

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

2005-2006

THAILAND

Country/Region:	Thailand
Budget Years:	2005-2006
Budget Lines:	19 10 02
Legal Base:	ALA Regulation (Council Regulation 443/92 of 25 February 1992)
Cost of Order:	€3.2 million
Programming Service:	DG Relex H5
Head of Unit:	Pierre Amilhat
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NB: This National Indicative Programme follows on the NIP 2002-04 and is part of the Country Strategy Paper for 2002-06 which provides the framework for co-operation for this period.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE ALA REGULATION

The Council Regulation (EEC) N° 443/92 of 25 February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic co-operation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America (“ALA Regulation”), indicates that five-year programmes must be established for financial and technical assistance and for the economic co-operation. The Regulation also provides that the indicative multi-annual guidelines that apply to the main partner countries are to be adopted in coordination with a committee composed of representatives of the EU Member States.

The multi-annual strategic planning is based on a Country Strategy Paper (CSP) covering a period of five years and setting out the priority areas where the Commission intends to implement its co-operation. The CSP is translated into operational guidelines, laid down in multi-annual National Indicative Programmes (NIPs).

The focus of the ALA Regulation is on strengthening the co-operation framework and providing an effective contribution, through institutional dialogue, and economic and financial co-operation, to sustainable development, social and economic stability and democracy. The ALA Regulation applies to Thailand.

1.2 THE COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER 2002-2006

The CSP 2002-2006 for Thailand, including the NIP for 2002-04, was adopted by the Commission on 8 May 2002. The documents were prepared in consultation with the Government of Thailand and EU Member States. The CSP earmarked an indicative allocation for Thailand of €13.2 million. The Commission allocated an indicative amount of €10 million under the NIP 2002-04 and reserved an indicative amount of €3.2 million for the period 2005-06.

The overall objective of EC-Thailand co-operation, as outlined in the CSP, is to support the sustainable economic and social development of Thailand. The strategy focuses on two priority sectors: trade and investment, and public health and health services. Under the NIP 2002-04, the former sector is being covered through a Small Project Facility. The latter sector is being covered through a project of technical assistance to the Ministry of Health.

The CSP outlined other non-focal (cross-cutting) areas for co-operation with Thailand including environment, energy, care and assistance of refugees and displaced people, social policy related issues (fight against drug production and trafficking, good governance, fight against trafficking of persons, and death penalty), science and technology, education and human resource development, and knowledge-based economy and culture. These sectors are dealt with under the existing EC horizontal / thematic and regional programmes (ASEAN, ASEM, Asia).

The priority sectors and the cross-cutting issues correspond to the Thai Government’s overall economic co-operation and development agenda.

1.3 THE NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2002-2004

The NIP 2002-2004 focussed on the following actions:

National Indicative Programme for Thailand 2002-04			
Area of co-operation	2002	2003	2004
Trade and investment		€5 million	
Public health and health services	€5 million		
Total for 2002-04	€10 million		

Focal area 1: Trade and investment (€5 million)

Co-operation in this sector is covered through the establishment of a demand-driven Small Projects Facility, managed locally by the EC Delegation in Bangkok through calls for proposals.

The Facility will contribute to the reinforcement of the EU-Thailand comprehensive partnership, by providing financial contributions to small, but strategic EU-Thai projects in selected areas (about 13 projects / year).

The projects will consist *inter alia* in: technical assistance and capacity building to help Thailand in implementing its WTO commitments, specifically in key areas agreed at Doha; support to the Thai administration and companies to adapt to developments in EC legislation; and promotion of EC investment and market access in Thailand.

Implementation of the programme should start around mid-2004.

Focal area 2: Public health and health services (€5 million)

Support for this sector is being provided through the launching of a technical assistance project in co-operation with the Thai Ministry of Health, capitalising on previous EC support for the ongoing process of health care reform in Thailand.

The general objective of the project is to contribute to upgrade health-care delivery in Thailand through an increase in the equity, efficiency, quality and accountability of such health-care services.

