

Reflections on EU-Asian Political, Economic and Cooperation Prospects

— Report of the Euro-Asia summer school

I entranced the summer school from August 27th to September 2nd. At the same time I attended the two weeks summer intensive course study in Seoul National University of South Korea, KDI University and the Catholic University of Louvain. The course involves a wide range, including the development in economic and society of South Korea, Japan, Singapore and other Asian countries, the EU internal governance system and foreign strategy, as well as analysis to EU and Asia cooperation etc. We studied in the way of combining the learning and field trip which made me understand the relevant content more comprehensively, vividly and in-depth. At last I have learnt more about I have more about the politics, economy and society of Europe and Asia through this course, the most important is that the learning of combining curriculum made me have more deep thinking and harvest in the following three aspects.

1. The role of the Korean government in the economic development of South Korea

South Korea's economic have been developed rapidly and made a great achievement after the World War II as a post-developmental country. The three characters of their development are that: first, the development foundation is particularly weak; second, the authority of the government; third, the amazing speed of development.

We analyzed this great achievement deeply and found that Korean government has great effect on it. The efforts of the Korean government on economic development are mainly manifested in the following three aspects: first, it keeps society stability; second, ensure the high efficiency of decision-making; third, it does strategic decision to adapt to the needs of the times.

2. Analysis on European Union's foreign policy

In 2016, the European Union published a new global security strategy — — 《Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe - A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy》. This is a great strategic adjustment on the global diplomatic strategy of the European Union according to the environmental changes at home and aboard such as: Russia's strong foreign policy, the turbulent situation in the Middle East, the persistent refugee crisis and the rise of terrorism.

The new security strategy of EU suggests that the EU should build a stronger Europe in order to safeguard its interests, values, principles and international status. So EU have to adopt both “hard” and “soft” means to deal with kinds of security threats, and to strengthen the autonomy of the EU's strategy. EU should cooperate with others to safeguard the security and stability of the

world under the guidance of multilateralism. At the same time it will also strengthen the cooperation with regional and non-regional states, and according to the pragmatic principle, promote the reform of the global governance system.

Generally speaking, the new diplomatic strategy of the European Union owns four main features: first, to build a stronger Europe as the core objective and further plays the role in the international community; second, it optimized the guiding ideology of EU diplomacy. And compared with the diplomatic strategy of emphasis mainly on the values' output, the new strategy pays more attention to the balance of interests and values. It put forward the guiding of developing values and interests simultaneously, and combining the values with interests. Moreover, the new strategy further defines the core interests of the European Union as promoting peace, ensuring the security of its citizens and territories, promoting the prosperity of the European Union, fostering democratic adaptability and supporting global rule of law; third, it defines the pragmatism as the basic principle of the future European Union's external action, and defines the four specific external action guidelines for participation, unification, responsibility and cooperation; fourth, five prior missions of the European external action: safeguarding the security of the EU and the security of the European Union, coping with the conflicts and crises in the surrounding areas, promoting regional governance through cooperation, participating in global governance actively and to promote the global law governance.

3. Prospects for Eurasian cooperation

In recent years, with the trend of economic globalization, political polarization and the eastward shift of the world economy, the Asian economy has risen rapidly and has become the most active region in the global economic development. Cooperation between Asia and Europe increase s gradually and shows the characteristics of independent, overall, diverse. At the same time it established the Eurasian Cooperation Conference and other cooperation mechanisms and has made great achievement in the cooperation of political, economic, social, cultural and other fields. The effectiveness of the current Eurasian cooperation is mainly manifested in the following aspects: first, government, enterprises and scientific research has been established and those promote mutual understanding between the two sides; second, the environment in economic and trade cooperation between the two countries has improved markedly, and remarkable achievements have been achieved in economic and trade cooperation; third, the issue of dialogue and cooperation in the political field has been expanding, ranging from human rights and values to the environment, energy, security and many other fields, which promoting political mutual trust between the two sides; four, they have make great achievement on the culture and communication between the two parts. They have achieved academic interaction through the academic seminars and communication of scientific research personnel.

In the future, both sides should further strengthen cooperation on the basis of existing cooperation, and establish a more close, efficient and convenient cooperation mechanism in order to make the two sides promote mutual understanding and mutual trust, seek common interests, find common problems, learn from each other and make progress together. First, we should strengthen global cooperation in the reform of the global governance system, the dispose in environment changes, the fight against terrorism, and the protection of human rights. Second, we should strengthen cooperation at the regional level. For example, Asia can learn the experience of

regional integration from Europe and accelerate the process of regional integration. While Europe can learn from the useful experience of the rapid economic development of emerging from Asian countries in order to promote economic recovery, and achieve sustained and stable economic development. Third, we should strengthen economic cooperation at the national level so that all countries can learn from each other and deepen the political and economic restructuring, and raise the level of economic cooperation in an all-round way. For example, we should speed up the process of democratization in the countries concerned, or improve the level of trade liberalization and cooperation by the means of FTA.

Through the two weeks learning I have not only learned the forming contents, but also know the society, culture, history and other aspects of Asian and Europe through field visits and courses. From this course, I know more about many aspects of Asia, European, such as their history, politics, economy, diplomacy... At last this course broadened my knowledge and laid the foundation to study international relationship especially the Eurasian relations for me.

Reference:

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