Civilisations

Revue internationale d'anthropologie et de sciences humaines

39 | 1991

Japon : les enjeux du futur

ASEAN-Japan relations

Takeshi Imagawa

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/civilisations/1664>

DOI: 10.4000/civilisations.1664

ISSN: 2032-0442

Publisher

Institut de sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles

Printed version

Date of publication: 30 October 1991

Number of pages: 321-361

ISBN: 2-87263-044-9

ISSN: 0009-8140

Electronic reference

Takeshi Imagawa, « ASEAN-Japan relations », *Civilisations* [Online], 39 | 1991, Online since 06 July 2009, connection on 15 November 2019. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/civilisations/1664> ; DOI : 10.4000/civilisations.1664

ASEAN-JAPAN RELATIONS

Takeshi IMAGAWA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (here after abbreviated as ASEAN), consisting of five countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, was inaugurated in August 1967.

In ASEAN's early years there was little observable movement; it was even referred to as the "tea party of foreign ministers from five countries"¹.

Since the fall of South Vietnam, however, leaders of the region have come to realize that the region is more volatile. The climate of uncertainty has been more conducive to closer relationships among them. Moreover, they have realized how ASEAN can serve as a means of collective bargaining for dealing with the rest of the world².

Ties with Japan have also come to be regarded with greater importance for stable development of the region, stability of which is so crucial for Japan that she has also responded to expand her relations with them in the fields of politics, economy, economic cooperation and culture. Later in 1984, Brunei joined as the sixth member of ASEAN.

It is most appropriate to present the profile of these six ASEAN countries together with Japan as shown in Table-2. Compared with Japan's population of 121 million in 1986,

ASEAN's combined population of 300 million persons provides a rich market for its members and its trading partners.

Indonesia has the largest population of 160 million, while Brunei, the sparsely inhabited country, has the lowest population of 0.2 million.

Total GNP of the region in 1986³ sums up to almost US\$ 190 billion, one-tenth of Japan's GNP in the same year. Brunei has the highest per capita GNP in the region exceeding Japan's 1986 level of US\$ 16,162, while Indonesia's figure of US\$ 500, the lowest in the region and US\$ 580 of the Philippines are lowering the per capita GNP of the ASEAN average to US\$ 650 in 1985/1986. Only Singapore, with her per capita GNP of US\$ 7,410 in 1986, is classified as one of the newly industrializing economies (NIEs) in the region.

Except oil-rich Brunei and the above mentioned newly industrializing Singapore, the economies of this multiracial region may be said to be still agriculture-based. The region is also characterized by its mixture of Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and other religions.

Japan highly evaluates the role played by ASEAN for the peace and prosperity of Asia, and the further promotion of friendly and cooperative relations with ASEAN countries represents one of the principal pillars of Japan's foreign policy⁴.

In order to keep closer relations, there are several bilateral forums established between Japan and ASEAN, some of which are the Japan-ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting set up in June 1978, the Japan-ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting inaugurated in November 1979, and Japan-ASEAN Forum established in March 1977.

In this article, the following two subjects on the ASEAN-Japan relations are mainly discussed; one is the economic relations and the other is the cultural relations between them.

Section II-1 will describe the trade relations between Japan and member countries of ASEAN. In Section II-2 main focus is on Japan's overseas direct investment to ASEAN countries. Direct investment flows from other donor countries to the region are also included as a comparison. The Section II-3 the trend of Japanese economic cooperation to ASEAN is discussed comparing with other donor countries to ASEAN.

In Section III cultural relations between Japan and ASEAN will be reviewed mainly focused on the students and personnel exchange, promotion of Japanese language and cultural cooperation.

Final section covers the discussion on the future of ASEAN-Japan relations referring to the various literatures on ASEAN-Japan relations or on the study of the Pacific Rim Community in 21st century, in which Japan and ASEAN countries are important participants.

II. ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. Trade relations

1.1. Past performance of trade

Table-2 presents Japan's and ASEAN's geographical pattern of trades in 1986. As can be seen, the USA is the largest market for the Japanese export absorbing over 39 % of Japan's total export, while the importance of ASEAN as a Japanese export market is only 6 %. The USA occupies over 23 % of Japan's total import in 1986. Next comes ASEAN as a group accounting for 13 % of Japanese total import.

For ASEAN as a whole, Japan is the largest both as a market of their export and as a supplier of ASEAN's external demand, consisting of 23 % of ASEAN's export and import in 1986. The USA ranks the second largest market absorbing 21 % of ASEAN's total export. In the case of ASEAN's import, the intra-regional trade is more important than the import from the USA. Its relative share in ASEAN's total import reaching to 17.5 % surpasses the percentage weight the USA takes in ASEAN's import.

The trade pattern of each country in ASEAN shows slightly different picture from the pattern of ASEAN as a whole⁹. For Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, Japan is the largest market of their exports, while for the Philippines, Japan ranks the third biggest market, and the fourth for Singapore and Thailand. Japan, the largest supplier to Indonesia's and Thailand's external demands is the second largest for Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Brunei is importing more from intra-region than from Japan.

One can find an interesting picture in the trade balance among the countries and regions in table-2. Japan has a huge trade surplus with other than ASEAN as a whole, while ASEAN as a group has a negative trade balance only with the group of other countries excluding Japan, the USA and EC.

Trade balance of individual countries in ASEAN are quite different from that of the region total. Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia has positive trade balance with Japan, while the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand registered trade deficit in 1986.

All six countries in ASEAN are positive in their trade balance with the USA, while with EC, Brunei, Indonesia and

Singapore recorded negative trade balance, though Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand enjoy trade surplus.

It may well say that ASEAN's trade deficit with Japan is mainly compensated by its trade surplus with the USA.

The importance of close trading ties between ASEAN and Japan will be more clearly seen in the detailed explanation of their relations following. Trade relations between Japan and ASEAN are characterized by the pattern of vertical international division of labour, in which Japan's main exports to ASEAN are industrial products based on the raw materials chiefly imported from ASEAN. This trade pattern, which is always frustrating ASEAN countries seeking to the growth path by the export-oriented industrialisation because of the lack of access to the Japanese market of their manufacturing products, is clearly observed in table-3 and table-4.

Japan's export of machinery and equipment to ASEAN consists of about 60 % in her total export to ASEAN. In case of Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore the percentage surpasses 60 % as in table-3.

