The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is on the verge of a new era. The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 will transform ASEAN into a region with free movement of goods, services, investment, skilled labour, and capital.

This is a significant step forward for regional integration and cooperation between nations, and we in the European Union (EU) have a strong interest in these developments.

We support regional integration and sustainable development, as they contribute to a safer and more prosperous world. Over the last 60 years, the European experience has shown that integration is a powerful driver of peace, progress and prosperity.

ASEAN and the EU can learn much from each other. Our common goals and shared values of peace, progress and prosperity make us natural partners.

Effective and respectful engagement begins with careful listening in order to understand each other’s perspectives. EU development cooperation funding is therefore the fruit of detailed consultations in order to align our policy cooperation areas with ASEAN’s vision.

In the following pages we take stock of the EU’s interactions with ASEAN and the ASEAN Member States. Our cooperation policies and programmes have supported increased ASEAN regional integration. They have also helped ASEAN to reduce poverty and grow stronger. The EU has fostered innovation and resilience, cohesiveness and the exchanges of ideas.

We are pleased that our cooperation has made a difference and are determined that it forms a sound foundation for ASEAN’s new era.

Olof Skoog
EU Ambassador to ASEAN
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ASEAN and The EU in Figures

Disclaimer: All figures in this publication have been compiled with care. However, for global programmes and data with a reach beyond ASEAN, approximations have been made. Data and figures in this brochure do not create obligations in their own right.
ASEAN-EU COOPERATION 2007-2013: Contributing to Regional Integration, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction

A new EU programme cycle runs from 2014 to 2020, in support of the ASEAN post-2015 AEC agenda. It reflects the two regions’ priorities as well as our mutual desire for closer partnership and cooperation. The overarching objective is to make aspirations for a better life a reality.

In recent years, ASEAN and the EU have experienced an increasingly close relationship. The 2007 Nuremberg Declaration foresaw an enhanced ASEAN-EU partnership, and a first Plan of Action. In 2012, the EU accessed the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation; and the second Plan of Action from Bandar Seri Begawan provided strategic direction for further cooperation between the two regions.

This booklet gives an overview of ASEAN-EU cooperation between 2007 and 2013. It includes programmes not directly implemented by ASEAN institutions, but relevant for ASEAN’s regional integration, as well as programmes related to the EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), which gives ASEAN Member States privileged access to the EU market. It also includes examples of programmes implemented by EU Member States in support of ASEAN’s integration process. Taken together, these programmes underline the breadth and depth of our unique cooperation partnership.

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership based on democratic legitimacy and political and economic integration. EU institutions and the 28 Member States are working hand in hand to improve the lives of their citizens. Today, the EU constitutes the single largest economy in the world and has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, raising living standards across Europe. With an increasing role in global governance, the EU actively promotes human rights and contributes to finding solutions for global challenges such as climate change.

Like the EU, ASEAN is a global force. Together, its countries constitute the eighth largest economy in the world and the fourth largest economy in Asia. The alliance boosts economic growth, social progress and cultural development by enhancing connectivity between people and nations, forging a common identity, and promoting regional peace and stability.

Doubtless ASEAN and the EU will evolve at their own pace and according to their own concepts, but both share the essential vision of integration as a meaningful path towards a more peaceful and prosperous world.

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1The EU comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

2ASEAN comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.
At the 9th ASEAN Summit in October 2003, leaders of the ASEAN Member States agreed that the ASEAN Community would rest upon three pillars, or Communities: political and security cooperation, economic cooperation, and socio-cultural cooperation.

