

ASEM and Sustainable Development

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16th June 2010

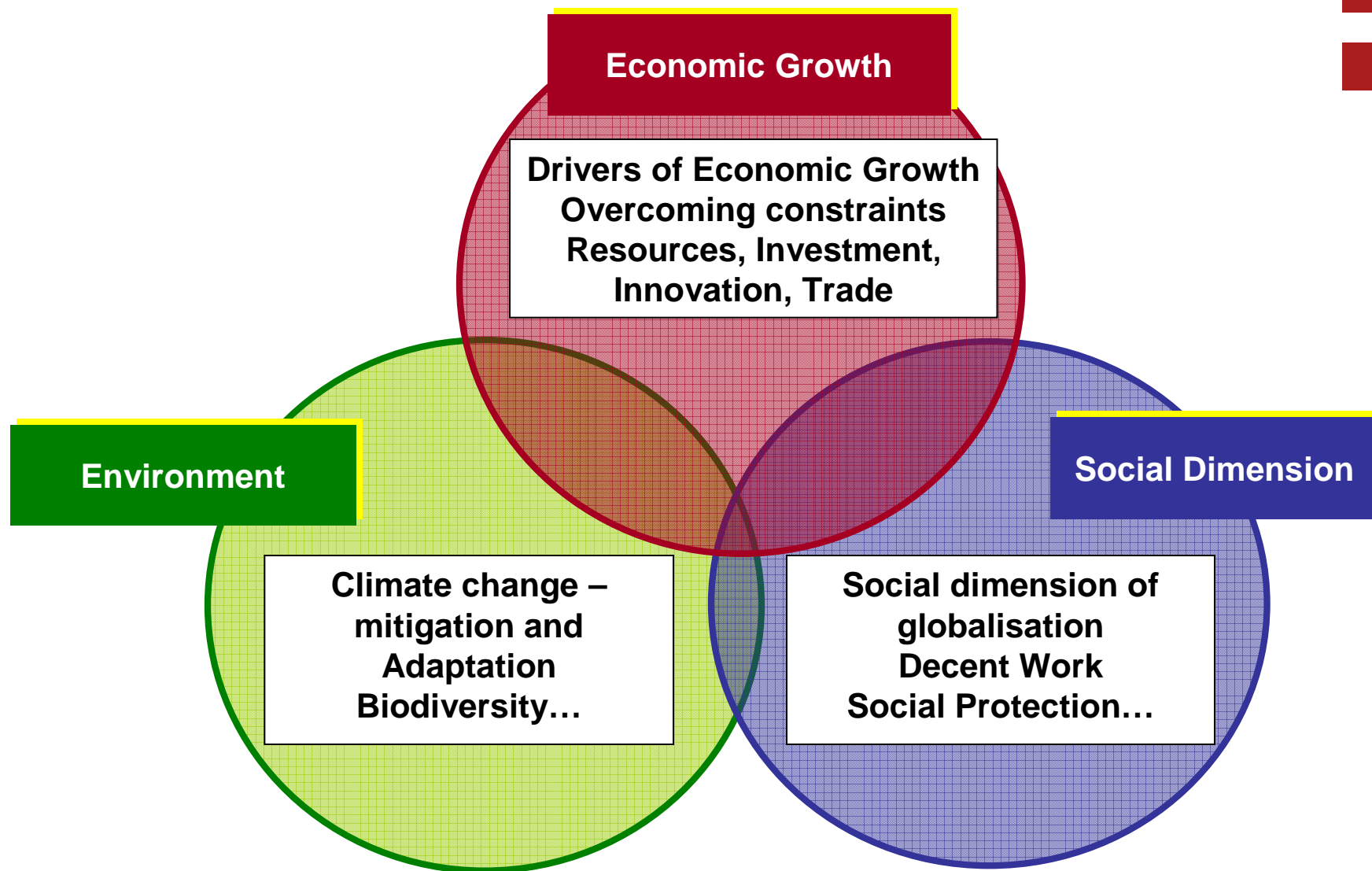


EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



