European Commission

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development in Asia

International Cooperation and Development

European Commission

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European Commission

Asia

International Cooperation and Development

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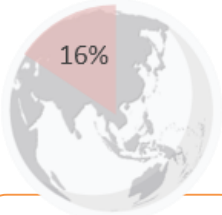
Asia at a Glance

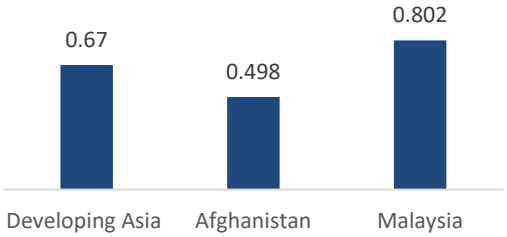
Surface 25 million km²



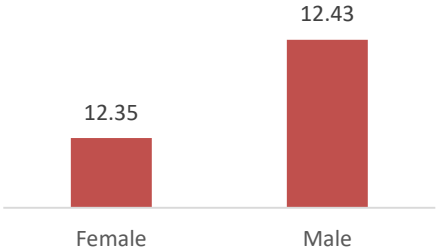
Population in 2017 reached **3 962 million**

Population density: **158,5 persons/km²**

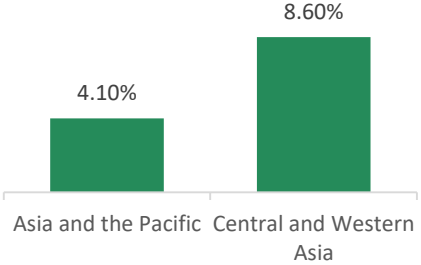
Human Development Index 2017



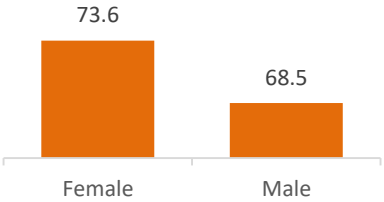
Expected years of schooling

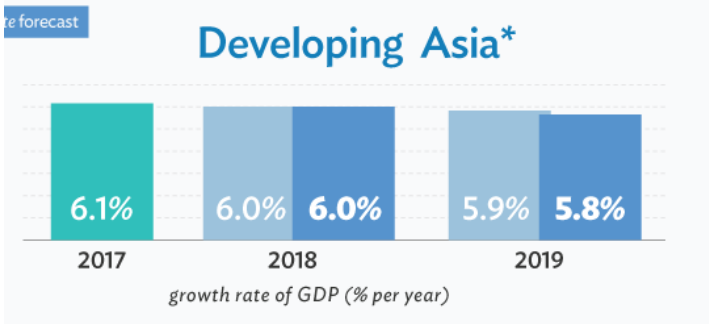


Unemployment (15+)



Life Expectancy in 2017





55%
global trade

60%
global population

65%
global GDP

75%
global tourism

Cooperation and Development

Why it matters?

Rising Global Economy

- By 2050: 52% of world global GDP (China 20%) (ADB projections)
- SMEs = 98% of enterprises and generate the most employment opportunities: but lack of access to finance
- Driving force for energy investment and digital
- Infrastructure gap and services: need for private sector engagement
- By 2030: energy demand doubles and 50% of worldwide GHG emissions

Chinese challenge to Western development model

- International institutional governance
- Debt diplomacy

Why it matters to the EU

- 1 in 3 EU exports goes to Asia
- EU's total trade in goods worth €1.4 trillion
- EU27's share falls to below 10% of global GDP

Main Challenges

Environment & Climate change: « point of no return »

- Growing pressure due to population growth, economic development, urbanisation, land and soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity and air pollution
- Greenhouse gas emissions growing at high pace
- 2017: 11 million IDPs due to climate related disasters in Asia

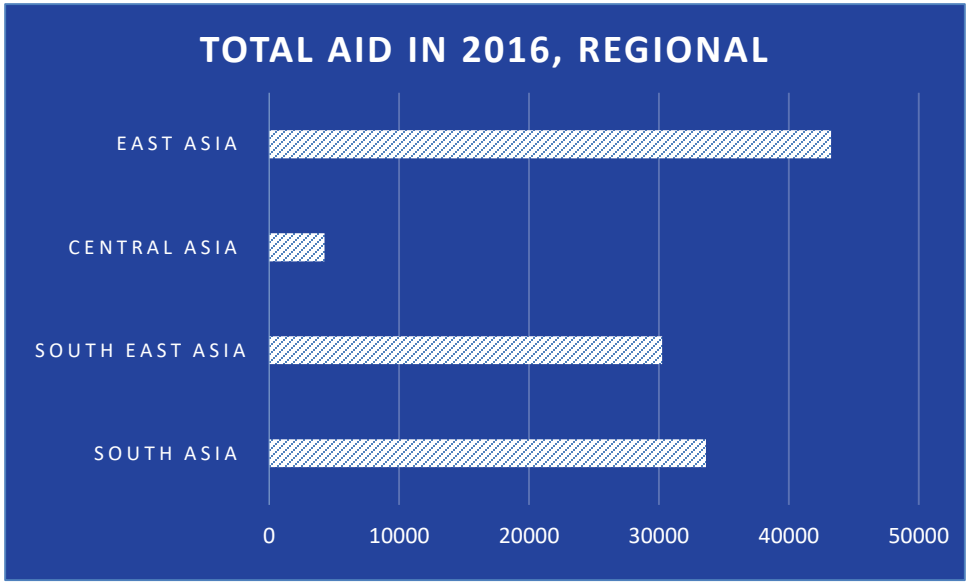
Political Instability and Socio-Economic Inequality

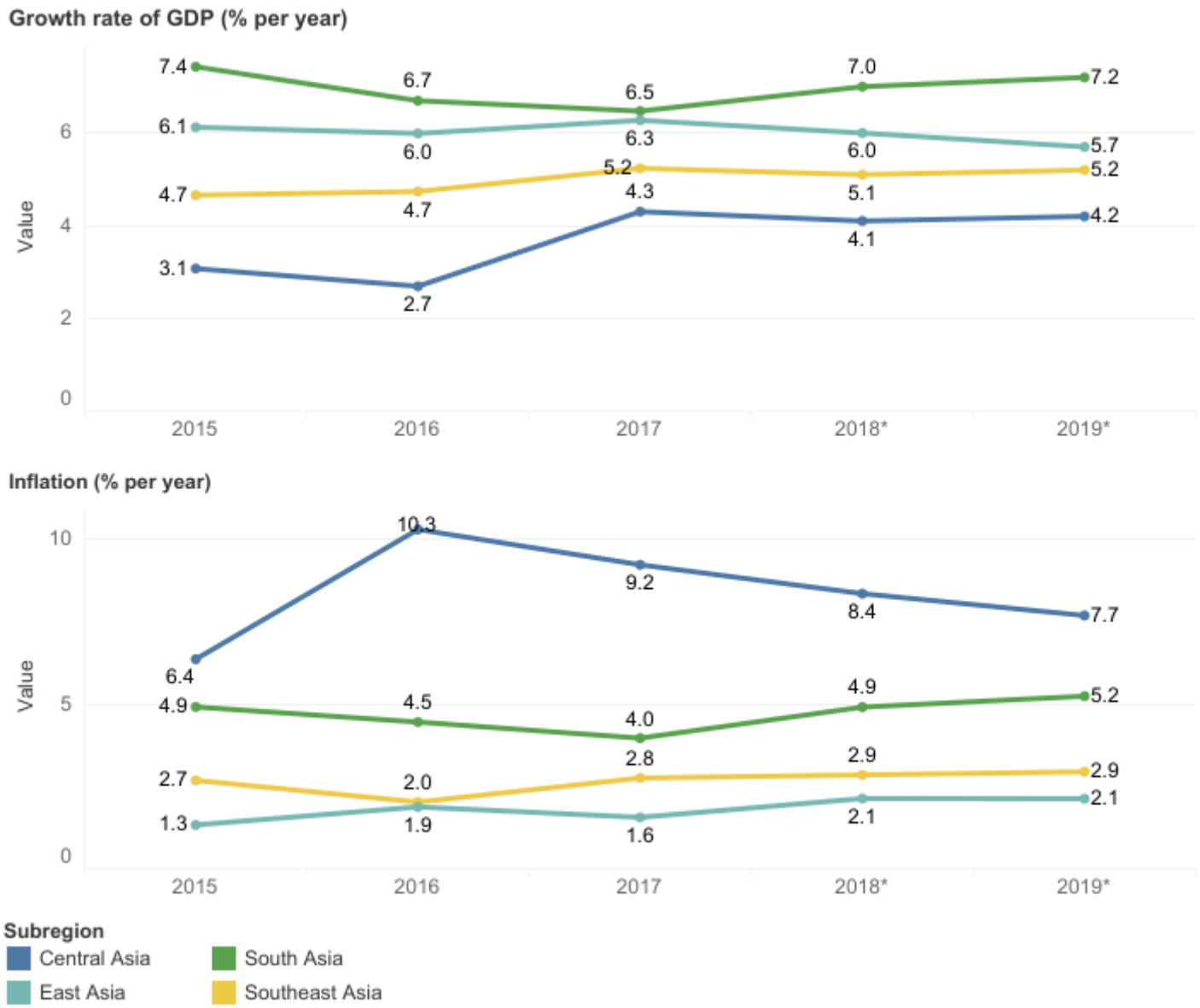
- Differences in developement in the region fuel **migration**
- Digitalisation, migration and rising income disparities: drivers for **destabilization**, **radicalisation** and **extremism**
- **Democracy** and **human rights** situation remain fragile
- Large-scale global **conflicts** (Afghanistan alone causes about 1500 casualties/year)
- **Demographic change** dominated by youth but high school enrolment is only 50%
- **Technological innovations** destroying jobs

Regional Focus

DEVCO's work in Asia focuses on :

- **South-East Asia**: Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- **South Asia**: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, India
- **Central Asia**: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan
- **East Asia**: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Mongolia




Growth rate of GDP (% per year)
Value
0
2
4
6
2015
2016
2017
2018*
2019*
7.4
6.7
6.5
7.0
7.2
6.1
6.0
6.3
6.0
5.7
4.7
4.7
5.2
5.1
5.2
3.1
2.7
4.3
4.1
4.2
Inflation (% per year)
Value
0
5
10
2015
2016
2017
2018*
2019*
10.3
9.2
8.4
7.7
6.4
4.9
4.5
4.0
4.9
5.2
2.7
2.0
2.8
2.9
2.9
1.3
1.9
1.6
2.1
2.1
Subregion
Central Asia
South Asia
East Asia
Southeast Asia

South Asia

- Population size 2017 : 1.79 billion, over 21% of the world's population
- GDP 2017: 3,291 billion
- GDP per capita 2017: US$ 1,840.6
- GDP growth 2017: 5.6%
- Geographical size: 5.1 million sqm
  3.4% of the world's land mass, but 9% of the global economic output (2015).
- Human Development Index: 0.498 (Afghanistan, rank 168) – 0.770 (Sri Lanka, rank 76)

South East Asia

- Population size 2016 : 645 million
- Nominal GDP 2017: 2,775 billion
- GDP per capita 2017: US$ 4,302
- GDP growth 2017: 5.0%
- Gini index 2013: 34.8 (Vietnam) – 46.3 (Malaysia)
- Human development index : 0.789 (Malaysia) – Rank: 59 – 0.556 (Myanmar) Rank: 145
- Geographical size: 4.5 million sqm

Central Asia

- Population size 2017 : 71.3 million
- GDP 2017: 1,898,069 billion
- GDP per capita 2017: US$
- Average GDP growth 2017: 5 %
- Geographical size: 4.0 million sqm
- Human Development Index: 0.650 (Tajikistan, rank 127) – 0.800 (Kazakhstan, rank 58)

European Commission

EU's Mandate in International Cooperation and Development

International Cooperation and Development

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Main aims:

- To **eradicate poverty** and achieve **sustainable development**;
- To integrate and balance the **economic, social** and **environmental** dimensions of sustainable development, along with poverty eradication
- To address **peaceful and inclusive societies** and the fight against inequality in all of its dimensions;
- Based on human rights for all and the commitment to "leave no one behind".

New issues that were not reflected in the MDGs: **effective institutions, good governance, rule of law and peaceful societies**

Builds on the experience of the MDGs, which expired at the end of 2015. At the core of the Agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

European Consensus on Development **"Our World, our Dignity, our Future"**

Adopted in 2017. Focuses on 5 points:

- **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**

Blueprint which aligns the Union's development policy with the 2030 Agenda:

- Integrates the **economic, social and environmental** dimensions of sustainable development.
- Underlines the **links** between development and other policies, including peace and security, humanitarian aid, migration, the environment and climate change.
- Improves **effectiveness** and impact through greater **coordination and coherence** (joint actions) between the EU and MSs

What is the new European Consensus on Development about?

Ultimate goals

- Eradicate poverty
- Achieve sustainable development

Key Ideas

- Everything is interconnected
- We are all in this together
- Leave no-one behind
- Linked-up with external policies

We based our proposal on the **5Ps** of the 2030 Agenda:

- People
- Planet
- Prosperity
- Peace
- Partnerships

#EUDevConsensus

How will we achieve this shared vision?

- **COORDINATE** better between EU institutions and member states, more joint programming+joint action
- Focus on **RESULTS** and development effectiveness
- Ensure policy **COHERENCE** for development

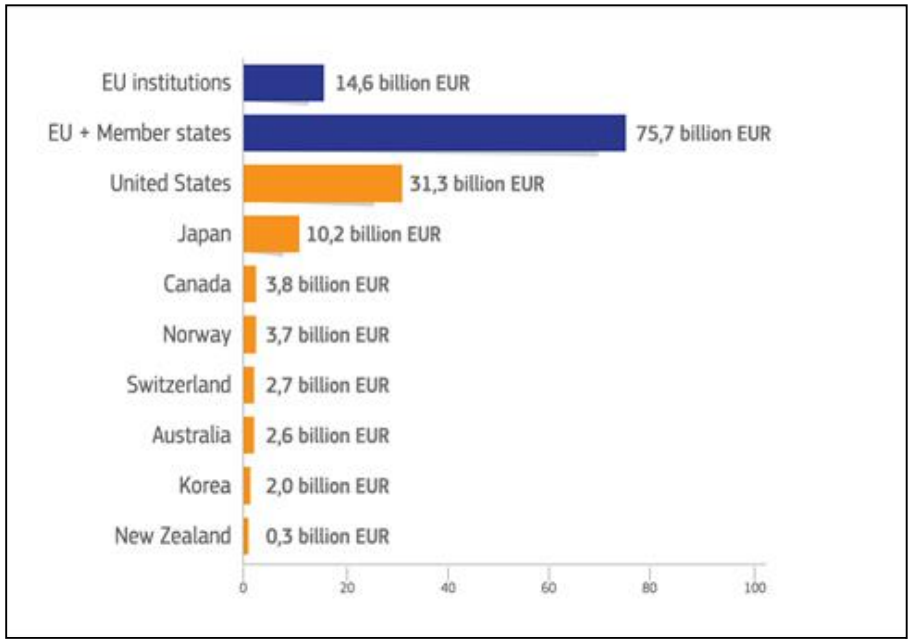
- **INTEGRATE** systematically the social, economic and environmental dimensions
- Work on cross-cutting elements with a transformative potential:
  - youth
  - gender equality
  - mobility and migration
  - sustainable energy and climate change
  - investment and trade
  - good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights
  - innovative engagement with advanced developing countries
  - mobilising and using domestic resources

- Differentiated better TAILORED PARTNERSHIPS with a broader range of partner counties
- Work with all STAKEHOLDERS to make a difference
- Think beyond ODA: domestic resources, private sector investment, sound policies

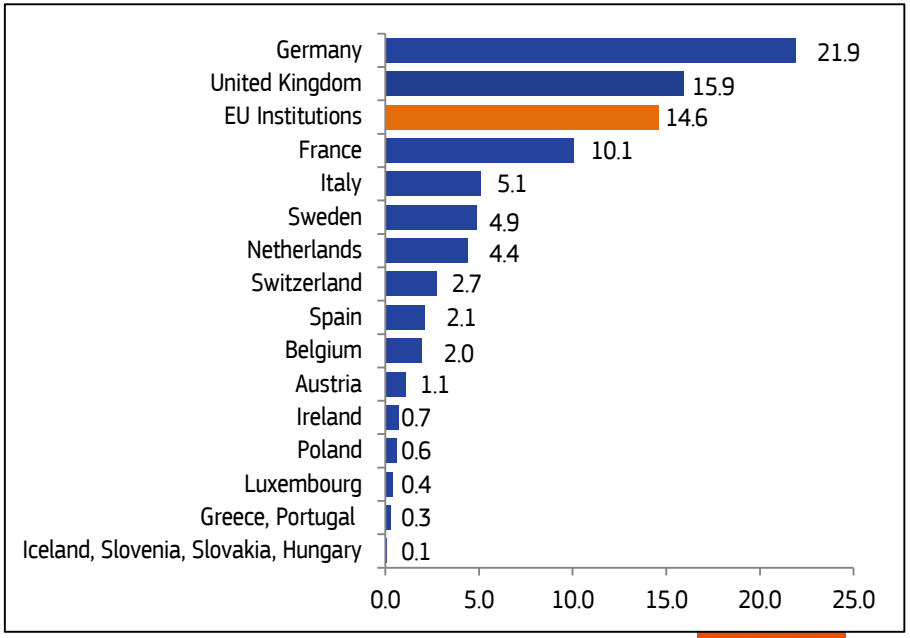
Financing

The European Union and its Member States continue to be the world's leading provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- Responsible for more than **50 % of the world's ODA**
- Overall amount of **€75.7 billion** in 2017
- In 2015, EU's collective ODA was €68 billion.