EU cooperation supports priorities of these three Community blueprints:

**Areas of EU ASEAN Cooperation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political-Security Community</th>
<th>Economic Community</th>
<th>Socio-Cultural Community</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border Management</td>
<td>Customs, Standards, Transit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>International Peace and Meditation</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maritime Cooperation</td>
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<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>Energy</td>
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<td>Statistics</td>
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<td>Higher Education</td>
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<td>Disaster Management</td>
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<td>Climate Change</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Science and Technology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EU Support for ASEAN**

- Regional Integration
- EU Member States main contribution to regional integration
- Thematic Programs
- ASEAN Member States

**How it works:**

- Direct assistance to ASEAN regional integration through the ASEAN Secretariat;
- EU bilateral assistance to ASEAN Member States. This constitutes about 60% of total funding for ASEAN;
- Thematic programmes which complement geographical cooperation. These focus on global public goods and shared challenges;
- Direct EU Member States finance towards ASEAN regional integration.
Unhindered access to the EU market

The EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) eases ASEAN countries’ trade with Europe. The GSP reduces tariffs, and gives developing countries preferential access to the EU market. The level of preference varies for each country depending on its development stage. At present, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos benefit from the ‘Everything But Arms (EBA)’ initiative, which implies zero-duties on all exported products except arms. In addition, ASEAN countries benefit from cumulation within the bloc provided they satisfy certain rules of origin and minimum thresholds for local value added. In 2013, exports of preferential goods from ASEAN countries to the EU amounted to around €20 billion.
PARTNERS FOR INTEGRATION: ASEAN-EU Cooperation

Between 2007 and 2013, the EU committed about €70 million in support of ASEAN’s efforts to enhance integration and build its three Communities.

**Political-Security Community**

ASEAN-EU Migration and Border Management Programme, €3.4 million, 2014-2018

Improved border management leads to easier and faster crossing of borders both for people and goods, while at the same time ensuring better coordination in the fight against transnational crime, illegal migration and the trafficking of human beings.

This second phase of the ASEAN-EU Migration and Border Management Programme builds on the achievements of the first phase (€4.7 million and will help enhance capacities and strengthen law enforcement agencies’ cooperation at transit hubs. It encourages studies and research and addresses visa simplification in the ASEAN region. In the first phase, the programme developed a coherent border management system at selected border crossing points, which now serve as pilot sites. It also helped improve the exchange of information between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus in the ASEAN capitals and the INTERPOL General Secretariat by extending INTERPOL capacity.

**Tracking crime across borders**

Excessive delays at border crossings are non-physical barriers affecting connectivity between countries. A single market requires well-managed border to speed up movements across borders, ensure safety and address transnational crime, illegal trafficking and corruption.

In June 2012, with Interpol, the Cambodian national database on immigration was improved to smooth border crossings and enhance tracking of transnational crime between Cambodia and Vietnam. It was funded by the ASEAN-EU Border Management Programme.

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3 Implementation of field activities sometimes goes beyond 2007-2013 as you can see by the timelines indicated per programme or project.
ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE), €15 million, 2012-2016

ASEAN is progressing to build its single market and production base. The EU-ARISE programme supports this core element of economic integration. This flagship programme helps to harmonise standards as well as transit and customs procedures to facilitate the free flow of goods.4

The ASEAN-EU high level policy dialogue on ASEAN connectivity is a component of ARISE. ARISE also helps the ASEAN Secretariat to improve its capacity to manage future programmes in innovative ways.

Trade facilitation

Outdated customs import-export procedures are an unnecessary burden on economic competitiveness and can be a brake on economic growth and job creation.

Take one example of a container traveling from Vientiane (Lao PDR) through Thailand to Port Klang in Malaysia for export abroad. It would need to go through two separate customs import-export procedures, and change vehicle up to three times, if transport operators were not able to work seamlessly throughout the ASEAN region.

Inspired by the EU initiatives, ASEAN, working with APRIS, designed the ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS). It uses electronic messages for communications between traders and customs in order to submit transit declarations and discharge completed transit movements efficiently.