The specific purpose of the project is to produce the institutional capacities, tools and strategies to effectively design, plan, and implement the reform policy, especially the policy on universal coverage of health-care.

The Financing Agreement between the Commission and Thailand was signed on 7 May 2003, following which the Terms of Reference were prepared and the procurement procedure was launched. Given that the Commission faced some difficulties in finding an adequate offer, the tendering process has been somewhat delayed and should be completed soon.

2. THE MID-TERM REVIEW

While the CSP/NIP for Thailand were approved by the Member States ALA Committee in May 2002, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) exercise was launched in the 1st quarter of 2003 to determine whether the CSP and the NIP need to be revised given developments in the world at large, in the country in question, and changes in the objectives and thrust of Community policies.

As regards changes in Community policies, the MTR concentrated mainly on accommodating the new issues arising from the WTO Doha Development Agenda (TRTA), as well as justice and home affairs issues such as the problems of managing migratory flows and related matters.

Specifically, the General Affairs and External Relations Council of March 2003 fixed 4 criteria to assess the validity of the strategy towards the partner country (CSP) and of the general direction of the co-operation programme (NIP) and the need of possible changes:

- significant changes in Thailand's overall situation, policy changes or unforeseen events in this country;
- significant changes or new priorities in external EU/Community policies – in particular TRTA, JHA-related matters such as migration, counter-terrorism, conflict prevention
- significant changes of setting or context, regionally or internationally
- results of and/or progress in the implementation of Community co-operation with Thailand.

2.1 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

2.1.1 Main Political, Economic and Social Developments in Thailand

The Commission through the MTR exercise examined the political developments (consolidation of the government's power structure, reshuffling of government etc.) in Thailand as well as the economic developments (mainly in terms of external trade policy) and social developments (focusing on human rights issues and the subject of Burmese refugees in Thailand).

In general terms Thailand remains politically stable, with the TRT party and coalition partners ensuring a stable majority in Parliament. The government's action-minded, populist initiatives have created the image of strong leadership and reform drive. It has launched a number of programmes (such as a village fund for macro-loans, an affordable health scheme, debt moratorium for farmers, social housing, poverty eradication) specifically directed at the rural and poorer parts of the population and which have so far provided the PM with strong popular support. The government's stance is helped by Thailand's sustained economic recovery and impressive growth rates.

As regards the security situation, the government changed policy from a denial of terrorist threats to a more proactive role, with visible results in terms of detention of terrorists and the introduction of new anti-terrorist legislation.

It was concluded that there have been no significant changes in Thailand's overall situation, policy changes or unforeseen events.

2.1.2 New EC/EU Policy Objectives and Commitments

It was felt that the new EU/EC external policy developments and the changes of regional/international setting or context which were examined were:

- *either* already set out in the CSP as priority sectors and therefore covered under the NIP (e.g. TRTA);
- *or* set out in the CSP as cross-cutting issues (e.g. some JHA issues such as migration, the trafficking of human beings, drugs, money-laundering) and covered under other *fora* and co-operation instruments;
- *or* were ultimately not considered sufficiently significant in so far as Thailand is concerned to the extent of requiring a modification of the strategy (e.g. counter-terrorism, conflict prevention).

A fact which played a role in this exercise is the very scarce resources available to the Commission for co-operation with Thailand (given Thailand's reasonable socio-economic indicators), which limits the margin of manoeuvre in terms of possible addition of new priority sectors to the CSP/NIP.

2.1.3 Results, Performances and Lessons Learned

So far, the Health Reform Project provided for in the NIP 2002-04, and approved by the ALA Committee in November 2002, has not yet been implemented given difficulties in contracting an appropriate consultancy company. The revision of the preparatory work is, nevertheless, progressing well and implementation will soon start.

As regards the Small Project Facility, this was approved by the ALA Committee in November 2003 and preparations were initiated thereafter. At the moment of writing, the SPF is just about to be implemented.

In the light of the above, it is therefore not yet possible to carry out an evaluation of the present co-operation programme.

