

Conference Report



ALDE-CALD SUMMIT

Bailout, Refugee
Crisis & Terrorism:
Implications for
Regional Integration

30 May – 3 June 2016
Brussels & Ghent, Belgium

2016



7th**ALDE-CALD SUMMIT**

Bailout, Refugee Crisis and Terrorism:
Implications for Regional Integration



30 May to 3 June 2016 | Brussels & Ghent, Belgium

2016



Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| | |
|--|----|
| Concept Note | 1 |
| Programme | 3 |
| List of Participants | 20 |
| Profile of Participants | 21 |
| Executive Summary | 42 |
| Welcome Dinner | |
| Martin Lee | 44 |
| Conference | |
| Opening Session | 46 |
| Anneli Jäätteenmaki | 47 |
| Bulgan Bayasgalant | 47 |
| Armin Reinartz | 48 |
| Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck | 48 |
| Abhisit Vejjajiva | 49 |
| Session I: The Battle to Save Greece: Bailout and its implications | 51 |
| Karl-Heinz-Paqué | 52 |
| Kiat Sitttheeamorn | 54 |
| Willem vanden Broucke | 55 |
| Open Forum | 55 |
| Session II: Refugee Crisis: Morality vs. Economics | 56 |
| Anneli Jäätteenmäki | 57 |
| Jose Luis Martin "Chito" Gascon | 57 |
| Ivanpal Singh Grewal | 58 |
| Open Forum | 59 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Session III: Europe After Paris and Brussels | 59 |
| Deddy Sitorus | 60 |
| Javier Nart | 60 |
| Alexander Krauss | 61 |
| Jayanthi Devi Balaguru | 62 |
| Open Forum | 63 |
| Session IV: Lesson Learn from Europe and Asia and Summaries of Session Chairs of Three Previous Sessions | 64 |
| Closing Session | 65 |
| Conference Results | 67 |
| Official Group Photo | 68 |



ALDE-CALD SUMMIT



Bailout, Refugee Crisis and Terrorism:
Implications for Regional Integration



30 May to 3 June 2016 | Brussels & Ghent, Belgium



CONCEPT NOTE

The European integration process is being shaken by divisions on the bailout extended to Greece, on how to manage the refugee inflow and on how to respond to the recent spates of terrorist attacks. These issues are of course complexly interrelated, which highlights the need for comprehensive, albeit difficult to achieve, solutions. With these issues breeding a new set of problems such as the possibility of Britain's exit from the European Union (the so-called "Brexit") and the increasing electoral appeal of populist politicians and political parties, the possible repercussions to the European integration project are becoming more and more difficult to ignore.

Economic crisis, refugees and terrorism are also issues that confronted the Asian region in the past, and persist even up to this day. Almost two decades ago, the Asian financial crisis struck what was until that time the fastest growing region in the world. The plight of the *Rohingya* refugees has captured the attention of the world and tarnished Myanmar's otherwise glowing democratic achievements. *Jemaah Islamiyah* and more recently, ISIS, were claimed to have links in the Asian region, which also has its fair share of horrific terrorist attacks in recent years.

The commonalities between Europe and Asia with regard to these issues, and the potentials presented by the sharing of experiences and lessons learnt, inspired the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) Group and the Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats (CALD) to choose the theme "Bailout, Refugee Crisis and Terrorism: Implications for Regional Integration" for its 7th biennial summit.

Previous ALDE-CALD summits were held alternately between Europe and Asia since 2004. Prior to these, a meeting between European and Asian liberals was also set under the auspices of European Liberal Democrat and Reform Group (ELDR) and CALD in 2002. These gatherings aimed to discuss the challenges and opportunities for liberals and democrats in the two continents, and are organized in cooperation with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom (FNF), the German foundation for liberal politics. The table below shows the previous ALDE-CALD summits.

| No . | Year | Venue | Theme |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 0 | 2002 (ELDR- CALD) | Seoul, South Korea | Common Challenges for Liberals and Democrats in Asia and Europe (I) |
| 1 st | 2004 | Brussels, Belgium | Common Challenges for Liberals and Democrats in Asia and Europe (II) |
| 2 nd | 2006 (CALD- ALDE- LI) | Manila, Cavite, Tagaytay Philippines | Migration, Population and the Globalization of Labor: Challenges and Liberal Responses from Asia and Europe |
| 3 rd | 2008 | Brussels, Belgium | Liberal Responses to Global Challenges (Climate Change, Human Trafficking and Child Prostitution and Assaults to Human Dignity) |
| 4 th | 2010 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | Reinvigorating the Global Economy: Successes and Lessons from Asia and Europe |
| 5 th | 2012 | Brussels and Antwerp, Belgium | Trade: From Patronage to Partnership |
| 6 th | 2013 | Manila, Philippines | Global Power Shift: Implications for Asia-Europe Relations |

For its 7th summit on 30 May – 3 June 2016, ALDE-CALD returns to Europe with the general objective of learning from each other's experiences on crucial issues towards the advancement of the regionalization process in both regions. More specifically, the objectives of the summit are as follows:

- To draw lessons from the European responses to the economic crisis, refugee issue and terrorism, and how these impact on regional integration;
- To share relevant experiences from Asia on these issues and how they affect the regionalization process;
- To tackle possible areas of cooperation between ALDE and CALD, with the hope of further institutionalizing and strengthening relations between these organizations; and
- To provide an opportunity for CALD to meet and discuss with other Brussels-based institutions such as the European Liberal Forum (ELF), European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), Open VLD among others.

PROGRAMME

30 May 2016, Monday

Arrival in Brussels

Variable Arrival in Brussels
Check-in at the hotel of delegates

Thon Hotel EU

Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 75

B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tél.: +32 (0)2 204.39.11

Fax: +32 (0)2 204.39.12

Email: eu@thonhotels.be

Web:

<http://www.thonhotels.com/hotels/countrys/belgium/brussels/thon-hotel-eu/>

31 May 2016, Tuesday

Meetings with Brussels-based Liberal Organizations and Other Relevant Institutions / ALDE-hosted Welcome Dinner

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | Assembly at the hotel lobby and leave for ALDE Party Headquarters |
|---------------|---|

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 09:15 – 09:30 | Registration |
|---------------|--------------|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 09:30 – 11:30 | Panel Discussion at ALDE Party Headquarters |
|---------------|--|

ALDE Party and CALD: Context and Contrasts

This panel discussion will discuss the similarities and differences in the political contexts and organizational operations of ALDE Party and CALD, with the goal of learning from each other's relevant experiences and practices. Some questions for consideration of the panelists include: (1) How can a political party network be a significant player in regional politics?; (2) How do ALDE Party and CALD provide assistance to their members?; (3) Do ALDE Party and CALD have organizational innovations and best practices that can help in ensuring their effectiveness and viability?; and (4) What are possible areas of collaboration

between ALDE Party and CALD?

The **Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) Party** is the party for liberal democrat values in Europe. It consists of 57 member parties and many individual members from 37 countries across the region. Website: www.aldeparty.eu

Rue d'Idalie 11 - Box 2
B-1050, Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2 551.01.65

Welcome Remarks

Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party
Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa
Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +
AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs
SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Session Chair

Mr. Andrew Burgess

Political Adviser, ALDE Party

Panelists

Mr. Didrik de Schaetzen

Head of the Communication Unit, ALDE Party

Ms. Jayanthi Devi Balaguru

Central Committee Member, Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia
Vice Chairperson, CALD Women's Caucus

Mr. Celito Arlegue

Executive Director
Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats

11:45 – 14:00

Luncheon Meeting
Hosted by the European Liberal Forum
Venue: ALDE Party Headquarters

Session Chair

Ms. Jaslyn Go

International Liaison and Central Executive Committee Member
Singapore Democratic Party

Luncheon Address

Myanmar under the New NLD Government

Dr. San Shway Wynn, MP

Chairperson, Health and Sports Development Committee
House of Representatives, Myanmar

Lunch

European Political Foundations and Liberal Perspectives on European Integration

This session will provide an insight into the work of European political foundations, the cooperation between liberal think tanks and research institutes, and their vision on European integration.

Drawing from 2015 ELF publication on the same topic, this session will also look into how the European liberals respond to intensifying challenges to regional integration. While liberals traditionally have a strong pro-European profile, the regional context has changed considerably to the point that the feasibility and desirability of further European integration are now being put into question. Possible discussion topics include: (1) What are the most pertinent issues and problems in the European Union and how should the liberals respond to them?; (2) How can the liberals advance regional integration even in the midst of economic crises or terrorist threats?

The **European Liberal Forum (ELF)** is the foundation of the European Liberal Democrats, the ALDE Party. It is made up of a number of European think tanks, political foundations and institutes. A core aspect of its work consists in issuing publications on Liberalism and European public policy issues. It also provides a space for the discussion of European politics, and offers training for liberal-minded citizens. Website: www.liberalforum.eu

Discussants

Ms. Susanne Hartig

Executive Director, European Liberal Forum

Mr. Igor Caldeira

Former Secretary General of LYMEC, Movimento Liberal Social

16:00 – 17:30

Roundtable Discussion at the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)

EU-Asia Relations at a Glance

This roundtable discussion will tackle key regional and global issues that impinge on EU-Asia relations, drawing from the research/policy/political expertise of resource persons from both EIAS and CALD. Possible discussion questions include: (1) How did EU-Asia trade relations change in recent years, particularly in the wake of the Eurozone crisis?; (2) Are there possible areas of cooperation between EU and Asia in addressing global terrorism?; (3) How did the EU position itself in relation to critical strategic and political issues in the Asian region?; and (4) What are the recommended courses of action to move EU-Asia relations forward?

The **European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)** is a leading Think Tank and Policy Research Centre, which promotes dialogue and understanding between the European Union and Asia on affairs of strategic regional and global importance. It brings together all relevant stakeholders from the institutional level, diplomatic missions, academia, the corporate sector, civil society, the media and all other important segments of society. www.eias.org

67, Rue de la Loi 26, 10th Floor,
1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2 230.81.22

Welcome Remarks

Mr. Axel Goethals

Chief Executive Officer
European Institute for Asian Studies

18:00 – 21:30

7th ALDE-CALD Summit Reception and Welcome Dinner

Hosted by the ALDE Group

Venue: Restaurant Cospaia

Rue Crespelstraat 1

1050 Brussels

Welcome Remarks

Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party

Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa

Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Keynote Address

Hon. Martin Lee

Founding Chairperson, Democratic Party of Hong Kong

Individual Member, Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats
and Liberal International

21:30

Return to the hotel

1 June 2016, Wednesday

*Observation of ALDE Group Meeting / ALDE-CALD Summit Day 1 / FNF Dialogue
Programme and Dinner*

08:30 – 09:00

Assembly at the hotel lobby and leave for European
Parliament (EP)

09:00 – 10:30

Observation of ALDE Group Meeting
Venue: Room JAN 4Q1

10:30 - 12:00

Parliamentarium Tour

12:00 – 14:00

Lunch

Hosted by the ALDE Group

Venue: Members' Salon

Luncheon Addresses

Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and
Food Safety

Hon. Sam Rainsy, MP

Minority Leader, Cambodian National Assembly
President, Cambodia National Rescue Party

14:15 – 14:30

Registration
Venue: ASP A7F387

14:30 – 15:15

OPENING SESSION

Session Chair

Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party
Chair, Delegation for relations with South Africa
Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +
AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs
SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Opening Keynote Address

Hon. Guy Verhofstadt, ALDE MEP (Belgium)

Leader of the ALDE Group

Opening Speeches

Ms. Bulgan Bayasgalant

Chairperson, CALD Youth
Civil Will Green Party, Mongolia
on behalf of CALD Chairperson Oyun Sanjaasuren

Mr. Armin Reinartz

Regional Project Manager
Southeast and East Asia Office
Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Opening Keynote Address

Hon. Abhisit Vejjajiva

Former, Prime Minister of Thailand
Leader, Democrat Party, Thailand

Photo Session

15:15 – 16:30

SESSION 1: THE BATTLE TO SAVE GREECE: BAILOUT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

In June 2015, Greece became the first developed country to default on an IMF loan payment – opening the possibility of an ouster in the Eurozone and even in the EU. At that time, the country owes its creditors more than 300 billion Euro; its GDP shrank by a quarter over five years, unemployment is over 25% and youth unemployment over 50%. This sorry economic state was, to a large extent, of Greece's own making, but the harsh austerity measures imposed on the country in recent years are also partly to blame.