On the contrary, table-4 presents quite a opposite picture of trade pattern. Japan's import of manufactured products from ASEAN, as defined by the sum of commodities in SITC N°. 5 to 9, is around 10 % of Japan's total import from ASEAN though it was 12.6 % in 1986⁶. The rest of the commodities imported from ASEAN consist of mainly raw materials classified by SITC N°. 0 to 4.

Manufacturing trade pattern by country shows a slight difference. Japan's manufacturing imports from Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia was less than 10 % of her total import from the respective country in 1986, however, it was over 20 %

in the import from the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It is quite exceptional in the region that Singapore has achieved in exporting industrial products to Japan, the highest in ASEAN countries both in percentage share and in value term in 1986.

1.2. Japan's policy

When Japan prepared her Action Program for Improved Market Access in July 1985, the importance of ASEAN as her trading partner was fully taken into consideration. To show some of the evidence, tariff cuts have been effected on the strategic commodities for ASEAN countries such as boneless chicken, plywood, bananas and palm oil. As the results, remarkable increase in Japan's import of these commodities from ASEAN was observed in 1986⁷.

In addition, Japan's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for industrial and mining products has been amended. Details of the amendment are replacement of import ceilings with the "escape clause" method for many commodities and the upgrading of ceilings by average of 30 %⁸. As the results, GSP import was also increased by 7 % from 1985 to 1986 (see table-4 bottom line).

Also worth mentioning is that ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism (ASEAN Centre) established in 1981 in Japan, is contributing greatly to expand import from ASEAN to Japan and to increase tourists from Japan to the region.

2. Japan's overseas direct investment

1. Past performance of investment

As table -5 shows Japan is one of the major investors in the ASEAN countries, especially in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Japan's share of investment in these countries in 1986 was over 33 %, 27 % and 20 % respectively. In Indonesia, Hong Kong ranks next (11.9 %) and the USA (7.7 %) the third. In the case of Malaysia in 1985, UK was the largest investor (28.6 %) with small margin Japan (27.5 %) is following next. The Philippines was the largest recipient of the US investment flow (54 %), while Japan (15.7 %) and Hong Kong (6.2 %) in this order stands the second and the third. The USA with her relative share of 30 % dominated in the investment flow to Singapore. Japan took the position of the second investor with her share of 23.6 %, while the third was placed to UK (13.1 %). Finally, Japan was the largest investor in Thailand which was welcoming foreign investment. With a small margin, the USA is catching up with Japan claiming her investment share of 19.1 % in 1986. The third position was taken by UK keeping low profile of 5.3 % in investment to Thailand.

While table-5 is based on ASEAN statistics, in table-6 based on Japanese statistics, strategic importance of the ASEAN market for Japanese investors will be shown. About 12 % of Japan's total outstanding direct investment in 1983 was directed to the region, though in recent years the level of investment has a tendency to remain flat, as 1986 figures in table-6 clearly show.

Turning to the sectoral pattern of Japan's investment in ASEAN, table-7 presents the picture of its individual country breakdown expressed by the cumulative value in US\$ million as of March 1987. At the first glance, Japan's main targets in

Indonesia are in the development of mining sector, iron and non ferrous metal manufacturing and textile industry. Exploitation of oil (mining sector) is also dominant in Brunei. Malaysia is characterised by the preference taken by the Japanese investors to manufacturing sectors, such as textiles, chemicals and iron and non ferrous metal production.

In the case of the Philippines, sectoral pattern of investment is somewhat similar to that of Indonesia or Brunei; the mining sector is most preferred by the Japanese investors, though the transport equipment sector is also significant in the manufacturing sector invested.

Singapore, the most industrialized country in the region, naturally attracts many investors in the manufacturing sectors such as chemicals, machinery and electrical machinery. At the same time in the non manufacturing sector, commerce, banking and insurance, and services are enjoying higher priority given by the Japanese investors.

Finally, in Thailand, textiles and commerce are main sectors invested, though the investment to machinery and other manufacturing sector looks significant.

As the table shows, Japanese investment was much biased to the mining and related sectors such as iron and non ferrous metal or chemicals (includes petro chemicals). Exception is the investment in Thailand where the sectoral preference looks well balanced, compared with the pattern in other five ASEAN countries, though the total value of investment is the second lowest in the region.

2. Japan's policy

No one can deny that the Japanese overseas direct investment is contributing to the industrialization in the ASEAN countries, though as discussed above, the recent trend of her investment is rather flat. However, the yen appreciation has now triggered renewed investment activities to the region. According to a survey conducted by Japan External Trade Organization (abbreviated as JETRO)⁹, Japanese businesses are willing to start new investment and to expand existing ventures in the ASEAN region, as a means to adapt to the tendency of strong yen appreciation. For example in Malaysia, there has been an increase in export-oriented investment. In Thailand existing ventures of Japanese electronics and auto makers are now planning to augment their investment. Japan has been working to help create a suitable investment environment in the ASEAN countries. It has been extending cooperation in such areas as funding for the development of industrial infrastructure, the provision of industrial technology and the training of personnels¹⁰. Here again, it should be mentioned the notable activities pursued by ASEAN Centre and the Investment Section of JETRO in promoting Japanese investment in ASEAN.

Also important is the action program for economic cooperation in stimulating Japan's overseas direct investment to ASEAN and other LDCs. When Mr Tamura, Minister of International Trade and Industry visited Bangkok in January 1987, he advocated New Asian Industries Development Plan¹¹, a cooperation package integrating development assistance, overseas investment and import scheme in order to meet the needs to develop export oriented industrialization in Asia. The plan has already started for Thailand, Malaysia and Mainland China. India, Indonesia and Pakistan are also getting in touch with the Japanese Government.

The latest proposal by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on the occasion of his visit to Manila in December 1987, is the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund amounting to US\$ 2.0 billion for ASEAN's private sector projects¹².

These two programs intend to encourage indirectly to increase all forms of cooperation within ASEAN.

3. Economic cooperation

1. Trend in official development assistance

ASEAN has long been the region to which Japan has given top priority in distributing her economic cooperation fund, and the ASEAN countries have been receiving about 30 % of Japan's total bilateral official development assistance (here after abbreviated as BODA), though it was US\$ 914.5 million, approximately 24 % of Japan's total of US\$ 3.846.2 million disbursed in 1986 (see table-8).