4 ARISE succeeds the APRIS programme (ASEAN-EU Programme for Regional Integration Support – 2003-2010).
More choices, safer products and competitive prices

People need toothpaste and shampoo on a daily basis. The ASEAN Harmonised Cosmetic Regulatory Scheme is a concrete example showing how the economic integration of ten ASEAN cosmetics markets is working. Borrowing from the EU approach, the Harmonised Cosmetic Regulatory Scheme was adopted and transposed for use in ASEAN.

Under the scheme, ASEAN regulators and industries agreed to common standards for cosmetic products, and common rules for product testing and market surveillance. These provisions enable freer movement of cosmetic goods within the ASEAN region, while protecting consumers from potentially dangerous products, and opening up access to new markets overseas.

ASEAN-EU Capacity Building Project for Monitoring Integration Progress and Statistics (COMPASS), €7.5 million, 2014-2018

Steering economic integration requires informed policy decision making and state of the art information tools. It is also relevant to other aspects of ASEAN integration.

COMPASS focuses on better monitoring tools and high quality statistics to enhance strategic decision making. It builds on the achievements of the ASEAN-EU Statistical Capacity Building Programme (EASCAB, €6 million, 2009-2012) to further harmonise statistical data among the National Statistical Offices of the ASEAN countries. EASCAB helped strengthen ASEANstats, the statistical service of the ASEAN Secretariat, developing regional indicators, data frameworks and systems for monitoring ASEAN Community goals.

COMPASS will further the implementation of the ASEAN strategy for the development of an ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) beyond 2015 by strengthening the capacity of the ASEAN Integration Monitoring Office. This will enhance the collection and analysis of statistical and non-statistical data for integration monitoring.
**Fighting poverty**

In 2000, World leaders set eight targets to fight extreme poverty worldwide. Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is important to ensure accountability and to prioritise development cooperation. Reliable statistics are essential to steer and reach these important goals.

In September 2012, ASEANstats, with EASCAB, published the first ever ASEAN-wide report on progress towards the MDGs. The ASEAN region has made great progress to reach MDG targets in reducing poverty, the prevalence of underweight children, skilled birth attendance, the incidence of tuberculosis, and providing basic sanitation.

> ASEAN’s assessment of progress towards the MDGs is a major step forward to fighting poverty in the region.

**ASEAN Programme on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (ECAP III), €4.5 million, 2011-2015**

Sustainable development is driven by ideas, which need to be adequately rewarded and protected. The third phase of ECAP strengthens ASEAN’s protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, in areas such as copyrights and geographical indications.

ECAP III consolidates the institutional capacity to enforce intellectual property rights in the ASEAN region, developing the policy framework, and raising awareness of intellectual property rights.

The programme is implemented by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), and steered by the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights (WG IPR).
Protecting producers and innovation

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) preserve people’s ideas and knowledge. The lack of information on IP prevents people from protecting their ideas and knowledge.

The ‘national component’ of ECAP, which brings technical assistance to various aspects of IPRs, played an important role in helping Vietnam and Cambodia accede to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Cambodia joined on 13 October 2004, and Vietnam on 11 January 2007.

Brand development by the ASEAN productive sector improves the capacity of producers in the ASEAN region, especially small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), to create, protect and manage their own brands by using intellectual property as a tool for development.

*These activities increase ASEAN’s competitiveness and productivity.*

ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project (AATIP), €5 million, 2012-2016

The accomplishment of a single aviation market by 2015 is an important objective for ASEAN. The AATIP helped develop the institutional framework and the regional capacity using regulatory standards that are safe, secure and sustainable. This programme is implemented by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

The project contributes to the development and implementation of the ASEAN Open Skies Policy that will lead to cheaper and easier ways to travel. A first ASEAN-EU Civil Aviation Summit was held in February 2014.

