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CLIMATE CHANGE:
Europe and Asia Seek Differentiated Goals
Ravi Kanth Devarakonda

HAMBURG, Germany, May 30 (IPS) - Developing countries led by China and India insist on "differentiated" commitments in any future arrangements to address climate change, arguing that the rich countries bear a "bigger responsibility" to make deeper cuts in greenhouse gas emissions.

China and India tread a common line at the eighth Asia-Europe meeting (ASEM) here Tuesday by arguing that they would oppose any move to shift the burden of reducing carbon emissions to them.

The two Asian giants, under attack as major polluters, said the industrialised countries have to provide resources and cleaner technologies by relaxing stringent intellectual property rights if they are to make any dent in addressing carbon emissions.

Chinese foreign minister Yang Jiechi called for "a proper balance between development and environmental objectives" to protect the planet, underscoring the need for sustainable development and transfer of "cleaner" technologies and resources.

At the closed-door meeting, the Indian foreign minister Pranab Mukherjee warned that "attempts to secure uncompensated GHG (greenhouse gases) abatement commitments from developing countries is not the way forward," and instead pressed for "a constructive response recognising common but differentiated responsibilities for the developed and developing countries."

He argued firmly that "the mitigation regime must not reduce the prospects for economic growth and poverty alleviation."

Attended by 45 foreign ministers from Asia and Europe, ASEM was largely focused on climate change, in addition to energy security and nuclear proliferation. Summing up the proceedings at the two-day meeting, German foreign minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier indicated that an understanding was reached that countries would launch post-Kyoto Protocol negotiations in December 2007 at the United Nations International Climate Conference to be held in Bali.

Steinmeier said, "Negotiations should be completed by 2009 at the latest, in order to avoid a gap between the first and second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol" of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which establishes targets for industrialised countries to reduce emissions by the period 2008-2012.

He argued if there is no agreement on the immediate threat posed by climate change there will be a "climate catastrophe", and he acknowledged the need for "common but differentiated responsibilities" in the post-2012 climate regime.

Over the last few weeks, differences within the G8 (Group of Eight most industrialised countries), especially the United States on one side and countries such as Germany, Britain, France and Japan on the other, have cropped up over the need to agree on deeper cuts in carbon emission levels. (The other G8 members are Canada, Italy and Russia.)

The United States, along with other developed countries, has insisted that China, said to be the world's second major polluter after the U.S., must undertake deeper emissions cuts, like the rich countries. The industrialised world is also calling on India, which is seeing rising levels of carbon emissions due to its recent auto boom, to agree to far-reaching cuts.

In the face of constant finger-pointing at China and India over their high greenhouse gas
emissions, the two countries struck a common chord by linking climate change to several developmental concerns of the developing countries at the Hamburg meeting.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, which the U.S. has refused to ratify, developing nations were exempted from any commitments to reduce the carbon emission levels. But with the feverish economic growth in many developing countries, the stress on resources and the environment has dramatically increased in recent years, analysts said.

The European Union's 27 members agreed recently to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 percent from their 1990 level by 2020. The EU challenged the United States, China and India to sharp cuts in carbon emissions, after which the EU would take a much bolder plunge to curb emissions 30 percent. Though these targets pose problems to Poland and Slovakia, which depend heavily on coal for their energy needs, the EU said it is ready to enter into negotiations for an ambitious deal.

Germany wants next week's G8 meeting at its northern resort of Heiligendamm to issue a call for efforts to limit worldwide temperature rise this century to 2 degrees Celsius and cuts to global greenhouse emissions to 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Although it is not clear what level of commitments developing countries will be expected to undertake, many of the foreign ministers feel that growth momentum would be hurt, as they lack resources and access to cleaner technologies.

"China is a developing country and its per capita emission of greenhouse gases is far less than any developed country," said Chinese minister Yang, adding that the majority of its people need further economic development if they are to escape poverty.

"Legally mandated measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are likely to have significant adverse impacts on GDP (gross domestic product) growth of developing countries, including India," India's top environment official Pradip Ghosh said on Tuesday.

Further, the developing countries are apprehensive about the conditions that would be attached to the transfer of technologies. Indian minister Mukherjee argued that "the IPR [intellectual property rights] regime should balance rewards for the innovators with the common good of humankind, and must ensure that the critical and most promising clean technologies become affordable for developing countries."

At issue is the onerous "royalties" demanded on the supply of new technologies by the companies -- mostly headquartered in the industrialised world.

"Investments in clean technologies based on the resource endowment of the developing countries could be advanced through programmes of collaborative R&D (research and development) between institutions in developed and developing countries, with specific arrangements to ensure that the resulting IPRs are available at low costs," said the Indian minister. (END/2007)
Европа и Азия не се разбраха за климата

Хамбург
Владислав ПУЧЕВ
Пратеник на "Стандарт"

Външните министри от Европа и Азия не се разбраха на среща в Хамбург как да се борят с промените в климата.
Това стана ясно от текста на декларацията, която бе приета след края на двудневната среща ASEM в Хамбург.
Докато 27-те от ЕС, сред които и България, настояваха за по-големи съкращения на емисиите въглероден двукис, Китай оглави група от 16-те азиатски държави във формата, които смятат, че икономическото развитие има приоритет пред създаването на количествата вредни газове в атмосферата. ЕС не бива да очаква развиващите се страни като Китай и Индия да съкращават емисиите също толкова, колкото по-богатите, бе от позицията на Китай. Външните министри отправиха апел към Иран да спре програмата си по обогатяване на уран. Като добър начин за привличане на инвеститори от Азия определи външният министър Ивайло Капфун първото участие на България в срещата. "Сега е много по-лесен диалогът ни с Азия", изънася шефът на дипломацията ни. Домакин на форума бе германският външен министър Франк-Валтер Щайнмайер, който по-рано определи организирането на събитието като най-важното по време на председателството на Берлин на ЕС.
Той изложи пъти специално поздрави България и още пет държави за влизането им в ASEM.

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Калфтин: Всичко зависи от добрата воля на Триполи

Хамбург
Владислав ПУЧЕВ
пратеник на "Стандарт"

Основното в момента по случай с българските медсестри в Либия е доброто желание на Триполи. Така външният министър Ивайло Калфтин коментира пред "Стандарт" сигнал, който дойде в понеделник от фондация "Кадафи", че има надежда за решение до края на германското председателство на ЕС. "Радвам се, че фондация "Кадафи" дава положителен сигнал, но е излишно на този етап да се говори за конкретни срокове, защото всичко зависи от доброто желание на Либия", изънася Калфтин в Хамбург, където е за двудневната среща на външните министри на Европа и Азия (ASEM). По думите му България и ЕС, както и САЩ "правим всичко" за намаляването на решение, но последната дума е на Джамахирията. Калфтин допълни, че се води диалог на различни равнища - политически, със семействата на болните от СПИН деца, чрез международния фонд за лечението им и резултатите от преговорите са добри.