2.1.4 Quality improvements

Quality improvements to the CSP/NIP were not considered at length in the context of the MTR exercise, given the constraints outlined under point 2.1.3 above.

2.2 CONCLUSIONS

The Commission concluded that the strategy and the general direction of co-operation set out in the CSP/NIP remained relevant and for the reasons outlined above did not require a revision before 2006.

It should be noted that the Thai and Commission sides agreed in 2001 to move gradually from development co-operation (which is the case of assistance to the health sector) into economic co-operation in the mutual interest (covered in the CSP under the heading of support to trade and investment).

2.3 CONSULTATION

The Member States' representatives in Thailand were consulted and provided a favourable opinion on the analysis and the conclusions proposed by the Commission. The same is true as regards the Thai authorities.

3. THE NIP 2005-06

3.1 SUMMARY OF THE NIP PRIORITIES

The Commission proposes that given the limited funding available for co-operation with Thailand the single priority sector for co-operation with Thailand in 2005-06 be higher education, and more specifically the financing of a dedicated 'Thailand window' under the EC's Erasmus Mundus Programme for the promotion of higher education links with third countries.

The action and the programme are qualified under point 3.2 below.

3.2 INDICATIVE BUDGET

During the period covered by the National Indicative Programme (2005-06), an indicative allocation totalling €3.2 million will be committed to EC-Thailand bilateral co-operation, in addition to the financing possibilities under the existing and forthcoming Asia-wide, regional and thematic programmes. This indication does not pre-empt the prerogative of the European Union's budgetary authorities.

Non-focal area 2 of the CSP: education and human resource development

Action: Financing of 'Thailand window' under the EC's Erasmus Mundus programme: €3.2 million.

Programme: Provision of funding for scholarship grants for Thai graduate students through the Erasmus Mundus programme.

3.3 PRIORITY AND ACTION: HIGHER EDUCATION – FINANCING OF ‘THAILAND WINDOW’ UNDER THE EC’S ERASMUS MUNDUS PROGRAMME.

3.3.1 Strategic Context/Justification

Strategic context – EU background

The CSP 2002-06 for Thailand identifies education and human resource development as one of the priority areas for co-operation, though it considered it to be a non-focal area. Also, when outlining focal (priority) area N° 1, support to trade and investment co-operation, the CSP refers to the need to stimulate the potential for EU-Thai co-operation on research and technological development co-operation and on educational issues.

The Commission’s Communication on ‘Strengthening co-operation with third countries in the field of higher education’¹ stresses that it is vital to promote the EC as a world-wide centre of excellence for study/training as well as for scientific and technological research as an immediate objective.

In its latest Communication on a strategy for relations with Asia (‘Europe and Asia: a Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships’²), the Commission proposed the strengthening of the awareness of Europe in Asia (and vice versa) as one of six main objectives, notably through the promotion of exchanges in education, culture and science as well as fostering inter-regional civil society contacts.

In its July 2003 Communication on “A New Partnership for Southeast Asia”³, the Commission indicated that higher education was a key sector for relations with Southeast Asia, and outlined the objectives for co-operation in this field:

- improving mutual understanding and increasing awareness of Europe in Southeast Asia and vice versa;
- re-positioning Europe as a major higher education partner and as a centre of excellence in Southeast Asia
- promoting scientific and technological development, thus enhancing growth and competitiveness;
- strengthening the economic and cultural presence of Europe in Southeast Asia (and vice versa).

In the Communication, the Commission stated its intention to continue to support relevant programmes and develop strategic dialogues at national and regional level.

Also, the Commission has recently decided to strengthen its approach of support to higher education, in particular scholarships, in Asia.

¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on strengthening cooperation with third countries in the field of higher education, COM/2001/0385 final.

² COM (2001) 469 of 4 September 2001.

³ COM (2003) 399 of 9 July 2003.