ODA Donors in 2017



ODA Donors from EU MS in 2017

Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

A budgetary planning tool, which

- Allows the EU to carry out common policies over a period that is long enough to make them **effective** and to **complement national budgets**
- Translates the **EU's political priorities** for the period into financial terms
- Focuses further on priority funding at the EU level that provides **true added value**

The current period 2014-2020

- The overall amount is **€960 billion** in commitments (1% of the EU GNI) and €908 billion (0.95% of EU GNI) in payments
- Around **€95 billion** is allocated to the external relations, the major part of which is administered by DEVCO

2016 Mid-term review (MTR)

- Reviewed the main aspects of implementation of the MFF since 2014
- Provided key elements for the post-2020 MFF and the revision of the **2014-2020 MFF**

Multiannual Financial Framework (EU-28) adjusted for 2019

COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS	Total 2014-2020 (EUR million)
1. Smart and inclusive growth	513 563
2. Sustainable growth: natural resources	420 034
of which: market-related expenditure and direct payments	307 998
3. Security and citizenship	17 725
4. Global Europe	66 262
5. Administration	69 584
of which: Administrative expenditure of the institutions	56 224
6. Compensations	29
TOTAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS	1 087 197

External Financing Instruments

Instruments	Funds available
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance	€ 11 699 million
European Neighbourhood Instrument	€ 15 433 million
Development Cooperation Instrument	€ 19 662 million
Partnership Instrument	€ 955 million
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace	€ 2 339 million
European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights	€ 1 333 million
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	€ 225 million
Instrument for Greenland	€ 217 million
European Development Fund	€ 30 500 million

European Commission

MFF 2021-2027

´A modern budget for a Union that protects, empowers and defends´

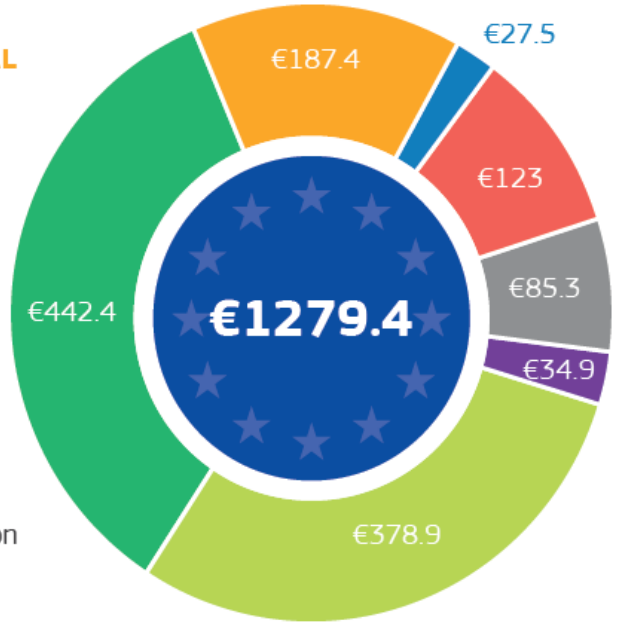
In billion euro, current prices

I. SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL
€187.4

1 Research and Innovation
2 European Strategic Investments
3 Single Market
4 Space

II. COHESION AND VALUES
€442.4

5 Regional Development and Cohesion
6 Economic and Monetary Union
7 Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values



V. SECURITY AND DEFENCE
€27.5

12 Security
13 Defence
14 Crisis Response

VI. NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD
€123

15 External Action
16 Pre-Accession Assistance

III. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
€378.9

8 Agriculture and Maritime Policy
9 Environment and Climate Action

IV. MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT
€34.9

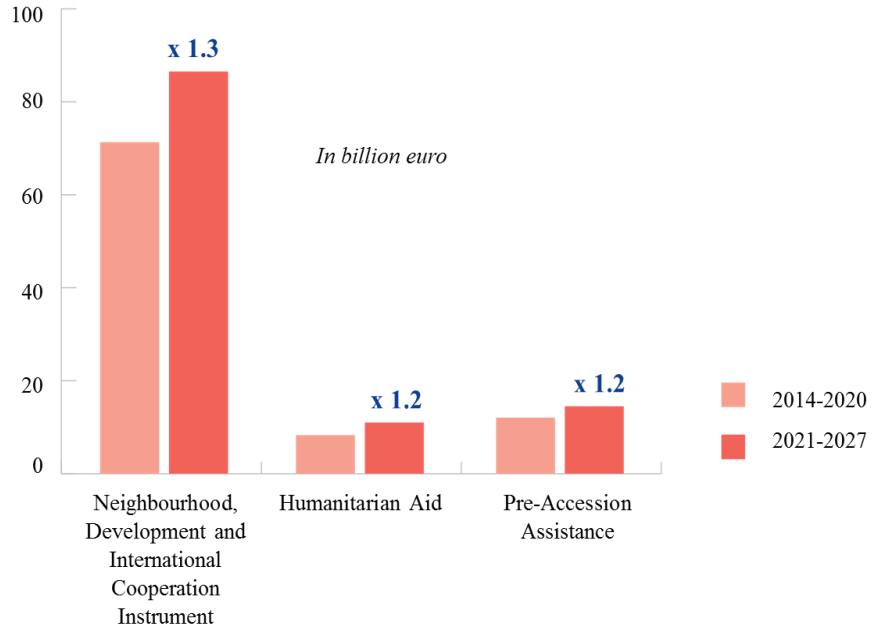
10 Migration
11 Border Management

VII. EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
€85.3

17 European Public Administration

The Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument

- The Commission proposes **to increase investment in the external actions up to 26% to reach €123 billion** (incl. the European Development Fund).
- **Major restructuring of the EU's external action instruments** to provide better coherence, build on cooperation effectiveness, simplify processes and use economies of scale



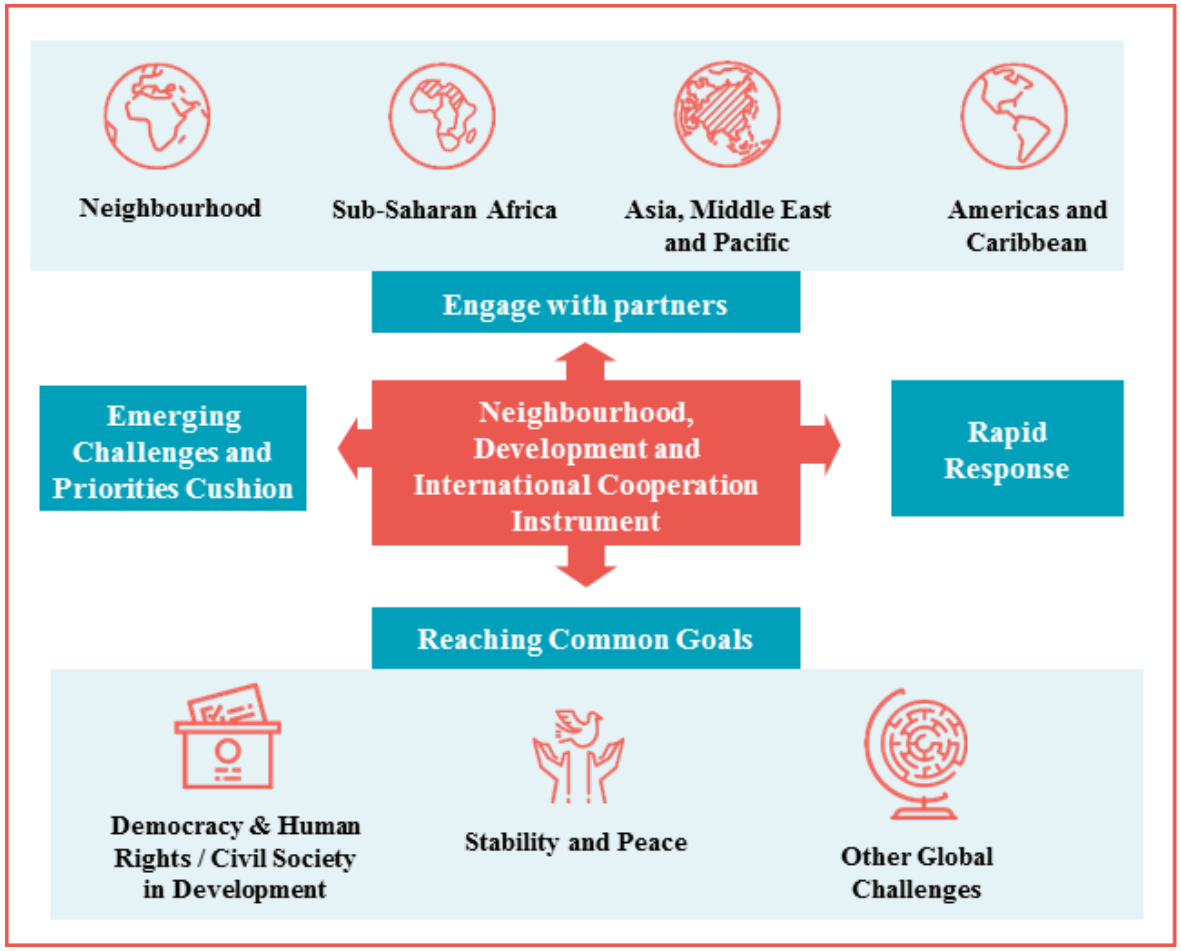
More funding for EU external action

Simplification: fewer instruments, and European Development Fund inside the budget

Flexibility on multi-annual basis, to respond to changing circumstances

Increased **transparency** and democratic scrutiny

NDICI



Priorities:

- Promoting enhanced political **cooperation**
- Supporting the implementation of current **agreements**
- Enhanced **partnership** towards social and economic **prosperity**
- **People-to-people** contacts
- Enhancing **regional cooperation**
- Mobility and **migration** management
- **Security** and stability

NDICI Structure

Geographic Pillar
€ 68 billion

Neighbourhood: €22 billion

Sub-Saharan Africa: €32 billion

Asia and the Pacific: €10 billion

Americas and the Caribbean: €4 billion

Cooperation with Overseas Countries and Territories: €500 million

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance: €14.5 billion

Thematic Pillar
€ 7 billion

Human Rights and Democracy: €1.5 billion

Civil Society Organisations: €1.5 billion

Stability and Peace: €1 billion

Global Challenges: €3 billion

Rapid-Response Pillar
€ 4 billion

Provide stability and conflict prevention in situations of crisis

Strengthen resilience and better link humanitarian and development action

Address the EU's foreign policy needs and priorities

An Additional Flexibility Cushion
€10.2 billion
will allow the EU to account for emerging challenges and priorities

New Investment Structure

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development

- The EU manages its projects in partner countries through the Commissions' Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (**DG DEVCO**)
- DG DEVCO cooperates with **150 partner countries** in Africa, Central and Latin America and the Asia-Pacific area and works through **140 EU Delegations** in partner countries and to international organizations
- DG DEVCO operates under the guidance of:

Neven Mimica
Commissioner for International cooperation and Development

Stefano Manservisi
Director-General of DG DEVCO

- In 2017, DG DEVCO committed **EUR 9.12 billion** for international development and cooperation

DEVCO's Role

Building partnerships for change in developing countries

- Responsible for **defining development policy** in an international cooperation context;
- Responsible for **implementing external aid** programmes across the world;
- Responsible **for translating policies into practical aid actions** and for developing new methods of aid delivery;
- Responsible for the steps **of aid delivery**: programming (together with the EEAS), identification, feasibility, financial decisions and controls, tendering, contracting, monitoring and evaluation.

Foster coordination between the European Union and its Member States in the area of development cooperation and ensure the **external representation** of the European Union in this field.

European Commission

DEVCO's Work in Asia

International Cooperation and Development

Global Strategy on Asia

EU has a "huge stake" in the continued success of Asian economies

- EU should maximise **economic** opportunities and access to **growth** in Asia
- Position itself as a committed, constructive **political and security actor** that promotes a rules-based approach to conflict management
- Political disputes and conflicts in the region could "affect trade routes, financial flows and a regional order in a part of the world which is of paramount importance to the EU."

The EU is seeking an increasingly close relationship with Asia

- Beyond traditional cooperation, to encompass **economic integration** and **political cooperation**
- The main objectives are to help achieve the SDGs in the region, address **climate change**, promote **energy efficiency**, facilitate business and **trade** and support regional integration

DEVCO's Approach

EU cooperation with Asia takes place at regional level and at country level and aims

- To seize the opportunities presented by **growth** and increasing **connectivity** within the region and between Asia and Europe, while promoting compliance with international standards.
- To support Asia in tackling the **environmental** and social challenges
- To provide "customised support to regional cooperation efforts"
- To deepen EU-Asia **security cooperation**, step up its engagement with regional security structures, fostering a rules-based approach to conflict management

Priorities after the MTR :

- Strengthening **investment**
- Step up efforts to address **migration** and forced displacement
- Supporting more substantive **policy dialogue** and closer **partnerships** including with more advanced developing countries
- Address the previous fragmentation of activities and areas of **engagement across sectors** and align with the conceptual approach of the European Consensus.

Policy Priorities in Asia

Prosperity Jobs and Growth	Promote trade and regional integration in Asia as key drivers of inclusive growth and poverty reduction
People Migration and Forced displacement	Address challenges related to irregular migration and forced displacement, promote better management of migration
Planet Climate Change and Environment	Support the development of a green economy and mitigation of climate change
Peace	Stability and countering violent extremism, non-proliferation, peaceful settlement of maritime disputes, support ASEAN-led regional security architecture.
Investment and Partnerships:	Strengthen the quality of our partnerships in the region and to promote additional investments as well as the development impact of investments

Overall Figures

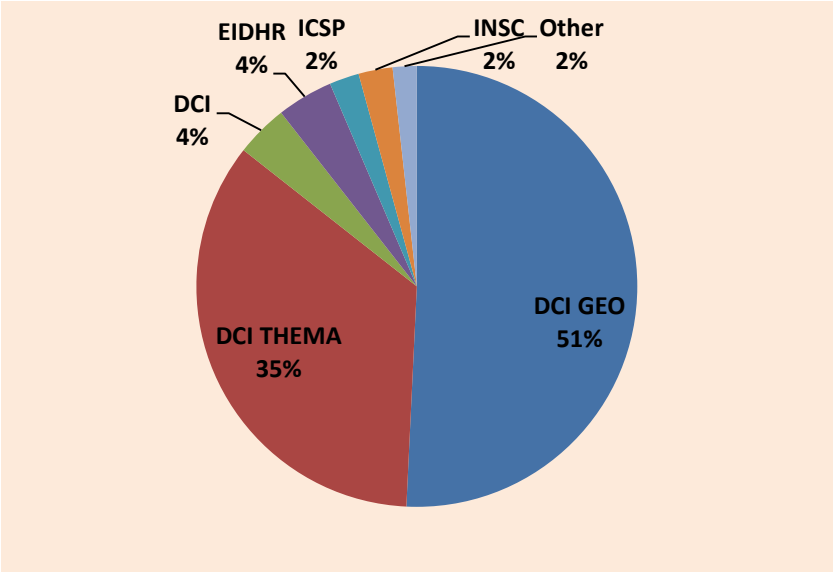
For the period 2014-2020 the EU allocated EUR 6.5 billion* for national and regional programmes for countries and organisations in Asia

- This represents a **20% increase** compared to the previous financing period 2007-2013 (€5.1 billion).
- The bulk of EU funding is allocated to assist the poorest countries (LDCs), including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia and Myanmar/Burma
- 12 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar/Burma, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam) in Asia are eligible for bilateral development programmes
- Funding for Asia mainly comes from the **Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI)**, which is part of the EU budget.