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Пънк кошмар в Хамбург за срещата Азия-Европа

Хамбург
Владислав ПУНЧЕВ
пратеник на "Стандарт"

Парад на полицай, екипирани за улични сблъсъци, хиляди пънкери, развял знамена на леви формации, антиглобалисти скандирали на фона на сирени. На това можеше да стане вчера свидетел всеки, държал да се разходи из централа на Хамбург. Цели улици в сърцето на града, наричан Вратата на Германия към Азия заради огромното си пристанище (второто по големина в Европа - бел. ред.) бяха блокирани от червено-бели заграждения, пазени зорко от представители на реда в зелени униформи. На ключови места в бойна готовност чакаха полицейски бронетранспортъри, екипирани с водни оръдия.

Птичка не можеше да прехвърля около сградата на кметството (Ратхаус), където късно вчера бе открита Осмата среща на външните министри от Азия и Европа ASEM. За форум, който продължава и днес, вчера в късния следобед пристигна нашият дипломат номер едно Ивайло Капфин. Възможност да припята в района имаха само 400-те акредитирани за събитието журналисти от цял свят, и то след обстойна проверка. На близо два километра от Ратхаус между 5000 и 10 000, според различните източници, антиглобалисти потеглиха на протестно шествие. "Тук съм, за да настоявам за честна търговия и толерантно отношение към страните от Африка", казва пред "Стандарт" един от протестиращите, представил се само като Йохан. Учител в начално училище, той увери, че има "богат опит" с участват в демонстрации и неведнъж е отнасял някоя и друга полицейска палка или си е "вземал душ" при разпръскването на тълпата с водни струи. Група от 30-ина младежи с червени якета с качулки и тъмни очила се движеха в групата. Когато видяха, че ги снимат, закриха останалата видима част от лицата си, след което попяха за кратко репортера на "Стандарт". Шестиметра дефилераще по улица "Рийлърбранк". Тя е известна по цял свят със сексмагазините си. "Да, знам, че тук се събират 46 външни министри. Извършват се вълшебства, ядат хайвер, декоративни изкуства по света пладува", - ядно коментира дама на средна възраст, разпъна знаме със сърп и кълб. Местните жители не бяха изнервени от закъсненията на градския транспорт и затворените улици. Демокрацията е политически дебат, мирните протести не са нещо пощо. Това казва външният министър на Германия, домакин на срещата на ASEM, Франк-Валтер Щайнмайер преди форума.
10 000 антиглобалисти чакат Калфин в Хамбург

ХАМБУРГ
Владислав Пучев,
пратеник на "Стандарт"

Най-малко 10 000 антиглобалисти ще посрещнат днес в Хамбург външния министър Ивайло Калфин. Той ще направи дебюта на България в срещата на външните министри от Азия и Европа, който тази година ще се проведе днес и утре в Хамбург. След присъединяването към ЕС на 1 януари България бе приета да участва в тази инициатива, наречена ASEM. Това ще е првото поредно заседание на форума.

В Хамбург вече има полицаи до всяко дърво. По улиците патрулират поне толкова полицаи, колкото се предполага, че ще са и протестиращите.

Гостите на града могат да видят десетки униформени, настанени в луксозни хотели, видимо забавляващи се като на купон от командирската. Значителна част на органиите на реда са от руси представители на Великата множественна техника и панцирна, но с палици, беззащитни и пистолети отиват усмихнати на закуска в хотели "Хилодей ин". 

Местната преса изтъква, че за пръв път преди подобна пряска като пръстови отпечатъци се вятят проби от миризмата на потенциални вандали и по-късно могат да се използват като доказателство при засечено хулганство. През последните дни местните органи на реда съобщиха за подпалени коли и хвърляне на торби с бок по домовете на местни политикци.

Източници от полицията, показвали анонимност, заявиха, че чакат около 2500 "инициатори на безредици" пред митинга в града, където ще се проведе срещата на ASEM. 46 външни министри, сред които и нашият дипломат №1 Калфин, ще присъстват днес в Ратхауз (кметството) с 42 лимузини "Ауди", 120 микробуса и между 8 и 10 автобуса. Домакин на събитието е шефът на немската дипломация Франк-Вальтер Шанмайер.

Сътрудничеството ASEM започва през 1996 г. с цел да се задълбочи диалога между Азия и Европа. За последните две години членовете на ASEM практически се удвоиха от първоначалните 26 до съгражданите 45 държави и организации. Този форум сега е важен евразийски глас: страните от ASEM имат 58 на сто от населението в света, 60 на сто от световната търговия и близо 50 на сто от глобалния БВП. Това означава, че те могат и трябва да играят ключова роля във влиянието на световното развитие, отбелязва в команите преди срещата германско председателство на ЕС.

Основните теми, които ще бъдат обсъдени на форума, са развитието около Иран, Ирак, Северна Корея, Близкия изток, енергийните проблеми, глобалното затопляне и заплахата от тероризма. Отделно Калфин се очаква да има двустранни срещи с индийския и виетнамския външни министри и вероятно ще засегнат темата за сътрудничество в сферата на енергетиката и високите технологии, касаеща за "Стандарт" от Външно.

Реклама
លោករាយសោត្តលោក អគ្គលេខារាជាឡិកាជាតិមួយ នៃអាមេរិក និងអាយុអន្តរជាប់ប្រជាជនអាមេរិក សម្រាប់អង្គការអន្តរជាតិអាមេរិក-អាមេរិក (ASEM) ក្នុងរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងអាយុអន្តរជាប់ប្រជាជនអាមេរិក និងអាយុអន្តរជាប់ប្រជាជនអាមេរិក

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ប្រការ: ម្ចាស់ ជៃ សួង

ប្រការការណ៍: ជៃសួង-អង្គ និងមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកុមារអន្តរជាតិសហមូល ដំណើរការអងឺត្រីក្រូដ៏អំពី អាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) និងអង្គការសិក្សានៃក្រុមអង្គការសិក្សានៃក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) ដ៏អំពីអង្គការសិក្សានៃក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) ។ ក្រុមមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកុមារអងឺត្រីក្រូ នៃក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) ដ៏អំពីអង្គការសិក្សានៃក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) ។ ក្រុមមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកុមារអងឺត្រីក្រូ នៃក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងក្រុមអាល្លឺម៉ង់ (ASEM) ។
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នធឺណិត ដែលប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះ ។
EU experience can benefit Asia as it explores regional integration

Paul Gillespie

WorldView: 'Asians have begun to discuss Asia.' This recent remark by the Singapore foreign minister was quoted by a German moderator at a conference between European and Asian journalists in Hamburg this week. In discussing or arguing about their region, Asians are in an important sense creating it.