From 1982 to 1985 Japan's BODA to ASEAN accounted for about 50 % of total BODA received by the region giving Japan the name of the largest donor of BODA to ASEAN, though it was 38 % in 1986. The runner-up is the USA providing 16.7 % of total BODA received by ASEAN. West Germany takes the third position offering 8.2 % of total BODA.

BODA distributed to each country in ASEAN shows slightly different picture. First in Indonesia 23 % of US\$ 711.1 million of BODA was provided by the Japanese Government, while West Germany and Netherlands as the second and the third suppliers of BODA provides 18 % and 13 % of total received by Indonesia respectively.

Japan has long enjoyed the position of the largest donor of BODA to Malaysia, though UK overtook Japan in 1986

providing about 40 % of total BODA to Malaysia. Australia ranks next and the third is for Japan. Their relative share to total BODA in Malaysia was 21.2 % and 19.6 % respectively.

The Philippines was the most favoured by Japan in 1986 receiving US\$ 438 million of BODA, which accounted for 45.8 % of total received by the Philippines. The USA with her 38.4 % of relative share to total was the runner-up and West Germany comes the third, though her contribution to BODA in the Philippines was less than 4 % of total.

Singapore which is classified as NIEs, naturally receives the least amount of BODA, of which Japan provided over 50 % of total in 1986. West Germany comes next with the value of US\$ 5.4 million and with a small margin, Australia is almost catching up with West Germany.

Finally in Thailand, here again Japan is the largest donor of BODA pouring over 50 % of total US\$ 496.3 million received by Thailand. Other countries providing BODA to Thailand are the USA and West Germany, whose contribution to total BODA Thai received was 6.4 % and 5.6. % respectively.

2. Technical cooperation scheme

Japan has long been providing technical cooperation scheme, under which students and trainees are invited to study in Japan or experts and volunteers are dispatched from Japan to the countries in need. Table-9 provides the number of students and trainees enrolled by the technical cooperation scheme from 1982 to 1986 and their cumulative numbers from 1954 to 1986. By the year of 1986, Japan invited 42.992 students and trainees from ASEAN which accounted for 38.6 % of total number of 111.496. Comparing the number of persons by country breakdown, Indonesia is sending the largest number of 12.137 persons, while Thailand comes next with 10.874 persons.

With decreasing number of 7.913, 7.076 and 4.826 persons, Malaysians, Filipinos and Singaporeans are coming to Japan.

In table-10, number of experts and volunteers dispatched by the technical cooperation scheme from 1982 to 1986 and the cumulative number from 1954 to 1986 are provided. Total number of personnels dispatched abroad was 79.547, out of which 28.224 persons or 35.5 % of total number were assigned to the tasks to ASEAN region.

As for the details by country breakdown, Indonesia received the largest number of experts and volunteers from Japan. It was 9.822 persons, while Singapore received the least number of 1.051 persons. Thailand marked the second position (7.985 persons). To the Philippines 6.200 experts and volunteers were dispatched and for Malaysia it was 3.044 persons.

3. Special cooperation scheme

There are several types of economic cooperation schemes provided mainly to the ASEAN countries, all of which are sincere expression of Japan's willingness to contribute to the development of ASEAN region.

(1) Japan's new financial cooperation scheme¹³.

It goes without saying that the keys to the further development of the ASEAN economies are in the growth of the private sectors of each country and in the promotion of the regional cooperation among the ASEAN countries.

Japan launched a new financial cooperation scheme to support the ASEAN's development by implementing untied financial resources both governmental and private under Japan's US\$ 20 billion recycling scheme and other sources. As

for the scale of financial cooperation, Japan has already made available an amount no less than US\$ 2 billion over a three-year period for the financial needs of Indonesia and the Philippines.

(2) Japan's support for regional cooperation with ASEAN

Various cooperative programs for ASEAN that Japan is implementing other than conventional bilateral cooperation are the followings;

(a) ASEAN industrial project

During Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's visit to the ASEAN region in August 1977, he announced Japan's policy toward these countries later come to be known as the "Fukuda doctrine"¹⁴. He also promised that Japan would provide funding cooperation for ASEAN industrial projects. Under this scheme, Japan has cooperated in the funding of area fertilizer plants in Indonesia (completed in 1983) and in Malaysia (completed in 1986).

(b) ASEAN human resources development project¹⁵.

During Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to ASEAN in 1981, he proposed a technical grants and technical assistance totaling US\$ 100 million to establish training centers in each of the ASEAN countries. Facilities were established by the end of 1983 with this assistance, and full scale technical cooperation is currently being provided.

(c) Friendship program for the twenty-first century¹⁶.

This program was proposed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his visit to the ASEAN region in May 1983. Its aim is to develop cooperative relationships through annual

programs under which young people from the ASEAN countries visit Japan to meet young Japanese and engage in educational activities. The scheme started in fiscal 1984 and is to be implemented over a five-year period.

- (d) ASEAN-Pacific cooperation for Human resources development¹⁷.

During the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference in July 1985, agreement was reached on the implementation of 32 urgent action programs, in which Japan promised to participate and accomplished the program during fiscal 1986.

- (e) Plant renovation cooperation¹⁸.

This was also advocated by Prime Minister Nakasone. This program is to assist for renovation of existing plants built with Japanese economic cooperation. Japan sends survey teams and provides funding and other types of cooperation for renovating plants to be regarded worthy of upgrading the facilities.

- (f) Japan-ASEAN science and technology cooperation¹⁹.

Agreement which was reached on cooperation during the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology in December 1983, was materialized in May 1985 when the cooperative efforts were desgnted to the field of bio-technology, microelectronics and materials science. The first projects have already started.

Recent effort by the Japanese Government to raise ODA by 7.8 % to US\$ 11.4 billion including other ODA related funds for fiscal 1989 will certainly enable Japan to realize its goal of making greater world contribution²⁰.

III. CULTURAL RELATIONS

Japan and the ASEAN countries maintain deep cultural ties extending back to centuries past, and the cultural exchange between them are very active today. About one-sixth of the total projects of the Japan Foundation, a semi governmental organization in charge of cultural exchange projects, is for ASEAN countries²¹.

It is not easy to give clear definition of what cultural relations are²², however, the following four topics will be discussed as the main themes of the cultural relations²³. (1) personnel and students exchange, (2) promotion of Japanese language studies, (3) cultural cooperation and (4) grass-roots exchange.