Enhancing ASEAN Free Trade Agreement Negotiating Capacity Programme, €2.5 million, 2011-2013

The objective of this programme was to strengthening the capacity of ASEAN Member States to conduct trade negotiations. Seminars, workshops and training sessions were organised, with a special focus on Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. The first, second and third ASEAN-EU Business Summits (Jakarta in 2011, Phnom Penh in 2012 and Hanoi in 2013) encouraged networking and the formation of new connections between ASEAN and EU businesses. This led to the creation of the ASEAN-EU Business Council based in Singapore.
Regional ASEAN-EU Dialogue Initiative (READI) Facility, €7.3 million, 2011-2017

The EU READI programme draws on the European experience to assist the ASEAN Community objectives. READI conducts policy dialogues and shares knowledge in a range of areas such as disaster risk reduction (DRR), science and technology, ICT and energy.

Responding to the needs identified by ASEAN, this dialogue includes areas such as climate change, education, maritime cooperation and human rights. The EU READI programme intensifies the sharing of experience between ASEAN and the EU through networking, workshops, seminars and study visits.

Due to its success, the READI Facility has been expanded. €3.3 million will from 2014 to 2017 notably benefit ASEAN’s Human Rights Institutions, including the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).

EU Support to Higher Education in ASEAN Region (EU SHARE), €10 million, 2014-2017

This programme strengthens the network of higher education institutions in ASEAN and the connectivity of these institutions with similar institutions in Europe. Under EU SHARE, universities can assess each other’s programmes, certificates and diplomas. It will help improve the comparability of university qualifications and the transfer of institutional academic credits among ASEAN countries.
PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT: Working with ASEAN Member States

Bilateral programmes with individual ASEAN Member States constitute the largest share of EU programmes in and with the ASEAN region. They complement regional integration processes and contribute to cohesion and to the closing of development gaps, a specific concern for the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI).

**EU bilateral support to ASEAN countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Target areas</th>
<th>Millions €, 2007-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>National Strategic Development Plan, Basic Education</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Education, Trade and Investment, Climate Change, Law Enforcement</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Government Reform, Sustainable Development, Trade, Governance and Human Rights</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Trade and Investment, Governance, Transparency</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Education, Health</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Policy dialogue facilities covering: Economic Relations, Higher Education, Research and Technology, Good Governance, Environment and Climate Change</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Basic Social Services: Health and Education, Trade and Investment, Mindanao Peace Process, Good Governance</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Development Plan, Health, Trade</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basic Education in Cambodia**

The educational status of the Cambodian population remains a critical issue with a direct impact on national development. The government is already well advanced in implementing a sector-wide approach, with reforms for equitable access, quality standards and the management and financing of education services at all levels.

The EU provided €10 million of sector budget support from 2008 to 2010, and almost €31 million for 2011 to 2013 to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) as it strives to achieve its ‘Education for All’ policy in basic education.
Mindanao Peace Process in the Philippines

Since 2009, the EU has been involved in this peace process as a member of the International Monitoring Team. It has also funded civil society organisations and the non-governmental coordinator of the International Contact Group.

In 2013, the EU expanded its assistance with additional peace and confidence building measures to boost the endeavours of the parties during the transition period.

The EU contribution to peace and security in Mindanao has aided official talks and unofficial dialogues between the parties and provided expertise. It has also supported community consultations, training sessions and workshops and advocacy activities as well as conducting verification missions on alleged violations of humanitarian law and human rights.

Trade progress in Vietnam

The Multilateral Trade Assistance project (MUTRAP) supports the implementation of Vietnam’s trade and economic integration strategy, by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. It also help implement WTO commitments, conduct multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations, and ensure fair competition in the domestic market.

In the last ten years, Vietnam has integrated into the world economy and prospered. The country joined the WTO, participated in trade negotiations, and opened up its economy benefitting export-oriented economic development.

Improving the quality of Indonesian exports

Despite recent increases, Indonesian exports to developed countries’ markets fall short of their potential. This is largely due to difficulties in complying with technical, safety and quality standards. In the fisheries sector, for example, Indonesia has the potential to become a world leading exporter, and EU demand keeps rising.