At present there are two EC regional programmes concerning Asia in the field of higher education:

- Asia-Link, which aims at developing Asian higher education systems and promoting regional and multilateral networking between higher education institutions in the EU and Asia through the awarding of projects in the areas of human resource development, curriculum development and institutional/systems development; and the
- ASEAN-EU University Network Programme (AUNP), which provides support to partnership projects submitted by groupings of EU and ASEAN higher education institutions, as well as to network initiatives such as round-table meetings of higher education experts and rectors' conferences.

The Commission's Strategy Paper and the Indicative Programme for multi-country programmes in Asia for 2005-06, adopted on 7 April 2004⁴, identify co-operation in higher education as one of the three focal areas for Asia-wide programmes. The Indicative Programme provides for the continuation of the Asia-Link programme with a view to promoting regional and multilateral networking between higher education institutions in Europe and the developing countries in Asia covered by the ALA Regulation.

In the framework of Asia-Link the Commission is organising a European Higher Education Fair (together with an Asia-Link Forum) to be held in Bangkok on 19-21 November 2004. The initiative was requested by the EU Member States representatives in Bangkok in 2002 with a view to promoting European higher education institutions in Southeast Asia and to raise the interest of youngsters in the region to study in Europe. This is the first initiative of its kind in Southeast Asia. The Fair will focus on universities and students from Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia, with the participation of about 90 European exhibitors. The Forum will facilitate experience-sharing and match-making between Asian and European universities and higher education agencies.

Also, in the context of the AUNP, the first EU-ASEAN rectors' conference will be held at the Asia-Europe Institute of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur in October 2004.

Moreover, the European Parliament and Council have recently adopted a new, comprehensive EC initiative (Erasmus Mundus programme⁵) aiming mainly to enhance the quality of higher education within the European Union and the attractiveness of the European higher education area, as well as to promote intercultural understanding through co-operation with third countries. It intends inter alia to attract high-level third country graduate students to Europe, specifically through scholarships. The programme has a world-wide character and covers the period 2004-08 with a budget of €230 million.

⁴ Commission Decision 2004/1268.

⁵ Decision N° 2317/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 establishing a programme for the enhancement of quality in higher education and the promotion of intercultural understanding through co-operation with third countries (Erasmus World) (2004-2008), *O.J. L 345/03, 31/12/2003*.

Given its intention to engage in support for scholarships to the benefit of Asian students, the Commission has decided to enhance the participation of certain Asian partners in Erasmus Mundus through the provision of additional funds for those countries. This will be carried out in full complementarity with the above mentioned Asia-Link and AUNP initiatives.

Strategic context – the situation of Thailand

The Commission supported in the late 1990s a very successful European Studies programme at the University of Chulalongkorn in Bangkok. The Centre for European Studies (CES) at Chulalongkorn, created as a result of the programme, has since become independent from Commission financial support. Also, participation of Thai universities under Asia-Link has been significant thus far. The Thai authorities have expressed an interest in co-operating further with the EU on higher education.

Thailand has an efficient higher education system and a well-educated young generation, which is still much more oriented towards studying in American and Australian universities rather than European.

The Thai higher education system is well-established: the first university was founded in 1917 and others followed shortly after. Student enrolment in formal higher education is approximately 1.12 million among a total population of over 63 million. The Ministry of Education reports that increasing numbers of young people have access to higher education and estimated that in 2002 about 26.5 % of 18-21 year-olds enrolled in universities and other higher education institutions⁶. There are 178 higher education institutions providing BSc/BTech degrees and 51 schools/universities providing postgraduate degrees, both private and public.

The official educational budget is 226 billion baht (€ 4.7 billion), which is 22% of the national budget and 4% of GDP. Thailand's national development strategy, the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-06), places a major emphasis on the enhancement of the general level of education and on education reform. The authorities are dedicating considerable attention to the enhancement of university quality, in particular to follow globalization trends, both nationally and in the context of the ASEAN/AUN (ASEAN University Network).

Higher education students are becoming more proficient in European languages, in particular English, with more than 500 international programmes at undergraduate and graduate levels using this language⁷. The rapid expansion of higher education courses offered in the English language in EU Member States thus provides opportunities for further co-operation in this area.

