish for the European Union and it is to build the security in the European neighborhood by acting in the Middle East and other countries. We are looking and acting out of step there. The last one is to promote effective military by defending and developing international law in line with the UN Charter. So what are the challenges of these two groupings of the EU and ASEAN? I think we all agree that the rise of Asia will be the next challenge for the world. It will be the challenge for Europe and for the European Union. The global security set up is going to be more complex. While the US is still the main big power, it will have to share this power with other emerging powers as well such as China and India and Japan and Asia. This new concept of new power, ASEAN and the EU may have to deal with traditional security, but more on non-traditional security side such as proliferation of weapon and massive destruction, organized crimes, energy and so on.

The Northumburg Declaration is the EU's turning point in terms of relationship with the EU and ASEAN when it comes to security issue. This declaration specifically calls for intensive political and security policy cooperation, which is something new. For the EU's perspective, this cooperation is strategic. Europe is not looking now to Japan, to China, to India, but also to ASEAN when it looks at Asia. The ten members of ASEAN countries are the home of five hundred million people, which is actually more than the population of the EU today.

We feel the potentials about the relationships between the EU and ASEAN not only regarding trade and political cooperation, but also in the security cooperation field. The Northumburg Declaration has some key objectives about political and security cooperation. I would say we should establish many fields of cooperation between the EU and ASEAN in the security sector.

First of all, we do really feel in the EU that we should promote cooperation in the security field in the ASEAN region and it is something that captures the interest of the EU. Now, the EU is committed to getting involved in ASEAN regional forum. The forum is highly relevant for all the international traditional and non-traditional security issues such as peace-keeping, avian flu, disaster relieve and so on. To be even more practical, what have we done so far in terms of cooperation between the EU and ASEAN? There are many things going among individual member states of the EU. First of all, on peace-building at regional level, we refer to the example of ASEAN and EU cooperation which has been seen as quite successful. The EU is supporting law enforcement cooperation so the EU and ASEAN is closely cooperating on transnational crimes in the fields of human trafficking, crisis management, and disaster relief in Tsunami and Nargis in Myanmar.

This morning I heard the question about civil society about the way that Europe has the kind of double standard when dealing with crisis or disaster in Asia. There is no double standard from the EU when it comes to humanitarian activities and suffering. Yes, probably it has been less visible for many people. First of all, Tsunami killed many Europeans, but for your information in the case of Myanmar, the member states of the European Union has been

actively acting, we were refused access to the data by Myanmar. It was unacceptable not to open the door to the good will of the European Union as a humanitarian actor. Actually, the situation luckily moved quite quickly. ASEAN took the lead with the UN in the case of Nargis in Myanmar to coordinate all assistance to deliver to Myanmar. The European Union also helped, we don't feel necessarily to publicize it; we did it behind the scene. We were helping a lot and we are the biggest and the largest donor for humanitarian activities in Myanmar. It is very practical when it comes to our cooperation with ASEAN. In addition, the EU has close cooperation with ASEAN in the field of health issue.

I think our new policy will reach out in Asia and all still is open to questions. Perhaps, there are just a few challenges between the relationships of the EU and ASEAN in security cooperation. On the EU side, it is to our act together. For the time being when it comes to security issues, we still have difficulty to know if we are dealing with the second pillar, the first pillar or the third pillar. Some issues are not so clear. Take an example of security supplies. You want to make sure that the supplies which are sent from Singapore to the EU are safe. They do not contain weapon massive inclusion. Is it the first pillar or the second pillar or both? Within the EU, we still have to sort out. Take another example of human trafficking. Is it the second pillar or the first pillar? We have to do a little bit of cleaning up within our own house.

I am just a bit concerned when dealing with the relationships between the EU and ASEAN. I totally agree with the remarks made by the official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the EU is not a model is just an inspiration. I have problem when it comes to institution. I do have the feeling that for the time being there is the lack of institution. Probably, ASEAN does not need institution as much as the EU, but a little more institution would help such as when the EU has more comprehensive dialogues with ASEAN.