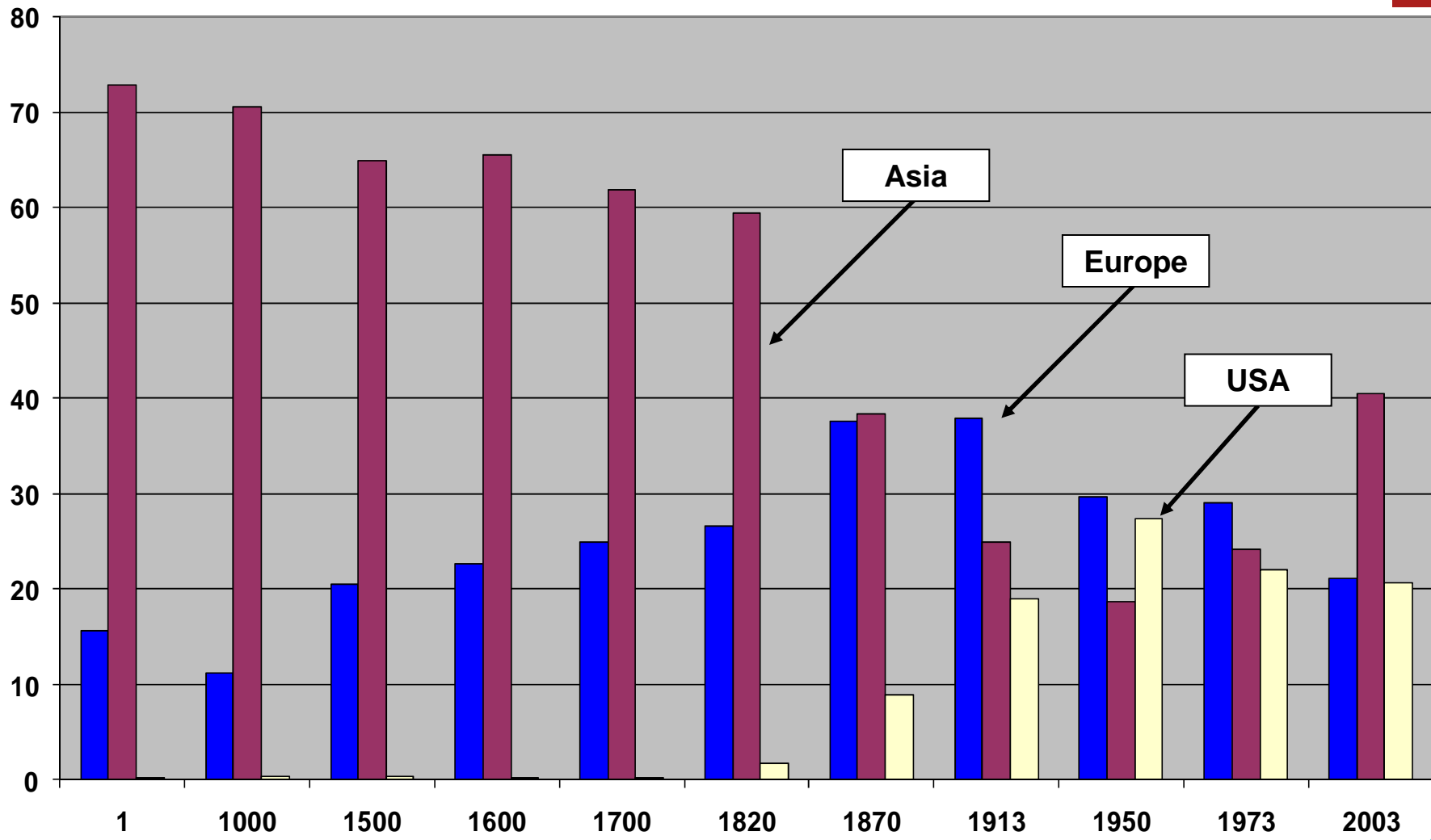
Sustainable development

The overall view



The World is changing – percent of world GDP for Asia, Europe, USA

