



THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ASEAN

81/85

ASEAN

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The Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the five(*) States of ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations), namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, was signed at Kuala Lumpur on 7 March 1980. This was the first such agreement to be concluded in the name of ASEAN by its five members. This agreement, which is evolutionary and flexible in character, is intended to consolidate, deepen and diversify economic relations between the two groups.

(*) Brunei became a member of the ASEAN in January 1984 and acceded to the EC-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement.

While individual countries of the European Community have had close historic links with member countries of the Association of South East-Asian Nations (notably the Netherlands with Indonesia and the United Kingdom with Malaysia and Singapore), the tendency over the last few years has been towards a relationship between the two regional groupings, the Community and ASEAN.

The Community welcomed the formation of ASEAN and was the first to recognize the viability of the organization and its potential in regard to both the economic development of the region and political stability and peace in the whole of South-East Asia.

The conclusion of the Economic Cooperation Agreement between ASEAN and the Community was a decisive step in collaboration between the two groupings of countries and has helped to facilitate development cooperation with the ASEAN region.

ASEAN

The political background

ASEAN was established in Bangkok on 8 August 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It was joined by the Sultanate of Brunei on 7 January 1984. As expressed in the ASEAN declaration, the aims of the Association are essentially to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development of the region, to promote regional peace and stability on the basis of justice and equality and to promote active cooperation and mutual assistance on matters of common interest.

The preamble of the declaration also refers to this idea of regional solidarity and cooperation and independence in order to ensure not only the economic and social progress and stability of the ASEAN countries but also their security from outside interference.

During its first ten years of existence, ASEAN initiated regional cooperation in a large number of fields. However, the Bali summit of February 1976 - the first summit meeting of heads of government in the history of ASEAN - was a real breakthrough in the development of the Association with the signing of the Declaration of ASEAN Concord and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

ASEAN has a light institutional structure with its decision-making centre being the meeting of the Foreign Ministers which is held minimum once a year. Its working unit is the ASEAN Standing Committee, which meets every two months and is made up of the Foreign Minister of the country holding the Presidency and the Director-Generals for ASEAN affairs in each of the other countries. All regional initiatives must be approved by this body.

ASEAN also has a general secretariat based in Djakarta. It has no decision-making powers, its task being to harmonize and facilitate the implementation of projects adopted by the ASEAN Standing Committee.

The formation of ASEAN has already had an impact on the region and the Association has proved its durability, in spite of the different historical, religious and cultural traditions of the six member countries, and despite the physical difficulties of practical cooperation in a region of peninsulas and archipelagoes.

There is no doubt that the cohesion of ASEAN has been strengthened by a growing sense of common destiny, both politically and economically. Since the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea at the end of 1978, ASEAN has collectively made numerous approaches to the U.N. General Assembly and other international organizations to demand respect for territorial integrity and to call for the withdrawal of foreign military forces in South-East Asia, simultaneously bringing to the world's attention the extremely grave problems posed by the mass exodus of refugees from Kampuchea into Thailand. In 1981/82, ASEAN scored an important diplomatic success in establishing the tripartite nationalist coalition in Kampuchea.

The economic background

The six ASEAN countries have a total population of about 270 million inhabitants, practically the same as the population of the Community. This compares with just over 350 million for the 62 developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific associated with the Community through the Lomé Convention, and 320 million for the 20 countries of Latin America.

The ASEAN region is exceptionally rich in natural resources. It is the principal world supplier of natural rubber (80%), abaca fibres (80%), tropical hardwoods (75%), palm oil (60%) and coconut (50%), as well as being a major producer of oil, tin (65%), tapioca, copper, sugar, coffee, rice and tobacco. And soon it will also be an important producer of cocoa.

The economies of the ASEAN countries are among the fastest growing in the world. Between 1970 and 1981, the annual growth rate of the ASEAN countries' GNP was around 7.5%, compared to the Community's growth rate of 3%. Although ASEAN growth rates fell to an average of 4.1% in 1982 and 4.5% in 1983, this still represents a considerable achievement in a period of worldwide recession which has seen average EEC growth rates fall to 1%. Forecasts for 1984 amount to 4.9%. In 1982, the per capita GNP of the six countries of the Association was about 570 US \$ in Indonesia, 750 US \$ in Thailand, 790 US \$ in the Philippines, 1,800 US \$ in Malaysia, 5,500 US \$ in Singapore and 18,000 US \$ in Brunei.