1. Personnel and students exchange

ASEAN countries account for as much as 16 % of the Japan Foundation's personnel exchange program²⁴. These programs include the invitation of groups of secondary school teachers to Japan and to the dispatch from Japan of sports teams for goodwill matches in the ASEAN countries.

As table-11 shows, 2,789 persons or 13 % of the foreign students in Japan are from ASEAN as of May 1987. 902 students of them receive Japanese Government Scholarships (approximately 26 % of total students on Japanese Government Scholarships), while remaining 1,887 persons study at their own expenses (about one tenth of all foreign students studying on other than Japanese Government Scholarships).

Country distribution of ASEAN students in Japan are the followings; Malaysia is sending 1,120 students, the largest number in ASEAN. This is certainly due to the "Look East" policy by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin

Mohamad²⁵. Malaysia which was only next to Thailand in 1984, overtook Thailand in 1987. Indonesia and the Philippines follow Thailand with lesser number of students coming to Japan.

The Japanese Government is trying to improve programs to enable foreign students to study in Japan, and is expanding cooperation to various activities, organizing the Reunion of Former Southeast Asian Students of Japanese Universities, assisting the activities in ASEAN countries of association of former students in Japan²⁶, and providing support for the ASEAN Council of Japanese Alumni (ASCOJA).

2. Promotion of Japanese language studies

The Japan Foundation is also providing various kinds of assistance for Japanese language studies in the ASEAN countries, such as the invitation to Japan and the dispatch from Japan of instructors and other personnels engaged in Japanese language education. The Japan Foundation Japanese Language Institute is now under construction as part of Japan's earnest efforts to improve Japanese language education. The Institute is scheduled to be open in 1989²⁷.

In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs invites young diplomats from ASEAN and other developing countries to Japan for training in the Japanese language and Japanese affairs²⁸. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also provides basic Japanese language instruction for trainees from ASEAN countries²⁹.

3. Cultural cooperation

Cultural cooperation is represented by three forms of funds and grants.

(a) ASEAN Cultural Fund³⁰

Japan provides a total of US\$ 23 million for the ASEAN Cultural Fund, which was set up following the joint Japan-ASEAN statement in 1977 with the objective of promoting cultural exchange among ASEAN countries.

(b) Japan Scholarship for ASEAN Youth³¹

Following a proposal made by the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, when he visited Manila in 1979, Japan has disbursed US\$ 1 million a year since 1980 for the Japan Scholarship for ASEAN Youth. Each country (except Brunei) receives US\$ 0.2 million, and every year 150 young people receive scholarship.

(c) Cultural grants³²

About one-tenth of Japan's cultural grants designated for the promotion of culture and education in developing countries goes to the ASEAN countries. In fiscal 1986 for example, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore received audio-visual and other equipments³³, and in fiscal 1985 Thailand received materials to assist in preserving historic relics and Indonesia received display equipments for her museum.

4. Grass-roots exchange

Finally, as an example of grass-roots or people to people cultural exchange, it may be worth mentioning the number of Japanese travellers to ASEAN countries , among which

Singapore was the most popular for them attracting over 404 thousand persons. Next comes Thailand to which over 259 thousand travellers visited. 154 thousand travellers from Japan were fascinated by the Philippines in 1985, though it was reduced to 129 thousand persons in the next year. Japanese travellers to Malaysia are gradually increasing to the number of over 125 thousand persons by 1986. Indonesia, the farthest country from Japan, is inviting the least number of Japanese tourists.

Grass-roots exchanges should go in both way, though the recent trend of yen appreciation is certainly hindering the flow of tourists to Japan as shown in table-13. In 1985, number of visitors from ASEAN to Japan was over 311 thousand persons, the peak figure during 1982 to 1986, or 13.3 % of total number of visitors to Japan which was 2.327 thousand. Both total number of visitors and that from ASEAN to Japan are declining in 1986 to 2.062 thousand and 271 thousand persons respectively, apparently due to the yen appreciation.

Malaysia and Indonesia are sending almost same number of travellers to Japan, 46 thousand and 45 thousand persons respectively, while from Thailand and Singapore almost same number of tourists come to Japan, counting 34 thousand persons each.

IV. FUTURE OF ASEAN-JAPAN RELATIONS

In discussing the future of ASEAN-Japan relations, one can not neglect to include the exogenous factors surrounding ASEAN and Japan in the international scene. To name some of them, stepping up of East-West detente, symptom of the first Sino-Soviet summit talk in 30 years, countdown toward establishing strong EC in 1992 and the possible ending of the Kampuchean problem in Indochina, which kept annoying

neighbouring ASEAN countries for long time, all these movements are certainly affecting the future course of ASEAN-Japan relations.

Quotation from Boyd³⁴ is the best describing the above situation., "The course of Japan's policy debate will probably be influenced by reactions to trends as the global level, particularly US relations with the European Community and the Soviet Union. If there are increasing strains in Atlantic relations because of the integration of EC's internal market, US bargaining power in relation to Japan will decrease..., Meanwhile, further improvement in the USA's relations with the Soviet Union encouraging the Europeans to be more assertive for the advancement of their interests in dealings with the USA will probably similar effects on Japan. This will be all the more likely if China's relations with the Soviet Union also improve. Because the USSR can offer Japan a very large role in the development of Siberia's vast resources, on terms that need not strain Sino-Japanese relations, Japan could have more bargaining power with the USA".

He also recommends to strengthen ASEAN-Japan relations on the ground that "It is important to recognize that a more independent Japanese foreign economic policy could be combined with endeavors to build comprehensive partnerships for growth with the ASEAN members. These could strengthen Japan's capacity for management of its expanding economic ties with China, as well as the USSR, while improving its competitive position in relation to the USA".

It is certainly desirable to establish comprehensive partnerships between ASEAN and Japan as suggested by Boyd. However, in reality, ASEAN-Japan relations have been much biased to economic ties as were discussed in Section II, though their cultural cooperations are also growing as described in

Section III. ASEAN's attitude is to see Japan purely in economic terms - as a potential market for its products and a source of capital and technology urgently needed in the region. For Japan, strategic relationship with ASEAN is more important since ASEAN's stability has vital importance to secure the stable route supplying Arab oil to Japan and the resources from the region.