However, it is generally considered that knowledge in the EU about Thailand and knowledge in Thailand about the EU, and the process of European integration are insufficiently developed. The level of knowledge of European issues and culture among

⁶ Education in Thailand 2001-2002, Office of the National Education Commission, Office of the Prime Minister in Cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

⁷ Thailand Education Directory 2004-2005, Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce.

Thai students is not very high. Thailand's younger generations have directed their attention to other Asian countries and cultures, in particular Japan, as well as to the English speaking world. The great majority of Thai youngsters who plan to study abroad think primarily of the US, Australia, or the UK. EU countries other than the UK are much less favoured. Consequently, there is a clear need to enhance cultural exchanges and deepen the relations between the EU, as an economic, political and social entity, and Thailand.

The Commission has an interest in attracting to Europe Thai students who, once they have graduated, may continue to have particular links with Europe. Thailand is a country of strategic importance given its role as one of the major economic hubs in Southeast Asia and its emergence as a regional 'motor' for the ASEAN grouping. Thailand could gradually come to play a role in ASEAN commensurate with its political and economic importance therein. Moreover, in line with its New Partnership with Southeast Asia, the Commission is holding exploratory talks with Thailand to decide whether there is sufficient common ground to negotiate a bilateral trade and co-operation agreement, which would include co-operation in the sector of education and human resources.

Justification

The case of Thailand is somewhat particular within the overall context of EC external aid to Southeast Asia. While Thailand is still considered a lower middle-income country, it has made significant progress since the 1997 economic crisis and now enjoys very reasonable socio-economic indicators. EU co-operation with this country has therefore been, in recent years, re-oriented from development projects to economic co-operation in the mutual interest. The indicative budget allocated to it is fairly limited, in comparison to that earmarked for other less developed Southeast Asian countries. This restricts significantly the identification of sectors for co-operation.

Furthermore, since its socio-economic situation is gradually improving, Thailand is developing a new role for itself on the world scene as an emerging donor country. Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra announced in November 2003 that from 2004 onwards Thailand would (...) *receive or request financial assistance (...) from foreign countries only if such assistance is given without any conditions, commitments or obligations which will make Thailand lose its negotiating power as an equal partner with that foreign country*⁸. In this respect, the Thai authorities indicate that in practice they welcome external support to Thailand on the condition that such support is provided in the context of a partnership rather than a donor/beneficiary relation.

In the light of the above considerations, the Commission has examined all possibilities concerning the allocation of the amounts earmarked for Thailand for 2005-06 (€ 3.2 million). It considers that the best option would be to allocate the funds to a programme in a sector of mutual interest to both Thailand and the EU, which would enhance the bilateral EU-Thailand relationship specifically at people-to-people level, and under which support would be provided to Thai citizens directly, rather than through the authorities.

⁸ Cabinet's decision B.E. 2546 (2003) of 29 November 2003 on the request for financial assistance from foreign countries..

The Commission therefore proposes that the single priority sector for co-operation with Thailand in 2005-06 be education and human resource development, and suggests in particular that the present NIP should focus on the sector of higher education, in line with the Country Strategy Paper. It is considered that for countries, such as Thailand, that do not need development assistance given their reasonably good socio-economic indicators, EU bilateral co-operation in this area is particularly relevant and of mutual interest. Also, this initiative does not require the modification of the Country Strategy Paper 2002-06.

In implementing this priority, the Commission proposes to launch one single initiative under the 2005-2006 NIP consisting in a 'Thailand window' in the framework of the EC Erasmus Mundus programme, providing for the financing of additional allocations for Thai students.

The timing of the proposal is most appropriate, coinciding as it does with the momentum being gathered under this major new world-wide European initiative in higher education. The proposal is also seen as a logical follow-up to the previous EC-supported European Studies programme in Thailand.

3.3.2 Actions

The NIP's allocation will be dedicated to one single proposal focusing on non-focal area 2 of the CSP, i.e. education and human resource development, in particular higher education. The action will consist in the financing of a 'Thailand window' in the EC's Erasmus Mundus programme through the provision of funding for scholarship grants for Thai graduate students.