ASEAN has made steady progress towards regional economic cooperation, but it is not a free-trade area and much less a customs union. It has so far established preferential trading arrangements providing for internal tariff reductions on over 8,000 products. However, these products represent only a small proportion of intra-ASEAN trade.

It has also adopted three industrial cooperation plans :

- ASEAN Industrial Projects (AIP), which involve the creation of a major industrial project in each country aimed at supplying the markets of the ASEAN countries and possibly the international markets.

- ASEAN Complementation Scheme : a plan introduced by the private sector, based on production specialization and trade between countries in products and components.

- ASEAN Industrial Joint Venture Scheme : a recent idea adopted in November 1983 which consists in granting preferential treatment to projects involving minimum two companies in two ASEAN countries. This scheme allows for foreign private or public participation.

ASEAN, the European Community and the world

In spite of ASEAN's rapid economic development and its growing political cohesion, and despite the region's historical trading and investment links with Europe, the Community has been slow to appreciate the opportunities for more intense economic exchanges with the area.

However, there has been absolute growth in trade between the two regions over the last few years :

	(value MECU)					Indices 84-73
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>1984</u>	
EC imports from ASEAN	1,779	6,857	7,102	7,920	9,662	543
EC exports to ASEAN	1,696	5,369	8,470	9,269	9,886	583
Balance	- 83	-1,488	+1,368	+1,349	+ 224	

This absolute growth has been accompanied by changes in the trading pattern between the two groups of countries. The percentage of manufactured products in ASEAN exports to the Community, which was only 25.4% in 1973, had risen to 46% by 1982.

In spite of this, the Community's share in ASEAN trade is tending to fall. Japan remains ASEAN's principal trading partner, followed by the United States, with the Community only in third position.

(1) includes Brunei

ASEAN's principal trading partners

(as a percentage)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>1973</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	<u>Imports</u>					<u>Exports</u>			
USA	16.0	15.3	14.6	15.7		16.9	17.2	14.2	18.3
Japan	25.2	22.1	22.1	21.6		27.3	26.9	28.0	26.0
EEC	16.5	12.7	12.4	12.2		15.7	12.8	10.7	10.1
ASEAN	11.8	17.0	16.8	21.8		16.9	18.0	20.4	25.0

ASEAN's share in global Community trade remains low but it is interesting to note that the proportion of Community exports to ASEAN is tending to grow. Nevertheless, ASEAN is still a smaller partner than the ACP countries or Latin America.

Respective share of the developing countries in global EEC trade :

	<u>1979</u>		<u>1982</u>		<u>1984</u>	
	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
ASEAN	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.8
ACP	6.8	6.1	5.5	6.4	6.5	4.7
Latin America	5.4	5.4	5.7	4.6	6.3	3.8

In the investment field, the Community's position varies from country to country. In the two most developed ASEAN countries, Singapore and Malaysia, the Community is the principal foreign investor, followed by the United States and Japan in the first case, and ASEAN and Japan in the second. But Japan is the leading investor in Thailand and Indonesia, with the Community in second place ahead of the United States. The Community is also the second largest foreign investor in the Philippines, where the leading foreign investor is the United States.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITY'S RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

The first move to bring about closer relations between the two organizations came from the ASEAN side and was the result of fears about the effect on some of their countries' export trade of the loss of Commonwealth preference on the U.K. market following British accession to the Community.

In June 1972, the ASEAN countries set up a Special Coordinating Committee of ASEAN Nations (SCCAN) consisting of the Ministers of Trade, and the ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC) composed of the ASEAN ambassadors to the Community.

Since then, a regular dialogue has been maintained with these countries. An ASEAN delegation led by the Indonesian Trade Minister came to Brussels to open a dialogue with the Commission, which welcomed this initiative. It was decided to maintain regular contacts through the ABC with a view to discussing trade problems and the implementation of the Community's Generalized System of Preferences, under the terms of which products originating in the developing countries are allowed duty-free access, or at least preferential access, to the Community market.