DEVCO Aid in Asia in 2017	
Commitment	Disbursement
EUR 1201 Million	**EUR 1178 Million**

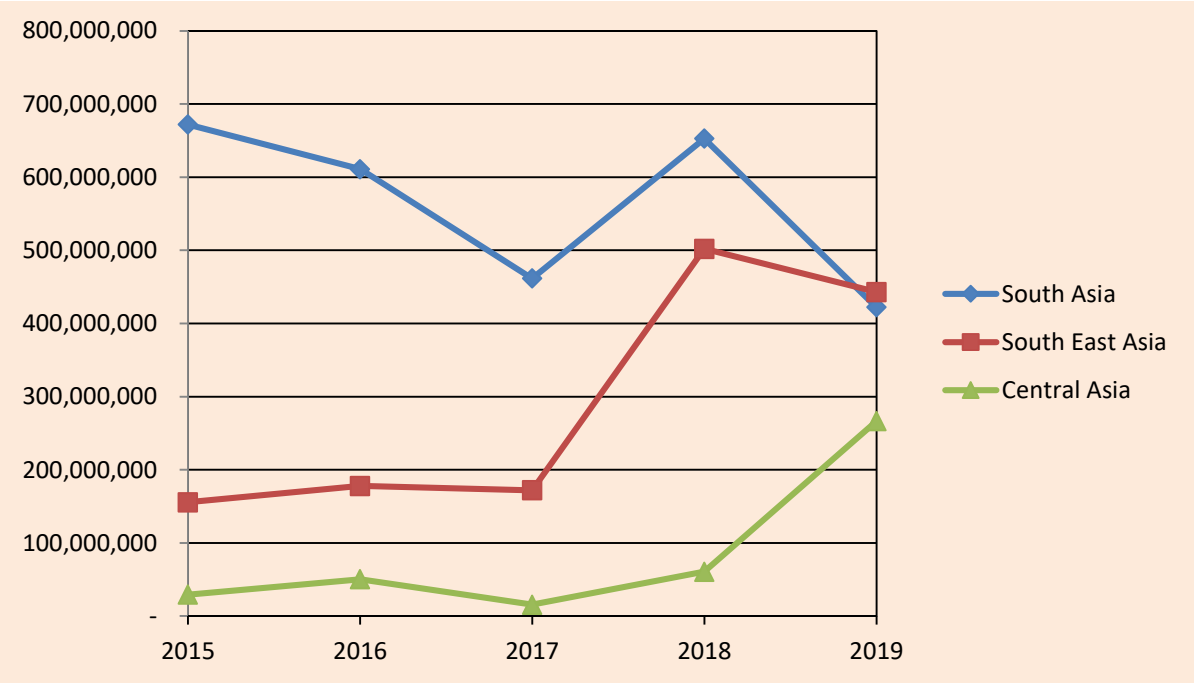
Financing Instruments

- **DCI**: Eradication of poverty through sustainable economic, social, environmental development, democracy, good governance & support for human rights
- **EIDHR**: Designed to help civil society to become an effective force for political reform and defence of human rights
- **IcSP**: Supports security initiatives and peace-building activities in partner countries.
- **INSC**: promotes high level nuclear safety, radiation protection the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in third countries.



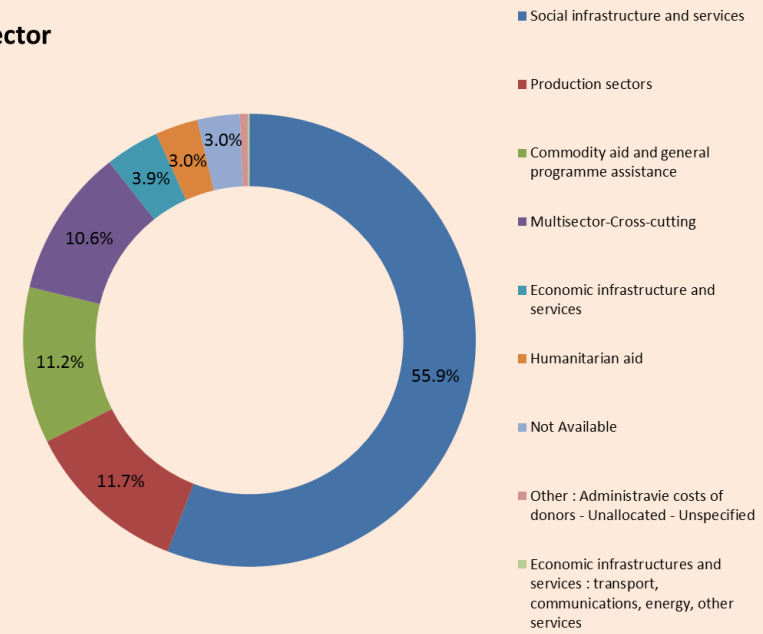
DEVCO Budget by Instruments in 2017 in EUR Million	
Development Cooperation Instrument - Geographic (DCI GEO)	1442
Development Cooperation Instrument - Thematic (DCI THEMA)	990
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	109
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	117
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (ICSP)	62
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	71
Other	50
Total	**2841**

Key Figures



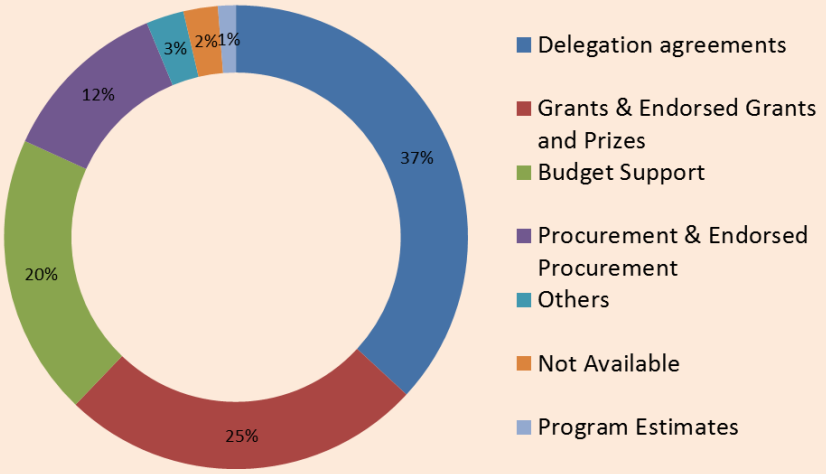
DEVCO commitments by sub-region, excluding regional programmes in EUR

Per Sector

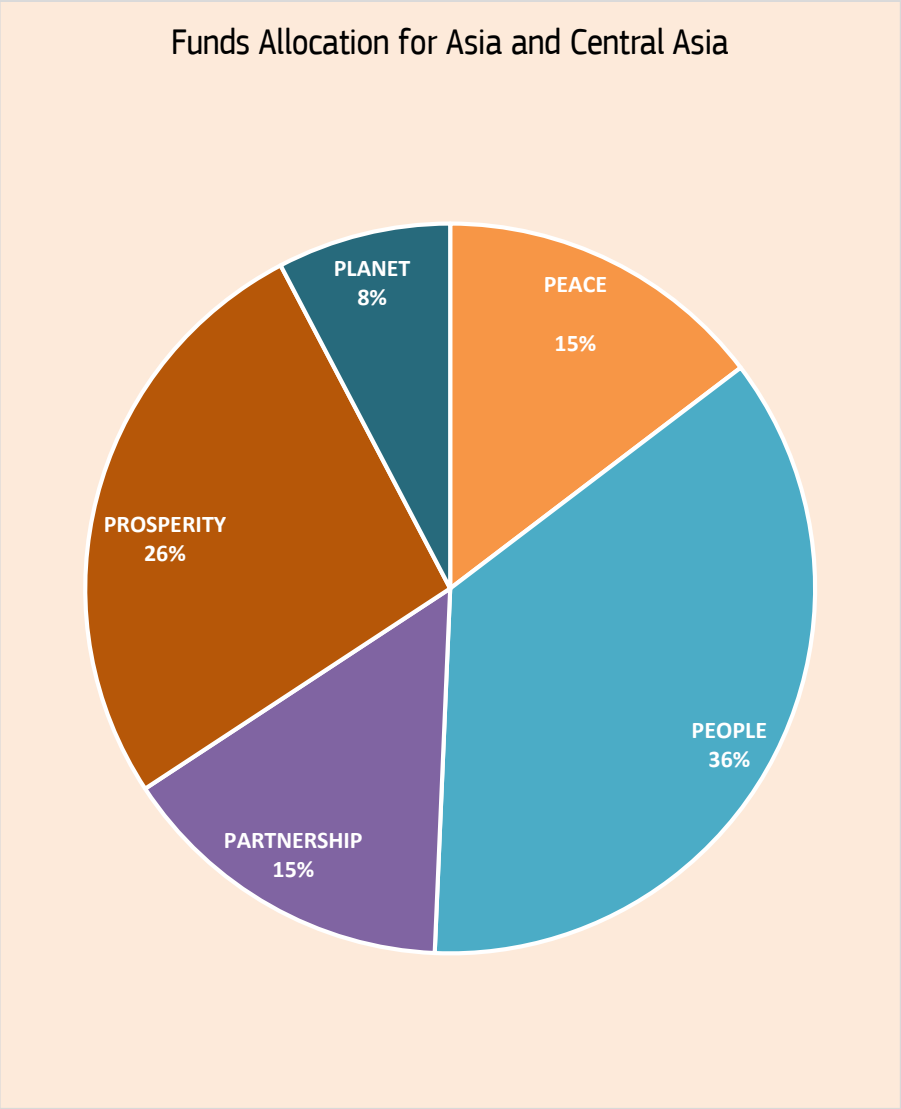


Sectors	Contracted (Eur)
Social infrastructure and services	5,069,239,709
Production sectors	1,063,021,562
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	1,011,985,849
Multisector-Cross-cutting	961,882,706
Economic infrastructure and services	350,373,307
Humanitarian aid	275,923,366
Not Available	274,539,907
Other : Administrative costs of donors - Unallocated - Unspecified	50,785,893
Economic infrastructures and services : transport, communications, energy, other services	11,060,971
Total	**9,068,813,271**

Per Modalities

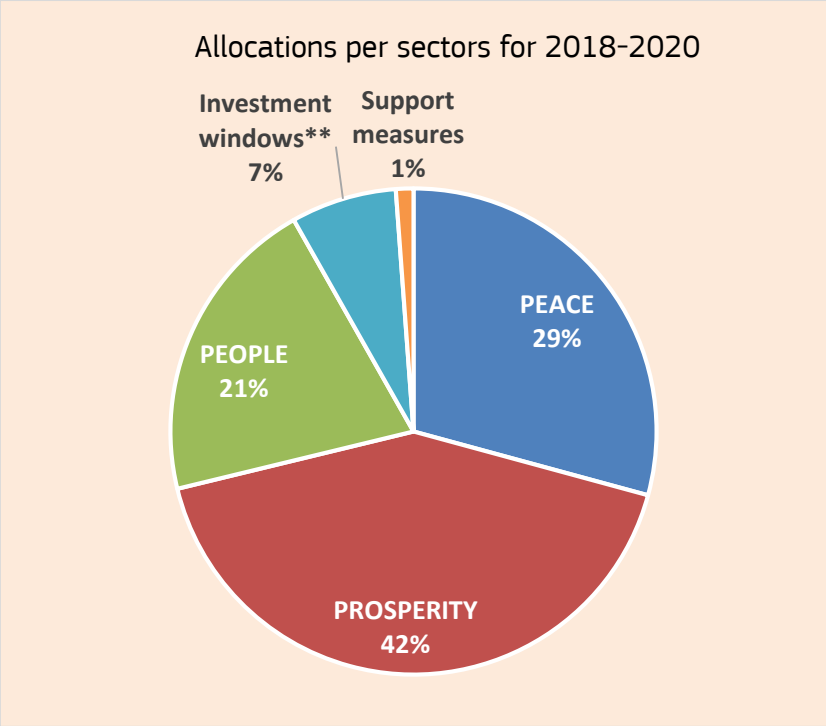


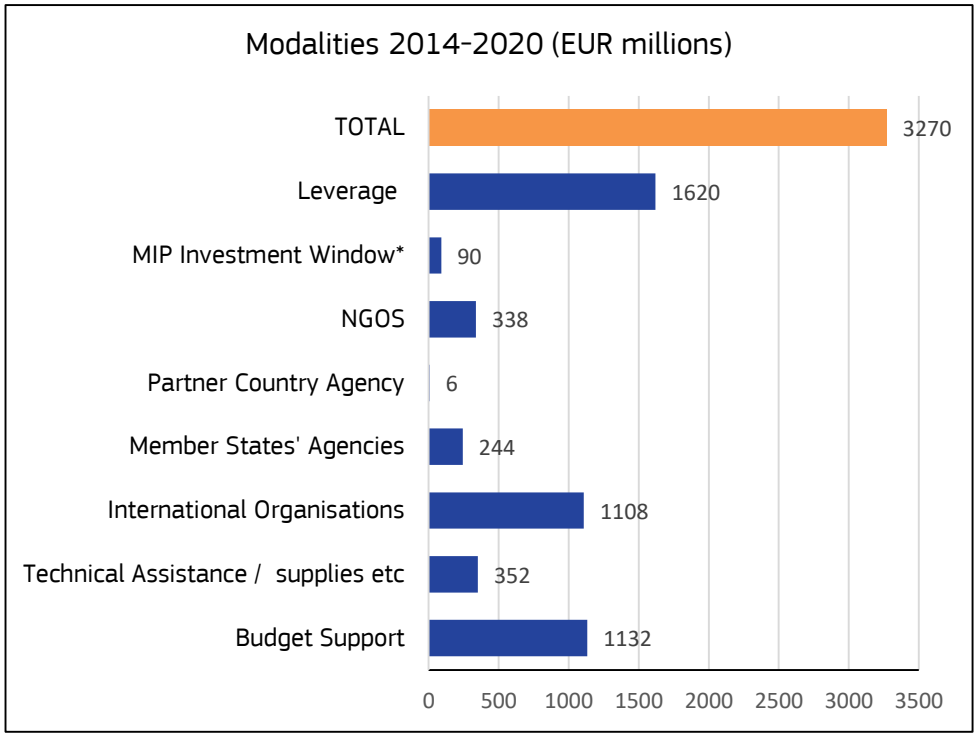
Legal Commitment Group	Contracted (Eur)
Delegation agreements	3342619470
Grants & Endorsed Grants and Prizes	2295003676
Budget Support	1780596972
Procurement & Endorsed Procurement	1080661166
Others	238727221.2
Not Available	217573365.4
Program Estimates	113631400.3