And since the idea of Asia was originally not an Asian but a European notion in modern history, constituted by Enlightenment and imperial-colonial discourses, it matters in a globalising world that Asians are now taking ownership of it - and learning from Europe's new self-definition and political organisation as they do so.

Held on the margins of the biannual Asia-Europe meeting (Asem) between foreign ministers, the increased scale of the conference echoed that of the ministerial gathering, which had 45 members participating: Japan, China, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia, the 27 member states of the European Union and the European Commission.

The first meeting in 1996 brought together the original six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) - Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand - plus China, Japan and South Korea and the then EU15, now grown to EU27. Asean has since grown to include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar, and its association with China, Japan and South Korea - Asean+3 - has significantly strengthened.

India, Pakistan and Mongolia joined the Asem talks for the first time this week in a huge territorial and demographic expansion of the group. As the German foreign minister observed, Asem now accounts for 50 per cent of the world's gross domestic product, 58 per cent of its population and 60 per cent of international trade.

Such figures cannot be pressed too far in what is a loose and flexible encounter between very different entities. But European participants were impressed by the political level and commitment of the Asian participants and their willingness to go beyond bland contributions on climate change, Myanmar, world trade and foreign policy issues.
Headlines from the summit spoke of a German failure to secure an agreement on climate change ahead of next week's G8 summit in Heiligendamm. The Chinese foreign minister, Yang Jiechi, spoke for all 16 Asian participants when he rejected German proposals for limits on carbon gas emissions by 2009. He stressed differentiation between the developed world responsible for most of the emissions and the need for the developing states to have the means to catch up through financial and technology transfers. This may have been a political failure, but it also confirmed Asem's role as a vehicle for bargaining.

If bargaining and disagreement help constitute political identities just as much as consensus, this encounter registered a certain mutual development. A Chinese journalist compared the Asian economies to energetic, risk-taking teenagers in contrast to the more thoughtful, mature, but cautious Europeans.

Both have much to learn from each other. While the European model of integration cannot be copied, it is influential elsewhere. Institutions and the rule of law are central, he recognised.

A Thai editor had fun with changing Asian self-definitions. It is extraordinary that India and Pakistan are only joining Asem now, he said - for the Chinese, these countries used to be seen as the beginning of the West.

Mongolia's participation raises the issue of central Asia - why should the "-stans" be left to the Russian sphere of influence? - and how to define Russia itself. As he said, the concept of Asia is not yet determined - unlike that of Europe.

European participants disputed whether this was altogether the case. Quite aside from Russia, which should not be seen as a potential EU member, there is the question of Turkey, Ukraine, and where the EU's boundaries are to be drawn.

Strong partnership with neighbouring European states rather than a medium-term membership perspective would better express their interdependence. But that needs a much greater commitment of resources and a willingness to share some aspects of sovereignty short of membership - in energy, security and migration, for example - with Russia, Ukraine or north African states than has so far been realised. This will be an increasingly topical EU issue in coming months, pushed by greater tension with Russia and over Turkish membership.

A German diplomat argued that the EU should, can and will play a larger role in Asia. Economic and security interests increasingly argue for this. So do the EU's human rights and multilateral norms, its commitment to international solidarity and the relief of poverty, and the growing importance of global issues such as climate change. Europe can be an experienced partner for Asian states committed to multilateral solutions rather than a bric-a-brac of bilateral relations. They should be willing to begin the process of sharing sovereignty in small ways such as food safety. It does not hurt and makes for win-win outcomes.
The German diplomat asked an interesting question: how will the large Asian states respond to the smaller ones taking an integration road? It took a long time for the Germans to realise that Europe's "glorious nations" (such as France and Britain) would not disappear in a new federal Europe but had to be brought along and preserved in a larger setting. Other participants made the point that Asean was a non-threatening grouping. Its impressive ability to form the core of a new regional entity in Asia, becoming Asean+3+2+1 as others are grafted on to its structures, could be a key to its future development.

A German journalist asked whether such regional integration was compatible with growing nationalism in China, Japan and India. As for China's sheer scale, will Asian integration be used to engage or contain it? What will the US role be? It has worked through bilateral means as an indispensable off-shore balancer of power in the region. But the Asian political and economic integration process excludes it. Will there be an attempt to form a new collective security system there?

These questions were not answered, but they reveal how much is at stake in these debates.

An inescapable conclusion is that spreading its method of regional integration has become a major goal of EU foreign policy.

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Mongolia was one of the seven ASEAN members with strong economic ties to China, Russia, Mongolia, Belarus, and Russia. Mongolia was also an ASEAN General Secretary - taking part for the first time at an ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Bangkok on 22 May. The meeting, the 45th such a general one, was attended by all 43 ASEAN members, and was hosted by the Government Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier representing the German EU Presidency.

In his opening speech during an informal dinner, Dr Steinmeier made the point that ASEAN members now represent almost half of the EU's trade agreements, 18% of the global population and around 15% of world GDP. He reminded the delegates that a global world would continue to lead to a number of new issues, sharing of visions and strategies that need to be discussed. At the plenary, the focus of discussion was the economic challenges and the possibilities for economic partnership.

When we European think of Asia three days, we think of three things: trade, growth, and connectivity. We see that all of this is happening in our lives in Europe and in China more and more. We need to keep this in mind. When we see the development in China from 1980 to 2010, we see that China is developing in a way that is different from the way India, Mongolia, Pakistan, South Korea, Thailand, China, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Laos, and the ASEAN Secretariat, the 27 EU Member States and the European Commission. The EU is the largest trading partner of the ASEAN countries and the EU is the largest EU with its neighbors. China, Russia, and Belarus.

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New High-tech Computer Brand

MOMSA Electronics announced the launch of its new high-tech computer brand with new high-tech technology. The company has a new high-tech computer brand with new high-tech technology. The company has a new high-tech computer brand with new high-tech technology. The company has a new high-tech computer brand with new high-tech technology. The company has a new high-tech computer brand with new high-tech technology.

Advantages

1. Easy to use
2. High performance
3. Affordable price

The company's new high-tech computer brand has a unique and stylish design. It has a slim and sleek appearance that makes it suitable for use in the home or office. The computer is equipped with powerful processing capabilities and has a high-speed internet connection. The new high-tech computer brand is also user-friendly and easy to navigate. It comes with pre-installed software and applications to make it easy to use.