Following the conclusion of the Community's Commercial Agreement with India in 1973 and the decision to offer similar agreements to the other countries of the Indian sub-continent, the Commission sounded out the ASEAN countries as to whether they were interested in concluding similar agreements with the Community. They all replied that they preferred to develop their relations with the Community on a regional basis, which meant waiting until ASEAN's institutional development made it possible to envisage negotiating the present Cooperation Agreement. In the meantime, it was decided to set up a Joint Study Group, comprising representatives of the Commission and the five ASEAN governments, with a view to exploring all possible areas of future cooperation. At the same time, following the ASEAN summit in Bali in 1976, the ASEAN countries sought to broaden their contacts with the Community institutions and with representatives of the nine Member States in particular.

In November 1977, a dialogue was initiated in Brussels with the ASEAN ambassadors on one hand and the Committee of Permanent Representatives of the Community's Council of Ministers, together with senior officials of the Commission, on the other hand. On this occasion, the ASEAN asked for a meeting at ministerial level to complement the talks which had taken place during 1977 with the Prime Ministers of Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and with the U.S. Administration in 1978. There was a favourable response from the Community side.

The first meeting of this kind took place in Brussels in November 1978, at which the ministers decided in particular to launch exploratory talks with a view to the conclusion of a cooperation agreement. These negotiations opened in November 1979 and rapidly led to the conclusion of an agreement which was formally signed in Kuala Lumpur on 7 March 1980.

THE COOPERATION AGREEMENT : COLLABORATION IN THE TRADE, ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT FIELDS

The Agreement provides for, inter alia :

- commercial cooperation (the parties undertake for example to study how to remove trade barriers, to take into account their respective needs for improved access to the markets of the two regions, to create new trade patterns by bringing economic operators together, to recommend trade promotion measures and to consult on measures likely to affect trade);

- economic cooperation (e.g. encouraging closer contacts and industrial and technological cooperation between firms in the two regions);
- development cooperation (support for ASEAN development and regional cooperation through the programmes of the Community and its Member States for non-associated developing countries, and promotion of cooperation between the financial institutions in the two regions);
- a Joint Cooperation Committee to promote and review at least once a year the various cooperation activities and to provide a forum for consultation between the parties. This Committee has met four times.

Trade Cooperation

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

Under the Joint Declaration of Intent attached to the Treaty of Accession, the enlarged Community undertook to seek appropriate solutions, essentially through its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), to the trade problems which the enlargement of the Community could raise for the Commonwealth countries of Asia and other developing countries in the region.

The primary goal of the Community's GSP is to aid the economic diversification, and particularly the industrialization of the economies of developing countries such as ASEAN countries, by improving access to Community markets for finished and semi-finished products.

The discussions currently taking place between ASEAN and Commission representatives have therefore centred on improvements to the system. Although the GSP is applied autonomously and hence not subject to negotiation, the Community has gone a long way to meet ASEAN preoccupations since the system was extended to the new Member States in 1974, particularly by adding certain processed agricultural products and tobacco to the list. Further improvements benefiting ASEAN were incorporated in the Community's tropical products offer under the Tokyo round multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) which were implemented in 1977.

In order to encourage intra-regional trade within ASEAN, the Community introduced a special regime in 1974 allowing certain products to be imported under the GSP from Singapore, which has a substantial entrepot trade, provided that they are accompanied by certificates of origin from other ASEAN countries. Since 1975, the Community has applied the principle of accumulative origin of imports from regional groupings such as ASEAN. To improve knowledge of the system among exporters and government officials in ASEAN, the Commission regularly organizes regional seminars on GSP operations. ASEAN exports have increased substantially under this system.

The five ASEAN countries taken together have been among the leading beneficiaries of the system, accounting for 42 % of all Community imports under the GSP in 1983.

Trade promotion

The Community has constantly improved and extended its various programmes to promote exports from the ASEAN region. These programmes include technical assistance and training activities together with support for the organization of or participation in trade seminars, exhibitions or missions. The objective is to help the export sector of the ASEAN countries to acquire better knowledge of the possibilities open to it and of market conditions both in Europe and in other parts of the world. The programmes are also aimed at strengthening the national trade promotion organizations and the trade associations in their activities to help exporters.

Commodities

As a major commodity producer, ASEAN is naturally concerned about the conclusion of commodity agreements and the progress of the Common Fund and the Integrated Programme.

The Community is in favour of continuing international co-operation in the framework of existing commodity agreements and has supported the ASEAN position during the negotiation of two agreements of vital interest for these countries, tin and rubber.