ASEAN's goal is the promotion of economic, social and cultural development and of regional cooperation in these fields. Certainly the proposal initiated by ASEAN leaders of a political settlement of the ten-year old Kampuchean war is demonstrating their cooperation in strengthening regional stability and handling global issues, however, progress in the economic field, especially the intra-regional trade is not active, since the ASEAN nations, except Singapore, may be said to be in a similar stage of economic development, as discussed in Section I, protecting their domestic market for their own industries and competing for market in the industrial countries for the same kinds of products.

Although several steps such as reducing preferential tariff rates and facilitating industrial joint ventures within the region and strengthening private sector as a key to expand intra-regional trade, to which Japan is cooperating by offering US\$ 2 billion, ASEAN-Japan Development Fund³⁵, since main emphasis in ASEAN's industrialization policy is more or less in the export-oriented growth to the extra-region, recent protectionist trends in ASEAN's major export market, notably the USA and EC will eventually force ASEAN countries to turn more to Japan.

While appreciating growing trade with Japan and increased Japanese investment, ASEAN countries believe Japan should be more equal partner³⁶ and do more for ASEAN, such as

importing more to reduce the trade imbalance and extending technology transfer³⁷, aiming to establish the horizontal division of labour in manufacturing sectors within ASEAN and Japan³⁸.

Japan is responding vigorously to achieve the better future of ASEAN-Japan economic relations, however, it is more important and urgent for Japan to take more active measures in building mutual understanding and mutual trust through the promotion of cultural and social exchanges in parallel with the economic relations³⁹.

Compared with UK or West Germany, Japan is far behind in promoting cultural exchanges with other countries in the world. For example, the activities of the Japan Foundation, a front-runner of cultural exchange, if it is compared with the British Council or the Goethe Institute in West Germany, are very poor due to the insufficient budget and the shortages in staffs and overseas branches⁴⁰.

Quality of cultural exchanges should also be more sophisticated. One suggestion is, together with ordinary Japanese Government Scholarships for foreign students in Japan, to start a new type of the Japanese Government Scholarship called untied scholarship with which foreign students could study anywhere they choose. If this scheme could be realized, though it is a small step forward, it will certainly serve to change Japan's notorious image of an economic animal in the long run.

One debatable suggestion on Japan's role to ASEAN is that Japan has more than just an economic role and has to play political role to keep stability and peace in the region⁴¹, however, it takes some time that the ASEAN countries accept Japan's role in politics and detente in the region.

Suggestions from the global perspective on the future course of ASEAN-Japan relations are affluent⁴². In sum, ASEAN-Japan relations should be strengthened and integrated into the Pacific Economic Cooperation, which Japan is eager to establish, including the USA, Canada, Australia, Newzealand and East Asian NIEs together with ASEAN and Japan, though it is not feasible to set up the Cooperation in the very near future.

Finally, Boyd suggests a more realistic approach advocating that the EC involvement in the Pacific Economic Cooperation, "on the basis of a special relationship with ASEAN and trilateral links with Japan and the USA"⁴³. EC's active participation in the Pacific affairs will certainly be desirable for ASEAN to establish equal partnerships with the USA and Japan effectively counterbalancing their influences. This is what ASEAN leaders are always intending to.

NOTES

1. Okita[2], p. 17.
2. Detailed discussion is available in Rajendran[6], Chapter 3.
3. For Brunei GNP is 1985 figure.
4. Cooperation for world peace, enhanced ODA, and international cultural exchange are three pillars of Japan's foreign policy. See MFA[19], 1987, p. 62 and pp. 318-320.
5. Econometric study on ASEAN-Japan trade relations in 1970s is available in Imagawa[7].
6. For details of ASEAN's manufacturing exports to Japan, see Imagawa[8].
7. MITI[18], vol. 2, 1986, Part III, Chapter I Commodity trade by country.
8. MITI[18], vol. 2? 1987, p. 743.
9. JETRO[21], 1987, pp. 21-25.
10. Provision of technology and training of personnel will be discussed in Section III.
11. MITI[20], vol. 1, 1987, pp. 167-170. Also see MITI[16], pp. 50-52.
12. *Japan Times*, December 16, 1987, p. 1.
13. MITI[20] vol. 1, 1987, pp. 158-164.
14. "Fukuda doctrine" is notable in that Japan would never again become a military power, it would establish ties on equal become a military power, it would establish ties on equal footing with government of ASEAN, and would stride to develop "heart to heart relationship" with ASEAN countries. See MFA[19], 1978, pp. 326-330.

15. He reiterated Fukuda's statement, adding that Japan would place priority on assisting food production, energy production, small and medium sized enterprises, and human development in the ASEAN countries. The third point in his statement was materialized into this project. See MFA[19], 1982, pp. 97-98 and pp. 387-393.
16. MITI[20], 1986, p. 212. Also see MAF[19], 1984, p. 110 and pp. 398-403.
17. MFA[19], 1986, p. 114.
18. MFA[19], 1984, p. 29, p. 119 and p. 402. Also see MITI[20], vol. 1, 1987, pp. 185-186 and p. 194.
19. MFA[19], 1984, p. 29 and p. 110.
20. See *Japan Times* , January 24, 1989, p. 1 and January 25, p. 10.
21. It was 18.8 % in 1985. See *the Japan Foundation Annual Report* , 1986, pp. 11-12.
22. Bey [15], Chapter III, pp. 263-281. He stresses the importance to respect one another's culture and history as the precondition of successful cultural exchanges.
23. In *the Diplomatic Blue Book* each year, a separate chapter for cultural exchange, and information and PR activities is compiled. There are two sub sections describing cultural exchanges by the Japan Foundation, the cultural and education cooperation by Japanese Government, and private activities cosponsored by the Government.
24. It was 17.2 % in 1985. 153 persons to and from ASEAN and total number was 887 persons. See *the Japan Foundation Annual Report* , 1986, p. 40 and p. 238.
25. For detailed discussion on "Look East" policy, see Aljafvi[9], pp. 16-18.
26. MFA[19], 1975, p. 379. The meeting first opened in November 1974, is held once in every year.