3.3.2.1 Objectives

The overall objective of this action is to increase mutual understanding and awareness and to contribute to the reinforcement of the EU-Thailand comprehensive partnership, by facilitating interactions between higher education institutions and students on both sides.

The action will allow Thai students to gain a positive and more accurate view of modern Europe, and enable them to promote and facilitate networking and institutional co-operation in fields of mutual interest.

In addition, the action would contribute substantially towards the improvement of political, economic, and cultural links between the EU and Thailand.

The specific objective of the action is to foster linkages between the EU and Thailand in higher education by encouraging and enabling Thai students to complete postgraduate studies in Europe.

3.3.2.2 Expected results

The expected results are Thai graduate students completing masters degrees in Europe. Quantitatively, it is expected that under the present 'Thailand window' approximately 100

Thai graduate students⁹ will complete Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses at EU universities.

The programme is expected to increase future demand from Thailand for European higher education. Also, given the fact the programme will create personal links between Thai students and their European counterparts, it can be expected to foster future cooperation. This is particularly important to the extent that the selected students may become decision-makers in Thailand in the future.

3.3.2.3 Activities

Masters Courses at EU universities which have been designated by the overall Erasmus Mundus Programme as 'Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses' will be allocated a specific number of EC-funded scholarship grants for foreign students. The 'Thailand Window' funding will be used to fund grants for Thai students. Such funding will be over and above the funding which Thailand could expect to receive from the overall Erasmus Mundus programme. University consortia and the EC will publicise the scholarship opportunities worldwide using a variety of media.

Each university consortium running an Erasmus Mundus Masters Course will establish lists of the students (for attendance on its Erasmus Mundus Masters Course) considered eligible for scholarships. The selection criteria will be those adopted by the Erasmus Mundus Programme, with a particular focus on the excellence of students.

University consortia will submit an application for funding with their proposed scholarship lists to the EC for final approval, and the Thai authorities will be informed accordingly.

Co-ordination and synergy with EC regional and thematic programmes, namely the EU-ASEAN University Network Programme (AUNP) and Asia Link, will be envisaged.

3.3.2.4 Implementation

The Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of the activities to be financed in accordance with the procedures and standards defined for the Erasmus Mundus Programme.

It is foreseen that from 2005 onwards the European Commission will entrust the management of some EC programmes, including Erasmus Mundus, to an Executive Agency based in Brussels.

Part of the programme implementation will be undertaken by the university consortia that will be chosen to run Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses. They will publicise the programme widely in Thailand, carry out the initial selection of students for scholarships, put in place appropriate arrangements to host third country students and make payments to students.

⁹ This figure is a rough estimate, given that the number of beneficiaries may vary in respect of the combination of one or two-year master courses.

In co-operation with the Executive Agency, the Commission Delegation in Bangkok will be involved in monitoring the implementation of the specific 'Thailand Window' funding under the programme.

3.3.2.5 Cross-cutting issues

Gender issues

Based on the Platform for Action endorsed in the Beijing UN Conference on Women in 1995 and on Council Regulation (EC) No 2836/98 on integrating gender issues in development co-operation, Commission Communication COM (2001) 295 defines a Programme of Action for mainstreaming gender in Development Co-operation.

The proposed action will follow the Community's equal opportunities policy, and an effort will be made to ensure an adequate gender balance of students.

3.3.2.6 Risks and conditions

The risks and assumptions related to the programme are that information on opportunities under the Erasmus Mundus Programme reaches the targeted students; that EU universities remain competitive with other higher education providers; that there is continued support for the programme from the Thai authorities; that students who receive scholarships will return to Thailand and pursue high-level careers; and that their positive experiences in Europe are disseminated to others.

3.3.2.7 Main indicators

The main indicators will be the numbers of Thai students participating in the programme, the numbers of degrees awarded to the students. More indirectly the indicators will be the overall numbers of Thai students participating in higher education courses in the EU, and the impact of the action in Thailand in terms of knowledge and awareness of Europe and EU issues.