To conclude, I just want to say that the relations between the EU and ASEAN on security issue, first of all, we have to discuss together and we have to make sure that we make our voice heard. Thank you very much.

Lecturer Satin Soonthornpan

Thank you, Mr. Cautain. What he said is quite valuable knowledge about the development of security especially after the Treaty of the European Union in 1992 in the second pillar in the CFSP through the EU strategies in the security field. The cooperation between the EU and ASEAN, what Mr. Cautain mentioned about non-traditional issues, and the issues can be cooperated between the EU and ASEAN. Next speaker will be Assistant Professor Surat Horachaikul.

Asst. Prof. Surat Horachaikul

**Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science,
Chulalongkorn University**

Good afternoon everyone. I am not very provocative and I will try to be diplomatic as I can when you are sitting next to the EU delegates. Of course, this issue falls under my department's expertise when it comes to security. We do have professor of different kinds

divided into two groups. The first one represents traditional security concept and the new one is talking about human security representing the so-called new security.

I don't think I fit in these two categories because I don't think you can differentiate it very much as well the welfare states for example. It is human security and state security. It is very hard for you to differentiate in that sort of sense. At the end of the day, when people are not secure, the state cannot be secure as well. Today, when we try to differentiate between new and old, then this might be quite dangerous sometimes in the sense that it might blind to see the deep root causes of terrorism where economic security brings about economic insecurity somewhere else. I think we have to be very careful in making difference between new and old security. It might make sense to say that both the new and old ones are actually eccentric in nature as well. States still regulates, deregulates, and still deal with the number of issues even though states' sovereignty is largely loaded as the consequences between territorial representatives and non-territorial representatives, mainly capital trade and finance.

I would never come to this panel if this is the talk about ASEAN and the US because I can communicate with them very much so I still have positive aspects and quite optimistic about the EU, particularly with the Bush's administration of neo-conservative, I don't think we talk the same language anymore. I still believe that why I come here today because the EU, in that sort of sense, still has something different from the United States of America, and I hope it does not gear itself towards Neo-Liberalism more and more. Undoubtedly, why I am here is because the EU is a superpower and there is no question about it. It depends on how you term superpower as well. If you take the term neo-conservative, undoubtedly, the EU is a superpower in terms of economic power and trade power.

I will try to mix security issues because I already told that on one hand, the differences between the old and new security are at the same time it is scary because it might blind us to see the fact. Absolute poverty has decreased in some places and has also increased in some places. You can check it with the EU's civil society representatives and you can check this with the human development report. The definition of absolute poverty is both economic and political by nature whether we take the country's definition or the World Bank's definition. Politically, the definition is low when there is an increase in the number of poor who receive than one dollar a day; it means neo-liberalism social scientists have something to celebrate. In other word, neo-globalization eclipsed the term. The definition of absolute poverty itself does not include inflation, cost of living and other necessities as well. Before I go to the large part dealing with the EU-ASEAN FTA, I will raise this kind of question as a big challenge. From human development report, you can also see how many poor are concentrated in Asia and Southeast Asian nations, which constitute to ASEAN members.

Inequality has now become so pervasive. Global inequality right now is the worst since we have recorded our history. Terrorism has become the greatest threat to civil society particularly the new one, which has the idea of secular world. New kinds of weapons whether chemical or biological, it seems to be more accessible than before. Even at the state level, countries with nuclear capability like Pakistan, Iran, North Korea, cannot predict when ordinary people could get access to deadly weapons of massive destruction. Not to mention the state themselves, states sponsor terrorism both political and economic formats both in direct and indirect sponsoring terrorism prevails everywhere. Environmental and deterioration are rampant. If you have a chance to visit Samutsakorn, you see the sea level rising there.