27. Kato[12], p. 105.
28. This program started in 1981. See MFA[19], 1982, p. 335.
29. See list of activities by JICA in MFA[19], 1987, p. 121.
30. MFA[19], 1979, p. 18, p. 44 and p. 262.
31. This program started in 1980. See MFA[19], 1981, p. 87, p. 303 and p. 309. See also MFA[19], 1980, p. 19, p. 69 and pp. 354-359.
32. MITI[20], vol. 2, 1987, Chapter 2, Country study.
33. In fiscal 1986, it was 19 %. See MITI[20], vol. 2, 1987, p. 3. Total value of cultural cooperation budget was US\$ 8.8 million, of which US\$ 1.7 million was designated to ASEAN countries.
34. Boyd[10], pp. 121-122.
35. MFA[19], 1987, p. 61 and see also 12).
36. Matsumoto[14], p. 16, also advocates the equal partnership.
37. EPA[5], p. 111, also proposes the promotion of Japan's open market.
38. See Park[1], p. 24 and Murakami[4], p. 40.
39. Park[1], p. 25, Toba[13], p. 242 and Okita[3], p. 14.
40. Kato[12], p. 79.
41. Chulacheeb[11], p. 185.
42. Matsumoto[14], p. 117, JPECC[17], pp. 24-25, Murakami[4], pp. 41-42 and Okita[3], pp. 11-16.
43. Boyd[10], p. 188.

REFERENCES

Literatures in English

- [1] Park, C.H., "Towards a New Age of Prosperity in the Asian Pacific Region", in Armour, A.J.L., (Ed.), *ASEAN and Japan the search for modernization and identity* , The Athlone Press, 1985, pp. 16-27.
- [2] Okita, S., "Japan and the Pacific Basin", in Katz, J.D. and T.C. Friedman-Lichtschein, (Eds.), *Japan's New World Role* , Westview Press, 1985, pp. 13-20.
- [3] Okita, S., "The Outlook for Pacific Cooperation and the Role of Japan", *Japan Review of International Affairs* , vol. 1, n° 1, Spring/Summer, 1987, pp. 2-16.
- [4] Murakami, Y. and Y. Kosai, (Eds.), *Japan in the global Community* , University of Tokyo Press, 1986.
- [5] Economic Planning Agency (Eds.), Translated by the Japan Times, *Japan in the Year 2000* , Japan Times, 1983.
- [6] Rajendran, E., *ASEAN's Foreign Relations, - the shift to collective action -* , Arenabuku sdn. bhd., 1985.
- [7] Imagawa, T., "ASEAN-Japan Trade Relations", *Keizaigaku Ronsan* , (Chuo University), vol. 22, n° 4/5, September 1981, pp. 1-28.
- [8] Imagawa, T., "Development of Asian Manufacturing Output and Trade with Special Reference to the relations with the USA, Japan and EC", *the Annual of the Institute of Economic Research* , (Chuo University), n° 17, December 1986, pp. 71-91.
- [9] Aljafvi, S.A., "Malaysian decided to "Look East" ", *Euro-Asia Business Review* , vol. 2, n° 1, 1983, pp. 16-18.
- [10] Boyd, G., *pacific Trade, Investment and Politics* , Pinter Publisher, 1989.

Literatures in Japanese (title translated into English).

- [11] Chulacheeb, C., "Japan's Role in Southeast Asian Development", in Jusuf, W. and K. Kaneko (Eds.), *ASEAN and Japan in the Age of the Pacific*, The Japan Institute of International Affairs, 1988, pp. 175-187.
- [12] Kato, J., *Japan's Cultural Exchange in Pursuit of New Ideals*, The Simul Press, 1988.
- [13] Toba, K., (Ed.), *Modernization - Asian Perspectives*, Life Publishing Co., 1981.
- [14] Matsumoto, S., "Japan and ASEAN in Second Decade of Development", in Okabe, T., (Ed.), *Twenty Years of ASEAN*, the Japan Institute of International Affairs, 1987, pp. 97-118.
- [15] Bey, A. and M. Kobayashi, *Age of Asian Pacific*, Chuo Koron sha, 1987.
- [16] Ministry of international Trade and Industry (MITI), (Eds.), *Japan's Option*, Tsushosangyo Chosakai, 1988.
- [17] Japanese Pacific Economic Cooperation Committe (JPECC), (Eds.), *Pacific Cooperation in 21st Centuries*, Jijitsushinsha, 1988.
- [18] Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), *White Paper on International trade*, 1986, 1987.
- [19] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), *Diplomatic Blue Book*, 1975, n° 19 - 1987, n° 31.
- [20] Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), *White Paper on Economic Cooperation*, 1986, 1987.
- [21] Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), *White Paper on Overseas Direct Investment*, 1985; 1986 and 1987.

Table 1. Population GNP and Per Capita GNP of Japan and ASEAN Countries

Country	Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Brunei	Population	201	209	216	224	232
	GNP (Y)	4.130	3.760	3.840	3.730	-
	Per capita Y	21.850	20.430	19.060	17.570	-
Indonesia	Population	152.497	155.669	158.915	162.212	165.419
	GNP(Y)	87.200	74.980	81.260	81.540	71.920
	Per capita Y	580	560	560	530	500
Malaysia	Population	14.528	14.813	15.191	15.571	15.918
	GNP (Y)	24.960	28.220	31.710	28.950	25.780
	Per capita Y	1.840	1.870	2.050	1.990	1.860
Philippines	Population	50.740	52.014	53.375	54.725	56.017
	GNP (Y)	39.270	34.140	31.780	31.800	30.110
	Per capita Y	820	750	640	580	570
Singapore	Population	2.472	2.502	2.529	2.558	2.585
	GNP (Y)	14.510	16.550	19.130	18.140	18.000
	Per capita Y	5.910	6.650	7.730	7.590	7.410
Thailand	Population	48.490	49.169	50.660	51.700	52.631
	GNP (Y)	35.640	39.080	40.490	36.840	40.160
	Per capita Y	800	820	830	800	810
Japan	Population	118.440	119.260	120.020	120.750	121.440
	GNP Y	1.063.100	1.158.800	1.257.100	1.330.000	1.962.700
	Per capitaY	8.976	9.717	10.474	11.014	16.162

Unit : Population : 1.000 Persons
 GNP; US\$ Million
 Per capita GNP; US\$

Sources : *White Paper on Economic Cooperation* (MITI), 1986, 1987
OECD Development Cooperation , 1984, 1986 and 1987.