MIorida: State Department of Education

The State Department of Education in Florida is working on developing a new high-tech computer brand. The department has been working on the project for several months and has been conducting tests to ensure that the new high-tech computer brand meets all the necessary requirements. The new high-tech computer brand is expected to be released in the near future.

E-readers

The new high-tech computer brand will be compatible with all types of e-readers, making it easy to access e-books and other digital content. The new high-tech computer brand will also be compatible with popular e-reader apps and services, allowing users to access a wide range of digital content.

Conclusion

The new high-tech computer brand is expected to be a popular choice among computer users. Its unique design and powerful processing capabilities make it an attractive option for those looking for a reliable and easy-to-use computer. With its user-friendly interface and compatibility with popular e-reader apps and services, the new high-tech computer brand is sure to be a success in the market.

All information has been thoroughly reviewed and double-checked for accuracy. The customer has been assured that all the information provided is correct and up-to-date.

Employment Opportunity

The US Bộ of Labor is responsible for promoting employment opportunities in the US. The Bureau conducts a number of research projects and provides information on employment trends and developments. The Bureau's mission is to provide information on employment opportunities in the US and to promote the economic well-being of the American people.

The Bureau's research projects include studies on employment trends, job opportunities, and the impact of economic developments on employment. The Bureau also provides information on the labor market and on the economic conditions that affect employment.

The Bureau's research findings are disseminated through a variety of media, including reports, publications, and presentations. The Bureau also provides data and analysis to policymakers, educators, and the general public to help them understand the economic conditions that affect employment.
**Altantuya Trial Deferred Again**

By C.K. Siew Teck

IN an unexpected decision, the Malaysian government postponed on Monday the trial of a prominent political analyst and activist, Abdul Razak Baginda, who is accused of involvement in the murder of Kim Jong-nam. The move is expected to delay the trial for several months.

On Monday, the Malaysian Attorney General, Abdul Ghani Pahat, announced the postponement of the case, saying that the government had received a request from the defense to adjourn the trial.

**Gundal Dismisses List His Assets**

The government of India has issued an order dismissing the list of assets submitted by the Indian authorities. The order states that the list contains inaccuracies and requires further investigation.

**Street Protests Fail to Damper ASEM Spirit**

By C.K. Siew Teck

THE ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which was attended by foreign ministers from 25 countries, was held in Bratislava on September 18 and 19.

The meeting was overshadowed by the protests against the ASEM, which were blocked by police in Bratislava. The protests were led by the opposition party, the ASEP.

**ML Ongtongtong to be Worshipped on June 29**

Malaysia's former Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad, will be worshipped on June 29, the 25th anniversary of his resignation.

**Teachers to Get More Pay**

The government announced a 15% increase in the pay of teachers, effective from September 1.

**Mongolia's 9 Indefinite Weekly News**

- **Altantuya Trial Deferred Again**
- **Gundal Dismisses List His Assets**
- **Street Protests Fail to Damper ASEM Spirit**
- **ML Ongtongtong to be Worshipped on June 29**
- **Teachers to Get More Pay**
ASEM meet to benefit RP, others

By LOUI GALICIA
ABS-CBN Europe News Bureau

The 8th Asia-Europe Meeting of Foreign Ministers Meeting closed in Hamburg last month with encouraging and meaningful discussions for all member countries, the Philippines included.

At the two-day meeting chaired by the EU Presidency, German Federal Foreign Minister Frank Walter Steinmeier on May 28-29, the foreign ministers discussed a broad range of issues of common interest. These issues included energy and climate change, counter terrorism, non-proliferation, world trade and the United Nations, issues on Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and the Korean peninsula, the Middle East, recent developments in Asia and Europe.

EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana said the meetings were interesting.

"Very interesting, you learn. You don't know with this kind but you learn something. You abandon this meeting thinking that you've completed what you talked. Now this is one of those meetings. The atmosphere has been splendid. With 46 countries, this year we have had a lot of discussions on difficult issues," Solana said.

The ministers agreed to continue to make the utmost use of the ASEM dialogue and cooperation, being a unique, practical, flexible and comprehensive platform for the Asia-Europe partnership in view of finding joint responses to global challenges.
Pakistani foreign minister Khurshid Kasuri was happy that one of the topics discussed is the situation in Afghanistan.

"I think it's a good idea that we're meeting with common friends. Most of the countries represented in the G-8 have a fundamental interest in peace and stability in that area (Afghanistan) and nobody could have a greater interest in that than we have, so I think it's a good forum," Kasuri said.

Steinmeier said that ASEM, which is only on its 11th year, is still very young but it becomes a very big venue for EU and Asia to hold 60 bilateral meetings. He said that it's very important that Asia and Europe can speak with one voice.

Steinmeier also said that globalization has both a good and bad side but that it offers an opportunity for all because a fair structure is needed in the world. One of the biggest discussions is between the EU and China on climate change.

Steinmeier said that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s deadline of 15 years to put their act together remains a very big challenge otherwise it will be catastrophic for the world.

China's Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi said that it appreciates the efforts of the EU, particularly Germany, in its part to respond to climate change issues.

But he passed on to the developed countries with sophisticated and advanced technology the responsibility to cut emissions and help the underdeveloped countries fight climate change.

"With regard to the efforts in terms of dealing with climate change and environmental protection, our view is that we should work together to make sure that the development needs of countries will be met and this is one of the key ways to improve the people's living standards," Yang said.

"On the other hand the environment is very important and for sustainable development one has to give up those efforts to environmental protection and to cope with climate change to handle the issue," Yang said.
He added: "All countries should work together in terms of exploring new sources of energy or alternative energy or clean energy. In this respect, perhaps the developed countries can do more."

He said that between 2006 and 2010, the per unit gdp will be down by about 20 percent and that there will be a reduction on the total amount of pollutants by about 10 percent.

The Philippines was represented by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Erlinda Basilio.

She reported on the positive outcome of the 2nd East Asia Summit which was held in Cebu where the Cebu Declaration of East Asian Energy Security was signed.

The Cebu declaration recognizes the urgent need to address global warming and climate change, the need to strengthen renewable energy development such as the sustainable development of bio-fuels as well as goals and measures as spelt out in the declaration.

The Cebu summit had agreed to initiate concrete projects in priority areas of cooperation, namely energy, education, finance, avian flu, national disaster mitigation and poverty reduction.

ASEAN secretary-general Ong Keng Yong gave a very concise view to ABS-CBN Europe, on the progress of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

"We have been doing quite a lot of things and I hope all these things can be done effectively and give us the result that we wanted," Ong said.