The international communities namely the EU and the US appear to be performing so-called ritualistic function to criticize countries like Burma that continues to violate human rights. However, these countries have traded substantially with China. Even though they know it by heart that the Chinese government does not come from election. The decision to invade Iraq arbitrarily without UN's permission, this is of course the case of the US. Iraq and Saddam is a poor record but the current anarchy order the post US invasion does not make it better either. Cooperation is on the loose. Deregulation through state's regulation by violating laws and rules and regulations prevail. Property rights are defined and redefined. Intellectual property rights now include waterfall, mountains that contribute breast cancer. For example, you also have GMO, surgical techniques that can be patented. For example, in the US, when doctors perform surgical techniques, it is now intellectual property rights. So before you can perform, you need to ask for permission. This is the question I ask the European Commission and the European Council all the time "will your intellectual property right be different from the one in the US"? But they said it is quite different because they have so-called geographical indicator.

Even land, for example, in the northeastern part of Thailand, there is a protest of mining going on and let me give you one example how they define the property there. Basically, this is a piece of land that the government allows cooperation from Australia to dig in. They cannot go outside the scope of the land. But once they dig in 200 meters, they can go anywhere horizontally. This is the way they define property and this is what you call intellectual property regime. These are all security issues we cannot deny. We have to focus on what will happen to community's lives. What will happen to their ways of lives? What will happen with their relationships with sustainable environment? What will happen to water that our children and grandchildren have to rely on in the future? Cooperation is on the loose. People are now increasing in Thailand to get life and health insurance from private companies. Some manage to do that. Now they live in uncertainly because there are lists of diseases that are not covered in their insurance policy. Worse than that, the recent financial and banking sector of the US has increased vulnerable people virtually everywhere. Thai people waiting in front of television watching George W. Bush can pass 700 billion rescue plan because many insurance companies in Thailand rely on the money that comes from the United States of America. This is what I call cosmopolitan society risk.

There are no guarantees we are citizens of Thailand, our citizenship depends on Thai government but our source of security now partly comes from the United States of America. The big question here is will EU and ASEAN together help create security for their people? Will EU and ASEAN work together to enhance multilateralism on finance and investment? Will EU and ASEAN work together to make sure that when they are global players, they also need to be global regulators? We are not sure. People are not sure. Many people called me at International Relations department asking me a very common sense question, "Ajarn, should I play my next installment to AIA?" "Ajarn, should I pay my next installment to AIG?" because they are worried that these companies will go bankrupt. At the same time, they do not want to lose their money. These are the real people's demands. Seven hundred billion now is being used to rescue the cooperation not the people. People are asking "What about my money?" "What did I do wrong?" You asked me to pay for the installment, I already paid. Even some European citizens who have private life and health insurances are vulnerable as well because these companies spread everywhere.

The citizens remain under the umbrella of the nation states' citizenship but the source of their security comes from elsewhere. In return, all the majority of people in the world are demos which constitutes the word 'democracy'. All they got are nothing but cooperate social responsibility. I have seen cooperate social responsibility for the last seven or eight years, they don't help. They are voluntary acts. They cannot guarantee anything. They can't guarantee people's risks. People are in trouble. Accepting of the negative aspects of what we all are facing is preliminary step of getting things right. This is the reason we must think profoundly before we move. We must accept that violation of rights in one part of the world is failed everywhere is put into practices at superficial level. Human rights violation is a threat to our security. The EU-ASEAN relation mostly is about economic prosperity; therefore, the economic security is the last economic insecurity.

Progress has been made in many areas including the crimes against children. Other issues also witnessed the progress but the relationship has been largely involved with the vicinity of the economic front. In fact, the drive behind eminent groups and the high-level task force the two groups behind the ASEAN Charter is that they want ASEAN to move to regional bloc of community status level so that it seems to be the important legal procedure for EU and ASEAN FTA agenda. This is undoubtedly true. Now, we are seeing that we have been pushed more and more. I have said this many times. The high-level task force asked me to represent civil society in Manila. When I went there, I got two-night stays in hotel and three meals a day with honorarium and came back. They didn't even take any consultation from us. We represented them our model of the Charter about human rights and security. They already prepared.