Table 2. Population, GNP and Per Capita GNP of Japan and ASEAN Countries

Country	Country	with Japan	with USA	with ASEAN	with EC	with Others	Total
Japan	Export	-	81.296	12.123	31.122	83.980	209.151
	Import	-	29.410	16.497	14.173	66.328	126.408
ASEAN	Export	14.977	13.847	11.806	8.681	17.196	66.507
	Import	13.871	9.986	10.874	8.600	18.886	62.217
Brunei	Export	1.202	110	305	2	179	1.7984
	Import	116	80	233	156	68	653
Indonesia	Export	6.644	2.902	1.512	1.383	2.383	14.824
	Import	3.128	1.482	1.838	3.157	10.724	
Malaysia	Export	3.113	2.297	3.928	2.027	3.367	13.832
	Import	2.221	2.034	2.328	1.585	2.651	10.819
Philip- pines	Export	852	1.709	345	877	1.004	4.787
	Import	887	1.293	509	571	1.953	5.213
Singapore	Export	1.931	5.254	5.365	2.507	7.433	22.490
	Import	5.078	3.819	5.560	2.971	8.078	25.506
Thailand	Export	1.235	1.575	1.251	1.885	2.830	8.776
	Import	2.441	1.278	1.125	1.479	2.979	9.302
ASEAN %	Export	22.5	20.8	17.8	13.1	25.8	100.0
	Import	22.3	16.1	17.5	13.8	30.3	100.0
Japan %	Export	-	39.2	5.8	14.9	40.1	100.0
	Import	-	23.3	13.0	11.2	52.5	100.0

Unit : US\$ Million

Source : ASEAN *Japan Statistical Handbook* , April 1988, p. 19.

Table 3 : Japan's Export of Machinery and Equipment to ASEAN

Country	Export	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Brunei	Total	145	86	72	90	58
	SITC 7	96	59	51	66	41
	%	66.2	68.6	70.8	73.3	70.7
Indonesia	Total	4.261	3.552	3.073	2.172	2.662
	SITC 7	2.324	2.028	1.698	1.108	1.473
	%	54.5	57.1	55.3	51	55.4
Malaysia	Total	2.502	2.771	2.875	2.168	1.708
	SITC 7	1.555	1.836	2.047	1.444	1.104
	%	62.1	66.3	71.1	66.6	64.6
Philippines	Total	1.803	1.744	1.080	937	1.088
	SITC 7	885	977	543	467	486
	%	49.1	56.0	50.3	49.9	44.7
Singapore	Total	4.373	4.448	4.610	3.860	4.577
	SITC 7	2.565	2.606	2.820	2.448	3.021
	%	58.6	58.6	61.2	63.4	66
Thailand	Total	1.907	2.506	2.425	2.030	2.030
	SITC 7	1.035	1.415	1.373	1.102	1.070
	%	54.3	56.5	56.6	54.3	52.7
ASEAN	Total	14.991	15.107	14.134	11.258	12.123
	SITC 7	8.364	8.862	8.532	6.635	7.195
	%	55.8	58.7	60.4	58.9	59.3
World	Total	138.831	146.927	170.114	175.638	209.151
	SITC 7	85.157	93.691	113.252	126.179	155.027
	%	61.3	63.8	66.6	71.8	74.1

Unit : US\$ Million

Sources : White Paper on International Trade (MITI), 1984-1987

ASEAN-JAPAN Statistical Handbook, April 1988

Un Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1985, 1986.

Table 4 : Japan's Imports of Manufactured Products from ASEAN

Country	Import	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Brunei	Total	2.636	2.367	2.202	1.892	1.285
	SITC 5-9	-	-	-	-	1
	%	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Total	12.005	10.432	11.175	10.119	7.311
	SITC 5-9	181	314	379	439	491
	%	1.5	3.0	3.4	4.3	6.7
Malaysia	Total	3.010	3.131	4.412	4.330	3.846
	SITC 5-9	374	451	495	397	378
	%	12.4	14.4	11.2	9.2	9.8
Philippines	Total	1.576	1.306	1.419	1.243	1.201
	SITC 5-9	255	192	282	277	245
	%	16.2	14.7	19.9	22.3	20.1
Singapore	Total	1.826	1.468	1.775	1.594	1.463
	SITC 5-9	295	305	444	455	603
	%	16.2	20.8	25.0	28.5	41.2
Thailand	Total	1.041	1.019	1.040	1.027	1.391
	SITC 5-9	251	220	247	285	368
	%	24.1	21.6	23.8	27.7	26.5
ASEAN	Total	22.093	19.723	22.024	20.205	16.497
	SITC 5-9	1.356	1.482	1.847	1.853	2.086
	%	6.1	7.5	8.4	9.2	12.6
World	Total	131.931	126.393	136.503	129.539	126.408
	SITC 5-9	32.827	34.361	40.614	40.157	52.781
	%	24.9	27.2	29.8	31.0	41.8
GSP Import Value		953	957	1.205	1.152	1.232
from ASEAN %		4.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	7.5

Remarks : Manufactured Products as defined by the sum of SITC 5-9

Unit : US\$ Million

Sources : ASEAN-Japan Statistical Handbook , April 1988

GSP Import data is from Ministry of Finance

Table 5 : Overseas Direct Investment in ASEAN by Main Countries (cumulative total)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 value	(%)
Indonesia (US\$ Million)	Japan	4.344	5.000	5.037	4.980	5.251	33.2
	Hong Kong	1.193	1.144	1.827	1.931	1.881	11.9
	USA	664	1.173	1.241	1.143	1.216	7.7
	Total	11.777	14.416	15.273	15.266	15.809	100.00
Malaysia (Ringgit Million)	Japan	1.408	972	1.068	2.106	-	27.5
	Singapore	2.221	1.190	1.385	1.462	-	19.1
	UK	1.325	647	760	2.196	-	28.6
	Total	7.881	4.258	4.821	7.666	-	100.0
Philip- pines (US\$ Million)	USA	1.077	1.311	1.431	1.580	1.671	54.0
	Japan	403	421	443	473	484	15.7
	Hong Kong	132	149	162	189	193	6.2
	Total	2.228	2.544	2.726	2.963	3.092	100.0
Singapore (US\$ Million)	USA	3.236	3.736	3.649	-	-	30.0
	Japan	1.584	2.236	2.874	-	-	23.6
	UK	1.581	1.759	1.590	-	-	13.1
	Total	9.607	11.123	12.180	-	-	100.0
Thailand (Baths Million)	Japan	36.754	37.289	44.512	47.065	48.884	20.5
	USA	13.305	14.340	16.982	19.750	45.542	19.1
	UK	13.354	14.030	14.737	15.059	12.759	5.3
	Total	156.836	161.727	180.314	193.892	238.694	100.0