Cho Won-il, Asia Europe Foundation executive director, presented to the foreign ministers, ASEF’s achievements in the last ten years where it has played an active role in promoting dialogue on major issues such as human rights, interfaith, youth exchanges, art, culture and media cooperation.

China, seeing ASEF’s significant role, announced an increase by 20 percent of its contribution to the foundation beginning this year. China said it recognizes the need to fund the organization which puts
together the 45 ASEM partners representing 50 percent of the world GDP, 58 percent of the world's population and 60 or world trade.

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OTHER STORIES

Filipino crew being airlifted from stricken ship in Australia
A coal ship with 21 Filipino crewmembers was swept by strong waves to Newcastle's shoreline in Australia Friday, ANC reported.

Arroyo administration gets failing grade on HR
The Commission on Human Rights on Friday gave President Arroyo's administration a failing grade for its efforts to solve cases of human rights violations in the country.
abs-cbnNEWS.com (6/8/2007 12:37:44 PM)

RP eyed as mining country by 2010
Environment Secretary Angelo Reyes expressed confidence Thursday that the Philippines will become a major "mining country" by 2010 with the increase in exports next year.

J DV resurrects shift to parliament system
Speaker Jose de Venecia Jr. effectively resurrected the administration's failed Charter change (Cha-cha) initiative by making a pitch for a shift to the parliamentary system on the centenary of the first Philippine legislature.

Senate adjourns without passing pertinent bills
The Senate adjourned sine die Thursday without passing any priority legislation, to the disappointment of the principal sponsors.

Party-list winners proclaimed next week
Media in Philippines, Asia slammed for narrow-mindedness

By LOUI GALICIA
ABS-CBN Europe News Bureau

Asian media has failed in delivering news about the region, mainly because it is narrow-minded and limited in scope, reports ABS-CBN Europe News Bureau.

The weakness of Asian media is just one of the topics debated at the 4th Asia-Europe Foundation's Asia Europe Journalists' Seminar on May 27 in Hamburg, Germany.

"We fail. We fail because media in Asia is very parochial," Kavi Chongkittrong said in his speech as a panelist representing Thailand.

The executive editor of Bangkok's The Nation newspaper said, "When we report, we report our self, we report what is linked to us and then this self-censorship is based on non-interference."

He added that this kind of reporting in Asia is an unwritten rule. "So you don't write about sensitivity, about leadership. Let alone other more sensitive issues like racial or religious issue."

He also said that Asian journalists have a mindset, which is fixed on a certain issue. "Media in Asia mainly pick up topics on community building in Asia from America and less from Europe, because Europe has so many to write about its integration," Chongkittrong said.

Even the Filipino media was not spared from harsh criticism. The Singaporean panelist found that there is a trend in news reporting in the Philippines that is focused on high politics.

"There's a tremendous amount to what I will call high politics. You know. Who's going to become the president? What will the president do? What will the congress do, what will the senator do? What background does he or she have," Arad-ul Iqbal Latif told ABS-CBN's Batang Europe.

The visiting Research Fellow at ISEAS said that as a reader, he really wants to find out about the real Philippines. He wants to read the news about the country that is a collection of so many people and so many languages.

"If the Filipino media as in media in other countries... if they have to become closer to the people then they should put the unseen, the unheard and the unthought-of-in the limelight and not to be so fixated with high politics, high economics, scandals," Latif said.

Latif added, "I think the Philippines, if I may so as a friend of the Philippines, is a complex country. It is not as simple as the news headlines make it out to be. It is not always a question of the fight between good and evil."
He also denounced the spate of journalist killings in the country. “Terrible not because they’re journalists but because they’re citizens. And to the extent that a journalist gets killed while trying to do his or her job is a reflection on the entire system.”

17 senior journalists from ASEF-member countries were invited to the seminar to discuss the theme “Strategic Issues in Asia-Europe Relations: Perspectives from the Media.”

ABS-CBN Europe News Bureau represented the Philippines. The other Asian participants are from: Khmer Times, Cambodia; Wenthi Daily, China; The Times of India, India; Deccan Herald, India; Gatra Weekly News Magazine, Indonesia; Al Jazeera International, Malaysia; UB Post, Mongolia; The News, Pakistan and Tienphong Newspaper, Vietnam.

The European participants are from: Standart News Daily, Bulgaria; Danish Broadcasting Corp., Denmark; Der Tagesspiegel, Germany; Kathimerini, Greece; The Irish Times, Ireland; Lrytas, Lithuania and Radio Romania, Romania.

The Asia-Europe Journalists’ Seminar series serves to enhance the flow of information and exchange of perspectives among policy makers and eminent senior journalists from Asia and Europe on strategic issues facing the two regions.

It is a forum for the journalists to be updated on current world developments and concerns being addressed by the ASEM process, and the joint approaches being taken to deal with them.

“Media people are very, very important simply because they play a key role in connecting and bridging civil societies in Asia and Europe and also connecting people in Asia and Europe. That is why we believe that media programs for Asians and Europeans will continue to be priority for ASEF,” Ambassador Wonil Cho said.

ASEF’s executive director also lauded the work of the media.

The media people have done a lot of good work and made big contributions in propagating the importance of the Asia-Europe cooperation,” Cho said.

On the European side, the Asian journalists got a very clear view of the progress of the European Union integration which has become a very unique model that the ASEAN countries had been closely watching.

The EU now has 27 member countries, with Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey still awaiting future membership.

German panelist Matthias Nass voices a strong opinion on Turkey’s future and inclusion of Russia in the EU.

“People should be careful about Turkey. I don’t see that happening anytime soon. America is against it. [French President] Sarkozy is against it. The whole development seems to be running against it,” the deputy editor-in-chief of German newspaper Die Zeit said.


22/06/2007
Guest of honor during the seminar was EU Director General for Asian and Pacific Affairs Andreas Michaelis who assured the Asians that the European Union will play a vital role in Asia.

"ASEM countries from Asia represent sixty percent of the world population, sixty percent of world trade and sixty percent of economic output... an importance that should be reflected in the political approach to the region. But also at the same time as a consequence of importance of economic needs, certainly security becomes important," Michaelis said.

"Europeans themselves do not live up to U.S.-style hardware of security but it will characterize, it will favor the kind of role of Europe and I think that is essential. If Europe wants to play a role in Asia, it has to become part of the Asian agenda. And it is not part of the Asian agenda if it lacks one of the fundamental characteristics of the main actor in the region and that is why security is important," Michaelis said.

Michaelis, however cautions that Europe will not force itself in Asia.

"I think we are well advised of our own limitations and not make the mistake that out of reasons of vanity or whatever reason is involved, we are trying to squeeze our chair at the table in order to say that we are present wherever we can be present. I think it's much more important to see that we are present where we can give added value to a certain political process," he said.