The case of Greece renews the debate on bailout and its implications for an already struggling economy. In this session, the following questions may be addressed: (1) Do the austerity measures that go with bailout packages address or worsen an economic crisis? (2) In what instances do bailout conditionalities work (or alternatively, do not work)?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian experiences with bailout and austerity measures?

Session Chair

Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade

Speakers

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Karl-Heinz-Paqué

Deputy Chairman, Board of Directors,
Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom
Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of
Magdeburg
Minister of Finance (ret.), Saxony-Anhalt

Hon. Kiat Sittheamorn

Deputy Leader, Foreign Affairs and Economics
Democrat Party, Thailand
Former President of Thailand Trade Representative

Open Forum

16:30 - 16:45

Coffee / Tea Break

16:45 – 17:45

SESSION 2: REFUGEE CRISIS: MORALITY VS. ECONOMICS?

A politically unstable Middle East has sent the largest wave of refugees to Europe in recent decades. Most of the refugees are fleeing the destruction and violence caused by the civil war in Syria and by the rise of ISIS; some can be considered more as economic migrants. The entry of a large number of people will inevitably raise many worries: “that cultures will be swamped by aliens, economies will be overburdened, social benefits will have to be curbed and even that terrorists will creep in.”

On the other hand, there are countries like Germany which demonstrated a more welcoming attitude to the refugees, albeit this comes with a political price. In this session, the new “iron curtain” created by the refugee wave will be discussed, particularly in terms of the divisions it caused amongst liberals. The following questions may be considered: (1) How can liberals defend their positive stance on refugees amidst the rise of populist politicians or political parties? (2) How can the pressures and the risks that go with migration be properly managed so that migration improves the lives of both the immigrants and their hosts?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian experiences with refugees and economic migrants?

Session Chair

Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and
Food Safety

Speakers

Hon. J.L.M. "Chito" Gascon

Chairperson, Commission on Human Rights
Philippines

Mr. Ivanpal Singh Grewal

Political Secretary to Minister in the Prime Minister's
Department
Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia

Open Forum

| | |
|-------|--|
| 17:45 | End of Summit Day 1 and leave for FNF-hosted Dialogue Programme / Dinner |
|-------|--|

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 18:15 – 18:30 | Registration |
|---------------|--------------|

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 18:30 – 22:00 | Dialogue Programme / Dinner <i>Hosted by FNF European and Transatlantic Dialogue, Brussels</i> <i>Venue: Brasserie Leopold, Rue de Luxembourg 35, 1050 Brussels</i> |
|---------------|---|

FNF Dialogue Programme on US-EU-Asia Trade Agreements

The United States has been in the middle of trade negotiations with the EU and Asia – the so-called Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), respectively. These trade agreements, however, have proved to be controversial for all parties involved – generating debates on a variety of issue-areas such as agriculture, environmental protection, intellectual property, market access, physical goods and

services.

The purpose of this dialogue programme is to understand at a deeper level the current developments and the key issues in the TTIP and the TPP. Some of the possible questions that may be addressed include: (1) What are the most controversial provisions of the TTIP or TPP?; (2) What are the similarities and differences between these two agreements?; and (3) What are some possible recommendations to further improve the TTIP or TPP?

Session Chair

18:30 – 18:40

Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade

Opening Remarks

18:40 – 18:50

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Karl-Heinz-Paqué

Deputy Chairman, Board of Directors, Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom
Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Magdeburg
Minister of Finance (ret.), Saxony-Anhalt

Speakers

18:50 – 19:05

Prof. Dr. Frank Hoffmeister

Head of Unit, Investigations II, Anti-Circumvention,
Directorate for Trade Defence, Directorate General for Trade,
European Commission
Deputy Head of Cabinet of former Trade Commissioner Carel de Gucht,
Tutor, Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

19:05 – 19:20

Hon. Kiat Sittheamorn

Deputy Leader, Foreign Affairs and Economics
Democrat Party, Thailand
Former President of Thailand Trade Representative

19:20 – 20:00

Open Forum

20:00 – 22:00

Dinner

22:00

Return to the hotel

2 June 2016, Thursday

ALDE-CALD Summit Day 2 / Excursion to Ghent / Farewell Dinner

08:00 – 08:30

Assembly at the hotel lobby and leave for EP

08:30 – 09:00

Registration / Distribution of badges
Venue: ASP A5G1

09:00 – 10:15

SESSION 3: EUROPE AFTER PARIS AND BRUSSELS: COPING WITH TERRORIST THREATS

The recent terrorist attacks in key European capitals Brussels (March 2016) and Paris (November 2015) have shocked the world. While global terrorism has been on the rise for years, Europe has been largely spared from well-orchestrated attacks resulting in massive destruction and large number of casualties. The tendency to link these horrific attacks with other issues, particularly migration and religion, has led to a new set of concerns (i.e. rise of extremism) which threaten liberal principles and practices.

In this session, the threat of terrorism to Europe and Asia will be assessed and analyzed. The following guide questions may be considered: (1) How can liberals effectively respond to terrorism and the extremist politics it breeds?; (2) Are there possible areas of cooperation between Europe and Asia with regard to terrorism response?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian responses to terrorism?

Session Chair

Mr. Deddy Sitorus

Special Staff of the Minister,
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Indonesia
Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle
Speakers

Hon. Javier, Nart, ALDE MEP (Spain)

Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
and Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Ms. Jayanthi Devi Balaguru

Central Committee Member, Parti Gerakan Rakyat
Malaysia
Vice Chairperson, CALD Women's Caucus

Mr. Alexandre Krauss

Senior Political Adviser
Alliance of Liberals and
Democrats for Europe Group

10:15 – 10:30

Coffee / Tea Break

10:30 – 11:30

SESSION 4: LESSONS LEARNT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA

This concluding session adopts a talk show format, allowing more flexibility for the session chair to discuss a variety of issues and questions regarding the topics of the previous sessions. The session chair allots a short time for each of the previous session chairs to summarize the discussions in their respective panels, and then he/she ask them to share their views on a variety of questions in a free-flowing conversation and debate.

Session Chair:

Mr. Willem Vanden Broucke

Head of Unit, Interinstitutional Relations & Networking Unit
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group

Summaries of Session Chairs of the Three Previous Sessions

Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade

Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and
Food Safety

Mr. Deddy Sitorus

Special Staff of the Minister
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Indonesia
Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle

11:30 – 12:30

CLOSING SESSION

Session Chair

Hon. Sin Chung Kai, MP

Deputy Chairperson, Democratic Party, Hong Kong
Individual Member, Council of Asian Liberals and
Democrats

Closing Keynote Address

Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party
Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa
Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +
AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs
SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Closing Speeches

Ms. Bulgan Bayasgalant

Chairperson, CALD Youth
Civil Will Green Party, Mongolia

Mr. Armin Reinartz

Regional Project Manager
Southeast and East Asia Office
Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Photo Session

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 12:30 | Return to the hotel |
| 14:00 | Pick-up from the hotel and packed lunch in the bus |
| 14:00 – 15:00 | Travel to Ghent |
| 15:00 – 19:00 | Programme in Ghent "Historical Tour of the Medieval City of Ghent" |

The history of Ghent begins in the year 630, when St Amandus chose the site of the confluence (or 'Ganda') of the two rivers, the Lys and the Scheldt, to construct an abbey. Nearly 1400 years of history are still palpable in the city today: a medieval castle surrounded by a moat, an imposing cathedral, a belfry, three beguinages... Nowhere else does one find so much history per square metre than in the historical heart of Ghent!

From the year 1000 to around 1550, Ghent was one of the most important cities in Europe. It was bigger than London and second only to Paris in size. The 60,000 inhabitants it had in the 14th century clung forcefully to their rights: earls and princes discovered that the proud and rebellious people of Ghent would not relinquish their hard-won privileges and freedoms without a fight.

Until the Battle of the Golden Spurs in 1302, the city was ruled by a number of rich merchant families. Because they mostly chose the side of the French king against the Count of Flanders, the people gave them the nickname 'Leliaerts', derived from the lily on the French coat of arms. As the trades and guilds gained more political power in the 14th century, Ghent came to acquire a more democratic government.

Because England blocked the import of raw materials for the vitally important textile industry, Ghent was forced, by

sheer necessity, to take England's side (1338-1345) during the Hundred Years' War. Jacob van Artevelde, a rich cloth merchant, led the uprising against Count Louis de Nevers, the vassal of the French king. In 1345, this 'wise man' was murdered by his fellow citizens. His importance is shown by the fact that Ghent is still called the 'City of Artevelde'.

Ghent had to give up its ties with England and embrace the king of France. In 1407 the seat of the Council of Flanders, the highest judicial body in the county, was moved from Bruges to the Castle of the Counts. Dutch became the official language.

Over the centuries the inhabitants of Ghent remained true to their reputation of being headstrong and awkward. They even rebelled against their own child prince, Charles V. But that was a bridge too far: the citizens of Ghent were publicly humiliated and the Klokke Roeland, the symbol of Ghent's independence, was removed from the Belfry. The once powerful city-state had literally and figuratively fallen to its knees.

The economic situation also gradually worsened. The city lost its passage to the sea and the population decreased by half. Only in the second half of the 18th century was there an economic revival. In 1816, under Dutch administration, Ghent acquired its own university and ten years later the city again became a sea port thanks to the Ghent-Terneuzen canal.

Nevertheless, Ghent still continued to sail against the tide: during Belgium's independence struggle many inhabitants remained loyal to the Dutch House of Orange. Ghent later became the continent's first large industrial centre. As a result, it was here that the socialist movement and the first trade union associations appeared.

In 1913, Ghent showed its best side during the World Exhibition. Because it suffered little bomb damage during the two world wars, Ghent's historical heritage has remained largely intact right up to the present.

As you'll be able to see with your own eyes...

19:00 – 21:00

Farewell Dinner
Hosted by ALDE Group

AUBERGE DU PÊCHEUR
Pontstraat 41
9831 Sint-Martens-Latem

21:00 Return to Brussels

3 June 2016, Friday
CALD-LI Consultative Meeting / Departures

08:30 – 09:00 Assembly at the hotel lobby and leave for EP

09:30 – 11:30 CALD-LI Consultative Meeting

This consultative meeting has two objectives: (1) to discuss issues relating to CALD membership and to come up with proposed charter revisions, drawing from the experiences of LI, ALDE and other comparable organizations; and (2) to provide inputs from CALD members to the draft of 2017 LI Manifesto.

Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade

Mr. Celito Arlegue

Executive Director
Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats

Mr. Emil Kirjas

Secretary General, Liberal International

Mr. Robert Wintraecken

Political Advisor, Liberal International

Variable Departure

The ALDE Group and CALD maintain a long-time established bi-annual ALDE - CALD Summit since 2004, the last having been hosted by CALD in late 2013.

The Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) is the liberal/centrist political group of the European Parliament. ALDE is one of the three oldest Groups, dating its unofficial origin back to September 1952 at the first meeting of the Parliament's predecessor, the Common Assembly. It is currently the fourth largest Group in the Parliament and has 70 MEPs from 21 EU states.

The Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats (CALD) is the regional network in Asia of liberal and democratic political parties. Full member parties include the Democrat Party of Thailand, Democratic Progressive Party of Taiwan, Liberal Party of the Philippines, Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia, Singapore Democratic Party, Liberal Party of Sri Lanka, Cambodia National Rescue Party, Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, and Civil Will Green Party of Mongolia. Many democrats in Asia have a relationship with CALD, that opened its membership to like-minded individuals, and regularly engages with political parties from Myanmar, Japan and South Korea with which it shares the same democratic values. They also accept individual members ie. the Democratic Party of Hong Kong is represented in CALD by legislators Martin Lee and Sin Chung Kai. The third individual member of the CALD was the late Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid. In 2010, Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar was bestowed an honorary membership.

| LIST OF PARTICIPANTS | |
|--|--|
| Alliance of Liberal Democrats for Europe (ALDE) Party Hans van Baalen Andrew Burgess Anneli Jäätteenmaki Alexander Krauss Javier Nart Dirdik de Schaetzen Willem Vanden Broucke Guy Verhofstadt | Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom Southeast and East Asian Office Armin Reinartz Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) Deddy Sitorus Liberal International (LI) Emil Kirkjas Robert Wintraecken Commission on Human Rights, Philippines Jose Luis Martin Gascon National League for Democracy (NLD) San Shway Wynn Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (PGRM) Jayanthi Balaguru Ivanpal Singh Grewal Singapore Democratic Party (SDP) Jaslyn Go European Institute for Asian Studies Alex Goethals European Union's Directorate for Trade Defence Frank Hoffmeister CALD Secretariat Celito Arlegue Jorgia Salonga Francis Banico |
| Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) Sam Rainsy Saumura Tioulong | |
| Civil Will Green Party (CWGP) Bulgan Bayasgalant | |
| Democrat Party of Thailand (DP) Abhisit Vejjajiva Kiat Sittheeamorn | |
| Democratic Party of Hong Kong Martin Lee Sin Chung-kai | |
| European Liberal Forum (ELF) Susanne Hartig | |
| LYMEC, Movimento Liberal Social Igor Caldeira | |
| Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom Karl-Heinz-Paque | |

7th

ALDE-CALD SUMMIT



Bailout, Refugee Crisis and Terrorism:
Implications for Regional Integration



30 May to 3 June 2016 | Brussels & Ghent, Belgium

2016



Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

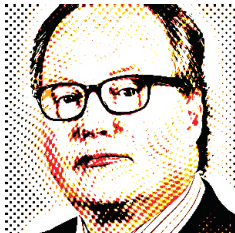


Profile of Participants

Panel Discussion at ALDE Party Headquarters

ALDE Party and CALD: Context and Contrasts

Welcome Remarks



Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party

Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa

Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Hon. Hans van Baalen MEP is the President of the ALDE Party, elected in November 2015. Mr. Van Baalen is a Member of the European Parliament from the Netherlands (VVD) since July 2009, and chairs the delegation for the Relations with South Africa. He was the President of Liberal International from April 2009 until April 2014, and before that was he was a Member of the House of Representatives in the Netherlands from April 1999 to 2002, a role that he reprised from 2003 to 2009.

Mr. van Baalen is a graduate of International Law from Leiden University and prior to this studied Dutch Law.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Hans-van-Baalen/>

Twitter: [@hansvanbaalen](https://twitter.com/hansvanbaalen)

Session Chair



Mr. Andrew Burgess

Political Adviser, ALDE Party

Mr. Andrew Burgess is a Political Adviser for the ALDE Party. Mr. Burgess has worked at the ALDE Party since September 2013 and is currently responsible for monitoring, reporting and analysis as well as managing the ALDE Party activities and contacts in the United Kingdom, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Russia and Serbia. With a keen interest in Asia, he is also the ALDE Party liaison for CALD.

Mr. Burgess is a graduate of European Politics from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques (Sciences Po) Paris and King's College London, and holds a double-honours degree in French and Journalism from the University of Sheffield.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/andrewjburgess>

Twitter: [@abbritabroad](https://twitter.com/abbritabroad)

Panelists



Mr. Didrik de Schaetzen

Head of the Communication Unit
ALDE Party

Mr. Dirdrik de Schaetzen heads the Communications Unit of ALDE Party. He advises the ALDE Party President and Secretary General in communications and media matters. Mr. de Schaetzen manages and coordinates the work of the communication unit and its budget. He is the Spokesperson for the ALDE Party with media and other external factors. He is also responsible for organizing press conferences and journalists seminars.

Mr. de Schaetzen attended the Solvay Business School, where he had Executive Trainings in Team Management in 2013, and Change Management in 2016, and Human Resources Management/Personal Administration, General. He received his Master's degree in European External Politics in the Université Michel de Montaigne in

2001. He also has a Master's degree in Communication Science, which he received from IHECS in 2001.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DidrikdeSchaetzen>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ddeschaetzen>



Ms. Jayanthi Devi Balaguru

Central Committee Member, Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia
Vice Chairperson, CALD Women's Caucus

Ms. Jayanthi Devi Balaguru is a lawyer by profession and challenges for minority voices, women and children rights. She is an elected Central Committee Member, the Head of the Central Environment Bureau and the Chair of the Federal Territories Women's Wing of Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia. She is active in numerous non-governmental organizations in the empowerment of women.

Ms. Balaguru graduated with a LLB (Hons) from Staffordshire, England and also obtained a Masters of Law from the University of Malaya.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/jayanthi.d.balaguru>



Mr. Celito Arlegue

Executive Director
Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats

Mr. Celito Arlegue is the Executive Director of CALD, where he also previously served as Program Officer from 2001 to 2002, and for certain projects in 2003 and 2004. In-between his stint in CALD, he also taught political science, social science, and economics courses in a number of schools in the Philippines such as the University of the Philippines, the University of Asia and the Pacific, San Beda College and De la Salle University.

Mr. Arlegue currently serves as Senior Lecturer in the International Studies Department of Miriam College and in the College of St. Benilde. He obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in the University of the Philippines, where he has also finished the course work for Ph.D. in Political Science.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/lito.arleague>

Luncheon Meeting

Session Chair



Ms. Jaslyn Go

International Liaison and Central Executive Committee Member
Singapore Democratic Party

Ms. Jaslyn Go is the International Liaison and Member of The Central Executive Committee of the Singapore Democratic Party (SDP). She is also Head of the Fund Raising Unit in the party.

Ms. Go joined the party in the mid 2000s as an ardent supporter and enthusiastic activist dedicated to bring changes to Singapore's repressive and authoritarian regime. In 2015 General Election in Singapore, she stood as a candidate for the party.

A proud mother of two, Ms. Go's dedication to the SDP underscored her motivation to champion the cause of underprivileged Singaporeans. As International Liaison for her party, she hopes to connect with likeminded democrats to forge a freer and more egalitarian world.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/jaslyn.go>

Myanmar Under the New NLD Government



Dr. San Shway Wynn, MP

Chairperson, Health and Sports Development Committee
House of Representatives, Myanmar

Dr. San Shway Wynn is a Member of Parliament in Myanmar, representing the constituency is Yekyi. Dr. San Shway Wynn is also the Chairman of Health and Sports Development Committee in the parliament.

Dr. San Shway Wynn earned his diploma in Epidemiology in the University of California, Los Angeles. He also earned a diploma in Health Care Management in the Emory University. Furthermore, he received a Master of Medical Science (Preventive and

Tropical Medicine from Institute of Medicine, Yangon and Master of Public Administration from Yangon Institute of Economics.

European Political Foundations and Liberal Perspectives on European Integration

Discussant



Ms. Susanne Hartig

Executive Director, European Liberal Forum

Ms. Susanne Hartig is the Executive Director of the European Liberal Forum, the political foundation of the ALDE Party. Previously, she held the position of Programme Director at the Brussels office of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. Ms. Hartig attended the University of Munster/Germany and the University of Dublin, Trinity College, Ireland.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/susanne.hartig.16>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EurLiberalForum>

Roundtable Discussion at the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)

Welcome Remarks



Mr. Axel Goethals

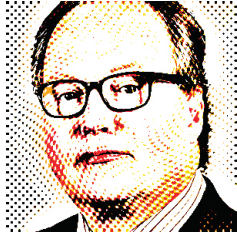
Chief Executive Officer

European Institute for Asian Studies

Mr. Axel Goethals is CEO of the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), a leading think tank focusing on EU-Asia relations. Mr. Goethals' current and past directorships and offices include mandates as CEO, Managing Director and Chairman of several companies and business organizations in Luxembourg, Belgium and the European Union. Mr. Goethals has a vast experience in different corporate sectors such as the pharmaceutical industry, real estate development, M & A and management services, in the EU as well as in Asia.

Welcome Reception and Dinner

Welcome Remarks



Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party

Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa

Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Keynote Address



Hon. Martin Lee

Founding Chairperson, Democratic Party of Hong Kong

Individual Member, Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats
and Liberal International

Hon. Martin C.M. Lee (Lee Chu Ming) is the founding Chairman (1994 - 2002) of the Democratic Party, which is one of the largest and most popular political parties in Hong Kong. Hon. Lee is also a Senior Counsel (formerly, Queen's Counsel).

Hon. Lee was an elected member of the Legislative Council from 1985 to 2008. He has been a champion of democracy, insisting that Hong Kong's freedom, human rights and the rule of law must be preserved and underpinned by democratic institutions if the territory is to continue to prosper as part of China. And for his efforts, Hon. Lee has not been allowed to visit Mainland China since the Tiananmen Massacre on 4 June 1989. The European People's Party and European Democrats in the European Parliament named Hon. Lee the first non-European recipient of the Schuman Medal in January 2000. In 1997, the National Endowment for Democracy presented Hon. Lee its Democracy Award at a Capitol Hill ceremony in Washington DC. he was awarded honorary Doctor of Laws degrees by Amherst College (1997), College of Holy Cross (1997) and Warwick University (2006). In 1996, Liberal International awarded him the Prize for Freedom.

Luncheon Addresses



Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food
Safety

Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki currently serves as Vice President of the European Parliament. Previously, she was the Vice-chair of the Constitutional Affairs Committee, and since 2009 she serves as the Vice Chair of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group.

In Finland, Hon. Jäätteenmäki served as Vice-Chairperson and Chairperson for Women under the Keskusta Party. In 2003, she was assigned to be the Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, and eventually assumed leadership as the Prime Minister.

In 1987, Hon. Jäätteenmäki served as a Member of Parliament, and the Minister of Justice from 1994 to 1995. Furthermore, she was a member of the Finnish Delegation to the Nordic Council from 1987 to 1994, and the Vice-Chairperson of Finland's Delegation to the Council of Europe.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/annelijaatteenmaki.net>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/jaatteenmaki>



Hon. Sam Rainsy, MP

Minority Leader, Cambodian National Assembly
President, Cambodia National Rescue Party

Hon. Sam Rainsy is the current Minority Leader at the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia. He is also the President of the Cambodia National Rescue Party, the country's main opposition party. He also previously served as Chairperson of the Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats.

His political career began with Prince Ranariddh's Funcinpec Party, becoming the Prince's European representative in 1989. Hon. Sam had previously served as Minister of Finance in a coalition government that emerged in Cambodia after the UN-supervised

elections in 1993, and was a Member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia from 1992 to 1993.

In 1995, he formed the Khmer Nation Party, which became the current Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) when it was forced to change its name in order to contest the 1998 elections, in which he was re-elected to the Parliament. In the July 2003 elections, the SRP garnered the second largest number of votes.

Prior to his entry to politics, he was a financial analyst and investment manager with various banks and financial institutions, positions which included chairman and chief executive officer of DR Gestion, a Paris-based investment company and Bank Director at Paluel-Marmont. Hon. Sam received his MBA from INSEAD Paris.