Textiles

Bilateral textile agreements with the five ASEAN countries were concluded in December 1982 for the period 1983/86. These agreements provide for certain limitations on exports of textile products from the ASEAN countries, but nevertheless allow for regular growth of exports to the EEC, a significant concession in view of the static nature of demand in Europe. In this way, the rate of growth in the value of exports from the ASEAN countries to the Community was 139% over the period 1978/84 (a yearly average of 15.7 %).

Economic Cooperation

Economic cooperation and more particularly industrial co-operation is one of the sectors in which cooperation with ASEAN has intensified since the signing of the cooperation agreement.

The objective of all the activities undertaken by the Community is to promote contacts between the private sectors of the two groups of countries in order to strengthen European presence within ASEAN, especially from the point of view of investments. It is also a question of responding favourably to the desire on the part of the ASEAN countries to diversify their economic links so as to avoid any domination by one developed partner or another.

Community action is focused essentially on small and medium-sized companies.

Several Industrial Conferences have been organized to this end since 1977. The first two, in Brussels in 1977 and in Djakarta in 1979, covered a large number of industrial sectors.

The conferences organized since then have been of a more sectorial nature. The Kuala Lumpur Conference in February 1983 concentrated on machine tools, agricultural machinery and processing machinery.

A second sectorial conference on the food and agriculture sector will be held in Manila in November 1985.

Three seminars on investment possibilities in the ASEAN countries took place in London, Paris and Bonn from 26 March to 2 April 1984, aimed at informing heads of small and medium-sized companies of the opportunities offered by these countries.

A number of seminars have also been organized for the benefit of nationals of the ASEAN countries, with particular emphasis being placed on access to the European capital market and management of the transfer of technology.

Finally, the Community has also undertaken to explore new avenues of cooperation, especially in carrying out a study on the use of leasing in ASEAN-EEC cooperation and a study on the harmonization of industrial standards among the ASEAN countries.

The private sector has set up an ASEAN-EEC Business Council which is to serve as a means of communication between European and ASEAN businessmen. This Business Council held its first meeting on 3 December 1983, at which it drew up a work programme for the coming years. The European partner on this Council is the Permanent Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC, whilst ASEAN is represented by the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce.

Development Cooperation

Official Development Assistance

The Community and its Member States are, after Japan, the main donor of official development aid (ODA) in ASEAN countries with 24.2% of the total ODA in 1982 and 20.8 % in 1983.

<u>ODA NET in ASEAN countries</u> (including grants and concessional loans)	1982		1983	
	<u>million US \$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>million US \$</u>	<u>%</u>
EEC + Member States	431.8	24.2	373.5	20.8
Japan	684.2	38.4	726.8	40.5
USA	154.0	8.7	235.0	13.1

(Source OECD)

It was therefore normal that for the first time in any agreement concluded by the Community and non-associated developing countries, the Cooperation Agreement includes a development article in which the Community pledges itself to cooperate with ASEAN and its Member States in order to contribute to the region's independence, economic self-sufficiency and social wellbeing. It will work with ASEAN to implement concrete projects and programmes in fields such as food production and supplies and rural development in its broadest sense.

On this basis, the Community has continued its cooperation actions for the development of the ASEAN countries, granting either bilateral aid or aid at regional level. Since 1980, the Commission has been trying to encourage the development of aid at regional level.

There are various aspects to the help given by the Community : financial and technical assistance, training, food aid and assistance through non-governmental organizations.

Financial and technical assistance

Between 1976, the date on which the budgets devoted to the non-associated countries were established, and 1984, the Community granted aid amounting to some 243 MECU to the ASEAN countries in the form of financial and technical assistance.

In the context of its budget in favour of non-associated countries, the Community has financed development projects in the three ASEAN countries which are eligible for such aid (Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand). This aid is devoted to development projects of a rural nature : irrigation, integrated rural development. This aid, initially granted bilaterally, has increased constantly since 1976. Since 1979, it has also been granted for regional projects benefiting the ASEAN countries as a whole. In this case, the projects can be of a non-agricultural nature.

The ASEAN countries receive about 20% of the global aid granted to all non-associated countries. This aid is granted exclusively in the form of gifts (see Annex IV).