- **PLANET**: Natural resources, Environment, Climate Change and Energy
- **PROSPERITY**: Inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs, Poverty and Inequality, Investments, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, Infrastructure
- **PEOPLE**: Human Development, Migration and Displacement, Education, Health, Food and Nutrition Security
- **PEACE**: Democracy, Human Rights, Civil Society and Good Governance, Nuclear Safety, Security
- **PARTNERSHIP**: Global Sustainable Development, Governance, Cooperation

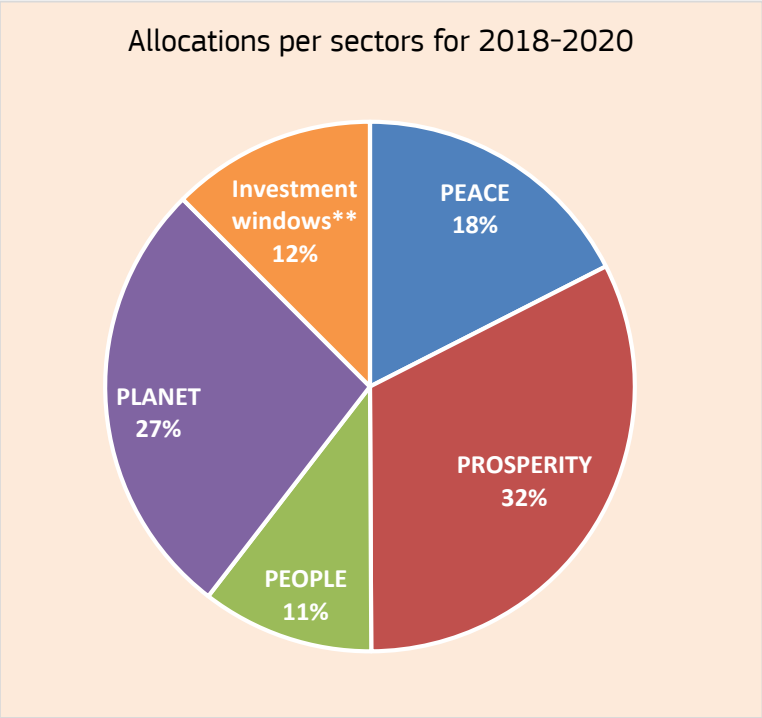
South Asia

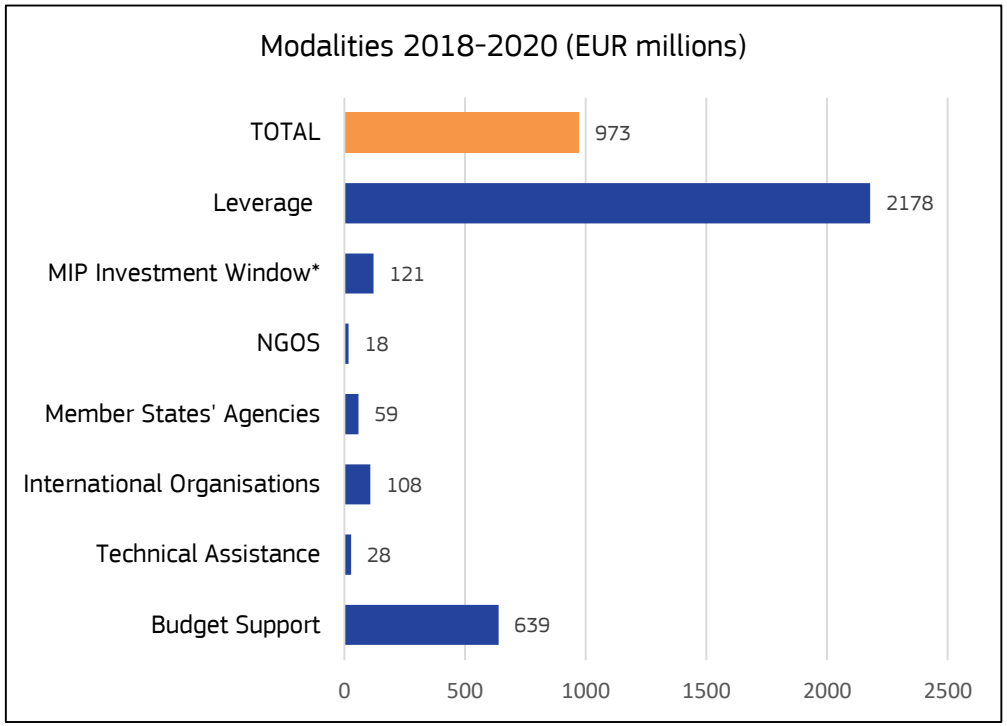




Key priorities for 2018-2020 :

South-East Asia

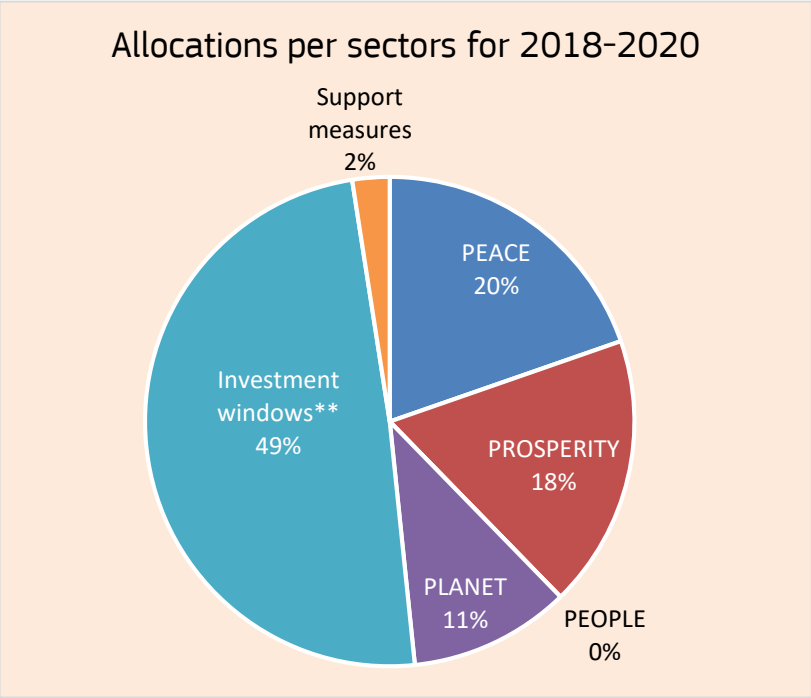


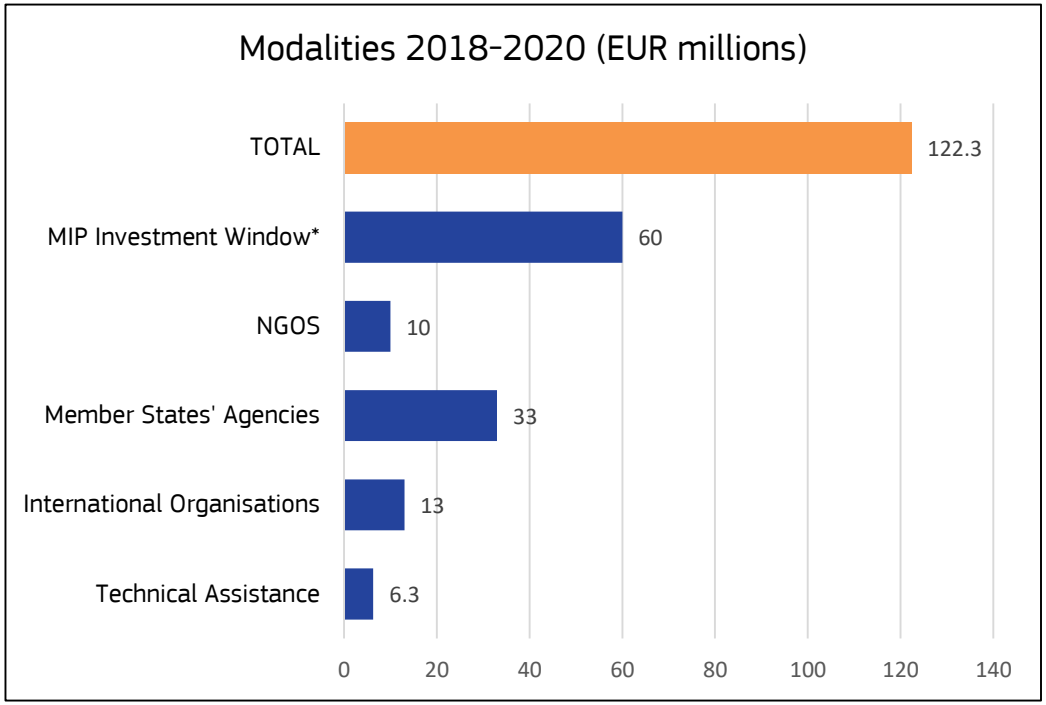


Key priorities for 2018-2020 :

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Economic dynamism and deepen political engagement
- Addressing separatist or terrorist groups, preventing radicalisation and violent extremism
- Migration and protracted displacement

Central Asia





Key priorities for 2018-2020 :

- Better border management and control
- Tackling of trans-boundary crime
- Addressing radicalization
- Nuclear remediation and promoting a culture of CBRN safety and security
- Investment, growth and private sector

Stories

School Sector Reform Plan Programme in Nepal

- Despite progress in the last few years, millions of children are still denied their right to education. The **access to education for boys and girls** is one of the top priorities of the EU.
- In Nepal, the **EU provided support to the school sector reform** with the objective of increasing access to and improving the quality of school education, particularly for children from marginalised groups. It helped the government create the political space to introduce complex reform measures and restructure the school sector to translate the education quality agenda into concrete steps for better uptake.
- Over the period 2009-2016, **3 320 000 students were enrolled in secondary school** (1 710 000 girls and 1 610 000 boys) with EU support.

Fuelling Entrepreneurial Success in Cambodia

Through workshops, the EU is helping entrepreneurs in Cambodia reach their full potential. Many small entrepreneurs with SMEs in areas such as food products, pepper farming and rice farming are participating in the Export and SMEs Training and Coaching Project funded by the EU, to support the Ministry of Commerce.

- In 2002, Mrs. Keo Mom and her husband started their business with very little capital and one imported rice cracker processing machine, working out of their home. Mrs. Keo Mom participated in a **workshop**
- Mrs. Keo Mom's company started with one machine and a flavoured rice cracker product: now she is producing rice crackers in more than 20 flavours. From its humble beginnings in her home, the company now has over **250 employees**, **creating employment opportunities in rural areas of Cambodia**.
- Mrs. Keo Mom has also established a principle that her company's products must be of **good quality, healthy, safe** and attractively designed and packaged for consumers.
- In an effort to contribute to the improvement of maternal and child nutrition in Cambodia, her company also created a range of vitamin-enriched products.

European Commission

Budget Support

International Cooperation and Development

What is Budget Support ?

An aid modality financing a partner's development plan through:

- A **transfer of resources** to the partner government's national treasury following the respect by the latter of agreed conditions for payment.
- A contract based on a partnership with mutual accountability

It involves:

- A **dialogue** with a partner country to agree on the reforms or development results
- An assessment of **progress** achieved;
- Financial transfers to the **treasury account of the partner country** once those results have been achieved;
- **Capacity development** support

By using country systems, the aim is to **strengthen** them, to reinforce the **country's ownership** of the actions and the **accountability** of the government towards their people

What is Budget Support ?

Three forms of budget support:

- **Sustainable Development Goals Contracts**: to support national policies and strategies in progressing towards the SDGs
- **Sector Reform Performance Contracts**: to support sector reforms and improve service delivery
- **State and Resilience Building Contracts**: in fragile and transition situations.

Four eligibility criteria:

- A well-defined national or sectorial **development or reform policy** and strategy;
- A stable **macroeconomic** framework;
- Good **public financial management** or a credible and relevant programme to improve it;
- **Transparency and oversight** of the budget (budget information must be made publicly available).

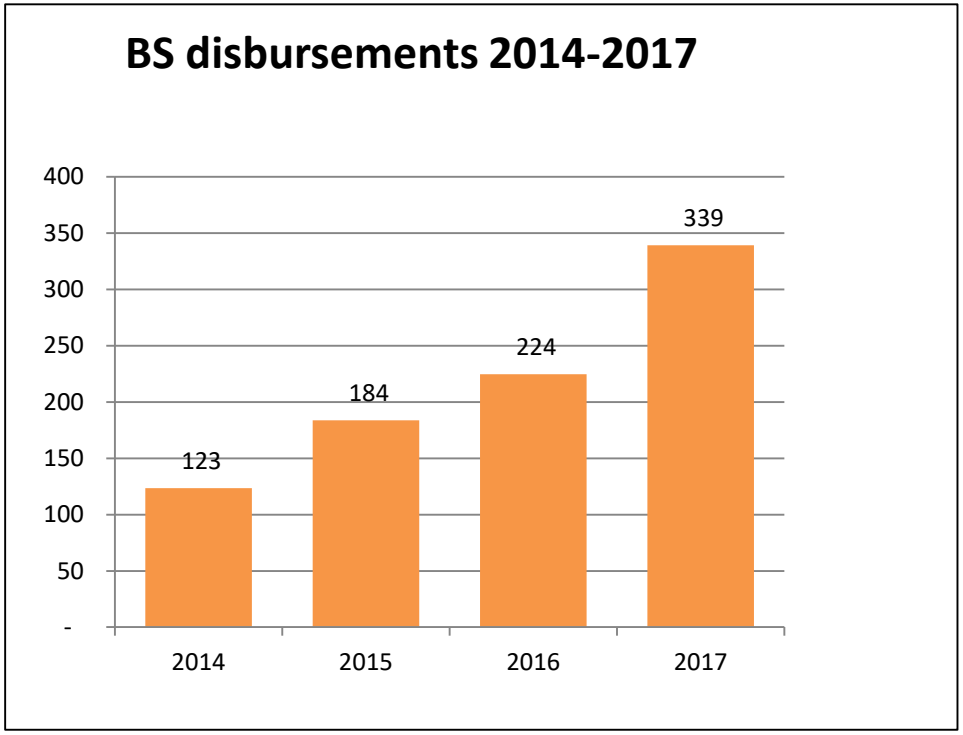
Why Budget Support ?