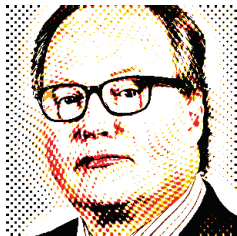
In 2007, Liberal International awarded him with the Prize for Freedom honoring his dedication to championing human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/rainsy.sam.5>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/samrainsy>

Opening Session

Session Chair



Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party

Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa

Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Opening Keynote Address



Hon. Guy Verhofstadt, ALDE MEP (Belgium)

Leader of the ALDE Group

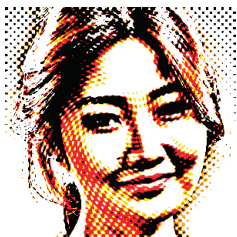
Hon. Guy Verhofstadt is currently a Member of the European Parliament, and has been the Leader of the ALDE Group since 2009. In 2009, he also founded the Spinello Group.

Hon. Guy Verhofstadt was the former Prime Minister of Belgium. As Prime Minister he drastically cut income taxes and taxes for entrepreneurs. The economic growth in Belgium rose beyond what was expected. Under Hon. Verhofstadt's leadership, the Belgian public debt fell from 114 per cent of GDP to 84 per cent. Hon. Verhofstadt attended Ghent University Law.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/GuyVerhofstadt>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/GuyVerhofstadt>

Opening Speeches



Ms. Bulgan Bayasgalant

Chairperson, CALD Youth

Civil Will Green Party, Mongolia

on behalf of CALD Chairperson Oyun Sanjaasuren

Ms. Bulgan Bayasgalant currently serves as the Chairperson of the Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats Youth and President of the Youth Wing of the Civil Will Green Party of Mongolia. Prior to Ms. Bayasgalant's position at the CALD Youth, she had worked as the Foreign Relations Officer at the Civil Will Party, successfully completing the mission of bringing landlocked Mongolia's third-force liberal party to the fellow Asian liberals' network.

Ms. Bayasgalant also held positions at the Parliament of Mongolia and Ministry of Environment and Green Development of Mongolia, thus an ideology of liberalism and green development is always a priority in her career. She had run for the City Council elections in year 2012 as the youngest amongst all candidates.

Ms. Bayasgalant has a degree in International relations, Political Science and Business Administration from American University in Bulgaria and Butler University, Indiana, USA respectively.

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Facebook: [bulgan.bt@gmail.com](https://www.facebook.com/bulgan.bt@gmail.com)



Mr. Armin Reinartz

Regional Project Manager

Southeast and East Asia Office

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Mr. Armin Reinartz is Regional Project Manager for Southeast & East Asia. Focusing on Digital Society & Freedom, a lot of his work circles around Start-Ups and how they push innovation and progress in economy and society. He also coordinates the Foundations China affairs and analytical work in the region, promotes exchange among partners of FNF's global network and is active as workshop facilitator. Mr. Reinartz holds a MA of Contemporary East Asian Studies from Duisburg-Essen University, Germany, and a Master of Public Policy from Peking University, China.

Twitter: @Armin_rz

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/armin.direinazzo>

Opening Keynote Address



Hon. Abhisit Vejjajiva

Former, Prime Minister of Thailand
Leader, Democrat Party, Thailand

Hon. Abhisit Vejjajiva is the former Prime Minister of Thailand, from December 2008 – August of 2011. Since 2005, he has been leader to the Democrat Party of Thailand. Hon. Abhisit also served as the Leader of the Opposition of the House of Representatives from 2005 – 2006 and in 2008.

Hon. Abhisit was the first honours in his class in Oxford University in the United Kingdom where he studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics, where he also earned his Master's degree in Economics.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Abhisit.M.Vejjajiva>

Session 1: The Battle to Save Greece: Bailout and its Implications

Session Chair



Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade

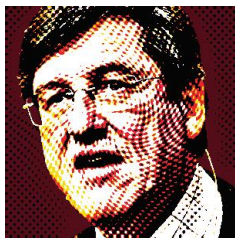
Hon. Saumura Tioulong is currently the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign

Affairs of the Cambodian National Assembly and the Chairperson of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Trade and Finance. She also represents the capital city of Phnom Penh – a post that she has held since 1998. From 1993 to 1995, she also served as Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Cambodia.

Hon. Tioulong obtained her MBA from INSEAD and her Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the University of Paris. In Paris, she later started her successful business career. This, however, did not stop her from supporting democratic development in Cambodia. She is a signatory of the Win with Women Global Initiative and has been actively involved in CALD projects.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/saumura.tioulong>

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Karl-Heinz-Paqué

Deputy Chairman, Board of Directors,

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Magdeburg

Minister of Finance (ret.), Saxony-Anhalt

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Karl-Heinz-Paqué Karl-Heinz Paqué was born 1956 in Saarbrücken. He studied economics at the Universities of Saarbrücken, Kiel and British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada). After his Ph. D. at the University of Kiel and various other academic positions, he worked as professor, research director and department head at the Kiel Institute for the World Economy from 1991-1996. In 1996, he was appointed to the Chair of International Economics at the Otto-von-Guericke-University of Magdeburg, which he held from 1996-2002 and holds again since 2008. From 2002 to 2006, he was minister of finance of the state of Saxony-Anhalt; from 2006 to 2008 he was chairman of the liberal fraction in the Saxony-Anhalt parliament. He then returned to his chair at Magdeburg University, where he is now Dean of the faculty of economics and management. From 2011-2013 he was a member of the Enquete-Committee "Growth, Prosperity, and Quality of Life" of the German Bundestag. His latest publications are three books published by the Carl Hanser Verlag Munich, *Die Bilanz. Eine wirtschaftliche Analyse der Deutschen Einheit* (2009), and *Wachstum! Die Zukunft des globalen Kapitalismus* (2010), which was nominated for the German Economics Book Prize by the German weekly Handelsblatt. His latest book *Vollbeschäftigt. Das neue deutsche Jobwunder* was published in September 2012. He holds an honorary

doctorate from the University of Miskolc, Hungary. Among many academic and political duties, he is chief editor of the Journal *Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik* of the German Economic Association.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Karl.Heinz.Pague/>



Hon. Kiat Sittheeamorn

Deputy Leader, Foreign Affairs and Economics

Democrat Party, Thailand

Former President of Thailand Trade Representative

Hon. Kiat Sittheeamorn, received B.S. in Engineering from Chulalongkorn University, graduated in Business Management from Harvard Business School and M.A. in International Affairs from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

Before his current position, Hon. Kiat served as the President of Thailand Trade Representative (TTR), acting as the special envoy of the Prime Minister on international trade and investment for Thailand. TTR is also responsible for developing strategies, negotiations and implementation of international agreements as well as an Advisor to the House and Senate Committees in the areas of foreign affairs, trade, investment and other economic issues.

Prior to his political career, he served as the Chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) of Thailand National Committee, a Director of the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Deputy Secretary-General of the Board of Trade of Thailand. He played a crucial role in proposing policies and strategies to various governmental organizations related to trade and investment. He was also appointed as Thailand's representative in the East Asia Vision Group to map out new architecture between ASEAN and China, Japan and Republic of Korea. In addition, he has had extensive work experiences in many countries in Asia, Europe and Middle East.

He has written many articles on trade and investment strategies and published the books entitled "As FTA Catches You" and "Government Budget Reform". He has been a guest lecturer at several leading academic institutions and business fora.

Email: kiat.sittheeamorn@gmail.com

Fan page: <https://www.facebook.com/Sittheeamorn.Kiat>

Session 2: Refugee Crisis: Morality vs. Economics

Session Chair



Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food
Safety

Speakers



Hon. J.L.M. "Chito" Gascon

Chairperson, Commission on Human Rights
Philippines

Hon. Jose Luis Martin Gascon is currently the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines. He previously served as Undersecretary at the Office of the Political Advisor in the Office of the President, Republic of the Philippines and as Undersecretary for Legal, Legislative and Special Concerns at the Department of Education (DepEd). He is a political activist and social reformer who has been working on democratic governance concerns for close to three decades.

Hon. Gascon became the National Chair of the Philippine Young Liberals and the first Asian Vice-President for the International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth.

Prior to returning to government after victory in 2010 general elections, he was the Liberal Party Director General from 2008 and Political Affairs Director of its 2010 campaign. He is the first Filipino recipient of both the *Democracy and Development Fellowship* at Stanford University's Centre for Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law (2005) and the *Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellowship* at the International Forum for Democratic Studies of the National Endowment for Democracy (2006).

He obtained his BA (Bachelor of Arts) and LL.B (Bachelor of Laws) degrees from the University of the Philippines. He also earned a LL.M (Master of Laws) Degree, specializing in International Law, at St. Edmund's College in Cambridge University as a joint British Chevening & Cambridge Overseas Trust Scholar.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ChairChito>



Mr. Ivanpal Singh Grewal

Political Secretary to Minister in the Prime Minister's Department
Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia

Mr. Ivanpal Singh Grewal is the Political Secretary to YB. Datuk Seri Mah Siew Keong. Mr. Grewal also served as Acting Chief Administrator of the National Headquarters of Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia in 2013 and as Executive Director of the Socio-Economic Development and Research Institute (SEDAR)

He also serves as a Mentor in the Malaysian Global Innovation & Creativity Centre (MaGIC), a social entrepreneurship program.

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ivanpal07>

FNF Dialogue Programme on US-EU-Asia Trade Agreements

Session Chair



Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade

Opening Remarks



Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Karl-Heinz-Paqué

Deputy Chairman, Board of Directors,
Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom
Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of
Magdeburg

Minister of Finance (ret.), Saxony-Anhalt

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Frank Hoffmeister

Head of Unit, Investigations II, Anti-Circumvention, Directorate for Trade Defence, Directorate General for Trade, European Commission

Deputy Head of Cabinet of former Trade Commissioner Carel de Gucht, Tutor, Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Prof. Dr. Frank Hoffmeister studied law in Frankfurt, Geneva and Heidelberg (1989-1994) and received a PhD. at the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law (1998). Between 1998 and 2001 he researched and taught as University Assistant at the Walter Hallstein-Institute for European Constitutional Law at the Humboldt-University in Berlin. He then entered the European Commission, first as Cyprus desk at DG Enlargement and afterwards as a member of the Legal Service, where he specialised on international law and WTO issues. From 2010-2014, he served as the Deputy Head of Cabinet of EU Trade Commissioner De Gucht, and as of 2015 he is Head of Unit dealing with anti-dumping at DG Trade. Besides, Dr. Hoffmeister teaches international economic law at the Free University University of Brussels and has published numerous articles on European and international law topics. Most recently he co-authored 'The Law of EU External Relations – Cases, Materials and Commentary on the EU as an International Legal Actor' (OUP 2013) together with PJ Kuijper, J Wouters, G de Baere and T Ramopoulos.



Hon. Kiat Sittheamorn

Deputy Leader, Foreign Affairs and Economics
Democrat Party, Thailand

Former President of Thailand Trade Representative

Session 3: Europe After Paris and Brussels: Coping with Terrorist Threats

Session Chair



Mr. Deddy Sitorus

Special Staff of the Minister,
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Indonesia

Mr. Deddy Sitorus was head of grassroots mobilization department at Election Winning Body of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). Mr. Sitorus was also responsible in designing the PDI-P Campaigns and Communications both in the national and local elections.

Mr. Sitorus owns a company that focuses on business and political consultancy. Prior to the involvement in politics, he was running a project on democratization and elections issues with the United Nations Development Program in Indonesia. Mr. Sitorus is also experienced in dealing with Human Rights and Environmental issues, as he was an activist during the Soeharto regime.

Mr. Sitorus has a Master's degree on Political Communications, Advocacy and Campaign Management from the Kingston University in London, United Kingdom.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/deddy.y.sitorus>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/deddysitorus>

Speakers



Hon. Javier Nart, ALDE MEP (Spain)

Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
and Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Hon. Javier Nart Peñalver is a Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Subcommittee on Security and Defence in the European Parliament. He is also a lawyer, former war correspondent and Spanish writer.