Training

The level of development of the ASEAN countries allows them to take full advantage of assistance in the field of training. A number of actions have been undertaken by the Community in this connection.

For instance, a programme of cooperation in science and technology has been established from September 1980 to September 1984 allowing scholarships to be granted and seminars to be organized for the benefit of the ASEAN countries. A new more comprehensive approach in the field of human resources development is now being discussed between the two partners.

Finally, in the rural development sector, several actions have been sponsored, particularly with regard to mechanization and water resources.

Food aid

ASEAN countries are not among the main beneficiaries of Community food aid, which is intended for the poorest and non self-sufficient countries. Nevertheless, when the situation calls for this sort of assistance, the Community provides food aid for Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Other fields of cooperation

Since 1982, the scope of cooperation has been widened through cooperation actions in the fields of energy, insurance and culture, particularly with the visit made to the Community by ASEAN lawyers and the organization of a seminar in Manila on regional integration.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

Political relations between the Community and ASEAN have been strengthened considerably since 1978.

Since then, the Foreign Ministers of the Community and ASEAN have been meeting regularly about every eighteen months; the fifth ministerial conference of this kind took place in Dublin in November 1984. Essentially, these meetings are devoted to international political problems and those of the region itself. The meetings which have been held so far have revealed a broad convergence of views between the two groups of countries on two major crises of the moment : Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

In addition, the Community has since 1981 been regularly invited to join the dialogue organized each year by ASEAN with its main partners (the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand).

Finally, the Community and its Member States have supported the ASEAN countries in the Kampuchean crisis, not only by backing their approaches for a final solution to this crisis but also by supplying 40% of the total amount of international aid for the refugees.

PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS

Parliamentary links between the two parties have been developed in parallel with the general evolution of their relations. Regular meetings now take place between the elected European Parliament and the Interparliamentary Association of the ASEAN countries.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION IN THE ASEAN REGION

To promote relations between the Community and Asia and, in particular, the links between the EEC and ASEAN, the Commission of the European Communities has installed a Delegation (*) in Bangkok which has been in operation since September 1979 and also comprises a Press and Information Office. An office of the Regional Delegation for South-East Asia will be open in 1985 in Jakarta.

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October 1, 1985, marks the completion of the first five-year phase of the Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Community and ASEAN. From then the agreement is automatically renewable every two years. The dynamic effects of the agreement on trade between the Community and ASEAN deserves to be underlined. Between 1980 and 1985 Community exports increased by 73 % and imports from ASEAN countries went up by 81 %.

The meeting of Economic ministers from the Community and the ASEAN countries to be held in Bangkok on 17, 18 October 1985, has the task of deciding on the policies to be followed both in the medium and in the long term against the background of the results achieved since 1980.

(*) Delegation for South-East Asia.

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TABLE I

ASEAN's trading patterns 1983

(million US \$)

	Exports	%	Imports	%
World	71,576	100	76,847	110
of which USA	13,067	18,3	12,076	15,7
Japan	18,643	26,0	16,563	21,6
EEC	7,218	10,1	9,369	12,2
Australia	1,219	1,7	1,905	2,5
Hong Kong	2,366	3,3	1,333	1,7
China	575	0,8	1,654	2,2
USSR	734	1,0	303	0,4
ASEAN	18,299	25,6	16,758	21,8

Source : I.M.F. - D.O.T.

TABLE II

Evolution of Community trade with ASEAN 1973-1984

(includes Brunei)

(MECU) (*)

	1973	1975	1977	1980	1982	1983	1984
EC imports	1,779	2,183	4,131	6,857	7,102	7,919	9,662
EC exports	1,696	2,577	3,885	5,369	8,470	9,269	9,886
Trade balance	- 83	+ 394	- 246	- 1,488	+ 1,368	+ 1,350	+ 224

TABLE III

Main Community imports from ASEAN in 1980, 1983 and 1984

(MECU) (*)

