



Scenario for 2020 S&T multilateral cooperation between Europe and Southeast Asia – **first results**

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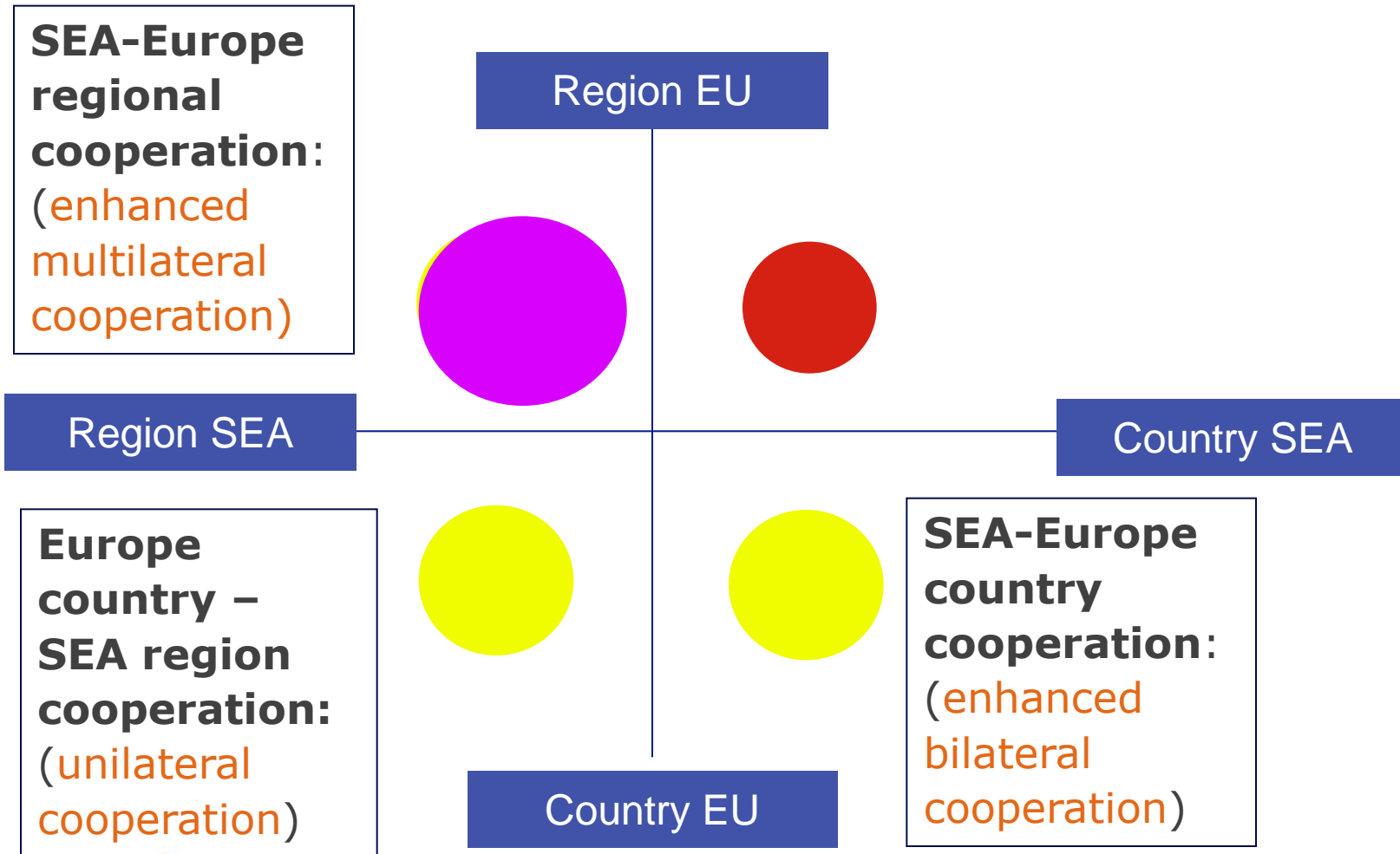
SEA-EU-NET Week of Cooperation

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S&T cooperation Europe-Southeast Asia in 2020

- Starting with **3 basic scenarios** on bi-regional S&T cooperation futures; all “intense cooperation” scenarios
- **Planning axes:**
 - regional – country cooperation
 - Cooperation instruments (multi-, bi-, unilateral cooperation)
- **3 analysis levels:** region specific/ country specific/ scientist specific
- **Outcome:**
 - fully-fledged cooperation scenarios as basis for the “Futures Paper on S&T cooperation between EU and SEA”
 - Will enable policy makers to assess the usefulness of different strategic approaches in S&T cooperation

Region – country axis: 3 relevant scenarios



Scenario 1: SEA-Europe regional cooperation enhanced multilateral cooperation

Basic scenario:

In the year 2020 the cooperation in S&T between the EU and ASEAN had reached a level of importance that some years before was hardly to be expected. Major development was the raise of ASEAN as a regional power, as the countries in the region decided to put importance to and budget into this umbrella organisation. In this way, ASEAN could initiate symmetric cooperation partnerships with the other major global players, the EU, the USA, and major S&T powers Consisting also of countries that differ quite a lot in their economic development, the European Union was considered an important cooperation partner, and with dedicated programmes including joint programming and funding from both sides, the cooperation in the area of S&T grew ever more intense.