Ms. Jayanthi Devi Balaguru

Central Committee Member, Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia
Vice Chairperson, CALD Women's Caucus

Session 4: Lessons Learnt from Europe and Asia

Session Chair



Mr. Willem vanden Broucke

Head of Unit, Interinstitutional Relations & Networking Unit
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group

Mr. Willem vanden Broucke is currently the Head of Unit of the ALDE Inter-institutional Relations and Networking Unit. He is also the policy advisor for numerous ALDE delegations, including the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly, Eurolat, Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, the Pan-African Parliament and finally NATO.

He has a Master of Laws LLM and served as an Attorney at law at the Appeals Court of Ghent. In the mid-eighties, he became Deputy Head of Cabinet of the Belgian Minister of Public Function and Science Policy in charge of European coordination, preparation of the Council of Ministers; negotiations with the Unions and legal proceedings.

He subsequently served as Secretary-General of the Liberal Study Centre and Secretary of the Shadow Cabinet of the opposition.

In 1991, he joined the European Commission. He was responsible for infringement proceedings against Member States on public procurement and internal market matters.

In 1995, he joined the ALDE Group as Press Spokesperson. He was later Senior Policy Advisor on Home and Justice Affairs and coordinator of the ALDE Caucus within the European Convention towards the adoption of the European Constitution.

Summaries of Session Chairs of the Three Previous Sessions



Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade



Hon. Anneli Jäätteenmäki, ALDE MEP (Finland)

Vice-President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau +
ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food
Safety



Mr. Deddy Sitorus

Special Staff of the Minister,
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Indonesia

Closing Session

Session Chair



Hon. Sin Chung Kai, MP

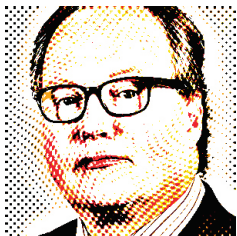
Deputy Chairperson, Democratic Party, Hong Kong
Individual Member, Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats

Mr. Sin Chung-Kai is an elected Legislative councilor of Hong Kong serving a term of 4 years from October 2012 to September 2016. He was the Deputy Chairman of Democratic Party from 2006 to 2012, and has served as a member of the central Committee of Democratic Party Hong Kong since the party was founded in 1994.

Mr. Sin served as a member of Legislative Council from 1995 - 1997 representing New Territories South and 1998 to 2008 representing the Information Technology Sector. He has a long public service record. Mr. Sin served as a member of the Housing Authority from 2001 to 2009 and board if director Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited from 1999 to 2009. He served as an elected representative at all three tiers of the Government - Legislative Council, Regional Council (abolished by the HKSAR Government in 1999) from 1988 to 1994 and the Kwai Tsing District Council from 1985 to 2003.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/HonSINChungKai>

Closing Keynote Address



Hon. Hans van Baalen, ALDE MEP (Netherlands)

President, ALDE Party

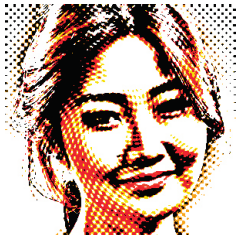
Chair, Delegation for Relations with South Africa

Member, CPDE Conference of Delegation Chairs +

AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs

SEDE Subcommittee on Security and Defence

Closing Speech



Ms. Bulgan Bayasgalant

Chairperson, CALD Youth

Civil Will Green Party, Mongolia



Mr. Armin Reinartz

Regional Project Manager

Southeast and East Asia Office

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

CALD – LI Consultative Meeting



Hon. Saumura Tioulong, MP

Cambodia National Rescue Party
Vice Chairperson, Cambodia's National Assembly's
Committee on Foreign Affairs
Chairperson, IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable
Development, Finance and Trade



Mr. Celito Arlegue

Executive Director
Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats



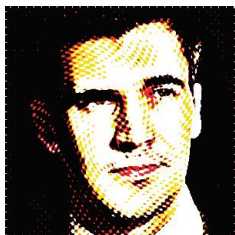
Mr. Emil Kirjas

Secretary General, Liberal International

Mr. Emil Kirjas has been Secretary General of Liberal International since 2007, the world federation of liberal and progressive democratic political parties. From 2004 to 2006, he was State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. His working experience includes involvement in various international organizations and institutions, including the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom and the International Federation of Liberal Youth. He holds a Master's Degree in Geopolitics from King's College in London.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kirjas>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/liberalinternat>



Mr. Robert Wintraecken

Political Advisor, Liberal International

Mr. Robert Wintraecken is currently a Political Advisor in Liberal International, where he has been working since January 2012. He previously worked as an International Officer on the National Board of the youth wing of the Dutch social-liberal party D66, where he initiated setting up a capacity-building seminar with young Tunisian liberals in the wake of the Arab Spring. Some of his other work experiences include assignments with the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Dutch embassy in Rome, Italy, and with the global network of child helplines 'Child Helpline International', which is based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

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Executive Summary

Welcome Dinner

- Liberals must stand together and stand firm behind their principles to counter populism and populist ideas.
- In political struggle, it has been proven that violence must not be met with more violence.
- In relation to the umbrella movement, this should be understood as a result of China's failure to grant Hong Kong's right to universal suffrage.

Opening Session

- When an economic crisis occurs, when refugees come into a country or when terrorists strike, the natural tendency is to turn inward. In these instances, sovereignty becomes a primordial consideration and the instinct for self-preservation appears to be more in line with national interest.
- As a matter of fact, in times of crisis - economic, social or political - countries should be more open to international and regional cooperation.
- Liberals were asked to **remind** themselves, why they, as liberals and democrats, support the idea of integration.
- Liberals were also asked to **realize** that when there are concrete and difficult challenges, people often forget liberal values.
- **Renewing and redoubling** efforts were needed to ensure that liberal values become relevant to the political process.
- Liberals cannot be complacent any longer. They cannot just believe that liberal values should be universal values, that time will be on their side, or that they are on the right side of history.

Session 1: The Battle to Save Greece: Bailout and its Implications

- In the late 1990s, during the financial crisis that hit Southeast Asia, everybody in the world was affected, and there were a lot of collateral damage.
- From a liberal standpoint, austerity is not enough, there must be parallel reinvigoration of the economy.
- The problem was to restructure Greece from an over-bloated government sector and an overblown private-domestic sector, serving only local markets, to an economy which has a reasonably sized traded goods sector.
- In the case of Greece, there is hardly a realistic alternative to what has been done. There was too much emphasis on austerity, and there was too little early emphasis on growth-enhancing measures.
- Increasing tax is not a clear-cut solution on the debt issue since it would just put a larger strain on the people.

Session 2: Refugee Crisis: Morality vs. Economics

- A refugee has the right to international protection and asylum because his/her state of origin cannot provide protection and security, thereby seeking protection in other states becomes the only option.
- The refugee crisis is a humanitarian issue that needs to be addressed collectively.
- Asia has taken a more humanitarian approach in dealing with refugees. Asia is more adept in letting refugees inside their countries; whereas in Europe, there are still reservations, and even a clear stand to not let the refugees in.

Session 3: Europe After Paris and Brussels

- Liberals were posed with three questions to answer: “How can liberals effectively respond to terrorism and extremist politics?”; “What are the possible areas of cooperation between Europe and Asia?”; and “What are the lessons and policy recommendations that can be drawn from European and Asian experiences on terrorism?”
- The fight for terrorism must be a fight for principles and society, and that division in society is exactly what the terrorists hope to achieve.
- Liberals must make an effort to share information as a means to defeat terrorism. In this regard, ALDE has been striving to promote coordinated counter-terrorism measures.
- To counter radicalization and extremism, it is important to invest in rehabilitation and reintegration of former militant members.

Session 4: Lessons Learn from Europe and Asia and Summaries of Session Chairs of Three Previous Sessions

- There is a need to study further the case of Greece and its current situation so liberals would know how to best respond to the crisis in the future.
- Terrorism is a battle between the ideology of violence and the ideology of love and compassion. Liberals will never win the battle with terrorism with violence.
- This is the time for liberals to stand behind their values and not to be defeated by fear.

Closing Session

- Liberals must build trust among friends, as trust is the most important prerequisite for information-sharing.
- Liberals must “redouble” and “renew” efforts as challenges are ever present and that their existence is proof that liberals need to be stronger and more unified.

ALDE - CALD Summit Conference Report

Welcome Dinner



Martin Lee

Founding Chairperson

Democratic Party of Hong Kong

Individual Member, Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats
and Liberal International

Martin Lee served as founding chair to the Democratic Party of Hong Kong, is also an individual member for the CALD and LI. Lee thanked ALDE, FNF and CALD for organizing the event.

Lee started the keynote address by expressing his disbelief on the challenges that liberals are facing. As Lee put it, many problems that liberals are facing are due to the increasing popularity of populism. He shared that, with all the issues that seem to be continuously sprouting, one issue that liberals should be concerned with most is Donald Trump. He attributed Trump's growing popularity with his vulgarity and his blatant disregard for "manners". Lee believed that this is an alarming issue. He stated, "He (Trump) does not know when to stop. He says everything he's not suppose to." Lee reminded the delegates that all liberals must stand steadfast against these kinds of threats, that liberals must remain vigilant and firm in their convictions and principles.

Lee then moved on the Hong Kong case and posted a question, "How can the people of Hong Kong have a big autonomy when the people of Hong Kong don't even elect their leaders?". He stated that Hong Kongers were promised by China that Hong Kong will enjoy its core values under the British rule for fifty years from the 1st of July 1997, without change. However, the British and Chinese governments agreed in the so-called "Sino-British Joint Declaration" that there would have to be a change in Hong Kong's political structure. According to Lee, the "Basic Law", which is Hong Kong's mini-constitution, spelled out the promise of elected government. It states that in 10 years, or in 2007, Hong Kong would be able to elect its own Chief Executive as well as its own legislators. In 2007, Beijing rejected Hong Kong's right of universal suffrage and the people of Hong Kong patiently waited for 5 more years. In 2012, Beijing once again rejected Hong Kong's right for universal suffrage. Lee then narrated that in 31st of August 2014, Beijing stated that it would allow "1 person-1 vote" in the election of Hong Kong's next Chief Executive in 2017 but in the nomination process, Beijing could call the shots. Lee simplified this by stating that, though the Hong Kong people would be allowed to elect their Chief Executive, it would still be up to Beijing to pre-select two to three candidates. Lee stated that with all of Beijing's promises to Hong Kong, this process negated their right to choose and to even stand in election.

Lee urged the audience to look back at the events that unfolded during the Umbrella Movement, a series of events that most of the CALD delegates were able to witness firsthand as CALD held an event there during the movement. Lee thanked the CALD Secretariat for organizing an event that demonstrated solidarity with the Democratic Party of Hong Kong and also the Hong Kong citizens who demanded universal suffrage. The long standoff between the government and pro-democracy groups were met with violence, according to Lee, and a lot of people got hurt including himself. However, he did not want to respond to violence with more violence. In the growing crowd that were mostly composed of youth groups from Hong Kong universities, he urged the young crowd to never fight back physically. He himself even tried to turn-away protesters who wanted to respond with violence. His conviction lied in the promise to resolve it without any bloodshed. "When they shot out the canisters, we simply opened our umbrellas." Lee firmly believed that to overcome the adversity that liberals are facing, a call to stand together and to stand behind liberal principles is key in defeating the populists. Lastly, Lee said, "When the sky is at its darkest, we know that the dawn is fast approaching. So, let us stand firm together in our principles, and share these when the sun rises tomorrow."