- Budget support is **results-based**
- **Alignment with country policies** and systems together with partner country ownership render the results achieved more sustainable
- Leaves policy space for the country to determine the way to achieve the desired results
- **Links assistance to reforms** and improvements in the policy environment
- Recognises that developmental progress and sustainable growth hinges on sound **macroeconomic and fiscal management**
- Improves **accountability** and helps to tackle corruption
- Can lower the transaction cost of delivering assistance
- Evaluations have pointed to significant developmental results of budget support contracts

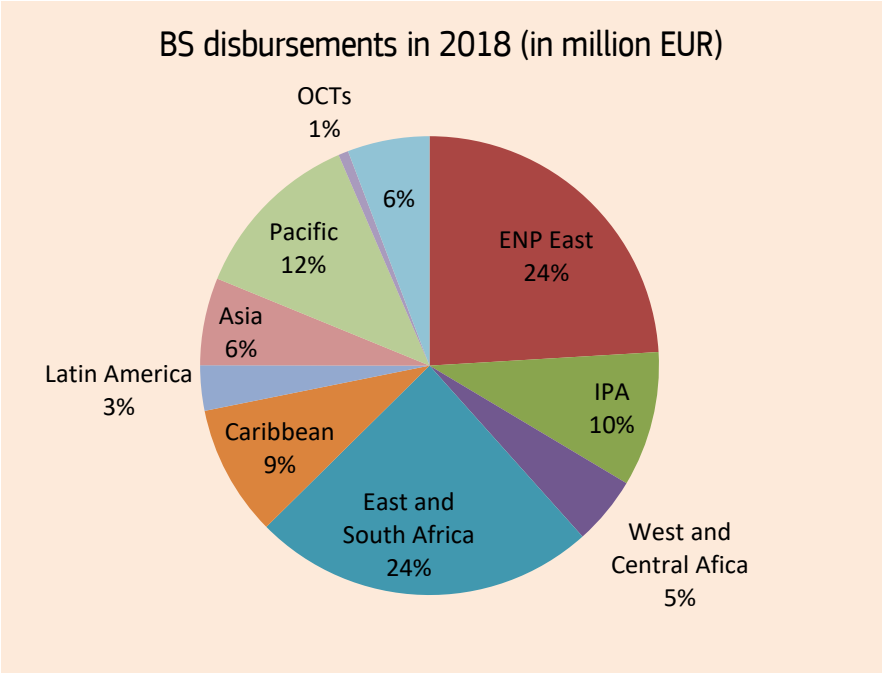
Budget Support Portfolio

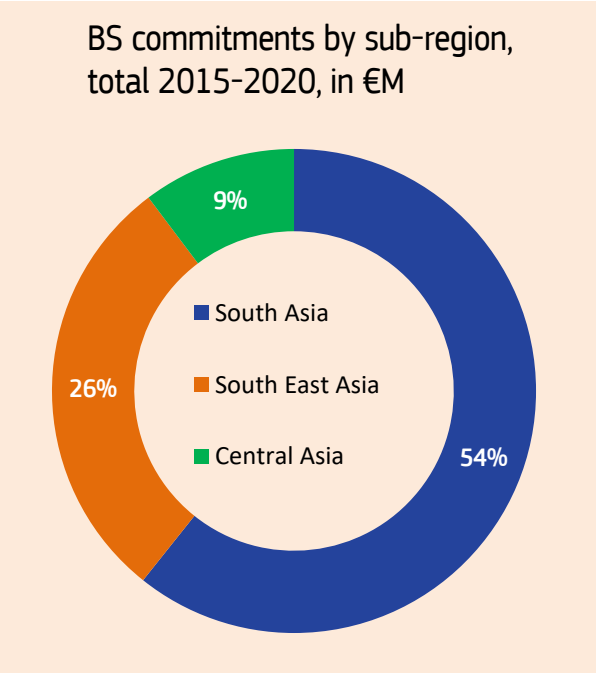
As of the end of 2017, ongoing commitments of EU support totalled EUR 12.7 billion. New budget support commitments undertaken in 2017 amounted to EUR 1.6 billion.

Budget Support represented 31.5% of all payments made by the Directorate F

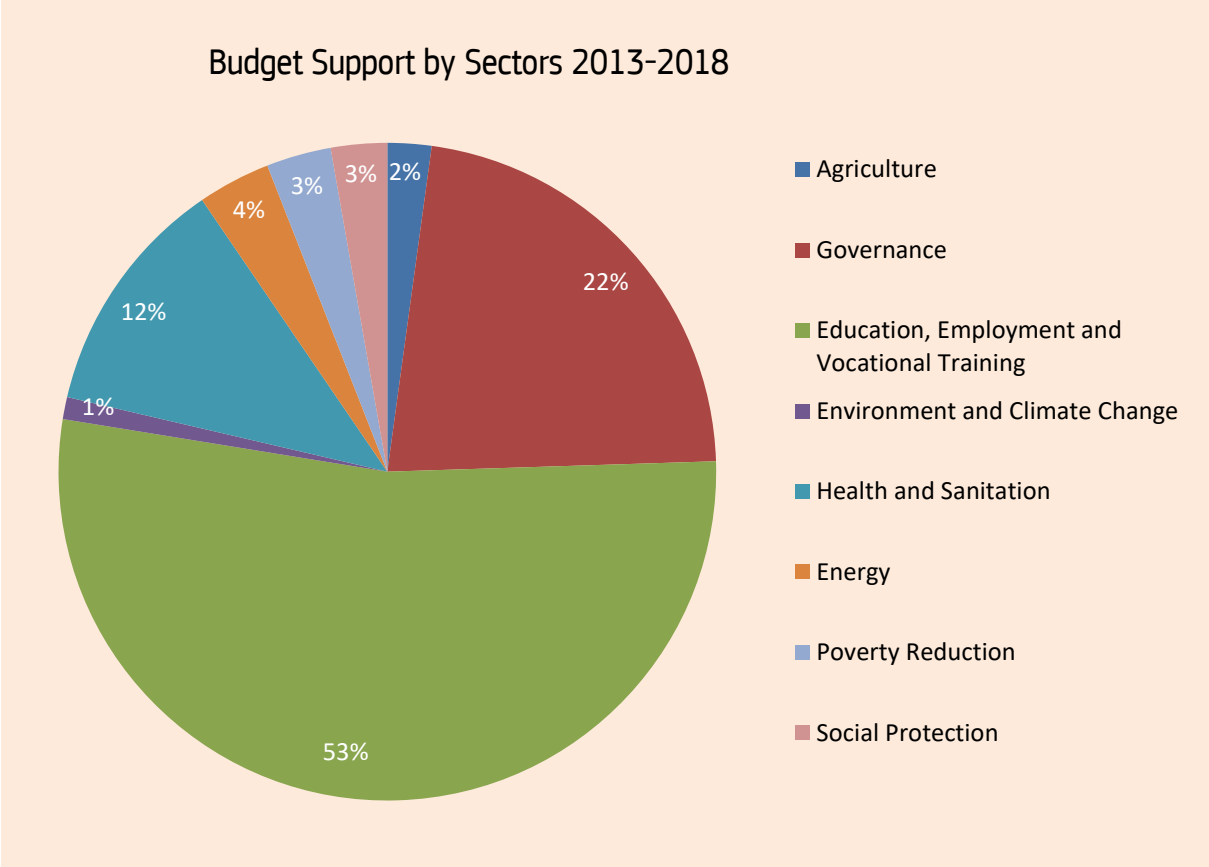


Budget Support by Regions



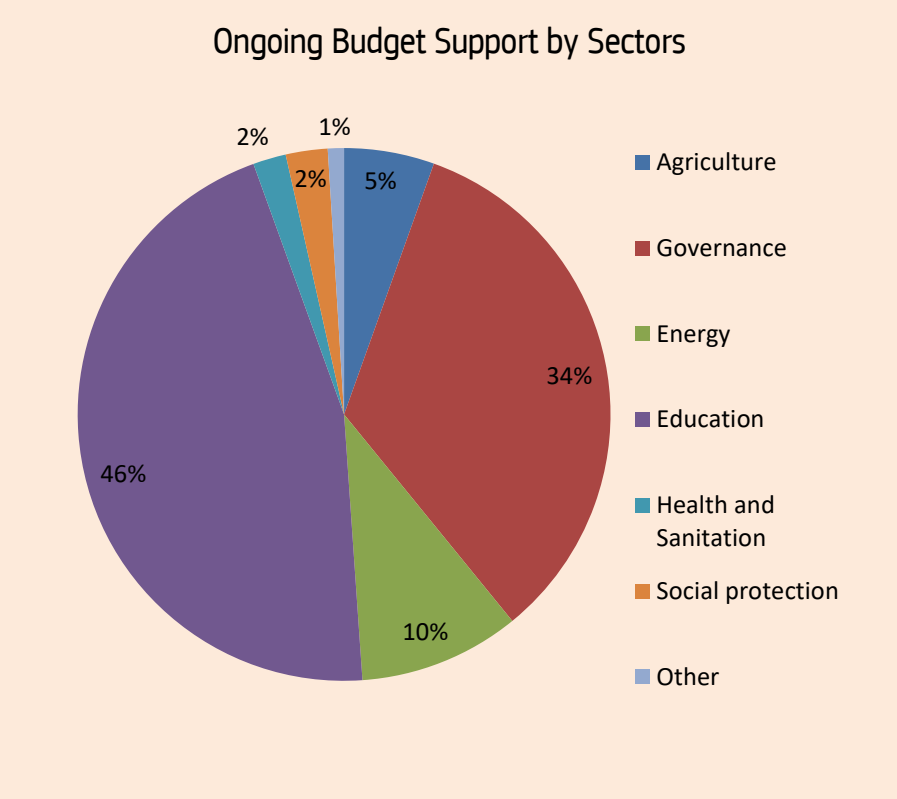


Budget Support by Sectors in Asia



Sectors	BS Commitment in EUR M
Agriculture	60.3
Governance	624.3
Education, Employment and Vocational Training	1,483.2
Environment and Climate Change	30.3
Health and Sanitation	330.7
Energy	100.0
Poverty Reduction	89.0
Social Protection	77.3
Total	**2,795.0**

Ongoing BS by Sectors



- Total: EUR 1.2 billion

2018 Payments forecasts for Budget Support

So far, EUR **155.35 M** has been disbursed through 8 payments.

Country	Type	Zone	EUR M
Kyrgyz Republic	Social Protection	Central Asia	18,000,000
Tajikistan	Human Development	Central Asia	14,000,000
Kyrgyz Republic	Education	Central Asia	10,000,000
Kyrgyz Republic	Electoral system	Central Asia	3,500,000
Pakistan	Education (Sindh)	South Asia	10,000,000
Bangladesh	Education	South Asia	31,500,000
Cambodia	Decentralisation	South East Asia	16,000,000
Lao P.D.R.	Education	South East Asia	7,000,000
Total			**155.35**

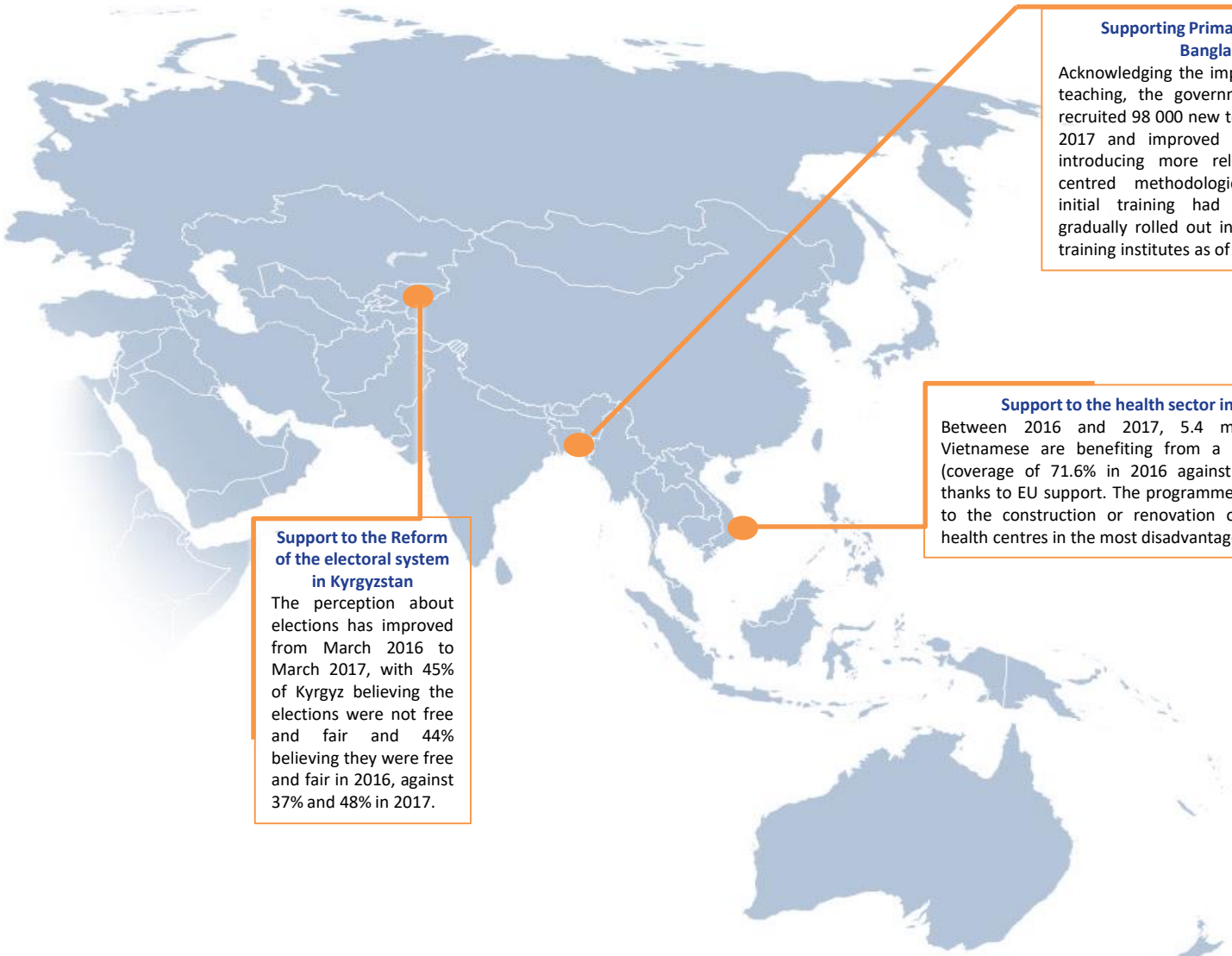
Results of budget support programmes

Some Sectors:

- In **Cambodia**, amongst the significant improvements, drop-out rate in primary declined (from 10.5% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2016) and access to pre-primary education increased over the period (from 60% to 66.35%).
- In the **Philippines**, Child Mortality rate and Infant Mortality rate have declined respectively from 54 per 1000 live births in 2013 to 27 in 2017 and from 34 to 21.
- In **Nepal**, over the period 2009-2016, 3 320 000 students were enrolled in secondary school (1 710 000 girls and 1 610 000 boys)

Policy Dialogue

- BS allows building stronger dialogue with Governments and other donors in the region such as **ADB, WB, IMF, DFID**. It can also strengthen the dialogue between ministries which can be weak (Lao PDR).
- PD provides **incentives to governments** to focus on quality and results (Indonesia, Nepal) and gives a push to achieve important measures (ex: universal health coverage in Lao PDR), especially with the variable tranche. Additionally, it provides opportunity for technical-level discussion and joint monitoring on PFM, progress on key indicators (Nepal).



Supporting Primary Education in Bangladesh

Acknowledging the importance of effective teaching, the government of Bangladesh recruited 98 000 new teachers during 2011-2017 and improved teacher training by introducing more relevant and learner-centred methodologies. This improved initial training had been piloted and gradually rolled out in 50 primary teacher training institutes as of 2017

Support to the health sector in Vietnam

Between 2016 and 2017, 5.4 million additional Vietnamese are benefiting from a health insurance (coverage of 71.6% in 2016 against 76.5% in 2017) thanks to EU support. The programme also contributed to the construction or renovation of 288 municipal health centres in the most disadvantaged regions.

Support to the Reform of the electoral system in Kyrgyzstan

The perception about elections has improved from March 2016 to March 2017, with 45% of Kyrgyz believing the elections were not free and fair and 44% believing they were free and fair in 2016, against 37% and 48% in 2017.

Results of budget support programmes

European Commission

Investments

International Cooperation and Development

Investments in Development Cooperation

- USD 2.5 trillion p.a. is the estimated investment gap in developing countries which needs to be closed to reach the SDGs by 2030

- Recognizing the importance of investments to reach the SDGs and to use development cooperation to mobilize these, Directorate F created investment allocations under the Mid-Term Review

	Additional allocations created MTR (EUR million)	Available post MTR* (EUR million)
Asia	**201**	**324**
Central Asia	**66.2**	**108.2**
TOTAL	**300.2**	**489.2**

* Additional allocations created under MTR + uncommitted previous regional investment funds

What is Blending?

Innovative Financial Instrument:

- Strategic use of a limited amount of grants to mobilise (non-grant) financing from partner financial institutions and the private sector to enhance the development impact of investment projects
- Idea: use the grants to **attract investments** to development projects that would normally not go to development projects

The Benefits of Blending

- **Leverage** to enhance the impact of EU development assistance and improved aid effectiveness through greater donor, beneficiary and lender coordination
- Support to **policy reforms**
- A **sustainable and affordable** way to tap into significant additional financing for national development priorities
- An increased access to public services, infrastructure and credit to boost socio-economic development
- **Mitigation of the risks** associated with investing in new markets and sectors

Different types of blending

BLENDING GRANT TYPE	…WHICH CAN ELIMINATE A KEY PROBLEM
Direct Investment Grant	Reduce cost to end users or beneficiary country by partly financing the total investment cost. Also: lower interest rates because smaller loan = lower risk for lender
Interest Rate Subsidy Grant	Reduce cost to end users or beneficiary country by reducing interest cost and/or avoiding IMF debt-ceilings
Technical Assistance Grant	To boost management, speed, project design, feasibility/preparation and quality i.e. address risks, regulatory framework etc.
Risk Capital	To address perceived high risk by providing funding which absorbs some of this risk and thereby lowers investors' risk perception (often with the objective of mobilising private capital)
Guarantee	To address perceived high risk by partly guaranteeing certain types of investments (often with the objective of mobilising private capital)

How is Blending done?