Scenario Workshop Bogor, 11, 2009

- Participants: members of the SEA-EU-NET Steering Board
- 7 speaking for SEA, 9 speaking for Europe

UK	James Screen	British High Commission, Singapore	ok	EU
GER	Andreas Klein ?	German Embassy in Jakarta	ok	EU
Thailand	Simon Grimley	NSTDA	ok	SEA
FR	Maurice Siveton	French Embassy in Bangkok	ok	EU
Malaysia	Prof. Shariff	UPM	ok	SEA
AT	Stephan Neuhäuser	BMWF	ok	EU
POL	Wladyslaw Wlosinski	POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	ok	EU
		Greater Mekong Subregion		
	Dawood Ghaznawi	Environment Operation Center	ok	SEA
HU	Sándor Szigeti	NKTH	ok	EU
NL	Rudie Trienes	KNAW	ok	EU
ID	Nada	RISTEK	ok	SEA
	Zulkefli Nani	WAITRO	ok	SEA
Turkey	Burcak Cullu	TÜBITAK	ok	EU
Viet Nam	Luong Van Thang	MOST	ok	sea
Vietnam	Cao Minh Kiem	NACESTI	ok	sea
FR	Christian Hoste	CIRAD	ok	EU

Drivers: Higher Education Policy

Relevance for EU

- Achieving science excellence in a globalised world (1,2/5)
- Internationalisation of Education (1,4/5)
- ease of mobility (1,6/5)

Relevance for SEA

- ease of mobility (1,3/7)
- Achieving science excellence in a globalised world (1,4/7)
- favourable policy background (1,7/6)

Drivers: Research Policy

Relevance for EU

- Achieving science excellence in a globalised world (1/7)
- Maintaining competitive edge in global innovation (1/6)
- Support for research infrastructures (1,2/5)
- Tackling global challenges (1,2/5)
- Joint Agendas for common challenges (schemes such as ERA-NETs) (1,2/5)

Relevance for SEA

- Joint Agendas for common challenges (schemes such as ERA-NETs) (1,2/6)
- Leveraging Research Funding (1,3/6)
- Funding and donor availability (1,4/7)
- SEA Integration (1,5/6)

Drivers: Industry, Trade and Economic Policy

Relevance for EU

- Maintaining competitive edge in global innovation (1/9)
- Achieving science excellence in a globalised world (1,2/6)

Relevance for SEA

- Maintaining competitive edge in global innovation (1/5)
- favourable policy background (1/5)
- Supply Chain Integration / Efficiency (1/5)
- Reducing/remove Trade Barriers (non-tariff) (1,3/5)
- Free movement of people + capital between regions (1,5/4)

Drivers: Development Policy, Global Challenges

Relevance for EU

- tackling global challenges (1,1/8)
- Identifying specific common problems of EU-SEA (formulating strategic planning) (1,3/4)
- Jointly formulate calls (1,3/4)
- Jointly identify key research areas (1,3/4)

Relevance for SEA

- supporting less developed countries (1,3/6)
- Jointly formulate calls (1,3/4)
- Address issues which are of interest to ASEAN and not just issues of relevance to EU only. Only then trust will be built. (1,3/4)

Drivers: Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Security Policy

Relevance for EU

- creating good/stable diplomatic relationships (1/6)
- Human rights and fight against human trafficking (1,1/7)
- Joint responsibility on climate change / global issues (1,2/5)
- mutual respect (1,5/6)

Relevance for SEA

- creating good/stable diplomatic relationships (1,3/6)
- SEA Integration (1,5/6)

Important shaping factors of SEA-EU multilateral S&T cooperation in 2020

Shapers	Impact EU	Impact SEA
■ Intellectual property issues	■ 1,0	■ 0,6
■ Management capacities	■ 0,6	■ 0,9
■ Global challenges	■ 1,4	■ 0,7
■ Focusing common R&D areas on F, E, W (Food, Energy, Water)	■ 1,4	■ 1,0
■ Financial + environmental crises	■ 0,3	■ 1,0
■ support regional S&T institutions (AIT, ACB, centres of excellence...)	■ 0,8	■ 0,1

Shaping factors of SEA-EU multilateral S&T cooperation in 2020 – most relevant for Europe

Shapers

- Development of common/harmonised planning/monitoring/evaluation/impact assessment methodologies

Impact EU

- 1,0

Impact SEA

- 0,3

2020: EU-SEA S&T cooperation

- First assessment of the results shows important areas of common interest/relevance, and other areas where the interest diverges
- Qualitative remarks made during the workshop will be integrated into the picture
- By including further a level of EU and SEA countries viewpoints, and later the scientists opinions we expect to deepen the picture
- Important: we do not want to predict the future with this exercise – we want to show alternative possibilities how cooperation between EU and SEA could evolve, in order to better shape the present