Before the EU does anything further in formal steps, you have to be careful because that could mean two things. One thing is that to rescue the Burmese people from the brutal dictatorial regime of Hutan, but at the same time if you do it wrong, it would mean to preserve the status of the Hutan who kills people and we cannot accept that kind of regime. European Union member states and multinational cooperates are in Burma. They are there and we need to answer this kind of question. I am not a Marxist so you do not have to worry about that. I am a capitalist but again capitalism, trade and development must come along side with human security, economic security and other things at the same time. You are powerful. You have twenty-seven member states. You can make things change. You can include ten ASEAN members to make it thirty-seven and help reform the United Nations so that we have global security. We can work together in that sort of sense, but if you are here just to represent corporations, economic and so on, then it does not work. There is no such a thing as only economic development.

The modernity that we want to move forward from the first modernity to the next one unfortunately is not moving to the next one. It is moving along side parallel modernity which Ulrich called 'Reflexive modernity.' Killing our foundations, we cannot guarantee the employment of people in Europe. For example, in Germany, the minimum welfare recipients receive 750 euros per month. They are how many there in the European Union? Who needs to tackle this kind of issue? We are so proud of technological progress we have but at the same time we do not admit that they replace our employmentability as well. People become unemployed because of technological progress as well. These are the kinds of modernity that becomes reflexive. It is coming back to us to the foundation until we get this clear this cornerstone very clear, we then can move forward. There is no one Osama Bin Laden, I have said it many times, there are hundreds Osama Bin

Laden. We should not provide them the condition and the environment to conduct these kinds of activities. If we try to look at everything at a holistic picture, we can move forward otherwise we cannot move forward.

The European Union is different from the United States of America, at least in some senses, and we should take opportunity in those senses and build up together how we want global security to be shaped. If we try to be diplomatic with each other all the time, people are suffering. They don't know what to do. Some people have already paid the installment for insurance for the last fourteen years and they don't know what is next. They didn't do anything. They just work. They just keep doing what state wants them to do all the time. It is not right. The majority of people of the world are unfortunately women non-white. We need to tackle this. We need to equip them. We need to make sure that they do not fall into this kind of risk. Nuclear family is now threatened. In Europe, it is quite clear about the relationship between the welfare states and nuclear families, but in Asian countries, nuclear family is very important because they do that kind of role in providing social welfare.

For many Europeans sitting here, you might not know that students studying master's degrees or Ph.D. still receive parental support because it is not something to laugh about. This is the system and these people are expected to look after their parents when their parents get old. These are the kinds of system we have and globalization or risk is now threatening this kind of thing. We are responsible for the Burmese as well. The state has failed to protect their people. Even after the natural disaster Nargis, we need to help each other to make sure that responsibility to protect others should be implied to the Hutan otherwise the economic development alone would not lead us anywhere. The end of the day will be disaster for all of us and for multi-national corporations themselves as well. This thing has to be taken seriously.

I find there are many challenges that are facing EU-ASEAN today. Again, I am an optimistic person. We should find ways to help each other so that we provide fair games as well. We provide security for people as well. How do we do this? This is, of course, a big challenge. Thank you.

Lecturer Satin Soonthornpan

Thank you, Ajarn Surat for very interesting points that you tried to point out. He tried to show us a big picture of globalization. I believe we have time for Q&A. Please, if you have some comments or questions. Please present your name and where you are from.

Audience

Jarinya Broccoman, I am from Mahidol University. How will your suggestions and interesting comments be cooperated into EU's policy? I think the seminar is very useful but how will we get our voice heard?