The EU implements blending operations through regionally or thematically focused financial instruments that support projects contributing to the fulfilment of EU and partner country strategic development goals.

Mainly through blending facilities as they are

- Established
- Transparent
- Have expertise

Blending Facilities in Asia:

- The Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA)
- the Asia Investment Facility (AIF)

Asia Blending Facilities

The **Investment Facility for Central Asia** (IFCA) and the **Asia Investment Facility** (AIF) act as **catalysts** to raise the funds needed to implement **large-scale** infrastructure projects that might otherwise be shelved due to a lack of finance.

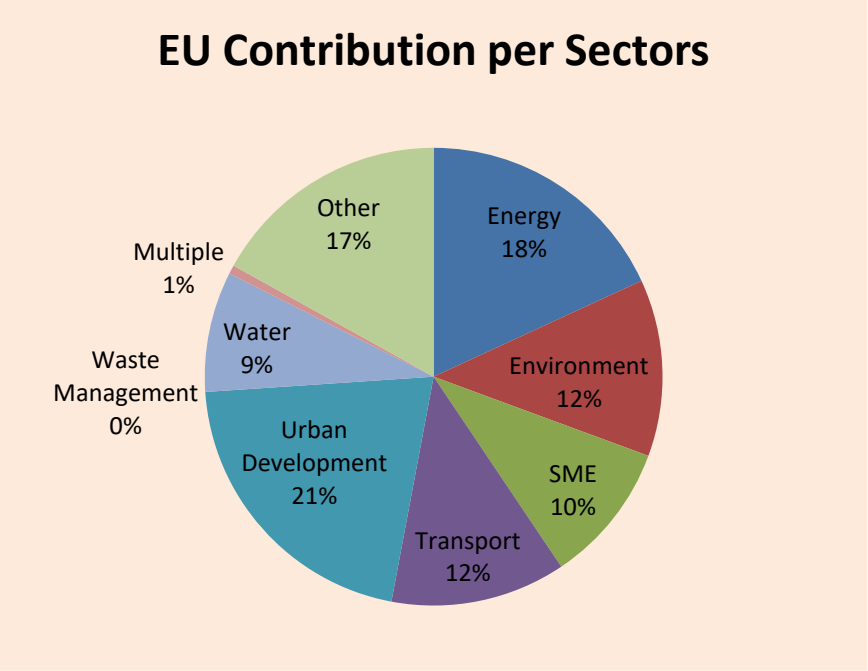
IFCA

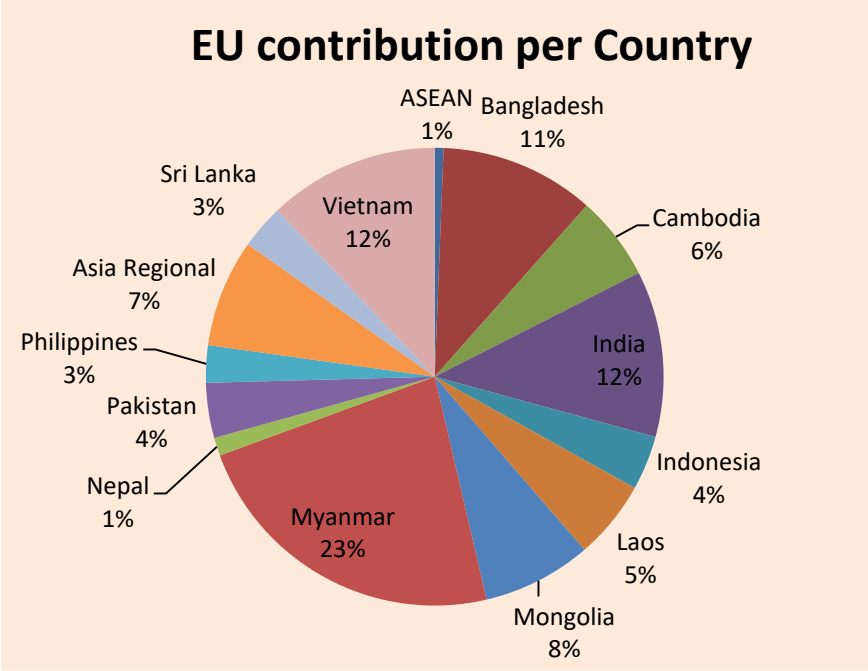
- Launched in 2010
- Goal: to contribute to **sustainable development** and economic growth, increase protection of the environment and to support partner countries in their efforts to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.
- EUR 166 million for 2010-2016
- **IFCA budget 2016 :** €24 million

AIF

- Established end-2012
- Goal: to promote projects relevant to the climate change objective and "green" investments in areas of environment and energy
- Current AIF budget**:** €60 million so far
- EUR 183 million for 2010-2016

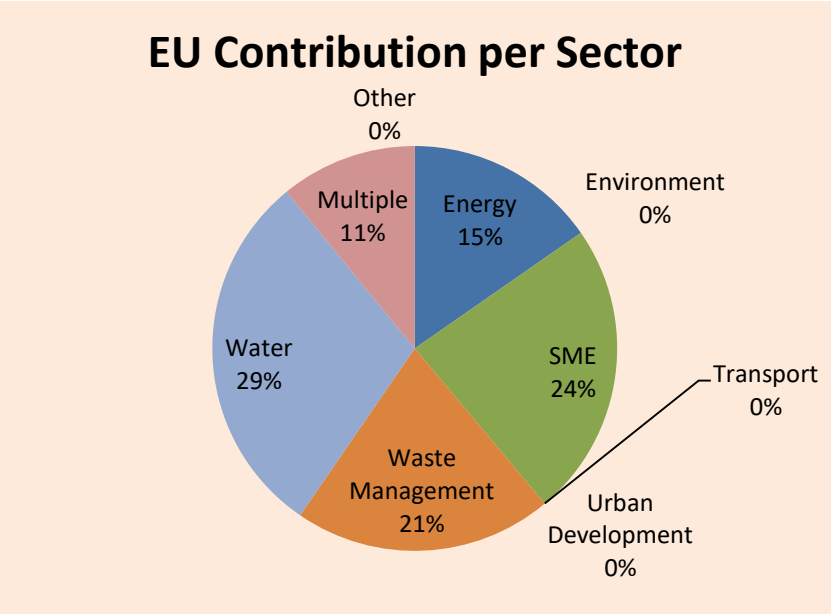
AIF Figures

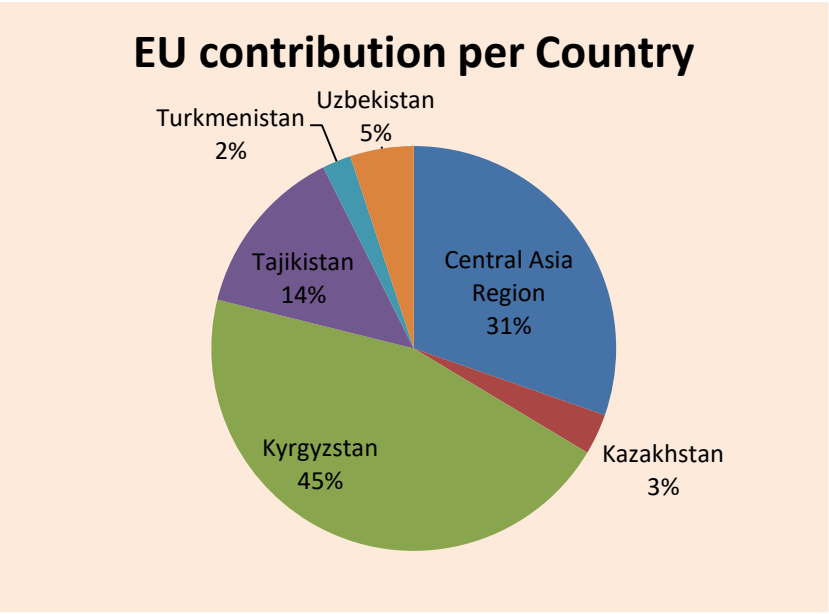




AIF 2010-2017		
Nbr of Projects	Total Investment	EU Contribution
30	EUR 3264.6 M	**EUR 189.5M**

IFCA Figures





IFCA 2010-2017		
Nbr of Projects	Total Investment	EU Contribution
23	EUR 717.62M	**EUR 162.58 M**

Success Stories

European Commission

Thematic Sectors

1. Environment and Climate Change
2. Green Economy
3. Trade
4. Private Sector and SMEs
5. Connectivity
6. Security, Fragility and Resilience
7. Human Rights
8. Gender
9. Migration
10. Erasmus +

International Cooperation and Development

Environment and Climate Change

Environmental challenges in Asia:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are growing fastest in South and South East Asia compared to all other regions worldwide
- South Asian countries are prone to natural disasters. Water policy and management remains a major issue on the regional agenda.
- Central Asia somewhat unprepared for climate change and its implications as the issue is not high on the domestic agendas of these countries.

Climate Change mitigation through

- Sustainable energy programmes (in Vietnam and in the Philippines, but also addressed in other countries)
- Better management of energy production in Central Asia through promotion EU expertise, technology and investment
- Waste water management, rehabilitation of hydropower stations, improvement of electricity grid, etc. in Central Asia. EIB is directly contributing to a part of a larger regional electricity scheme, the CASA-1000 covering four countries: Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- Policy exchanges are also ensured through the environment and water Platform.

Green Economy

Under the Regional Asia programme green economy will be addressed in two areas:

1. The adoption of sustainable consumption and production techniques by Asian manufacturers and service providers, in order to decouple economic growth from the environmental degradation and natural resource depletion that so often accompanies it.
2. The leveraging of investment funding in green infrastructure that will limit greenhouse gas emission and increase resilience to climate change in vulnerable countries.

Programmes in Asia:

- SWITCH Asia: supports reducing the environmental impacts of industrial activities, enhancing the competitiveness of local small and medium sized enterprises, changing consumption practices, and providing policy recommendations for national development agendas.
- The Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility: now available for Asian countries to enhance their technical capacity to formulate and implement supporting policies on Sustainable Consumption.
- The Production and the Policy Advocacy Component: continued to work on regional issues in 2017 such as sustainable consumption and production matters.

Green Economy

in Asia:

- Regional megatrends: urbanization, economic and trade integration and rising incomes and changing consumer patterns
- Multiplying environmental challenges: from growing greenhouse gas emissions, poor air quality, land use change, pollution, waste management, pressure on marine ecosystems, biodiversity loss and increasing demand for resources, such as energy, construction materials, minerals and water
- World's largest manufacturing region and has an estimated 30 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) making up about 80% of its industry.
- Aligning these trends with sustainable development requires political will and action to reshape the relationships between the economy, society and the environment. Regional trade and investment frameworks and responses to common regional challenges (urbanisation, energy security, pollution and resource scarcity) must be used by governments to facilitate joint investments in strategic niches that have high transformative potential.

SWITCH Asia

funded by switchasia PROGRAMME

- Helps companies to adopt cleaner technologies and practices through project grants, national and regional policy support.
- Objective: to promote inclusive sustainable growth, to contribute to the economic prosperity and poverty reduction in Asia and Central Asia and to support the development of a green economy and the transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy.
- A means by which SMEs in these regions can more easily access the supply chains of multinational companies that seek to establish green and fair conducts within their value chains.

Component 1
Regional Policy Advocacy Component

- Influence Policy frameworks on SCP
- Involvement of policy makers and government stakeholders

Component 2
Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility

- Internal dialogue between 3 components
- External dialogue with national and regional institutions

Component 3
Grant Projects

- Support to EU-Asia partnerships
- Sustainable consumption and production approaches

In Numbers:

Launched in **2007**

Over **100** projects

1,7 Million EUR in **24** countries

400 Asian and European partners

100 private sector associates

Up to **70000** MSMEs

Aid for Trade (AfT)

Trade is essential for sustained economic growth and development

Aims to improve the quantity and quality of AfT, allowing developing countries to more easily access the benefits of WTO agreements, expand their productive sectors and integrate more fully into the international trading system

EU Aid for Trade and SDGs:

- **Gender Equality** through women's economic empowerment
- **Inclusiveness** through the EU's right's based approach
- **Decent Work Agenda** (standards and rights at work, employment creation and enterprise development, social protection and social dialogue)
- **Environmental sustainability** through climate finance and the green and circular economy
- **Social sustainability** through fair and ethical trade and responsible business practices

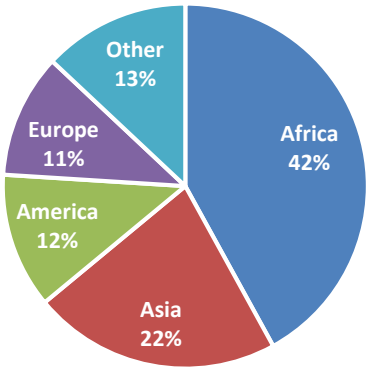
EU AfT strategy (2017):

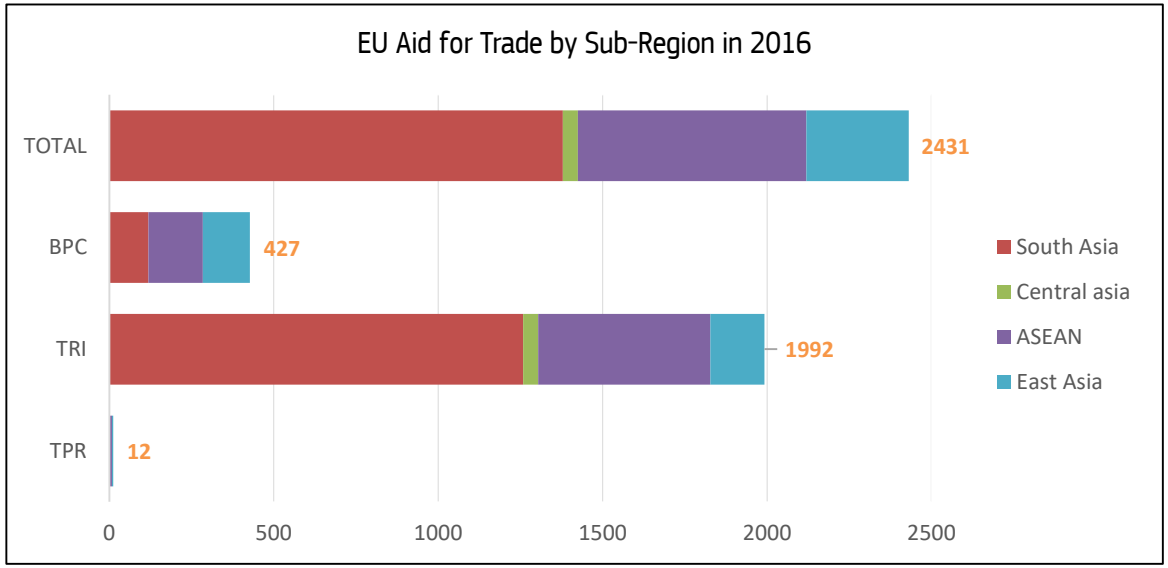
Aim at better combining **aid, trade and investment** for development

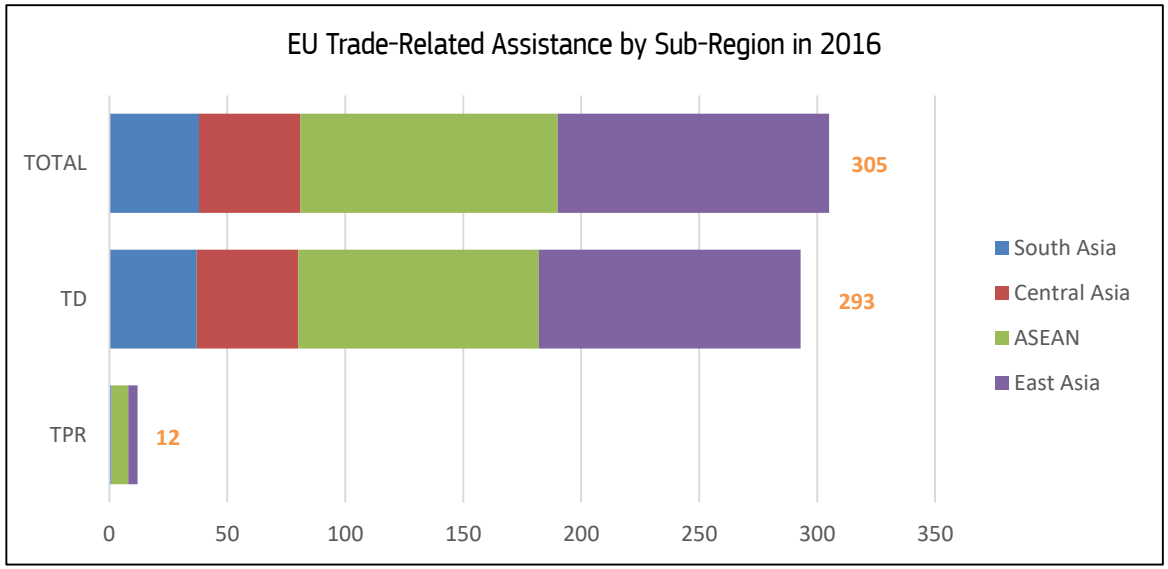
Guidance through **evidence-based** and **stakeholder** (private sector, civil society, social partners, local authorities) **engagement** approaches

Areas of focus: value chains, quality infrastructure, digitalization and trade facilitation

Share of A4T in 2016







Aid for Trade comprises the following categories:

- Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations (TPR);
- Building trade-related infrastructure (TRI);
- Building productive capacity (BPC);
- Support with trade-related adjustment;
- Other trade-related needs.

