



Changing Realities of Regional Security
Political and Economic Perspectives from Asia and Beyond
24 November 2017 | The Ballroom, New World Makati Hotel

Hosted by:
Ms. Ces Oreña Drilon

PROGRAM

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM	REGISTRATION
	NATIONAL ANTHEM
	WELCOME REMARKS
9:30 AM* – 10:00 AM	Mr. Benedikt Seemann Resident Representative Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Philippines
	Dr. Jamil Paolo Francisco Executive Director AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness
	KEYNOTE ADDRESS
10:00 AM – 10:30 AM	Sec. Delfin Lorenzana Department of National Defense, Philippines
	SESSION 1 THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MARITIME SECURITY WITHIN ASIA AND ON EU-ASEAN INTERREGIONAL RELATIONS
	Dr. Jay Batongbacal Associate Professor of Law University of the Philippines
	Dr. Sebastian Bersick Jean Monnet Chair and Chair, International Political Economy of East Asia Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM	Amb. Franz Jessen (TBC) Delegation of the European Union to the Philippines
	Mr. Alexander Neill (TBC) Shangri-La Dialogue Senior Fellow for Asia-Pacific Security International Institute for Strategic Studies
	Amb. Su Ge (TBC) President and Senior Research Fellow China Institute of International Studies
	<i>Moderator: Prof. Julio Teehankee, Full Professor, De La Salle University</i>

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Panel Discussion and Open Forum

12:30 PM – 1:30 PM

LUNCH

SESSION 2
THE EFFECTS OF MARITIME SECURITY ON
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
WITHIN ASIA AND ON EU-ASEAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dr. K.S. Balakrishnan

Senior Lecturer, Department of International and Strategic Studies
University of Malaya

Mr. Joey Concepcion (TBC)

Chair
ASEAN Business Advisory Council

1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

Dr. Naila Maier-Knapp (TBC)

SEATIDE Postdoctoral Research Fellow,
Centre for History and Economics
Magdalene College and King's College, University of Cambridge

Dr. Ronald Mendoza

Dean
Ateneo School of Government

Dr. Tim Summers (TBC)

Senior Consulting Fellow, Asia Programme
Chatham House

*Moderator: Prof. Richard Heydarian,
Assistant Professor, De La Salle University*

2:30 PM** – 3:30 PM

Panel Discussion and Open Forum

CLOSING REMARKS

3:30 PM – 4:00 PM

H.E. Fidel V. Ramos (TBC)

Former President of the Republic of the Philippines

*Morning snacks will be served.

**Afternoon snacks will be served.

Conference Abstract

China, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the European Union (EU) all maintain diplomatic ties and strong trade relationship with each other. In 2013, EU's trade with East Asia made up 28 percent of their total trade. Trade with China comprised 14 percent of the total, rising to 15 percent in 2016¹. EU trade with ASEAN made up 5.2 percent of the total.² Notably, bilateral relations between the EU and ASEAN have been productive and have covered a wide range of issues. In 2003, the European Commission identified several strategic priorities for ASEAN, including regional stability, good governance, and broadened dialogue and cooperation on varying issues.³ The European Commission and ASEAN both emphasized a shared commitment towards regional peace and stability, as well as towards expanding trade and investment.

The South China Sea is of considerable importance to ASEAN, China, and the EU. \$5.3 trillion in total trade passes through the region every year. In 2012, the EU expressed concern on rising tensions in the region.⁴ Tensions over conflicting claims have the potential to affect the security and stability in the region, and in particular could negatively affect commerce and navigation in the South China Sea. The EU did not take a position on the dispute in the region, but it did state the importance of the South China Sea to the commission in terms of free trade and navigation. It also encouraged all sides to resolve disputes using international law such as UNCLOS.

The EU expressed the importance of encouraging more transparency from China on its doctrine and defence expenditures. They are also interested in promoting confidence-building measures between members of the region and encourage peaceful solutions to tensions in the region. The Commission stated that they planned to encourage leaders in the region to continue deepening diplomatic ties rather than leading public opinion towards "competitive nationalism."

China increased military spending between 2005 and 2014 by 167 percent. Similarly, the Philippines added 30 percent to defence and Vietnam 170 percent over the same period. China has reclaimed around 3000 acres of land in the South China Sea over the past several years, particularly on the Paracel and Spratley Islands. It has constructed artificial islands and has erected runways, buildings, and other infrastructure. The Council on Foreign Relations, a think tank based in the United States, recommends several policy paths for nations involved in territorial disputes in the South China Sea. These policy options include resource sharing on commodities such as fisheries, petroleum, and gas, communication and cooperation between the militaries of each nation to reduce the potential for conflict escalation, building a multilateral framework or code of conduct between ASEAN and China, and international arbitration.⁵

However, these paths lead to more challenges. While the region's nations have committed themselves to building trust and reducing risk in the area through the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, these efforts have lacked crucial follow-through. Likewise, China rejected the July 2016 UN Tribunal decision in favor of the Philippines stating that China's historical "nine-dash line" has no legal basis. Ultimately, while multilateral cooperation and trust-building with respect to South China Sea territories would benefit all nations in the region, much work must yet be done to dissolve tensions and reach a consensus.

In this regard, the **Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Philippines**, the **AIM Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness**, and **Ruhr Universität Bochum** will hold a conference entitled **Changing Realities of Regional Security: Political and Economic Perspectives from Asia and Beyond**. It will be held on **November 24, 2017, Friday, from 09:00 AM to 04:00 PM**, at the **2/F The Ballroom, New World Hotel, Makati City**.

¹ European Commission, 2016. "Top Trading Partners 2016 - Trade Statistics." http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_122530.02.2017.pdf

² Council of the European Union, 2012. "Guidelines on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia." http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/asia/docs/guidelines_eu_foreign_sec_pol_east_asia_en.pdf

³ Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 2003. "14th EU-ASEAN Ministerial Meetings Brussels Joint Co-Chairmen's Statement," http://asean.org/?static_post=14th-eu-asean-ministerial-meeting-brussels-27-28-january-20

⁴ Council of the European Union, 2012.

⁵ Council on Foreign Relations, "China's Maritime Disputes." https://www.cfr.org/interactives/chinas-maritime-disputes?cid=otr-marketing_use-china_sea_InfoGuide#!/chinas-maritime-disputes?cid=otr-marketing_use-china_sea_InfoGuide

Conference Objectives:

1. Raise greater public awareness on the impact of maritime security on domestic and regional security and economy by providing updates and analyses from invited discussants;
2. Provide a venue for a constructive dialogue among representatives of the government, academe, business sector, civil society and national security sector;
3. Generate insights that are relevant to policymaking in light of the Philippine Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2017 and the need to respond to changes in the geopolitical landscape in the region.