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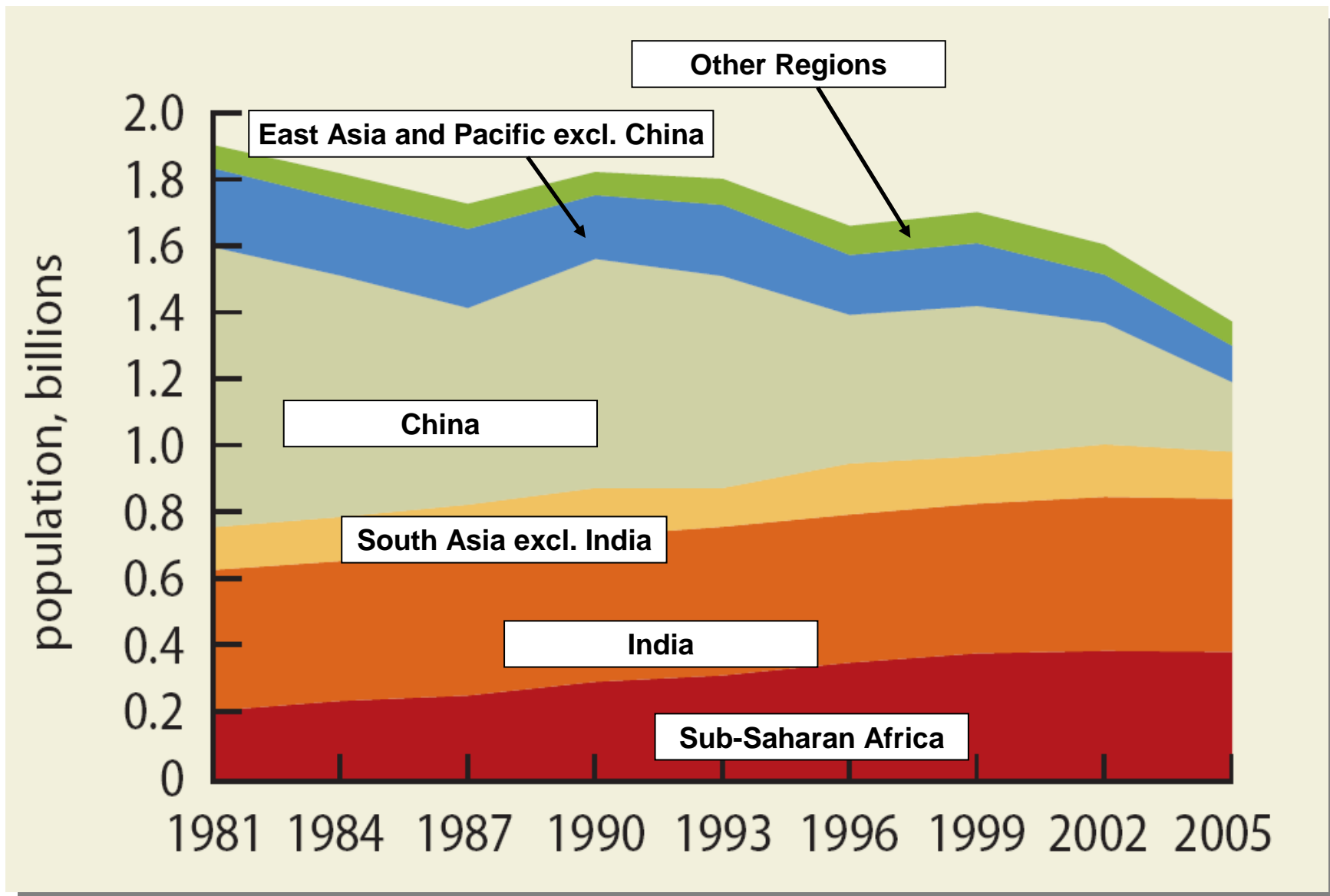


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Source: *Contours of the World Economy 1-2030 AD*, Angus Madison, 2007