Opening Session



The two-day summit was the seventh meeting between Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats (CALD) and Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). The two organizations have been sharing discussions concerning rule of law, market economy, human rights and other globally relevant issues since 2005. The theme of the 2016 gathering was “Bailout, Refugee Crisis & Terrorism: Implications for Regional Integration”. CALD and ALDE brought together decision-makers from Asia and Europe to discuss and share the commonalities between the two regions and draw lessons from each others’ responses.

The opening session was presided by the ALDE President Hans van Baalen. He warmly welcomed the delegation to Brussels and introduced the speakers of the session, which included one of the current vice presidents of the European Parliament, Anneli Jäätteenmaki; CALD Youth Chair Bulgan Bayasgalant of Civil Will Green Party of Mongolia who delivered the opening speech on behalf of CALD Chairperson Oyun Sanjaasuren; Regional Project Manager of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation Southeast and East Asia Office, Armin Reinartz; and former Prime Minister and leader of Democrat Party of Thailand, Abhisit Vejjajiva.



Anneli Jäätteenmaki

ALDE MEP (Finland)
Vice President
European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau
ENVI Committee on the Environment
Public Health and Food Safety

Anneli Jäätteenmaki welcomed the delegation to the European Parliament. She began by saying that Europe and Asia are currently facing similar issues and the two regions must actively engage in order to have a more substantial and effective exchange of information. Jäätteenmaki praised the ALDE-CALD partnership for having a consistent voice in calling for the advancement of freedom and democracy. She acknowledged the present issues the European Union is facing such as the second largest refugee crisis since World War II, the financial crisis of Greece and the referendum of the United Kingdom. Addressing these issues is crucially important, she said. However, Jäätteenmaki placed emphasis on how equally important fighting for liberal values is.



Bulgan Bayasgalant

Chairperson CALD Youth
Civil Will Green Party, Mongolia
on behalf of CALD Chairperson Oyun Sanjaasuren

Bulgan Bayasgalant chair of the CALD Youth, delivered the message on behalf of CALD Chairperson Oyun Sanjaasuren who believed that the issues Europe is facing are equally relevant to Asia. She conveyed that liberals are generally supportive of regional projects because these give them the opportunity for economic and political cooperation. She added that as liberals, these cooperative endeavors are ultimately seen to benefit all players of the regionalization process. "International agreements become easier to negotiate, economies become stronger, and societies become more integrated", she added.

Sanjaasuren highlighted that when an economic crisis happen, when refugees come or when terrorists strike, the natural tendency of a country is to turn inward. In these instances, sovereignty becomes a primordial consideration and the instinct for self-preservation becomes more appealing. According to Sanjaasuren, regional cooperation becomes a casualty to chaos. This may be an understandable reaction, but she believed that liberals must know better. In times of crisis - economic, social or political - countries should be more open to international or regional cooperation. In this day and age when almost every problem has an interstate dimension, viable and long-term solutions could easily be arrived at international and regional levels.

She proceeded to cite the case of Southeast Asia and ASEAN during the economic crisis in the late 1990s, when instead of shaking the region, ASEAN provided an impetus for greater regional cooperation. Sanjaasuren cited another incident – the 9/11 attacks in the United States. The ASEAN adopted the Declaration on Joint Action to Counter-Terrorism, which was further strengthened after countries from that region experienced their own attacks. She added that ASEAN's response to Rohingya Refugees proves that more needs to be done to change the society's mindset towards national sovereignty and its compatibility or incompatibility with regional cooperation. She concluded by expressing her regrets for not being able to attend but wished the summit great success.



Armin Reinartz

Regional Project Manager
Southeast and East Asia Office
Friedrich Naumann Foundation

Armin Reinartz, FNF Regional Project Manager for East and Southeast Asia, has lived in Asia for 5 years now. He believed that Europe could learn from Asia. A manifestation of this is the victory of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in Taiwan.

The DPP won the presidency, which he personally witnessed through the CALD Election Mission to Taiwan. He reported that he is currently working to influence and invite friends from the Free Democratic Party (FDP) to learn from the success of the DPP.



Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck

International Secretary
Open VLD Party
Former Minister of State, Belgium
Former President, LI and ELDR

Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, international secretary for the Open VLD Party, graced the session and expressed how happy she was to see all familiar faces. She narrated what she has been working on the past few days, at the request of the Vice Prime Minister Alexander De Croo who is in charge of the Development Cooperation. She led the Belgian delegation to the midterm review of the "Istanbul Program of Action" in favor of the least developed countries, which took place in Antalya. There was an exchange of ideas on the possibilities for least developing countries. She reported that everyone who attended realized the interconnectedness of countries' fates. She added that the West should not be complacent since less than a decade ago, the people all have witnessed atrocities that were quite close to Europe - in Bosnia, Kosovo and other places as well. Neyts-Uyttebroeck ended her speech by expressing her willingness to learn from the discussions.



Abhisit Vejjajiva

Former Prime Minister of Thailand
Leader, Democrat Party Thailand

Abhisit Vejjajiva, former Prime Minister of Thailand, spoke on the challenges that liberals face today. He challenged and encouraged all liberals to reflect on these key issues. He pointed out three main crucial tasks liberals must perform in order to address cases of debt crisis, terrorism and the subsequent problem of migration: *Remind, Realize, Renew & Redouble*.

Vejjajiva asked the delegation to **remind** themselves why they, as liberals and democrats, support the idea of integration. He said that liberals should support integration, not just because of the economic benefits, but also because of principles. He cited that supporting the ASEAN integration or the European Union should not only be because of increased efficiency but should be because of the belief in the power of integration, which broadens the opportunities for people. He added that with broadened opportunities, competition follows, then efficiency as well as best practices. He said that when economic benefits are being talked about, it is often discussed in terms of business interest. When in fact, he argued, that the biggest benefits of integration are with ordinary people as consumers.

He then continued to the second task: **Realize**. He implied that liberals often become complacent and think that liberal principles and values are already firmly fixed in the society. He added that when there are concrete and difficult challenges, people often forget these values. He said that this is one of the reasons why some turn to populism and focus on nationalist feelings. The society could not be blamed for this. Liberals must also discover and accept their own failings.

Vejjajiva mentioned Thailand as an example of having a million refugees from their neighboring countries. He said that now, Europe and Western powers understand that when this situation happens, there would be resistance since it could threaten the country's own communities and local way of life. A country could not just accept all refugees for merely humanitarian reasons.

He then tackled the issue of terrorism where he stated that liberals should look into their values and principles and know how to respond to the alarming issues at hand. He quoted Bono of U2 – “Well, we should try to defeat a monster without becoming monsters ourselves”.

Vejjajiva emphasized that liberals have some weaknesses in their political approach. This is one of the reasons why ordinary people see liberals disconnected from them. Liberals do not appeal to the emotions because they try to convince the people through

principles. He indicated that liberals have the tendency to become part of the establishment that gives rise to populist politicians who say and speak their minds without consideration for political correctness.

Finally, Vejjajiva said **renewing and redoubling** efforts make sure that values become relevant to the political process and that the lessons in ASEAN and in Europe are the same in terms of integration. He reported how a Cambodian colleague has spoken a few times on how he views ASEAN and how it would not make so much progress. He agreed to this statement and emphasized that while ASEAN has achieved a lot, this was mainly done by government leaders and bureaucrats. He noted that there should be engagement and participation from ordinary people into the process of community-building for ASEAN to become a true community and a true force in global politics. Vejjajiva added that many of the ASEAN member countries lack a good political process that engages people at both local and national levels. However, he said that as an optimist, he believed that the integration and democratization program could go forward in parallel and that it would be something liberals should fight for.

He concluded his message by stating that liberals could be complacent any longer. They could not just believe that liberal values should be universal values, that time would be on their side or that they are on the right side of history. It is not an automatic process. He reiterated that liberals have to fight to promote their values. This could be done if all would remind themselves of the basic principles and realize the weakness of previous efforts. He suggested to acknowledge the threats liberals are facing and renew and double the efforts to make sure that what one is fighting for materializes in both continents.

Session 1: The Battle to Save Greece: Bailout and its Implications



In June 2015, Greece became the first developed country to default on an IMF loan payment – opening the possibility of an ouster in the Eurozone and even in the EU. At that time, the country owes its creditors more than 300 billion Euro; its GDP shrank by a quarter over five years, unemployment is over 25% and youth unemployment over 50%. This sorry economic state was, to a large extent, of Greece's own making, but the harsh austerity measures imposed on the country in recent years are also partly to blame.

The case of Greece renews the debate on bailout and its implications for an already struggling economy. In this session, the following questions were addressed: (1) Do the austerity measures that go with bailout packages address or worsen an economic crisis? (2) In what instances do bailout conditionalities work (or alternatively, do not work)?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian experiences with bailout and austerity measures?



Karl-Heinz-Paqué

Deputy Chairman

Board of Directors

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Dean, Faculty of Economics and Management

University of Magdeburg

Minister of Finance (ret.), Saxony-Anhalt

Karl-Heinz-Paqué is the deputy chairman and is a member of the board of directors for the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom. He tackled the issues revolving around the financial crisis in Greece. Paqué started by pointing out that living in Europe at this present time is quite concerning given the rise of populist leaders and populists messages. He expressed that despite these, there is also resurgence of liberal thinking being manifested in places such as Poland, Spain and Austria. He acknowledged that Europe is facing a huge challenge during a fascinating time.

To understand the situation of a financial crisis, Greece being the worst case, Paqué asked the delegation to look back in the last decade and see that this situation started when the United States supported sub-prime policies. He pointed out that in the late 1990s, during the financial crisis that hit Southeast Asia, everybody in the world was affected, and that there were a lot of collateral damage. He proceeded and reported that industrialized countries in Europe did not learn a lot from this event. Paqué believed that this was the doing of overspending and the bursting bubbles driven by sub-prime subsidization policies. He stated that Europe failed by underestimating these issues and therefore it spilled over - Ireland, Portugal and Spain tumbled into a crisis for individual reasons.

Paqué added that Europe was then faced with a situation wherein states were forced into state bankruptcy as seen in Greece. He pointed that there were differentiated stories when this went on, countries got support and all went through what he called a, "macro economic ordeal". Paqué emphasized that countries such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania started to blame the Euro and chose not to use the currency – but still these countries are in the same or even worse predicament. He stressed that this is not Euro's fault, further stressing that the problem had more to do with overspending and bubbles.

He then explained that Ireland recovered quickly or relatively quicker due to Ireland's huge banking sector paired with the fantastic growth rates. Spain and Portugal's recovery was more flat but it was sustainable, pointing out further that recovery was present, and unemployment went down from such a high level. Paqué then indicated the difference with the situation of Greece. Ireland tumbled into the financial crisis but was fortunate to recover relatively because it has a healthy trade sector. He added that Ireland has a lot of direct investments for about 20 years with export bases that are excellent. Paqué explained that this was comparable to South Korea after the late 1990s in the crisis. He emphasized that the country would need excellent export bases,

and that a country that is highly integrated and efficiently integrated into the world market could recover relatively easily.

Paqué communicated that the Greek case is much more difficult, because Greece has an export quota that is well below 15% without services, and if one adds services including shipping and tourism, it would be about 30%. He reported that Greece was left with an over blown domestic sector that resulted in the bubble. "Greece, was left with the bad bones of an economy which is much too inward oriented, it was the failure of its successive governments but it is also the failure of Europe", Paqué stated. He further said that, "Support for all the backward regions in Europe, notably the one that puts up physical infrastructure, does not prevent a country from turning its back from Europe and that is where Europe went wrong." He noted that this is an important policy point. He further added that, "Greece had an ordeal of austerity and macro economic changes and when that happened, it went absolutely to the right direction, wage levels went down and unit labor cost became lower and more competitive, the account deficit ran at a surplus and the government deficit which was huge was also turned down." The macro economic switches have been switched, the measures are done and they are taking action.