Flagship Programmes in Asia

Programmes in Asia:

- In Central Asia, the EU Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA) contributed to improving trade facilitation, including through the advancement of e-Customs and the Revised Kyoto Convention compliance. Additional support to Investment, Competitiveness and International Trade in the region is foreseen

- In Southeast Asia, the EU is providing substantial support at the ASEAN regional level, through a EUR 40 million flagship economic and trade connectivity programme, of which a major component is trade facilitation. It includes, among other, support on customs and road transit, quality standards in food safety and pharmaceutical sectors, building and connecting the national and regional single windows and trade repositories, as well as setting up mechanisms supporting the private sector in cross-border trade-related disputes. The regional level trade facilitation support complements country-level assistance to individual ASEAN Member States (altogether EUR 45 million), with tailor-made trade facilitation activities addressing individual country needs

Private Sector and SMEs

Private Sector development plays a key role in creating economic growth, employment and improved living conditions. It:

- Incentivises people to invest in education and skills acquisition;
- Improves people's lives through increased access to goods and services, including basic ones such as clean water, sanitation and energy;
- Enables governments in developing countries to generate increased tax revenues, thereby contributing to the funding of wider development strategies;
- Encourages entrepreneurship and diversification of the economy..

In Asia:

- In Southeast Asia, trade-related assistance programmes include a comprehensive support to the private sector, especially the MSMEs in selected export value chains – to enhance their capacities for participating in regional and global markets, including making a better use of the opportunities offered under the EU Generalised System of Preferences
- In Central Asia, the EU has been supporting SMEs development and trade through the Central Asia Invest Programmes by strengthening the capacities of Business Intermediary Organisations and providing policy advice on the business climate

Connectivity

WHAT IS CONNECTIVITY?

TRANSPORT
Diversified trade and travel routes linking existing and future transport networks, shorter transit times and simplified customs procedures.

ENERGY
More interconnected regional energy platforms, modern energy systems and environmentally friendly solutions.

DIGITAL
Increased access to digital services while maintaining a high level of protection of consumer and personal data.

HUMAN DIMENSION
Advanced cooperation in education, research, innovation, culture and tourism.

WHY DO WE NEED BETTER CONNECTIVITY FOR EUROPE & ASIA?

€1.5 TRILLION IN ANNUAL TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA

EUROPE AND ASIA ACCOUNT FOR OVER **60% OF THE WORLD'S GDP**

SINCE 2015, **OVER 18,000 STUDENTS AND ACADEMIC STAFF** HAVE TRAVELLED BETWEEN OUR TWO REGIONS

WE HAVE A **JOINT RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT**

CROSS-BORDER **RULES AND REGULATIONS MEAN FAIR COMPETITION** FOR BUSINESSES

FISCAL AND FINANCIALLY STABILITY REQUIRES LONG-TERM PLANNING

HOW WILL THE EU ENHANCE CONNECTIVITY?

1	CONTRIBUTING TO EFFICIENT CROSS-BORDER CONNECTIONS AND TRANSPORT, ENERGY, DIGITAL AND HUMAN NETWORKS
2	STRENGTHENING BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS BASED ON COMMONLY AGREED RULES AND STANDARDS
3	LEVERAGING SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR INVESTMENTS

Examples of connectivity projects:

- Infrastructure Construction with Serbia
- Data Tranfers with Japan
- Community Integration with ASEAN Community
- Electricity Transmission System from Central Asian to deficient countries in South Asia
- Student Exchanges and Staff Mobility with India

Human Rights

Asia is the only region which lacks a fully-fledged, pan-Asian regional human rights mechanism:

- Majority of countries considered ‘not free’ (Freedom House), civil society space obstructed, repressed or even closed (CIVICUS).
- 2017: increase in repression and detention of human rights defenders (HRDs) and human rights violations
- Some Asian governments adopted more authoritarian approaches to curb civic and democratic activity
- Independent civil society had to face more sophisticated tactics by Government Organized NGOs (GONGOs) in countries like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

EIDHR covered human rights in Asia primarily through

- Civil society projects selected under global and local calls for proposals
- Support to HRDs, the promotion of women's and children's rights, economic social and cultural rights, freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief, transitional justice, democratic development and participatory citizenship, and the fight against torture, the death penalty and discrimination on various grounds.
- Main beneficiaries: civil society actors and HRDs, with ad hoc support for NHRIs at country level

Gender

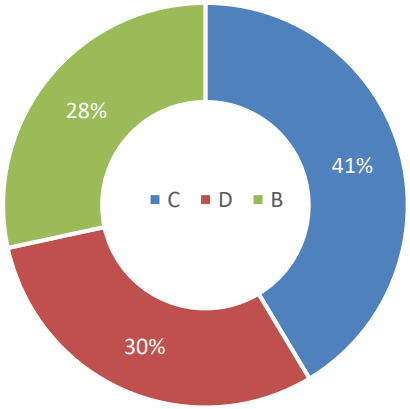
EU Gender Action Plan II 2016-2020:

- Endorsed on 26 October 2015 by the Council
- Places gender equality at the core of European values and within the EU legal and political framework
- Mainstreams gender within EU external actions and development policy but also within its own institutional culture
- Contributes to the achievement of the 17 SDGs, specifically SDG 5 and SDG 16
- Post 2017 (MTR): **50 million EUR** re-allocated for gender

Thematic priorities in Asia:

- B - **Physical and psychological integrity**: Efforts to protect children affected by migration, and women migrants' labour rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region
- C - **Economic, social and cultural rights** - women's economic and social empowerment: Actions focus on land rights, education, intercultural dialogue and culture
- D - **Political and civil rights** - voice and participation: initiatives to prevent son preference and gender-biased sex selection and to promote migrants' labour rights

Programmes by Priorities



Spotlight Initiative

EU-UN Joined-up action:

- Backed up by **EUR 500 million**
- Aimed at **eliminating all forms of violence** against women and girls in partner countries in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific
- Covers **physical, psychological, sexual, economic** and other types of violence and discrimination, harmful practices and exclusion

In Asia, the spotlight initiative focuses on:

- **Trafficking** in human beings and sexual and **economic exploitation**(forced labour), including on migrant domestic workers
- **'Safe and Fair'programme**: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region
- **25 million EUR** allocated to the 5 years programme starting January 2018

Safe and Fair Programme aims at:

- Better protection of women migrant workers through **gender-sensitive labour migration governance frameworks**
- Reduction of women migrant workers' vulnerabilities to violence, trafficking, and benefit from **coordinated responsive quality services**
- Improvement of data, knowledge and attitudes on the rights and contributions of women migrant workers

Migration

Migration is becoming increasingly relevant in the region, both in terms of context and policy dialogue:

- Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan are major sources of migration to Europe
- Root causes: security challenges, political instability, economic deterioration and environmental degradation (climate change).
- Shared challenges of increasing migrant/refugee flows, human trafficking, integration, us of remittances. South and South East Asia are the regions most affected by trafficking in human beings
- The Rohingya issue in Myanmar, including spillover effects to neighboring countries such as Bangladesh

Migration and its root causes addressed through:

- Bilateral programmes on rural development, education and good governance,
- Specific programmes in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippines, Iran and Iraq, including support to migration management, reintegration of returnees and internally displaced people, local inclusion and international protection.
- Small scale community-based development interventions, linked to support to individual returnees through access to finance, health, education and training opportunities.

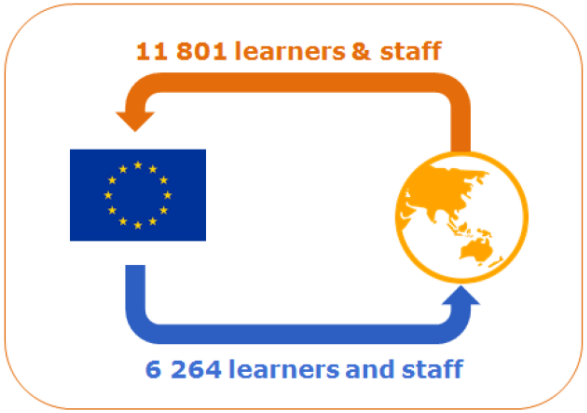
Erasmus +

What is Erasmus+ ?

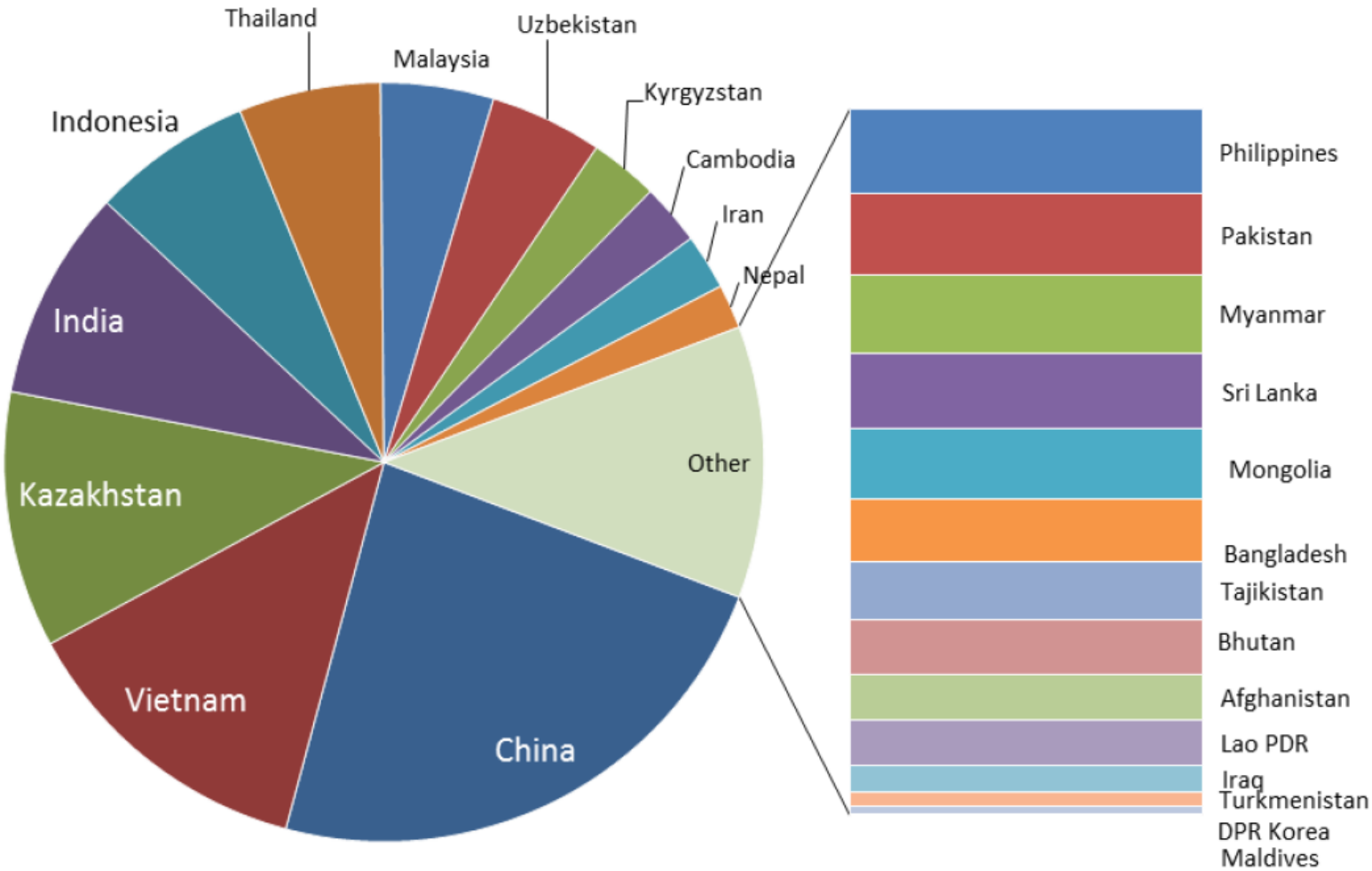
- Higher education remains a **strategic sector for sustainable development** and poverty reduction in Asia, and support is highly sought-after by Asian partner countries
- Funding from DCI, but under a **separate** "Erasmus+" programme.
- Erasmus+ funds **academic and youth mobility and cooperation** between Europe and other regions in the world, including Asia and programmes for **education, training, youth and sport** for the period 2014-2020.
- Erasmus+ supports activities closely matched with the **EU's priorities** for cooperation policy

Asian countries can take part in Erasmus+ as Partner Countries in four types of projects:

- Student and staff mobility
- Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees
- Capacity Building in Higher Education and in the Field of Youth
- Jean Monnet Activities



Asia – moblity per country:



Jean Monnet

Out of a total of 966 successful applications to Jean Monnet between 2014 and 2017, **21** are Asian projects managed by institutions from Cambodia, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Iran. Although a JM Institution and JM Project have yet to be established in the region, there have been **5 JM Chairs, 10 JM Modules, 5 Centres of Excellence and 1 JM Network**.

Joint Masters

From 2014 to 2017, **85 institutions from Asia were involved in 41 of the 108 selected EMJMDs**. Of these, 77 Asian institutions took part as associated partners in 38 of the EMJMDs, and 11 Asian universities as full partners in 7 of the projects.

Countries with the highest rate of participation in EMJMD programmes were **India, China and Indonesia.** Top participating institutions were: **Gadjah Mada University** (Indonesia**), Tongji University** (China) and **Jawaharlal Nehru University** (India) – each of them involved in three EMJMDs.

Youth Capacity-building projects, 2014-2016

153 Projects

143 organisations

From Asia involved

Student/Staff Mobility

The budget for Asia makes up **some 20% of the entire international mobility budget** and so far has allowed establishing 1 375 projects for bilateral partnerships that organise **mobility for over 18 000 students, researchers, and staff**.