	Value			% of total imports		
	1980	1983	1984	1980	1983	1984
Sawn timber	600	752	697	8.7	9.5	7.2
Natural rubber	660	634	756	9.6	8.0	7.8
Manioc	545	661	810	7.9	8.3	8.4
Machinery & electrical equipment	770	1315	1954	11.2	16.6	20.2
Tin	426	305	353	6.2	3.9	3.7
Clothing	388	484	528	5.6	6.1	5.5
Palm and Palm Kernel Oil	264	386	529	3.8	4.9	5.5
Coffee	165	123	108	2.4	1.6	1.1
Animal feedingstuffs	206	333	278	3.0	4.2	2.9
Coconut (Copra) oil	134	215	277	2.0	2.7	2.9
Plywood	149	233	272	2.2	2.9	2.8
Textiles (fibres and fabrics)	148	182	241	2.2	2.3	2.5
Petroleum oils, crude	55	133	94	0.8	1.7	1.0
cocoa	58	67	191	0.8	0.8	2.0
				66.4	73.5	73.5

(*) ECU = European Unit of Account

TABLE IV
EEC FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR ASEAN AND ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1976-84

Year	Country	Project Title	EEC grant (MECU)	Remarks
1976	Indonesia	Soya development, Sumatra	1.00	-
1977	Indonesia Thailand Thailand	SE Sulawesi transmigration Pig-breeding pilot project Aquaculture development	2.08 0.10 0.90	Cof.* ADB - Cof. ADB
1978	Indonesia Indonesia Indonesia Thailand Thailand ASEAN ASEAN	SE Sulawesi transmigration Small Enterprise Development Baturraden dairy development project (study) Seed-centre (study) NE crop diversification (study) Post-harvest research and training study Timber research and training study	3.00 2.35 0.15 0.10 0.20 0.30 0.30	Cof. ADB - - - - - -
1979	Indonesia Indonesia Philippines Thailand Thailand Thailand Thailand ASEAN	Talungagung drainage and flood control Secondary crop development, Sumatra Bicol River integrated rural development Preliminary crop development, NE region Winged-bean research and development Small-holder rubber development Irrigation studies, NE region Aquaculture study	6.10 3.00 4.50 2.60 0.60 1.80 0.70 0.30	Cof. ADB - Cof. ADB - - - - -
1980	Indonesia Indonesia Philippines Thailand Thailand Thailand	Baturraden dairy development Citanduy irrigation Crop protection programme Hual Mong irrigation Cooperative development (NACTI) Ing-Yom-Nam basin study	4.40 3.80 3.50 11.00 2.50 0.30	Cof. Italy Cof. ADB Cof. Germany Cof. Belgium - -
1981	Indonesia Philippines Thailand ASEAN ASEAN	Bali irrigation Palawan integrated area development Seed-centre project Scientific and technological cooperation programme Post-harvest research and training	12.00 7.10 2.20 2.80 4.30	Cof. ADB Cof. ADB - - -

* "Cof." = cofinanced with

Year	Country	Project Title	EEC grant (MECU)	Remarks
1982	Indonesia	Small enterprise development project II	8.77	-
	Indonesia	Artisanal fisheries development	2.90	Cof. Italy
	Thailand	Oil-seed research and development	3.30	-
	Thailand	Sukhothai groundwater development	13.40	Cof. UK
	Thailand	Preliminary crop development (supplement)	0.52	-
1983	Indonesia	Madura groundwater development	13.10	Cof. UK
	Indonesia	West Pasaman irrigation, Sumatra	7.50	-
	Indonesia	Secondary crop development (supplement)	0.60	-
	Thailand	Cooperative development II (NACTI)	5.44	-
	Thailand	BAAC agricultural credit	20.00	Cof. ADB
	Thailand	Cashew development	1.30	-
1984	ASEAN	Timber technology centre	7.50	-
	Indonesia	Southern Sumatra Water Resources Development	7,30	
	Thailand	Crop development in NE Thailand	4,90	
	Thailand	Chi basin irrigation	5,90	
	Thailand	Strength of planific. capacities	2,00	

Note: The above figures do not include certain wider Asian-regional actions which are also of benefit to ASEAN and its member countries. These have included:

- Research support for the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Manila (total EEC funding of 9.00 MECU 1976-83)
- Technical assistance programme through ADB (5.30 MECU)
- Technical assistance to Mekong Committee (1.23 MECU).

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- 70/83 The European Community and New Zealand
- 71/84 The European Community and the People's Republic of China
- 72/84 The European Community and Sri Lanka
- 73/84 The European Community and India
- 74/84 The European Community and South Korea
- 75/84 The European Community and the Arab Republic of Yemen
- 76/84 The European Community and the People's Republic of China
- 81/85 The European Community and ASEAN