Paqué expounded that the rescue package for Greece is adequate. Greece is doing what needs to be done. This makes it easy to believe that the rescue package would not have a negative effect on the country and more so in Europe. He blamed the head of Greece for thinking he could have "blackmailed" the European Union and in turn, they wasted a year instead of making progress. He noted that in a speech that Guy Verhofstadt gave, he directly blamed the leaders of Greece for the mess. Furthermore, another fascinating point is that there seemed to be no massive contraction in the economy.

Paqué asserted that from a very liberal standpoint, austerity is not enough, there must be parallel of reinvigorating the economy. There is a need to restructure Greece from an over-bloated government sector and an overblown private-domestic sector, serving only local markets, to an economy which has a reasonably sized traded goods sector. He uttered that one can help by supporting SMEs, cutting down the massive bureaucracy, getting finance and banking sector straight by getting rid of the bad loans. Greece must grow so that it can be a contender in the world market. He then emphasized the importance of Greece straightening its tax administration. Privatizing state owned firms would be advisable, not to raise a lot of revenue but to have companies that produce efficiently and innovatively for the world market. His last point was to call for a deregulation of domestic services because it is over-regulated. He pointed that debt restructuring is also important.

In his final words, he stated that with the Greek case, there is hardly a realistic alternative to what has been done. There was too much emphasis in austerity, and there was too little emphasis in growth enhancing measure.



Kiat Sittheeamorn
Deputy Leader
Foreign Affairs and Economics
Democrat Party Thailand

Kiat Sittheeamorn is the deputy leader of Foreign Affairs and Economics of the Democrat Party. Sittheeamorn started by pointing out that there were a lot of reasons why Greece failed.

The lack of fiscal monetary discipline, overblown domestic sector and populist programs were some of the points he focused on. He then emphasized that there were also “cooking of the books” and the blatant move to not disclose that Greece was economically sick - the country has 300 Billion in debt. He compared Thailand and Greece noting that Thailand not having a shared currency during the financial crisis was a positive point since its currency has been devalued in order to inject into the economy more quickly. He pointed that this was not doable in the case of Greece because of the European Zone. Sittheeamorn further added that the administration before the Democrat Party assumed power had to come to International Monetary Fund for loans. He then pointed out that during the administration of the Democrat Party, it had to renegotiate the terms and it was suggested that they had to increase tax, increase interest rates and stop spending. He disagreed with these vigorously since the first action he wanted to do was to “stop the bleeding” and then install economic stability.

He believes that increasing tax is not a clear-cut solution on the debt issue since it would just put a larger strain on the people. According to Sittheeamorn, Greece is not an export-driven economy and boosting the exports takes time - reengineering the structure would be challenging. However, he acknowledged the significant increase in tourism of Greece from 2012 and 2014 and suggested that the focus must be in tourism because that is where the potential is.

Sittheeamorn cited that in 2010, Greece had a plan to cut the investment plans which was not an action to consider. He stressed the importance of foresight and that there also must be foresight to add mechanisms for debt restructuring for the private sector. Furthermore, he stated that in Thailand’s case, it was of paramount importance that during the crisis, the country aided the marginalized first by installing assistance measures.

In conclusion, Sittheeamorn pointed out that reform in major infrastructures takes ample of time and the government instilling the reforms must have enough time in office to enforce them. He said that’s the only time a turn-around would be visible and felt.



Willem vanden Broucke

Head of Unit

Inter-Institutional Relations & Networking Unit

Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group

Willem vanden Broucke heads the Inter-Institutional Relations and Networking Unit for the ALDE Group. His approach to the issue was more philosophical. He observed that most turned a blind-eye on Greece for 30 years or so. He narrated that when Greece came to the European Union, there was celebration because of the end of dictatorship. He then stated that this celebration was premature because there was no more link between ancient Greece to the modern Greece. He pointed that in the case of Greece, it had a strong currency before entering EU, but the country's breakdown was already evident.

Vanden Broucke attributed Greece's failure due to poor governance which led to the wrong response to the crisis. He pointed out that this was what killed Greece's economy. He further stated that 90% of the measures taken to repair the economy relied highly on taxes which put a high strain on the citizens.

Vanden Broucke described that when EU had to finally intervene, Greece even attempted to blackmail the regional organization. He highlighted these general issues as the root causes of Greece's economic woes: low compliance rate in the fiscal measures, weak implementation of the law, lack of cooperation from the government, lack of transparency, and the wrong response of the government.

Open Forum

The Greek Tragedy

Martin Lee, founding chairperson of the Democratic Party of Hong Kong (DPHK), referred to the situation appropriately as a "Greek Tragedy".

The situation of Greece was also likened to the situation to Cambodia. Sam Rainsy, president of the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) pointed out the similarities - an unproductive and uncompetitive economy, the presence of an irrelevant labour structure, and a productivity level that is at an all time low compared to Asia and the international market. Drastic structural reforms are needed to address the issue, he said. There must also be a conscious effort to delineate what a political problem is and what an economic problem is. Another similarity that Sam observed is the resemblance of a powerful state helping a small state. In Europe, Greece has Germany and in Asia, Cambodia has China. The currency usage of Greece is the Euro while Cambodia uses the American Dollar, which exacerbates the problem further.

The Big Lesson in Integration

While Vejjajiva believed that the solution is not the forging of Greek's new currency, he acknowledged that the Euro was part of the problem that created the crisis. Vejjajiva defined the currency as the price between the non-tradable and tradable. He further explained that if there would be a common currency, there must be a mechanism that could control fiscal and monetary policies and this is unattainable because of issues of sovereignty. Vejjajiva narrated that during his time as the chair of ASEAN, Western journalist would continually ask him "Why is ASEAN so unambitious that, it does not push for common currency?" He simply replied to the journalists by stating that, "We cannot have a common currency, until we have an assurance of a fiscal and monetary harmonization in the region."

Session 2: Refugee Crisis: Morality vs. Economics



A politically unstable Middle East has sent the largest wave of refugees to Europe in recent decades. Most of the refugees are fleeing the destruction and violence caused by the civil war in Syria and by the rise of ISIS; some can be considered more as economic migrants. The entry of a large number of people will inevitably raise many

worries: “That cultures will be swamped by aliens, economies will be overburdened, social benefits will have to be curbed and even that terrorists will creep in.”

On the other hand, there are countries like Germany which demonstrated a more welcoming attitude to the refugees, albeit this comes with a political price. In this session, the new “iron curtain” created by the refugee wave was discussed, particularly in terms of the divisions it caused amongst liberals. The following questions were considered: (1) How can liberals defend their positive stance on refugees amidst the rise of populist politicians or political parties? (2) How can the pressures and the risks that go with migration be properly managed so that migration improves the lives of both the immigrants and their hosts?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian experiences with refugees and economic migrants?



Anneli Jäätteenmäki

Vice President, European Parliament
Member, BURO Parliament's Bureau
+ ENVI Committee on the Environment
Public Health and Food Safety

Jäätteenmäki differentiated what asylum seekers are from refugees and cited that refugees have the right to receive international protection and asylum because the country of origin poses a threat on their safety and protection. In contrast, an asylum seeker is an individual who seeks asylum in another country. She stated the both groups are present in Europe. Jäätteenmäki posed a question with regard to the best approach to the situation - should it be on the dimensions of morality or the economy.



Jose Luis Martin “Chito” Gascon

Chairperson, Commission on Human Rights
Republic of the Philippines

Jose Luis Martin Gascon serves as the chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines. He shared the Philippine experience in relation to dealing with refugees. Gascon reported that the Philippines is a party to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees. He believed that duty is the reason the Philippines subscribes to actions that protect the refugees. The Philippines, historically, has been known to accept migrants. It housed Chinese and Indian refugees. From 1937 to 1941 the Philippines was able to accept Jewish refugees. During the Spanish civil war, the Philippines opened itself to refugees, and most recently, refugees from the Indo-China region.

Gascon stated that the refugee crisis is a humanitarian issue. A refugee, as he defined it, is an individual that has the right to international protection and asylum because his/her state of origin cannot provide protection and security; thereby he/she seeks protection from other states. Gascon's approach to this issue was guided by morality.

Gascon believed that since there are 12 million Filipino migrant workers working abroad, it is in the best interest of the Philippines to be more open to refugees so as to have the same treatment to its migrant workers. Working in this context, Gascon said the Philippines must extend hospitality with the hope that its openness would be reciprocated by other countries in the treatment of Filipino migrant workers.



Ivanpal Singh Grewal

Political Secretary to Minister in Prime Minister's Department
Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia

Ivanpal Singh Grewal, serves as a political secretary to Minister in the Prime Minister's Department. He discussed Malaysia's approach to refugees. Grewal explained, all through the history of Malaysia, there have been issues with regard to migrant workers and refugees. Chinese and Indian refugees have been part of Malaysia's history. Now, there has been a recent wave of refugees who have been entering Malaysia mainly due to the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar. In 2014, Malaysia housed 42,000 documented Burmese migrants in Malaysia, and to include the undocumented Burmese migrants, would mean that there would be a significant increase to that figure. Grewal stated that there are also Sri Lankan, Somalian, Iraqi, Pakistani and Iranian refugees all throughout Malaysia.

Due to legal constraints, Malaysia could accept refugees. Refugees are illegal in Malaysia. Fortunately, with the strong and large presence of the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHCR), a system was developed to work around the issue, Malaysia now accepts refugees. The procedure they set in place processes refugees so that they are relocated to Canada, Europe, the United States and Australia. Grewal exclaimed that there are 7,000 refugees relocated every year.

During the civil unrest in the southern part of the Philippines, there were many Filipino Muslims that tried to reintegrate themselves into Sabah. Within 20 years, Sabah's population doubled and with that, came a complex set of issues. Grewal emphasized that terrorism became prevalent and education system declined because of the non-acceptance of refugees in Malaysian schools. Grewal added that human trafficking became a prevalent issue as well wherein a lot of refugees were taken advantaged of. Malaysia dealt with numerous considerations in taking in and reintegrating refugees and this puts a large strain on the established systems. Grewal said the last thing that Malaysia wishes is for its citizens to feel neglected.

Open Forum

Asia's Approach to Refugees

Jääteenmaki emphasized the dichotomy between the two regions, Asia and Europe as regards their attitude to refugees. As presented by the Gascon and Grewal, countries in Asia are more adept to letting refugees inside their countries, while in Europe there are still reservations and even a clear stand to not let refugees in. The two Asian countries discussed were evidently humanitarian in their approach to the issue.

Session 3: Europe After Paris and Brussels



The recent terrorist attacks in key European capitals Brussels (March 2016) and Paris (November 2015) have shocked the world. While global terrorism has been on the rise for years, Europe has been largely spared from well-orchestrated attacks resulting in massive destruction and large number of casualties. The tendency to link these horrific attacks with other issues, particularly migration and religion, has led to a new set of concerns (i.e. rise of extremism) which threaten liberal principles and practices.

In this session, the speakers discussed and analyzed the threat of terrorism to Europe and Asia. The following guide questions were considered: (1) How can liberals effectively respond to terrorism and the extremist politics it breeds?; (2) Are there possible areas of cooperation between Europe and Asia with regard to terrorism response?; and (3) What lessons and policy recommendations can be drawn from European and Asian responses to terrorism?



Deddy Sitorus

Special Staff of the Minister
Ministry of the State Owned Enterprise, Indonesia

Deddy Sitorus, special staff to the Minister of State Owned Enterprise, chaired the session. Sitorus proposed three questions to be discussed. One is; “How can liberals effectively respond to terrorism and extremist politics?” Secondly, “What are the possible cooperation between Europe and Asia?” And lastly, “What are the lessons and policy recommendations that can be drawn from European and Asian terrorism?” Sitorus wanted these to be the guiding questions for the discussion. He stated that in order to address the issues, there must be a deeper understanding of the root problems related to terrorism before anything else. With the understanding of the situation, stakeholders could promote cultural understanding, act through legislation and communicate the solutions effectively.