3.3.2.8 Estimated EC contribution

The estimated EC contribution represents the total indicative amount available for the NIP 2005-06, i.e. €3.2 million.

3.3.2.9 Coordination with Member States and other donors

In order to preserve the necessary coherence between the activities of the programme and activities undertaken by other donors in the sector, regular meetings will take place with all interested parties, and in particular EU Member States' representatives in Thailand, to ensure an open exchange of information, to avoid overlapping of activities and/or financing and to incorporate the lessons learnt by these other actors into the work of the programme.

Extensive consultation took place between the Commission and EU Member States in the preparation of the overall Erasmus Mundus Programme for which this programme provides additional funding for Thailand, and will continue in the framework of the Erasmus Committee.

3.3.2.10 Indicative timeframe

It is intended that funds for the programme be committed in 2005 in order that scholarships for students may be awarded as from the academic year 2005/2006.

ANNEX 1: EC- SUPPORTED PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES IN THAILAND (EXCEPT ECHO)**Bilateral Cooperation**

Sector	N° of projects	EC grant (€)
Energy	1	3.000.000
Public health	1	5.000.000
Environment /Natural resources	1	8.000.000
Social support	1	15.000.000
Economic cooperation	1	5.000.000
Total	5	36.000.000

ASEAN Cooperation

Sector	N° of projects	EC grant (€)
Higher Education	13	2.508.724
Intellectual Property Rights and Standards	2	13.105.786
Energy	6	6.468.622
Environment	1	5.919.877
Total	22	28.003.009

ASIA Cooperation

Sector	N° of projects	EC grant (€)
Higher Education	16	4.699.795
Trade and Investment	3	409.084
Environment	8	2.499.421
Information Technology and Communication	15	4.332.662
Urban planning	1	423.432
Transport	1	8.526.346
Total	44	20.890.740

ASEM Cooperation

Sector	N° of projects	EC grant (€)
Financial and Social Sector Reform	2	7.610.000
Total	2	7.610.000

Horizontal budget-lines / programmes

Sector	N° of projects	EC grant (€)
NGO Co-financing	3	2.086.472
Uprooted people (refugees / displaced persons)	6	8.459.423
HIV / AIDS	3	3.546.050
Environment	4	9.454.042
Total	16	23.545.987

ANNEX 2: EC-SUPPORTED PROJECTS IN THAILAND (HUMANITARIAN AID – ECHO)

N° CONTRACT	PARTNER	€ AMOUNT	Type of assistance	Location	START	END	Comments
Ongoing projects 2003							
ECHO/THA/210/2003/02002	MHD	900.000	Health and water & sanitation assistance for Karen and Burmese refugees along the Thai-Myanmar border	Mae Rama Luang and Ban Mae La U, Mae Hong Son Province	10/11/2003	31/12/2004	
ECHO/THA/210/2003/02001	AMI	890.000	Humanitarian Assistance for Burmese refugee population living in the camps on the Thai-Burmese border	Nu Po and Umpiem camps, Tak province	17/10/2003	31/12/2004	
New projects 2004							
ECHO/THA/210/2004/01001	ICCO	3.475.000	Food aid/security, Nutrition, Non-food items, Cooking Fuel for Refugees on the Thai-Burmese border	Mae La and Umpiem refugee camps, Tak Province	1/02/2004	30/11/2004	Expected to be signed in June 2004
ECHO/THA/210/2004/01002	MSF-F	900.000	Health and water & sanitation assistance for Burmese refugee population living in the camps on the Thai-Burmese border	Mae La camp, Tam Hin camp, and Mon's resettlement areas	1/04/2004	31/03/2005	Expected to be signed in June 2004
ECHO/THA/210/2004/01003	HI	275.000	Mine victim assistance and mine awareness for refugees on the Thai-Burmese border	all refugee camps along the Thai-Burmese border	1/06/2004	31/05/2005	Expected to be signed in June 2004