OTHER STORIES

Farmers oppose spa resort on Taal
Inhabitants of the world's smallest active volcano are up in arms against the impending construction of a resort spa on their island by a Korean-owned company, calling the attention of the national government to what they described as "a classic case of land grabbing."

Farmers and locals warned of a violent eruption if municipal authorities and the Regional Mobile Group (RMG) evict them from their land to make way for the Taal Volcano SPA Resort project of Jung Ang Interventure Corp.

Releasing Dimaya, president of the Samahan ng mga Mamamayan sa Lawa ng Taal (SAMATAAL), said it remained a mystery how the Korean company managed to secure permits, including the environment compliance certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), to put up a resort spa in a huge portion of the volcano.

"We have been here in the island of Taal since the 1920s and we have tilted the soil from then on. We will not allow any corporation to take away our land; we will defend it to death," Dimaya said.

Jack Gaisano: Gold is sold cheap
Aside from narrow coastlines, limestone plateaus and coastal plains, the Queen City of the South also proudly nests a shopping mecca that blends in with Cebu's highly urbanized metropolitan core.

The Gaisano family started fostering retail operations in 1982 with the Vicusal Development Corp. (VICSA). Its inception was through the vision of Victor Gaisano, a seasoned retailer and one of the revered members of the Gaisano family. The Gaisanos owned and managed the former White Gold Department Store, the first department store and supermarket business in Cebu. White Gold lasted for 30 years and became the largest of its kind since its establishment in 1949.

Through the leadership of Jack Gaisano, president and director of VICSA, the company has rapidly grown into a multitude of successful ventures. VICSA also penetrated the world of real estate development, travel agency, stock brokerage at the Philippine Stock Exchange, banking and other financial services.

At present, VICSA operates six department stores with supermarkets like the Super Metro Mandaue, Metro Ayala Center, Metro Lapias, Metro Lucena, Metro Market Market and the Metro Gaisano Colon in Cebu.

Rare RP snakes fly home to Batanes

BASCO, Batanes – Fifteen months after they were taken here to be brought to Malaysia, 12 snakes that can be found only in these islands were returned here on Tuesday morning.

The reptiles, known as Batanes pit vipers (trimeresurus mognorensis) belong to the threatened and rarest snake species in the Philippines. They are endemic to the Batanes Group of Islands, specifically in Batan (mainland Batanes) and Sabtang islands.

George Reyes, Provincial Environment and Natural Resources officer, said the 12 snakes are part of the 129 reptiles of various species confiscated by a joint team of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Capital Region’s Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Unit, the Bureau of Customs and authorities at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) on March 16, 2006. Steven Toledo of the DENR’s Protected Area Wildlife Bureau, who led authorities in bringing home the reptiles, said they were to be exported to Jurong Zoo in Penang, Malaysia via a Thai Airways plane.

“Timely detection of the illegal shipment prompted airport authorities to intervene,” Toledo said.

Elementary head teacher in Batangas under fire

By TRINA LAGURA
abs-cbnNEWS.com

A grade school teacher is being accused of maltreatment. But he said the complaints are results of mere “misunderstanding.”

Head teacher Romeo Ramos of Banaba Elementary School in Padre Garcia, Batangas, is being accused of punching a grade school pupil in the stomach and imposing severe punishments to seven others on June 5, the first day of school.

Artist paints another picture of Sibugay

By ADRIAN AYALIN
ABS-CBN News

The calm waters of Sibugay Bay and the quaint living of Sibugaynons were rudely awakened by the abduction of Italian priest Giancarlo Bossi in the coastal town of Payao. Suddenly, the province of Zamboanga Sibugay made it to the headlines on June 10 as a dangerous place for foreign missionaries.

Europe seeking a more active role in guiding the future of Asia

Published on Jul 1, 2007

In case you don't know, Europe and Asia have three 60 per cent relations - they have 60 per cent of the world's population, 60 per cent of the world's trade, and provide 60 per cent of the world's output.

The point was made succinctly by Ambassador Andreas Michaelis, the director-general of Asia and Pacific Affairs at the German Foreign Ministry, to accentuate the importance of relations between Europe and Asia. But then, he could only go so far.

Michaelis was enthusiastic when he talked about Asia, as he kept repeating that he just got back from Pakistan, a hotspot country for Europe. An initiative on Pakistan and Afghanistan is planned for the G-8 summit to be held in Heiligendamm, Germany from next Wednesday till Friday. "With these two countries included, Asia is very high on our agenda," he told two dozens of Asian and European journalists gathering ahead of the Asem foreign ministers' meeting that began yesterday. Indeed, it was a very frank assessment of the current state of Europe-Asia cooperation. Thanks to Pakistan and Afghanistan, and their lack of cooperation in fighting the rise of Taleban fighters in recent months, Asia does mean something to the leaders of Europe.

Countries in East Asia, especially Asean Plus Three members (Asean-10, Japan, China, Korea) should be grateful to Pakistan and Afghanistan because without them Asia would be off Europe's radar screen. It's as simple as that. Otherwise, the so-called "three times 60 per cent relations" would not mean a thing. Europe today faces all sorts of problems including dealing with a stubborn and powerful Russia, the messy situation in the Middle East, the uncertain future in Kosovo and managing troubled ties with the US.

Luckily, Asia is paying more attention to Pakistan. Last year, it was admitted to the Asem club. Today, along with India and Mongolia, Pakistan will be upgraded from a sectoral to a full dialogue party of Asean at this year's annual Asean meeting taking place in Manila in July, after having occupied its current position for 15 years. Now. New Delhi is moving forward with a broader agenda engaging Asia as a whole.

Besides the immediate threat of the Taleban and terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan, which has heightened security cooperation, Europe has also zeroed in on three other Asian countries - China, Japan and India. At the Asem meeting, the EU will have three separate meetings with these countries. After all, Asia has not been forgotten. These meetings will work in a trika formula, comprising the current, former and forthcoming president of the EU.

In recent months, Cambodia, as a co-chair of Asean-EC ties, has tried hard to arrange the first Asean-EC summit so that it commemorates the 30th anniversary of relations between the two bodies. But it is impossible to get all 27 European and 10 Asean leaders together just for a day of meetings. Asean had to be content with the trika formula. Already, President George W Bush has agreed to meet Asean leaders in an inaugural summit in Singapore in September.

On its own, Europe is generally interested in the security situation in Asia, apart from the immediate threats coming from terrorist elements in Pakistan and Afghanistan. At the top of the agenda is the nuclear proliferation issue, the crisis in the Korean peninsula, and the tension over the Taiwan Straits. These are long-term conflicts that need conflict-resolution approaches including confidence-building measures, which Asia often lacks.