Clearly, food poisoning from seafood products is to be avoided at all costs and the EU-Indonesia Trade Support Programme has succeeded in upgrading key testing laboratories at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as well as the capacity of its staff. This helped Indonesia’s seafood exports comply with EU and international standards. The programme also contributed to improved human resources processes and training, delivered a new IT system, and launched a new information website.
Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources

ASEAN and the EU are working together to address man-made climate change given that it puts developmental achievements for both present and future generations at risk. In particular, greenhouse gas emissions are a significant area of concern.

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), €22.1 million, 2007-2013

The GCCA is an EU initiative developed to enhance cooperation and dialogue between the EU and developing countries that are hit earliest and hardest by climate change, and have the least capacity to react. As part of this initiative, Cambodia, was allocated €2.2 million, Laos received an allocation of €5 million, and the Mekong River countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam) received a regional allocation of €5 million. A further programme for Myanmar, involving an allocation of €4 million, began in 2013.

In addition to support for policy dialogue, the GCCA provides funds related to ‘Supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change’, ‘Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)’, ‘Enhancing participation in the global carbon market’, ‘Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction’, and ‘Integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts’.

Selected projects in 2009 supported REDD activities in the ASEAN region with € 5.9 million. These included:

- Sustainable management of peat land forests in ASEAN countries (€1.8 million)
- Sustainable forest management and rural livelihood enhancement in Cambodia (€1.8 million)
- Developing community carbon pools for REDD in Indonesia, Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam (€2.3 million).
SWITCH-Asia, promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), €65 million, 2007-2013

SWITCH-Asia promotes eco-friendly production, thereby improving productivity and economic growth while reducing environmental impact.

Under this programme, 22 single-country projects and 12 multi-country projects are being implemented in the ASEAN region. Single-country projects cover areas ranging from rice milling in Cambodia to the automotive industry in Thailand. Multi-country projects include the Clean Batik project in Indonesia and Malaysia, and the ASEAN Energy Manager Accreditation Scheme (AEMAS). The EU contribution ranges from €1 to €2 million per project. In addition, about €7 million supports policy development in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - FLEGT Asia, €11 million, 2008-2013

Sustainable forest management is critical to keeping our planet’s environment balanced. FLEGT Asia is designed to combat illegal logging, and thereby contribute to reducing global climate change, by promoting and facilitating trade in legal and sustainable timber products. Negotiations on FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) are on-going with several countries including Vietnam, and an agreement has been reached with Indonesia.

FLEGT Asia II (2013-2016, €5 million) seeks to create synergies through the ‘Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation’ (REDD) initiative. FLEGT Asia is implemented by the European Forest Institute (EFI), which maintains a regional office in Kuala Lumpur.

ASEAN countries benefit from the EU FLEGT Facility (€5 million) and the EU REDD Facility (€5 million), both of which are financed through a multi-donor trust-fund involving the EU and EU Member States. ASEAN countries also benefit from the EU-FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) FLEGT Programme (€10 million) that contributes to the implementation of the FLEGT process.

FLEGT in Indonesia

FLEGT is the EU’s response to illegal logging and trading of timber products.

In Indonesia, the FLEGT Support project oversaw the allocation of more than 18,000 ha of state forest for management by 2,000 families in the Sarolangun district, Jambi. As a result, the livelihoods of these families have improved. Each family establishes and manages around 10 ha of forest plantations in formerly degraded forest areas. The area in Sarolangun is already serving as a demonstration site for other districts and provinces in Indonesia.
Clean Batik in Indonesia and Malaysia

“We are now aware that batik production can be cleaner, safer and more efficient so as to lessen the negative impact on the environment. We also now know of the dangers of various substances used in production and how to handle and dispose of them properly.”

Suja’i, batik artisan from Cirebon, Indonesia

Asia Investment Facility (AIF), €30 million, 2011-2013

The aim of the AIF is to facilitate risky investment projects. It leverages bigger programmes for the sake of higher investment impact, in particular concerning climate change, energy, transportation and to support small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and social infrastructure.