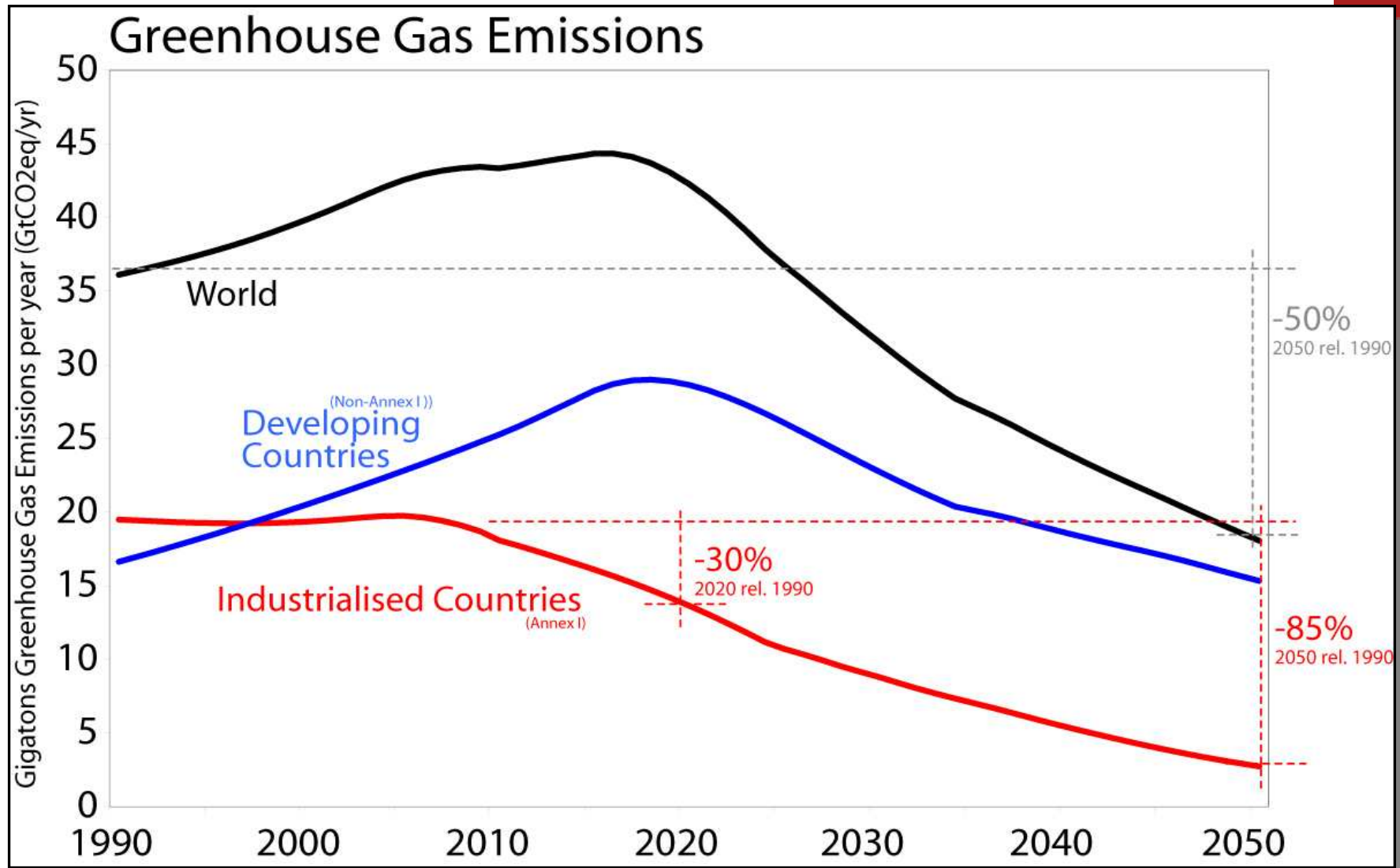
Poverty: Population with less than \$1.25 per day