Michaelis said that Europe would like to contribute to the security architecture of Asia, acting as a "soft security actor" to ensure that future conflicts can be contained and resolved. European nations, despite having a long history of conflicts and rivalries, have managed to live peacefully and cooperate for the common good and mutual security, which should be something Asia can learn from. Europe can help with capacity building and security consulting.

During a roundtable discussion over the weekend, the two-dozen Asian and European journalists present believed that Europe could offer valuable advice and good practical examples in forging security cooperation and instilling mutual confidence among Asian countries. The current setting of the Organisation of Security and Economic Cooperation in Europe could be useful because it encompasses the whole gamut of relations including security, human rights, democracy, among other areas. Asia currently has only the region-wide security framework, known the Asean Regional Forum, which has been led by Asean since its establishment in 1994. It has not reached the stage of conflict-prevention and resolution that Europe has.

Deep down, Europe knows exactly its strengths and weaknesses, as well as how it can contribute to the security of Asia. On one hand, Europe will complement and cooperate with US efforts to promote stability - whether they are on the regional or global level.

On the other hand, as many Asian countries hope, it will serve as a balancing wheel against US influence. These dual roles will be assertively played out in the years to come.

All told, it helps to understand why the EU decided to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation this year. Actually, Asean was caught unprepared when the EU acceded so quickly. Since 1992, Asean has been urging major powers to accede to its code of conduct, but to no avail. Now the ball is on the Asean court, as it has to amend the agreement to enable a grouping like the EU, the first member of this kind, to accede to it.

It is clear Europe wants to be an active partner in shaping the future of Asia, especially within the framework of East Asian Summit. The two-year-old strategic forum has already attracted interest from major regions. Europe does mean something to the leaders of Europe.
PHÓ THU相关新闻

THỜI SỰ - XÃ HỘI

Phó Thủ tướng Phạm Gia Khiêm dự Hội nghị ngoại trưởng ASEM-8

THỨ, 30/05/2007, 08:22

TP - Tối 28/5, tại Tòa thị chính thành phố Hamburg (CHLB Đức) khai mạc Hội nghị Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Á-Âu lần thứ 8 (ASEM-8) trong hai ngày. Phó Thủ tướng, Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Phạm Gia Khiêm dự Hội nghị.

Đây là Hội nghị Ngoại giao trong ASEM có đông thành viên nhất từ trước đến nay và lần đầu tiên Hội nghị Ngoại giao ASEM có thêm 6 thành viên mới gồm Bulgaria, Rumania, Án Độ, Pakistan, Mông Cổ và Ban Thư ký ASEM.

Chủ trì 6/6/2007, Đoàn đại biểu của Hội nhân dân nhân chung bắt đầu đàm phán với các nước khác trong ASEM.

Biên chế "Kinh tế" Sự kiện trong ngành kinh tế

Phó Thủ tướng, Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Phạm Gia Khiêm (giữa) và các bộ trưởng chúc mừng tại TP Hamburg ngày 29/5

THEO LUẬN

- Án tự nhiên
- Hạt và chim sẻ

Tiếp xúc cụ thể

Bạn đã được tham dự miền tiên tiếp xúc cụ thể của DBHQ?

- Chuẩn mực nội
- 1 lần
- 2 lần
- 3 lần
- Nhiều hơn 3 lần

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13/06/2007
nghĩa không bỏ; Các dự án hiện nay và triển vọng của sự hợp tác giữa hai châu lục.

Đảng chủ ý là Hội nghị Böl trưởng Ngoại giao ASEM-8 được tổ chức chỉ vài ngày trước khi diễn ra Hội nghị thượng đỉnh G-8 tại CHLB Đức. Các nước ASEM hiện chiếm 50% GDP của cả thế giới công nghiệp.

Trao đổi thương mại nội khối ASEM bằng 60% tổng kim ngạch mậu dịch toàn cầu, và GDP tổng cộng của các nước thành viên ASEM chiếm 50% GDP của cả thế giới công nghiệp.

Phát biểu tại buổi tiếp các trưởng đoàn tới 28/5, Böl trưởng Ngoại giao nước chủ nhà Frank Walter Steinmeier nhấn mạnh việc ASEM mới sau 10 năm thành lập kể từ năm 1996 đã không ngừng mở rộng số thành viên.

Chỉ trong hai năm qua, số thành viên ASEM đã tăng từ 26 lên 45 hiện nay là một tốc độ tăng nhanh ít tổ chức nào sánh kịp. Ngoại trưởng Đức cho rằng các chủ đề mà ASEM đã cập nhật không chỉ là những chính sách đối ngoại, các vấn đề như nhượng quyền, chính trị và thương mại, hiện đại hóa và đổi mới, Afghanistan, năng lượng, thay đổi khí hậu toàn cầu.

Các chủ đề được các Böl trưởng Ngoại giao ASEM quan tâm có mở rộng ra các vấn đề giải quyết nạn thất nghiệp, giá dầu cao, công nghệ thông tin, giao lưu văn hóa v.v.

Trước đó, cũng tại Hamburg diễn ra Hội nghị bàn tròn các nhà báo Á-Âu lần thứ 4 bàn về các vấn đề chiến lược trong quan hệ giữa châu Á và châu Âu. Các nhà báo đến từ hai châu lục đã thảo luận các vấn đề: Báo chí với vai trò làm cầu nối và tăng cường quan hệ chiến lược giữa châu Á và châu Âu.

Tai Hội nghị, Phó Thủ tướng Böl trưởng Ngoại giao Phạm Gia Khiêm lên tiếng về vấn đề hợp tác kinh tế thương mại giữa các nước thành viên ASEM, sau khi đại diện của EU giới thiệu các vấn đề của khu vực và sự hợp tác ASEM.

Ngoại tham dự các hoạt động chính thức của Hội nghị, Phó Thủ tướng Böl trưởng Ngoại giao Phạm Gia Khiêm có nhiều cuộc tiếp xúc song phương với Böl trưởng Ngoại giao nước chủ nhà Đức Frank.
Nhật báo
Tienphong
bắt đầu từ 1/7/2006

Walter Steinmeier, Ủy viên Đối ngoại EU Benita Ferrero Waldner và các Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Án Đổ, Bulgaria, Cộng hòa Séc, Estonia, Luxembourg, Latvia.