By linking with the EU and national investment institutions, the facility will allow for larger programmes amounting to €300 million.

Humanitarian Assistance In Natural Disaster and Conflict Situations
European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), €299 million, 2007-2013

When disaster strikes, help needs to arrive fast to meet basic needs. Supporting vulnerable populations in crisis situations can mean the difference between life and death, and is a moral imperative for the international community.

The EU’s humanitarian office, ECHO, has contributed €299 million to the ASEAN region between the period of 2007 and 2013 to bring relief to millions of people whose lives had been affected by natural disasters, epidemics and conflicts. Humanitarian aid is provided in a variety of forms ranging from food, clothes, healthcare, shelter, water and sanitation, to emergency repairs to infrastructure, demining actions, psychological care and education.

Severe Weather in the Philippines

Between 2007 and 2013, more than €40 million was allocated to respond to the frequent typhoons in the Philippines. Most recently, in November 2013 when parts of the Philippines were badly damaged by Typhoon Haiyan, the European Commission provided €20 million in immediate emergency assistance, and the EU Member States provided a further €80 million in emergency aid.
The EU also funds disaster preparedness projects in the ASEAN region. These are the best means to reduce the loss of lives and damage to infrastructure resulting from future events.

Between 2007 and 2013, ECHO’s Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) for Southeast Asia allocated €38 million to Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Vietnam. This includes €1 million to facilitate civil society dialogue in support of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

**Aid to Uprooted People (AUP), €81 million, 2007-2013**

Providing support for uprooted people in post-crisis situations and fragile states is a priority for the European Commission’s regional programming. This bridges short-term humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance by providing funds to improve the living conditions of displaced people, as well as to facilitate their re-integration into their home countries or regions.

The AUP programme provides a link between relief, rehabilitation and development in crises, and promotes peace-building and reconciliation.

**Health and Food Security**

**Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), €21.65 million, 2011-2013**

The FSTP improves the food security of the poorest and most vulnerable members of society. Aiming to develop sustainable solutions, the programme addresses the structural causes of food insecurity by putting agriculture at the heart of the international debate on development. It covers the Greater Mekong Region (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam).

One example from the programme is Technology Transfer for Food Security in Asia, which improved food security and nutrition of the poor communities by encouraging the development of improved technology. The programme consists of two main components, namely Agricultural Productivity with a budget of €19 million, and South-South dialogue and intra-regional learning with a budget of €2.65 million.

**Recovering from Conflict in Indonesia**

The EU Aid to Uprooted People programme, with a budget of €5 million, has supported over half a million people displaced by conflict in West Timor, Central Sulawesi and Maluku.

The programme works with the most vulnerable groups, taking into account gender, female-headed households, and youth, by addressing the issues of livelihoods, water, sanitation and health, and through building the capacities of government and civil society organisations.
Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF), €2.75 million, 2007-2012

Quality of life requires safe and healthy food. This is a basic need. The EU therefore finances measures to ensure food safety.

‘Better Training for Safer Food’ trains EU and non-EU country officials who undertake sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls on food products. Activities organised under the BTSF programme in the ASEAN region include:

- EU food standards (€1.9 million)
  
  This programme strengthened SPS capacities in target countries’ control bodies. It emphasized the application of international standards and EU food legislation and the need to harmonize food control practices among ASEAN Member States, thereby facilitating ASEAN exports to the EU.

- RASFF/TRACES (€0.85 million)
  
  This programme familiarises target countries with the EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). This is an important element of the EU’s approach to food safety: whenever a rotten, contaminated or otherwise non-compliant product, irrespective of its origin, is found on shelves in EU shops, the EU RASFF system immediately sends out a “rapid alert”. A number of partner countries in the world have shown interest in the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) and in developing similar systems. ASEAN is currently developing its own ASEAN Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, based on the EU model.