Mr. Jean-François Cautain

The easy way to apply will be that we go to the Headquarter. That is a bit too easy. Anyway, we will do it as well. For the EU's perspective, I guess the last speaker is kind enough to say that some values are still important to him. In the European Union, we have a mechanism of concentration to listen to the civil society. We have two committees. One is dealing with the economic issues of Europe and then we have social committee. What is the right name? Social Economic Committee and they are meant to get a feedback, which comes from civil society besides the normal democratic challenge. They are concentrative committees. The civil society is not about individual NGOs, but also about cooperation and enterprises. As far as I know, this kind of mechanism has not existed yet in ASEAN. Maybe it is something very interesting to explore. ASEAN always refer to Secretary-General Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, people to people within ASEAN, which is very good. I think one of the challenges you are putting in front of us is people to people between the EU and ASEAN. It is a challenge, I agree and we have to think about it.

Asst. Prof. Surat Horachaikul

Let me say something on this important question. You see, we have democratic deficit everywhere. It is not only in EU but also in ASEAN. Yesterday, when you voted for the governor of Bangkok, you have come across the problems as well. How many choices did we actually have? This is the main problems of limited choices that we had. Democratic deficit in Europe concerning this question is that when you talk about the European Parliament, it is not doing the job. It cannot do the job like national parliaments are supposed to do. This is democratic deficit as well. It is not only having European Parliament. It is the European Parliament can function. That kind of function that is available in the national parliaments roughly relevant to that. Of course, there are channels and we should make them here. This is what civil society representatives would like you to be concerned about before you do anything for us in the formal steps.

Dr. Surin Pitsuwan is a nice man with visions and goals. We cannot see things eye to eye with him all the time. Of course, this is part of our democratic culture, but again I flew back with him from Pattani three weeks ago, he said, "Look what the ASEAN Charter allows me to do as well. Look at the practical sides what they can do and so on." I guess we have to try every single way that we can find whether we educate our children, whether we have this kind of seminar that allows us to interact in that sort of sense. At the same time, we have progressed in interactive media that we can use it in the bloc and so on. However, not only direct approach will work, from my perspective. We need to even work harder. It must go to educational level, state level and so on. There will be the light at the end of the channel. Thank you.

Dr. Tipparat Bubpasiri

I just want to say something to the woman who asked the question about how to translate what we talked about today into actions. Especially, I would like to make notice to Mr. Cautain and every European here in this room. I talked about putting the two approached together: ASEAN approach and the EU approach. Maybe I did use narrow terms. I would like to rephrase what I said. We should put two approaches oriental approach and oxidental approach together in strengthening the EU-ASEAN cooperation. What do I mean by oriental

approach and occidental approach? I would like to the EU in particular the cultural context because some of my experiences somehow westerners sometimes consider themselves as superior civilization because westerners think they are in more developed places and more modern places and it is their burdens to teach and to say to the others in the world to follow their paths and their ways. I think this is not a good way and efficient way to work together. As a universal term 'unity in diversity', both sides the EU and ASEAN are required to understand each other and each other's way of thinking and try to work together with understanding and sort things out and every side is comfortable to go together. I emphasize the EU side because I am more optimistic with the Union's work than ASEAN, to be honest. EU is stronger part in terms of integration work and now ASEAN is rather weak. To be honest, ASEAN can do its work effectively until it expands to ASEAN 10. There are a lot to talk about it. That is why I put much hope on the ASEAN side. I put my hope rather on the EU side to drive across the relation between the EU and ASEAN for common interests. Thank you.

Lecturer Satin Soonthornpan

Are there any other questions? On the behalf of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Center for European Studies, Chulalongkorn University, I would like to thank you all speakers to give valuable knowledge and perspective about security. We have a break for fifteen minutes. Then we will have the third panel.

MC

Please proceed to registration area and enjoy refreshment. Panel three will begin at two forty-five. If any participants cannot join us in panel three, it will be highly appreciated if you can fill in the evaluation form and leave it at registration table. Thank you.