Nguyễn Đại Phương
(Từ Hamburg)

In tin Ð Phản hồi Ð Gõi tin Ð Đầu trang

Tin mới nhất:
- Chày vỡ trường tồn nhất Cần Thơ - (13/06)
- Hợp tác Việt-Mỹ về đào tạo kỹ năng phòng chống HIV/AIDS - (13/06)
- Dịch cúm gia cầm nguy cơ bùng phát tại các tỉnh phía Nam - (13/06)
- Đền câ cũng nhiễm độc - (13/06)
- Vị trí để tham những phải luận chuyên nghiệp - (13/06)
- Mua thực phẩm an toàn ở đâu? - (13/06)
- Được bổ thưởng gần 107 triệu đồng sau 12 năm cơ sai - (12/06)
- Tổ chức tôi phắm và góp ý cho Cánh sát qua email - (12/06)

Các tin khác:
- 84 thuyền viên Việt Nam bị Malaysia bắt giữ - (30/05)
- Eminence có những cảm kết bi mật? - (30/05)
- Sự thật chiều trả thưởng 1 tỷ đồng của Chín-su - (30/05)
- Quy chế thi tốt nghiệp sẽ nghiệm ngặt như thi ĐH - (29/05)
- Bệnh nhân nhiễm H5N1 ở Vinh Phúc đã tử thọ và ẩn được cháo - (29/05)
- Thương nguyên cổ mua, lưu lượng nước về hồ Hòa Bình sẽ được cải thiện - (29/05)
- Thêm 3 tỉnh có dấu hiệu xuất hiện dịch cúm gia cầm - (29/05)
- Cựu quan chức phá dỡ 6 nhà ven Hồ Tây - (29/05)
QUỐC TẾ

Thứ Năm, 31/05/2007, 08:52

Nhật - Trung đạt nhiều thỏa thuận bèn lề Hội nghị Ngoại trưởng ASEM - 8

TP - Trong số hàng loạt các cuộc gặp gỡ song phương của các Bộ trưởng Bộ Ngoại giao A-Âu bèn lề Hội nghị Ngoại trưởng ASEM lần thứ 8 tại Hamburg (Đức), đang chú ý là cuộc gặp của Bộ trưởng Bộ Ngoại giao Trung Quốc Yang Jiechi và Ngoại trưởng Nhật Bản Taro Aso.

Trao đổi với Tiền phong tại Trung tâm Hội nghị ở Hamburg, ông Mitsuo Sakaba, Vụ trưởng Bộ chỉ và Quan hệ công chúng của Bộ Ngoại giao Nhật Bản cho biết, hai ông Taro Aso và Yang Jiechi đã có cuộc gặp song phương rất có kết quả.

Nhiều quan niệm ngày hai bên đã cùng nhiều thôi gian để bàn việc tăng cường chương trình của các cuộc viếng thăm cấp cao Trung - Nhật. Trương ổn là bàn về chuyến thăm sắp tới của Thủ tướng Nhật Bản Shinzo Abe sang Trung Quốc vào cuối năm này để gặp lại chuyến thăm Tokyo vừa qua của Thủ tướng Trung Quốc On Gia Bảo.

Hai bên bàn các việc liên quan đến chuyến thăm Nhật Bản vào đầu năm 2008 của Chủ tịch nước CHND Trung Hoa Hồ Cẩm Đào. Theo ông M. Sakaba, không khí cuộc đàm phán rất rắc rối và thân thiện.

Vì thế, ông cho biết, hai bên nhất trí làm một cơ chế đàm phán kinh tế song phương trong đó có sự tham gia của Bộ trưởng Kinh tế nước.

Thương mại hai chiều Nhật - Trung năm 2006 đạt 211,5 tỷ USD, trong đó phần Nhật Bản nhập siêu. Vốn đầu tư trực tiếp FDI của Nhật Bản vào Trung Quốc hiện nay đạt tổng cộng 58 tỷ USD. Vốn trợ ODA của
Nhật Bản cho Trung Quốc để nay đạt tổng cộng khoảng 22 tỷ USD.

Người ra, hai bên bàn việc trao đổi các chuyển thăm của học sinh phổ thông nhằm giao du học cho thế hệ tương lai về tình hữu nghị Nhật-Trung. Theo đó, hai cuộc gặp gỡ song phương, ngoài trường Taro Asa dựa ra đề xuất Trung Quốc mới năm cử 2.000 học sinh phổ thông Trung Quốc sang thăm Nhật Bản.

Dự án này rất lớn và kéo dài trong 5 năm liên tục đã có 10.000 học sinh phổ thông Trung Quốc sang giao lưu tại Nhật Bản. Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao Yang Jiechi đã làm việc cùng mối Nhật Bản mới năm cử 1.000 học sinh phổ thông sang thăm Trung Quốc.

Cách nào giải quyết bão động?

Tại cuộc gặp gỡ song phương nói trên, ông Yang Jiechi và ông Taro Asa thỏa thuận hai bên vẫn còn một số bất đồng, nơi còn lại vấn đề Đại Loan và vấn đề tranh chấp vùng biển mà hai bên đều cho rằng mình có chủ quyền.

Tại cuộc gặp gỡ song phương, hai ngoại trưởng đã nhất trí rằng hai bên sẽ tiếp tục thảo luận để tìm ra giải pháp mà cả hai cùng chấp nhận được. Theo đó, thời gian tới các chuyển giao cấp cao hai nước sẽ họp mỗi tháng một lần nhằm mục đích vạch ra được một kế hoạch cả hai bên đều chấp nhận được để giải quyết sự bất đồng chủ quyền biển nội trên.

Đây là cuộc gặp gỡ song phương đầu tiên giữa hai ngoại trưởng Nhật Bản và Trung Quốc kể từ khi ông Yang Jiechi được bổ nhiệm chức Bộ trưởng Bộ Ngoại giao cách đây vài tháng. Theo ông Mitsuo Sakaba, không khí cuộc gặp rất hữu nghị và xây dựng.

Tuy nhiên, hai bên chưa bàn đến chương trình nghỉ atsby cho các cuộc gặp gỡ cấp cao Nhật-Trung vì sắp tới Chủ tịch nước Trung Quốc Hồ Cẩm Đào và Thủ tướng Nhật Bản Shinzo Abe còn gặp nhau tại Hội nghị cấp cao G-8 tổ chức tại CHLB Đức trong vài ngày tới.

Nguyễn Đại Phương
(Tử Hamburg)
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monsunya (1 month ago)
Thank you ASEF for giving me this wonderful opportunity. As a representative from a new ASEM and ASEF member state, Mongolia, this Asia-Europe summit was also a new thing to me. Thanks for all who have taken part in the seminar. As Mr. Sudesh Maniar said, our paths will cross again in this ever-shrinking world. Thank you Leonie. Thank you Lai Yee. Thank you Loui Galicia for making this short video.

Sumlybazar
Mongolia

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