Cross-border Health and Animal Diseases, €19.2 million, 2007-2013

As part of EU support to cooperation in the linked domains of human and animal health, the ASEAN region has received €19.2 million funding to address Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and other established and re-emerging infectious diseases. By strengthening existing institutions, related, for example to veterinary services, it addresses the surveillance, early detection and eradication of infectious diseases through projects implemented across the region by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Peace, Human Rights and Democracy

Instrument for Stability, around €19 million, 2007-2013

Peace and stability are prerequisites for sustainable development and the EU’s Instrument for Stability is a therefore an important strategic tool which addresses global security and related development challenges.

EU cooperation with ASEAN mainly focuses on long-term prevention aimed at preventing crisis situations from materialising. For instance, the ‘ASEAN Crisis Centres Project’ (€2.27 million) aims to strengthen the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre), the ASEAN Secretariat, and the national crisis centres in ASEAN countries such as Myanmar, as well as facilitating interconnectivity between regional networks of emergency response centres.
Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Vietnam benefit from the EU-UNODC Joint Initiative for Supporting Southeast Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism with a budget of €2 million over two years.

To boost EU cooperation on regional security issues, the EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Centre of Excellence Initiative was launched with a global budget of €95 million for the period from 2007 to 2013. The South East Asia Regional Secretariat, which opened in Manila in March 2013, coordinates with countries in the region in addressing accidental, natural and criminal risks. Currently, there are 19 projects in progress with a total budget of more than €14 million.

**European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), €34.9 million (Country-Based Support Scheme only), 2007-2013**

Core EU values include democracy and human rights as these are prerequisites for tolerant, open and caring societies. The EIHRD therefore promotes democracy and human rights globally, funding projects which are designed to make democratic processes more participatory.
The programme includes projects to build people’s capacity for interfaith dialogue and raise awareness on the needs of minorities and disadvantaged groups. The following table indicates the CBSS (Country-Based Support Scheme) of the EIDHR, implemented through local Calls for Proposals in the targeted countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Million €</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
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</table>
PARTNERS FOR INNOVATION: Investing in Knowledge

Education mobility: Erasmus Mundus Partnerships II, €32.5 million, 2009-2013

Erasmus Mundus supports cooperation and mobility in higher education. It offers students and academics from all over the world the chance to experience European higher education through scholarships and grants. This not only helps boost the career prospects of the beneficiaries, but also fosters dialogue and better understanding between the citizens of ASEAN and the EU and contributes to the development of expertise and capacity in higher education institutions in beneficiary countries.

### ASEAN student mobility under Erasmus Mundus (Up to 2013):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masters students</th>
<th>Masters scholars **</th>
<th>Doctoral candidates</th>
<th>Undergraduates</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>Doctoral</th>
<th>Post-doctoral</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>45</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>3524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Action 2 mobility figures combine actual mobility for partnerships selected from 2007-2010 with planned mobility for partnerships selected in 2011 & 2012.

** Statistics after final reports, therefore only available up to 2010.
**Research and technological development (Framework Programme 7), €27.4 million, 2007-2013**

The EU Framework Programme 7 (FP7) on science and technology encourages cooperation between research bodies in the EU and in developing countries as a means to foster innovation and progress. ASEAN as a region ranks fifth globally in FP7 participation.

The EU contributions to projects in ASEAN Member States are estimated at €27.4 million in total. The largest cooperation projects are with Thailand (€8.3 million), Singapore (€7.1 million), Vietnam (€6.7 million), Indonesia (€6.6 million), Malaysia (€5.5 million) and Philippines (€3.1 million). Among other projects in ASEAN, FP7 works towards sustainable agriculture with a focus on research on rice crops.

The successor of FP7 starting in January 2014 is called Horizon 2020.

**Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 4 (TEIN 4), Research and Communication Network for Asia and the Pacific, €8 million, 2012-2016**

The Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) provides dedicated high-capacity Internet connectivity for research and education communities across the Asia-Pacific region. With over 50 million users, TEIN is the world’s largest research and education network. It links universities and research centres in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Bangladesh and, most recently, Cambodia. It also connects 40 million European researchers and academics served by the GÉANT network, and funds collaborative programmes with Europe in areas such as remote sensing, climate research, food security, e-health and e-learning.

**Industrialised Country Instrument (ICI+), €34.9 million, 2013-2018**

ICI+ strengthens relations in areas of mutual importance such as commerce, diplomacy, and higher education. The instrument facilitates links between ASEAN and EU businesses in Southeast Asian markets with a total allocation of €19.5 million in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam.

ICI+ also contributes €5 million towards public diplomacy and outreach in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and the ASEAN region more widely. This component seeks to deepen political, economic and cultural relationships between the EU and ASEAN countries. It also finances the European Higher Education Fairs (EHEF) in Asia with a total amount of €1.6 million.

**Improving search for new drugs to combat tropical diseases**

The Xenorhabdus and Photorhabdus bacteria live in symbiosis with entomopathogenic nematodes and are used by the nematodes to kill their insect hosts. These bacteria are proven producers of natural insecticides and through the Game XP programme, researchers from EU and ASEAN countries have isolated products from these bacteria and studied them. Several promising compounds against tropical diseases have been identified.

A patent on the most promising class of compounds was filed for future use in the treatment of tropical neglected diseases.
EU MEMBER STATES AT WORK IN ASEAN

As well as direct support from the EU, each EU Member States also contribute individually to ASEAN integration in areas such as trade and sustainable agriculture, the environment and climate change, and human rights, peace and security.5

Germany, for example, has supported ASEAN with the equivalent of €60 million over the last five years. This concentrates on developing regional infrastructure, standards for food products, competition policy and innovation and technology. German environmental programmes have focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity and ‘climate smart’ infrastructure. Key programmes include the “Capacity Building for the ASEAN Secretariat” project and the “German-ASEAN Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and Related Sectors (GAP-CC).”

Other EU Member States are also involved in ASEAN cooperation. Sweden contributes at the regional level with approximately €120 million allocated towards promoting human rights, sustainable use of natural resources, and planning for communal services for people living in poverty. The United Kingdom contributes to ASEAN in the fields of protecting children from sexual exploitation and law enforcement training for counter terrorism. In October 2013, Belgium organised a Conference themed ‘EU and

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5 EU Member States provide substantial financing to the ASEAN region. The largest part of this comes in the form of bilateral cooperation programmes, which are not covered here.
By establishing the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, ASEAN will take a major step towards closer integration and cooperation between nations. It puts ASEAN firmly on the path of peace, progress and prosperity – benefits which the countries of the EU have drawn from their own integration process over recent decades. The EU is proud that its support, and its example, have helped to inspire ASEAN. Now ASEAN's rapid progress is inspiring the EU in return.

The launch of the AEC opens a new chapter in ASEAN-EU cooperation. Building on the success of our programmes for 2007-2013, the new programmes for 2014-2020 will be founded on the Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action for Strengthening the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership – a comprehensive set of goals and aspirations for the next phase of our partnership. This long term cooperation, and the trusted partnerships that have developed between ASEAN and the EU, form a sound foundation for ASEAN’s new era.
EUROPEAN UNION

MEMBER STATES
28

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
24

POPULATION
502 Million

WORKING LANGUAGE
1

POPULATION
615 Million

Land Area
4,479,210.5 km²

ASEAN
10 MEMBER STATES

Founded in 1967
Motto: "One Vision, One Identity, One Community"

Friendship and Cooperation since 1972

Founded in
1951
Motto: /nobreakspace"United in Diversity/

English

Language

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Indonesia
Laos
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

Land Area
4,422,773 km²
Delegation of the European Union

to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN

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