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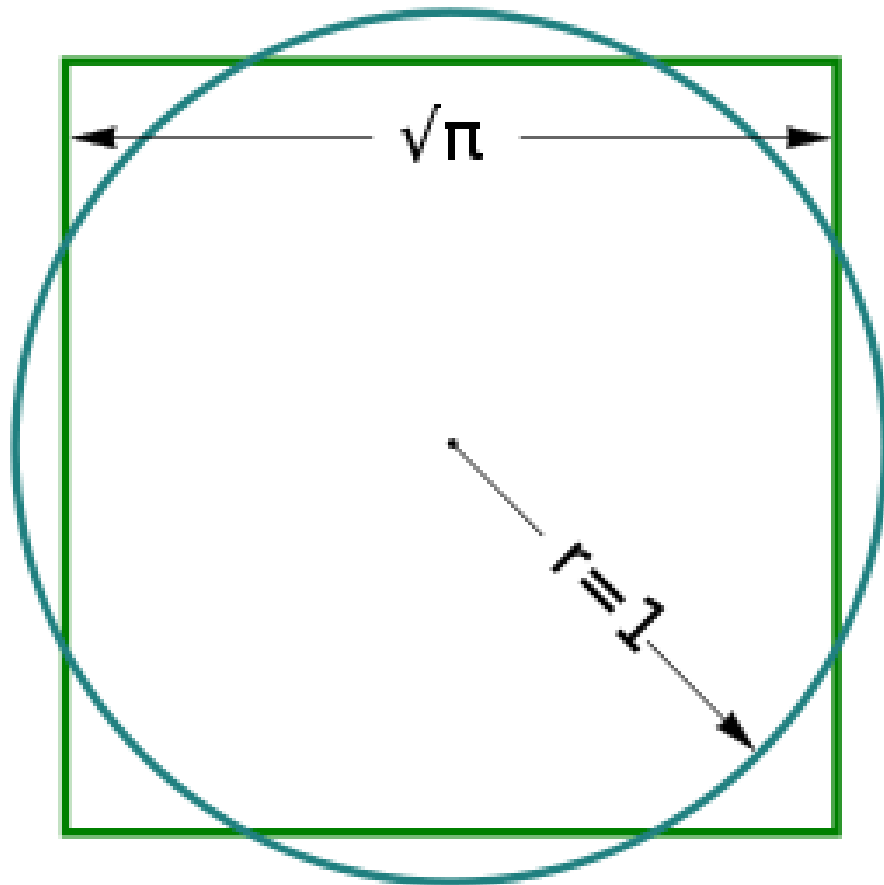