Capacity-building projects, 2014-2016

177 Projects

584 organisations

From Asia involved

European Commission

Partnerships and Cooperation

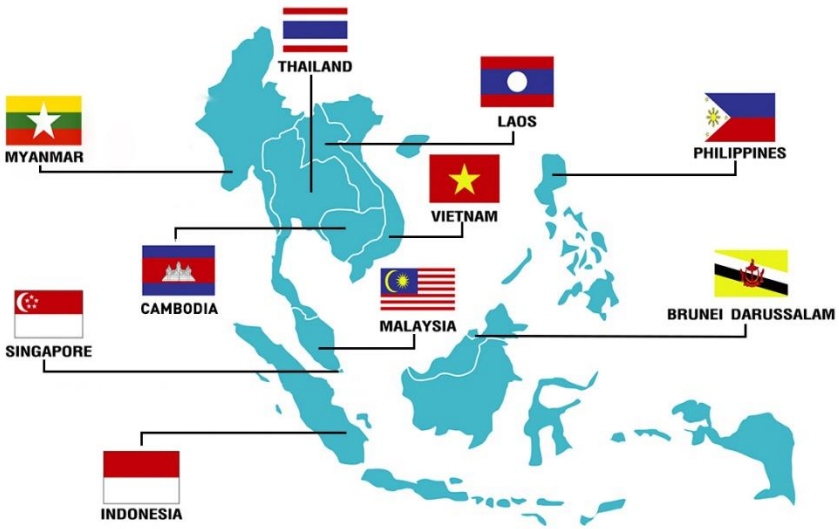
1. ASEAN
2. China
3. India
4. DPRK

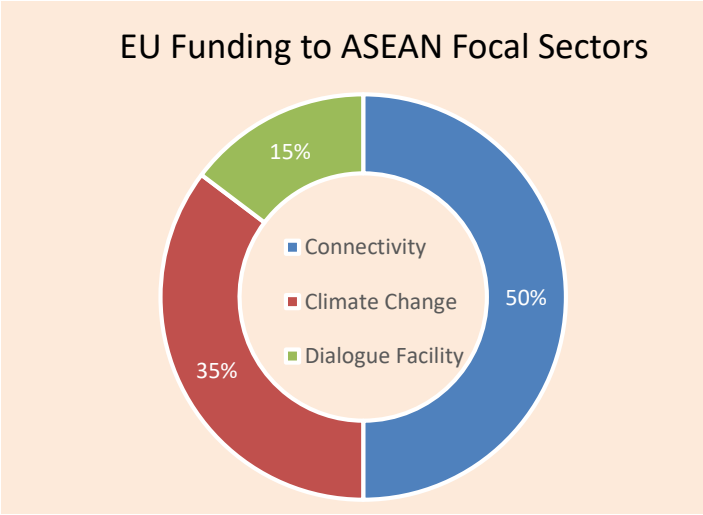
International Cooperation and Development

ASEAN

EU biggest donor to the ASEAN Secretariat:

- €170 million regional funding for 2014-2020
- €26 million thematic programmes intended for ASEAN regional integration
- Bilateral cooperation with individual countries of ASEAN, which will amount to over €2 billion in the period 2014-2020.





Regional support to ASEAN integration focuses on 3 intervention areas:

- Connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade
- Climate change, environment and disaster management
- Comprehensive dialogue facility

European Commission

POLITICAL SECURITY	ECONOMIC	SOCIO-CULTURAL

Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI)
EUR 20 Million – 2018-2021

EU-ASEAN Border Management and Migration Programme
EUR 3.4 million | 2015-2018

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation
EUR 25 million

READI Human Rights Cooperation
EUR 3.3 million 2015-2017

Preventing Violent Extremism in SEA
EUR 3 million 2018-2020

ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE Plus)
EUR 40 million | 2017-2022
1) Trade Facilitation, Standards, Customs & Transport facilitation; 2) IPR; 3) ASEAN Secretariat capacity building; 4) Integration Monitoring and Stats; 5) Air Transport

ARISE Plus Country-level interventions National trade support programmes
EUR 45 million | 2018 onward
Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

Support to ASEAN Farmers Organisations (AFOSP) EUR 15 million | 2015-2019

COMPASS (Statistics and Integration Monitoring) EUR 7.5 million | 2014-2018

Study facility to support connectivity & urban development in ASEAN (Asia Inv. Facility)
EUR 1.1 million | 2016-2018

Cooperation on Competition in Asia (EUR 5 million)
Intellectual Property Key Asia (EUR 6 million)
EU-South East Asia cooperation on Civil Aviation (EUR 7.5 million)
South-East Asia IPR SMEs Helpdesk

EU Support to Higher Education in the ASEAN region (EU SHARE)
EUR 10 million | 2015-2019

Sustainable use of Peat Lands and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA)
EUR 20 million – 2017-2020

Integrated Programme Enhancing Capacity of AHA Centre & ASEAN Emergency Response Mechanisms (EU Support to AHA Centre)
EUR 10 Million | 2018-2022

Female Migrant Workers Project in ASEAN
EUR 25 million – 2018-2023

Biodiversity Conservation & Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN
EUR 10 million | 2016-2019

Support to Low-Carbon, Environmentally Sustainable and Climate Resilient ASEAN Cities
2019 onward

Regional Cooperation to Empower Rural Development Organisations in ASEAN - ReCoERDO EUR 2.7 Million – 2016-2019
Managed from Brussels

On-going projects

Decided projects

Pipeline projects

Total
More than Eur 200 million

Cooperation and Development

China

EU and China:

The EU is China's **BIGGEST TRADING PARTNER** while China is the EU's **SECOND LARGEST TRADING PARTNER**

Trade in goods between the EU and China is worth well over **€1.5 BILLION** a day

EU exported to China **€198 BILLION** and imported **€375 BILLION** in 2017

In 2016 the EU exported **€38 BILLION** of services to China, while China exported **€30 BILLION** to the EU

Framework for development cooperation:

- **EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation** on peace and security, prosperity, sustainable development, and people-to-people exchanges
- China graduated from bilateral development assistance
- Effective development cooperation **dialogue** with China as a **partner**
- BRI as an opportunity to renew development engagement and cooperation in third countries and regions

European Commission

EU-China Cooperation Portfolio in 2017- 2018

PEOPLE & PEACE

China-EU School of Law (CESL)
EUR 17.5 million | -2021

EU – China Social Protection Reform Project (SPRP)
EUR 6.7 million 20-2018 (extended 1 year)

European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)
EUR 5 million | 2017-2022

14 projects on access to justice for vulnerable groups, procedural safeguards in pre-trial detention, support to reforms concerning capital punishment, promotion and protection of the rights of women and combating discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation.

PROSPERITY

Blending – China Green Cities Development Fund (CGCDF)
EUR 5.6 million | 2018-2023

Blending – EUR 35 million
5 projects: Yangtze Forestry Project, Heilongian Green Project, TA Facility for Green Promotional Loans, Sunref Bank of Nanjing and Biodiversity and Heritage Facility

PLANET

Europe-China eco-cities Link (EC-LINK)
EUR 9.3 million 20-2020

On-going projects

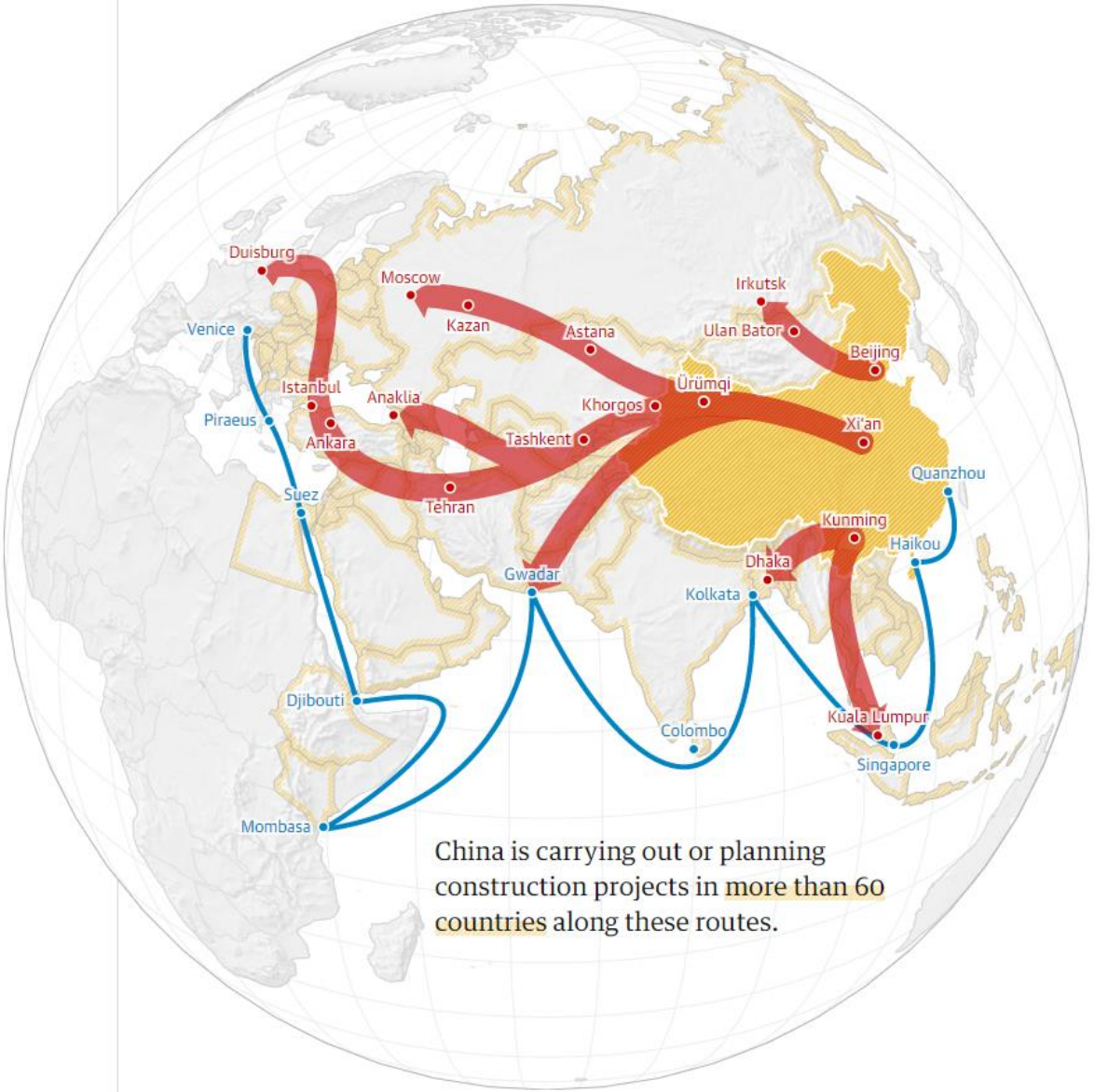
Pipeline projects

Civil Society Organisation – 4.4 million
4 projects on vulnerable groups (people with disabilities and children) and social services responsiveness

SWITCH Asia – Up-scaling and mainstreaming sustainable building practices in Western China
EUR 2.1 million | 2016-2020
1 project to strengthen partnerships between stakeholders from public and private sectors to promote sustainable production and buildings through enhanced financing solutions

Cooperation and Development

BRI



Engagement on BRI :

- **Policy expertise** in all aspects of connectivity (soft and hard)
- **Presence** on the ground
- Considerable **engagement** and **investment** in connectivity
- **Partnerships** with European and Multilateral Development Banks to leverage funds for strategic projects through blending

- After MTR, increase capacity for policy dialogue and technical assistance and investment volume

India

The EU and India:

INDIA, EXPECTED TO BECOME THE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, COULD TURN INTO A GLOBAL GROWTH ENGINE, SUPPORTING JOB CREATION AND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES.

BALANCED TRADE BETWEEN THE EU AND INDIA, THE FASTEST-GROWING LARGE ECONOMY, WAS WORTH €115 BILLION IN 2017.

INDIA IS AN IMPORTANT PARTNER IN IMPLEMENTING THE EU'S STRATEGY ON CONNECTING EUROPE AND ASIA AND ITS SECURITY POLICY ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION.

THE EU-INDIA CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP WILL CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCING GLOBAL RESOURCE PRESSURE AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

Framework for EU-India partnership

TRADE & INVESTMENT

> Balanced, ambitious and mutually beneficial agreements on trade and investment.

> Sound, transparent, non- discriminatory regulatory and business environment in India.

INNOVATION

> More people-to-people exchanges, utilising societal diversity.

> Cooperation on education and skills, mutual recognition of qualifications, mobility of talent. Innovation initiatives.

MODERNISATION

> Investment in India's sustainable modernisation. New business opportunities.

> Enhanced connectivity and data protection. Sustainable urbanisation.

CLIMATE CHANGE

> Implementation of the Paris Agreement and adoption of global biodiversity framework in 2020.

> Development of more efficient renewable energy sources.

HOW TO STRENGHTEN THE POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP?

REINFORCING COOPERATION ON FOREIGN POLICY

> Coordinating on the most relevant foreign policy issues.

> Working for stability and security in the overlapping neighbourhoods.

> Engaging India more on sustainable connectivity both at strategic and operational levels.

DEVELOPING SECURITY AND DEFENCE COOPERATION

> Fighting terrorism and radicalisation.

> Exchanging expertise on maritime and cyber security, non-proliferation / disarmament and hybrid threats.

> Military relations via personnel exchanges and trainings.

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM

> Promoting the rules-based global order and trading system.

> Improving coordination in the United Nations, World Trade Organisation and G20.

> Working on strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global growth.

BUILDING ON COMMON VALUES AND OBJECTIVES

> Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and democracy, and the inclusion of young people.

> Coordinating on humanitarian and disaster relief operations.

> Delivering the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030.

European Commission

EU-India Cooperation Portfolio in 2017- 2018

People & Peace

Local Authorities for Development
***€ 5.9 Million* - 2012-2023**

Partners: Local Authorities, Associations of Local Authorities and civil society organisations

Civil Society Organisations
***€ 5.7 Million* - 2015-2019**

Partners: national and international Non--Governmental Organisations

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
***€ 8.3 Million* -2016-2022**

Partners: national and international Non-Governmental Organisations

Prosperity

South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centre
***€10 Million* – 2016-2022 – SARTTAC – IMF**

Partner: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Research and Innovation
***€ 2 Million* – 2014-2018 (ICI+)**

Partners: India & EU Higher Education Institutions

Blending
***€ 30.5 Million* – 2016-2020**

Partner: Agence Française de Développement

India – in Erasmus+ Programme
2014-2020

Partners: Universities – India, Asia and EU

Planet

EU-South Asia Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management
€ 10 Million – 2015-2021

Partner: World Bank

Renewable Energy, Clean technologies and energy efficiency
€ 23.4 million – 2010-2020

Partners: IVL Svenska Milioinstitutet AB; IDOM Consulting, Engineering Architecture SA; Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy Limited (C-STEP); Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC); International Finance Corporation

Civil Society Organisations
€ 7 Million -2018-2019

Partners: national and international Non-Governmental Organisations

Civil Society Organisations
2014-2020 - *€ 30 Million*

Partners: Civil Society Organisations

India Specific initiatives
Allocation: circa € 112 Million

Global & Regional Projects Managed by EU Delegation to India
Global allocation: circa € 35.2 Million

Switch Asia – Sustainable Consumption and Production
***€ 14.2 Million* – 2013-2021**

Partners: Indian and EU Civil Society Organisations, Industry Associations and Financial Institutions

International Cooperation and Development

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

EU and DPRK:

- (Up to 2016) bi-annual visits by DEVCO's Country Desk
- No formal policy and cooperation strategy
- Fully-fledged cooperation/development assistance only if sufficient progress is made on **nuclear and Human Rights issues**

DEVCO's cooperation in Food Security (GPGC Pro-Act):

- EUR 75 million in the last 13 years, **EUR 5 million** allocated for 2018
- **Food Security Office**: provides technical support on the implementation of the food security programme and liaises on technical issues with the various North Korean institutions and other donors present in the country
- **Community-based projects**
- **Partnership projects** linking North Korean technical institutions with foreign counterparts under capacity-building projects

Non-State Actors/Civil Society Organisations programme:

- On people with disabilities, elderly people and Disaster Risk Reduction
- 2018-2020 allocation: 1,9 million EUR