Javier Nart

Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
and Subcommittee on Security and Defense

Javier Nart is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Subcommittee on Security and Defense. Nart discussed his experience as a defense lawyer for 48 years. He tackled how to deal with the threat of terrorism as well as what he believed is the best solution to combat terrorism.

For Nart, the importance of establishing dignity as well as security was of paramount importance. He believed that during the terrorist attack that occurred in September 11 2001, as the towers were crumbling down, figuratively the towers of “human rights” and “dignity” also crumbled. This was in line with President George W. Bush’s installation of the Patriot Act. Nart believed that as a result of this – the Guantanamo Bay detention camp became a severe political issue and what takes place under its confines is “barbaric.”

Nart expressed his distrust with the justice system mainly with the Rules of Procedure of The General Court of the Official Journal of the European Union: Article 105 “Treatment of information or material pertaining to the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or to the conduct of their international relations” and Section 3, Article 21 which discusses the treatment of confidential information, items and documents produced in the context of measures of inquiry. He believed that this entails the acceptance of “secret evidence”. Upon knowing the existence of this, he felt so scandalized.

In his line of work as a reporter and as a defense lawyer, there have been numerous attempts at his life and threats on his family. He explained that threats were tactical due to its strategic consequences on the behavior of people. As an example, he cited the infamous 2004 Madrid Bombing. He explained that Moroccan national Jamal Zougam was processed for his participation in carrying out the attack. This attack claimed the lives of 192 people. Despite the prosecution of a Moroccan national, Moroccan communities were not targeted, Moroccans were not equated with the attack. Nart pointed out that the divide that happens during the attacks should not be exacerbated with more divisions of groups of people but rather a rational approach is the best solution. Nart believed that terrorists want to propagate division among the people.

Phone-tapping and other means of monitoring is “ridiculous.” He believed that there is no clear evidence that this is the best solution and that it provides only a false sense of security. The fight for terrorism must be a fight for principles and society.

In September 18, 2014, Nart pushed for a resolution to fight terrorism. This is a fight that would take place in terrorism’s logistics. He believed that the attack must be like the attacks done to organized crime, wherein there must be a collective effort to attack the funding of terrorism to combat its roots.



Alexandre Krauss
Senior Political Adviser
Alliance of Liberals and
Democrats for Europe Group

Alexander Krauss is a senior political adviser in the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). Krauss’ approach was that of dealing with terrorism as a business. He declared blatantly that it is all business - from security companies, oil companies and more so the rule of Iraq. Krauss argued that the solution is in the collective effort to share information - information is key to defeat terrorism.

The radicalization of people is a very deep problem, he said. Krauss added that the attacks in Belgium were just the beginning and might occur as well in Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and England.

The solution he proposed is creation of a central intelligence that will coordinate with organizations all throughout the European continent. Sadly, there are no drivers to push for this solution. The lack of coordination within the intelligence agencies in Europe is an indication that there is no political will behind pursuing these issues as a collective. Krauss emphasized strongly that the only way to counter terrorism is by sharing information.

When talking about the threat to security and post security strategies, there lies a void between what the citizens want and what the governments want. After the Brussels attack, liberties were taken away from people. According to Krauss, something as simple as waiting in the airport has been taken away from the people. In light of the Brussels attack, it was discovered that terrorists could get people's information: address, credit card information and make payments to be able to travel without the authorities being alerted.

Lastly Krauss stated that, ALDE has been striving to promote collected and coordinated counter-terrorism efforts. They have been vocal and will continue to strive for nothing short of peace and a global solution to the threat that is terrorism.



Jayanthi Devi Balaguru

Central Committee Member

Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia

Vice Chairperson, CALD's Women's Caucus

Jayanthi Devi Balaguru is the vice chairperson of the CALD's Women Caucus. She is a lawyer and an active member of the Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia. She is also an elected member of the Central Committee of the party. Balaguru also serves as the secretary general of the Women's Wing (Wanita). Balaguru discussed the steps that Malaysia has taken in counteracting terrorisms and the threats that come with it.

Balaguru explained that there are two Muslim groups: the Sunnis and the Shias. This is important to note because there are different ideologies at play. There are conceptual misunderstandings that might occur and the best way to address that issue is to understand the difference. The Sunnis significantly outnumber Shias. There are approximately 1.5 Billion Sunnis all throughout the world and comparatively, the Shias are only 200-250 million. Jihad is a defensive act but due to radicalization, it has been an offensive attack on non-Muslims in non-Muslim areas. Balaguru stated that there is no attempt to condemn beliefs, but misconception and misinformation are being propagated.

Recruitment is an issue that has to be addressed. One of the tactics that the terrorist groups employ is targeting "lone wolves" or youth individuals who are susceptible to brainwashing. The Royal Malaysian Police, the lead agency in countering terrorism,

terrorist threats and terrorist recruitment, have deployed a “counter narrative” to address the misinformation that terrorist groups have been propagating. This counter-narrative was formed by Malaysia’s National Security Council with the backing of the religious department as well as other supporting bodies. Balaguru explained that they act in the grassroots level to ensure the counter narrative is effective. The effectiveness lies in the intelligence gathering and monitoring to obstruct terrorist plots.

Balaguru explained that Malaysia has various anti-terrorism legislation. In the 1960s, Malaysia introduced the Internal Security Act (ISA), which was abolished, and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) as a means to counter terrorism. In April of 2015, the Special Measures Against Terrorism in foreign countries (SMATA) was passed. There are also counter measures to address money laundering, because this is one of the main tools that terrorists use to finance their organizations. The Malaysian government passed the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act designed to specifically counter and respond to the evolving money laundering finance track.

To counter radicalization and extremism, it is important to invest in rehabilitation and reintegration of former militant members. Balaguru, somehow sees terrorists as people who fell into traps. They were fed the wrong information and were groomed to be militants.

Open Forum

Counteracting Fear

Lee said that having conviction and standing with liberal principles were key to combat the fear-mongering of political opponents. In every country, there is a “Donald Trump element” that ensues fear - fear that they use so people would get behind them and make them win, politically.

Recruitment of Terrorists

In the presentations, speakers touched on the issue of recruitment, the issue dealing with people who are enticed and seduced by these organizations to join them. Grewal shared the importance of addressing issues such as poverty and education to help the disenfranchised to not be a prey to terrorism. He hoped that there would be a drive to present terrorism as a by-product to poverty. He cited that the people who carried out the attack in Europe were not from the Middle East but from Europe, and they were part of the disenfranchised in Europe. Nart firmly agreed with Grewal and further added that the exclusion of citizens breeds division that leads to hatred.

Extreme Populism

Sin Chung-kai, an elected legislative council from the Democratic Party of Hong Kong believed that dealing with extreme populism can only be combated by liberalism. Populists use fear-mongering as a tactic to get people to rally behind them. This is

coupled by the fact that militant groups who reside in the Middle East show their force and power by attacking vulnerable areas. Chung-kai emphasized that populism is still the number one enemy.

Session 4: Lessons Learn from Europe and Asia and Summaries of Session Chairs of Three Previous Sessions



This concluding session adopted a talk show format, which allowed more flexibility for the session chair to discuss a variety of issues and questions regarding the topics of the previous sessions. The session chairs summarized the discussions in their respective panels, and a free-flowing conversation and debate followed.

Saumura Tioulong noted the amazing discussions that took place within the past days. She noted that what has been learned by the Asian delegates from their European counterparts were of high value. With the discussion that revolved mostly in Greece's current situation, the main goal was to further study the case and to apply all the lessons learned to their respective countries. She added further that Sittheeamorn's contribution to the discussion was invaluable and she thanked him for his passion and

expertise. She regarded that multinational frameworks are the most important addition to the discussion. It is something that needs to be explored and studied in order to understand the problem fully.

Deddy Sitorus posed a question in his summary, “Are we fighting a ‘war on terror’ or a ‘battle on terror?’”. He further stated that the “war on terror” is a war in harmony, peace and how to fulfill values of dignity. It is fight between the ideology of violence and the ideology of love and compassion. It’s not a match between violence and violence. The tendency to “battle terror” is to match violence with the tightening of security coupled with the compromising of everyone’s liberty as well as a compromise of personal values. “The battle on terror” entails that one must promote fear so that a violent reaction may be justified.

He complimented Lee on his line, “This is the time to stand behind our values, not to be defeated by fear...” Sitorus believed the “war on terror” must be met with information, compassion and understanding, rather than being met by more violence. He added that Malaysia must be recognized for its collective effort to prevent terrorism and terrorism recruitment, and that we must learn from them.

Closing Session

Kiat Sittheeamorn stated, “We are dealing with unconventional warfare, we know who we are fighting for, but we do not know who we are fighting.” Sittheeamorn agreed with the panel when it comes to battling terror on the logistical aspect. For him, it is the best and efficient way to approach the issue. He stated further that reform of intelligence gathering and intelligence sharing is crucial in finding a solution to deal with terrorism. As an example, he presented that Thailand was once a hub for recruitment for terrorists. These recruits were sent to Afghanistan and Pakistan and these were crucial information that could have been shared and dealt with had it been brought into the light. Lastly, he posed a question to all, “What are the concrete things that we can act on, what is tangible for us to start our actions on?” Vanden Broucke shared that like-minded organizations such as CALD, RELIAL, LI, ALF and FNF are open to more practical programs addressing issues like this and with collective efforts and cooperation.

Reinartz believed that in order to move forward with intelligence sharing, it is important to establish trust. Trust, is one of the most important prerequisite for sharing information. Within the liberal network, trust has been established, it therefore results in an environment where information is easily passed on through.

To add to the practical propositions, Gascon said if the presidencies of both ALDE and CALD would allow, there could be a roundtable, platform and/or research unit that could share and exchange information on early warnings, early response, on conditions and facts that undermine the freedom, rule of law and democracy. Gascon believed that the actions that were proposed such as stopping logistical movements of terrorist

organizations or the sharing of information are best undertaken not by a political network but by internal ministries and law enforcement.

San Shway Wynn, Member of Parliament from Myanmar, shared that his country is not a stranger when it comes to dealing with terrorism. He agreed with information sharing as a solution and strongly believed that working together is paramount. In light of the refugee issue, he thanked Thailand for supporting Burmese migrant workers and Burmese refugees. Lastly, he expressed his gratitude to the CALD Secretariat and to ALDE.

In closing, Bayasagalant had a quick final statement expressing her gratitude towards all the liberal organizations that have been involved in the conference. She stated that even though this may not be the best time for liberals, it is important to note that liberals must “redouble” and “renew” efforts as challenges are ever present and that its existence is proof that we need to be stronger and more unified. Lastly she added that “the youth is behind you, watching you and being inspired by you.”

Reinartz expressed his gratitude to the organizers and said that he will always be open and ready to welcome any efforts by the liberal family as regards the issues raised in the conference.

Lastly, on behalf of Hans van Baalen, Vanden Broucke thanked the CALD Secretariat and the CALD delegation for making the event successful.

CALD 11th General Assembly Conference Report

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7th

ALDE-CALD SUMMIT



Bailout, Refugee Crisis and Terrorism:
Implications for Regional Integration



30 May to 3 June 2016 | Brussels & Ghent, Belgium

2016



Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG

FÜR DIE FREIHEIT



CONFERENCE RESULTS

- Strengthened the partnership with the ALDE Group and the ALDE Party
- Sustained the cooperation with the National League for Democracy (NLD) through their participant, Hon. San Shway Winn, MP
- Established cooperation with the European Liberal Forum (ELF) and the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)
- Held a consultative meeting with Liberal International (LI)
- Continued the dialogue program with FNF Brussels



Official Conference Group Photo



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CALD Chair

Kiat Sittheeamorn
CALD Secretary General

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