Source: *Global Monitoring Report 2010, MDGs after the Crisis*, World Bank

Climate change - a global vision to stay within an increase of 2°C

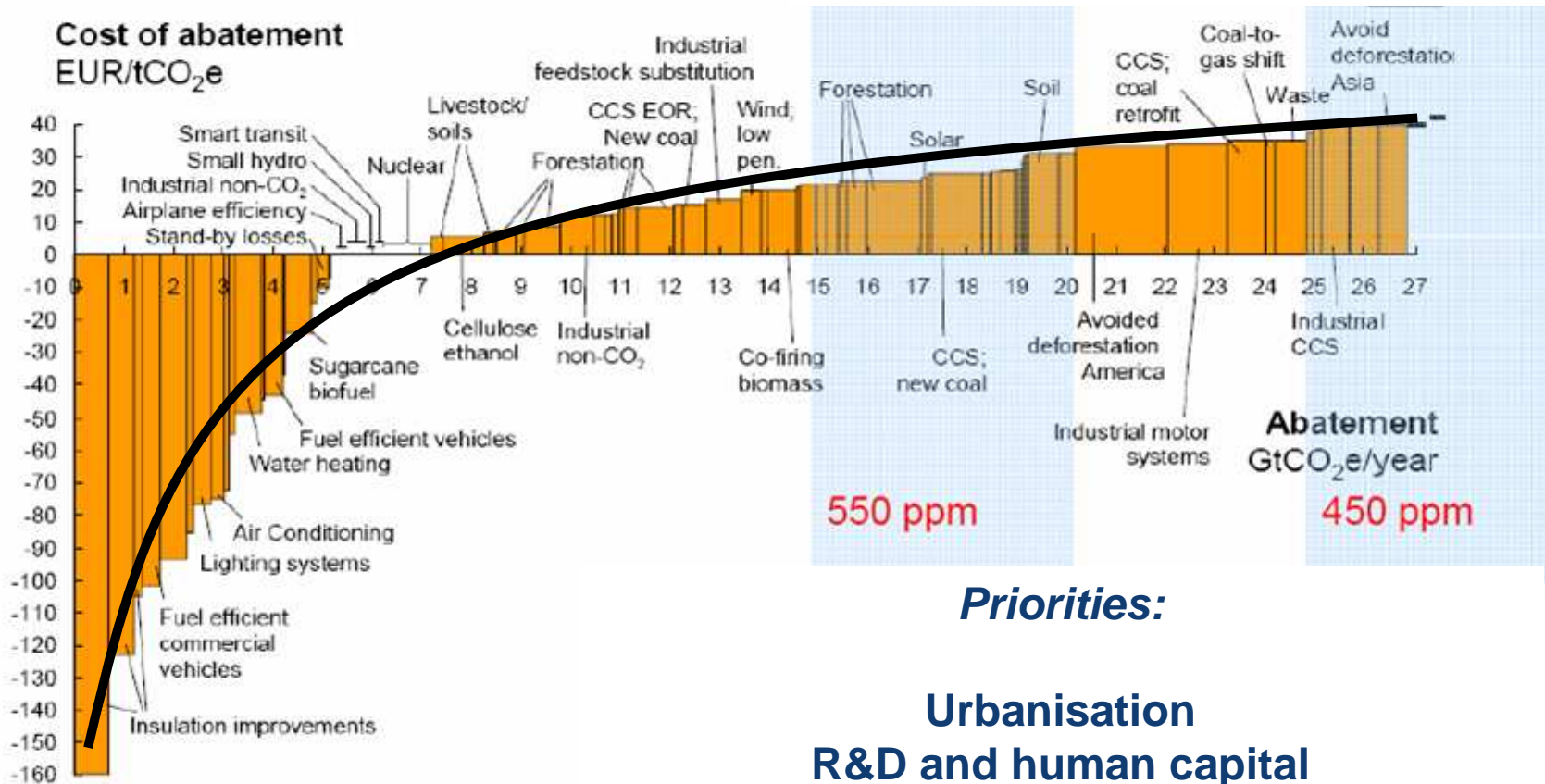


Low-carbon development – squaring the circle?



- Quadrature du cercle
- Kwadratuur van de cirkel
- Cuadratura del círculo
- Quadratur des Kreises
- 化圓為方
- 圓積問題

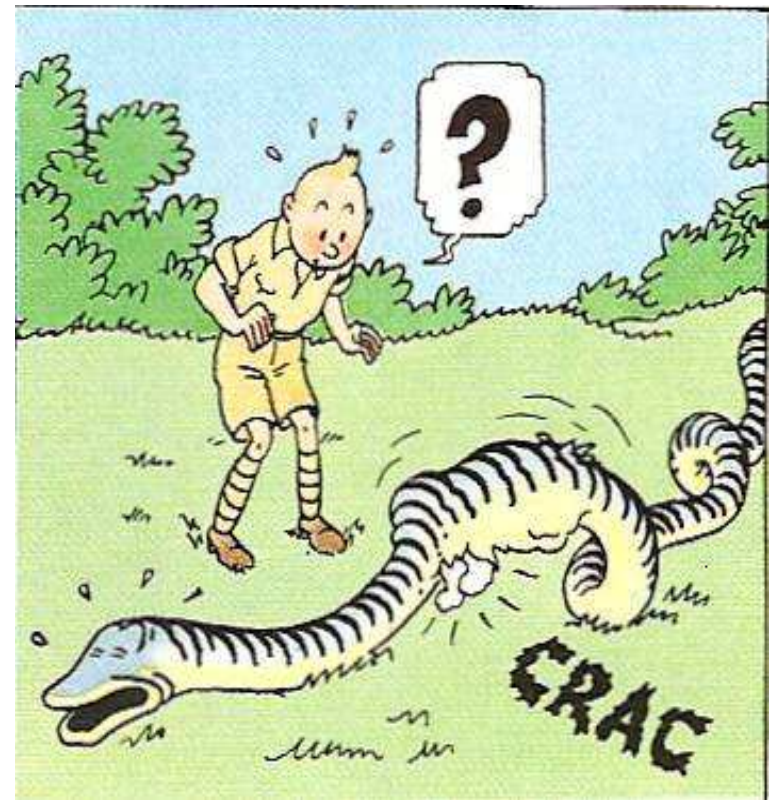
Costs of low-carbon development – abatement cost curve



Social cohesion – think of an issue

- Think of an issue...
 - Inequality
 - Social dimension of globalisation
 - Social justice
 - Decent work
 - Social protection
 - Migration
 - Ageing
 - Eco-cities
 - Social responsibility
- All with a profound impact of the quality of our life

Social cohesion – how do we get enough money?



- **Europe** – maintaining vigorous capitalism and generous welfare state
- **Asia** – advance social cohesion without damaging competitiveness

Symptoms and Causes



- **Solidarity:**
 - Social protection - based on resource transfers
- **Getting people into work:**
 - Full and productive employment and participation of citizens in wealth creation
 - A learning society – improving employment and income prospects
 - Rights based approaches
- **Mixing “solidarity” with “work”**
 - More work makes solidarity affordable
 - Other links - education

Why is Policy Coherence for Development important?

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Country	Net ODA/GDP	FDI/GDP	Exports/GDP
Cambodia	7,2	7,4	52,7
China	0,0	3,4	36,5
India	0,2	3,1	22,7
Indonesia	0,2	1,6	29,8
Laos	8,9	7,9	
Malaysia	0,1	3,6	103,6
Mongolia	4,7	8,3	57,2
Pakistan	1,0	3,8	12,8
Philippines	0,4	0,9	36,9
Thailand	0,0	3,7	76,4
Vietnam	2,8	9,8	78,2

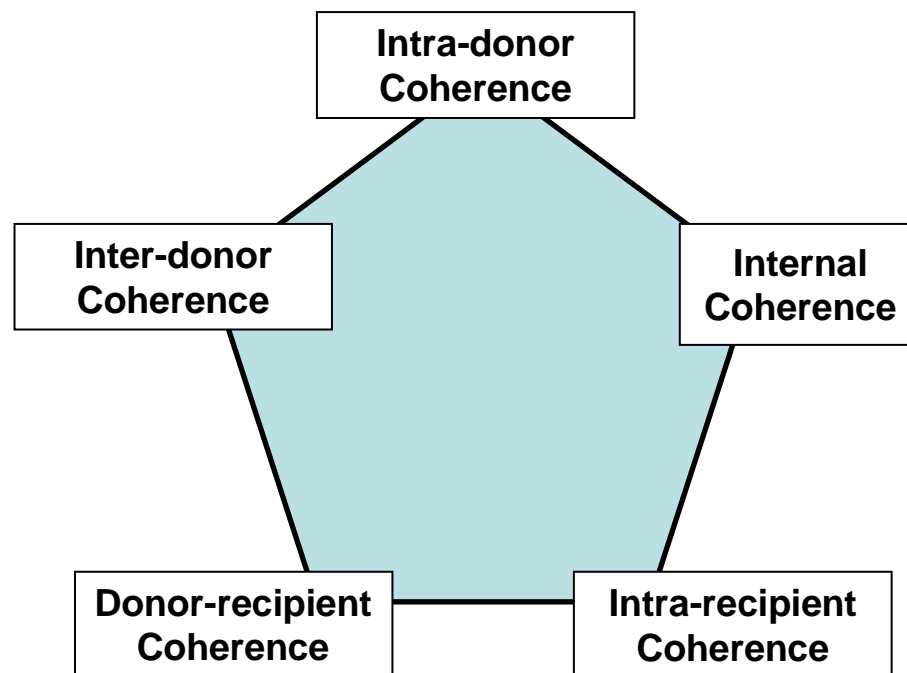
Source: World Development Indicators and ADB

What is Policy Coherence for Development?




A view from Europe



A view from Asia



Conclusion – the big three



**YOGYAKARTA STATEMENT
OF THE
ASEM DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE II – TOWARDS AN ASIA-EUROPE
PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the European Commission organised a conference under the title "ASEM Development Conference II – Towards an Asia-Europe Partnership for Sustainable Development" in Yogyakarta, 26-27 May 2010. This conference was a follow-up to the ASEM 7 Beijing Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development and the first ASEM Development Conference held in Manila, 20-21 April 2009. It is also an input to the forthcoming ASEM 8 Brussels Summit 4-5th October 2010, the theme of which is "Quality of life, achieving greater well-being and more dignity for all citizens".

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

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

The future of Asia-Europe Cooperation for Sustainable Development

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

- **Partnership** - Move towards a more comprehensive equal and mutually beneficial partnership
- **A Menu** - Respond to needs of different countries
- **Go beyond aid** – trade, finance and investment, climate change, food security, migration

**All as an input to ASEM8 Summit
In Brussels**