Remarks : 1) Ration in 1985
2) Ration in 1984

Source : JETRO White Paper on Overseas Direct Investment 1984-1988

Table 6 : Japan's Overseas Direct Investment in ASEAN

Country	Value N° of Cases	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Brunei	Value Cases	0 0	1.9 7	4.6 3	0.8 1	1.0
Indonesia	Value Cases	410.0 84	373.6 89	373.8 82	408.3 62	250.0 46
Malaysia	Value Cases	83.0 77	139.6 95	142.1 63	79.3 60	158.0 70
Philip- pines	Value Cases	34.0 19	64.9 20	45.7 12	60.7 9	21.0 9
Singapore	Value Cases	180.0 154	211.1 184	224.8 108	339.0 110	302.0 85
Thailand	Value Cases	94.0 66	71.7 73	118.6 76	48.4 51	124.0 58
ASEAN	Value Cases	801.0 400	973.8 468	909.6 344	936.4 293	855.0 268
Total to the World	Value Cases	7.703 2.548	8.145 2.754	10.155 2.499	12.217 2.613	22.320 3.196

Remarks : Outstanding since 1982

Unit : US\$ Million and Numbers

Source : *White Paper on Economic Cooperation* (MITI), 1985, 1986 and 1987.

Table 7 : Japan's Overseas Direct Investment in ASEAN by Industry

Industry	Brunei	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philip- pines	Singapore	Thailand
Manufacturing	8	2.362	856	369	1.549	620
Food	5	35	33	26	33	71
Textiles	-	487	137	21	18	180
Wood & Pulp	2	92	52	8	14	11
Chemicals	-	132	189	72	494	45
Iron & Other Metal	-	1.213	154	81	60	46
Machinery	-	25	15	5	337	88
Electric Machinery	-	54	127	12	254	52
Transport Equipment	0	135	95	119	127	43
Other manufacturing	-	189	55	24	213	84
Non Manufacturing	100	6.302	417	535	953	255
Agriculture & Forestry	-	112	29	38	2	14
Fishery	-	88	1	1	-	2
Mining	86	5.769	148	396	3	5
Construction	2	33	25	11	30	39
Commerce	3	52	108	8	187	136
Banking, Insurance	4	74	49	25	287	25
Services	0	107	23	33	143	17
Transportation	-	3	4	3	152	1
Real Estate	-	6	8	0	40	2
Others	0	57	22	19	107	15
Grand Total	108	8.664	1.273	904	2.502	875

Unit : US\$ Million Cumulative Total as of March 1987

Source : *Zaisei-Kinyu Tokei Geppo* (Monthly Bulletin of Finance & Money)
Ministry of Finance, December 1987.

Table 8 : Total Bilateral ODA from Main Donor Countries to ASEAN

Receiving Country	Donor Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Brunei	Japan	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.2
	Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	Japan	294.6	235.5	24.9	161.3	160.8
	W.Germany	140.1	85.5	13.8	86.9	126.1
	Netherlands	72.0	61.8	11.6	56.6	90.5
	Total	906.3	744.5	672.7	603.2	711.1
Malaysia	Japan	75.3	92.3	75.0	125.6	37.8
	Australia	8.4	7.1	29.0	46.1	40.8
	UK	4.5	1.3	0.2	1.9	76.2
	Total	135.4	176.6	326.6	229.2	192.7
Philip-pines	Japan	136.4	147.0	40.3	240.0	438.0
	USA	58.0	138.0	32.5	135.0	367.0
	W.Germany	20.0	35.4	4.5	17.9	37.6
	Total	333.4	429.0	396.9	486.2	955.8
Singapore	Japan	7.6	3.9	69.3	7.9	15.3
	W.Germany	7.0	4.6	11.0	6.6	5.4
	Australia	1.8	2.4	10.0	5.8	5.0
	Total	20.4	14.6	41.0	23.9	29.7
Thailand	Japan	170.3	248.1	232.0	264.1	260.4
	USA	23.0	23.0	35.0	24.0	32.0
	W.Germany	25.5	23.7	26.1	32.2	27.7
	Total	388.9	431.7	474.1	480.9	496.3
ASEAN	Japan	684.7	727.5	833.2	798.9	914.5
	USA	81.0	161.0	67.5	159.0	399.0
	W.Germany	273.6	149.2	55.4	143.6	196.8
	Total	1,784.4	1,797.1	1,911.3	1,823.4	2,385.6
Japan's	BODA	2,367.3	2,425.0	2,427.0	2,557.0	3,846.0

Unit : US\$ Million

Sources : White Paper on Economic Cooperation (MITI), 1986, 1987

Overseas Economic Cooperation Handbook (OECD), 1987, 1988.

Table 9 : Students and Trainees enrolled by Technical Cooperation Scheme

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1854-86
Brunei	7	9	23	61	81	216
Indonesia	787	733	1.002	962	874	12.137
Malaysia	526	858	1.047	861	877	7.913
Philippines	409	438	561	576	574	7.076
Singapore	324	363	439	360	396	4.826
Thailand	556	693	798	895	912	10.824
ASEAN	2.609	3.094	3.870	3.715	3.714	42.992
Total to the world	6.607 (75.6)	7.434 (91.5)	8.317 (108.4)	8.915 (118.3)	9.515 (193.6)	111.496 (-)

Unit : Number of Persons

Value in parenthesis is in US\$ Million

Source : *White Paper on Economic Cooperation* (MITI), 1986 and 1987.

Table 10 : Experts and Volunteers Dispatched by Technical Cooperation Scheme

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1854-86
Brunei	28	27	32	18	11	122
Indonesia	904	815	1.050	944	868	9.822
Malaysia	370	272	363	248	369	3.044
Philippines	608	636	547	507	643	6.200
Singapore	82	145	136	125	158	1.051
Thailand	836	809	755	670	810	7.985
ASEAN	2.828	2.704	2.883	2.512	2.859	28.224
Total to the World	6.501 (147.5)	7.162 (185.0)	7.767 (206.0)	7.879 (215.7)	8.715 (313.2)	79.547 (-)

Unit : Number of Persons

Value in parenthesis is in US\$ Million

Source : *White Paper on Economic Cooperation* (MITI), 1986 and 1987.

Table 11 : Number of Foreign Students Studying in Japan

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Indonesia	145	151	197	-	-	546
Malaysia	156	228	343	-	-	1.120
Philippines	107	125	123	-	-	261
Singapore	66	81	67	-	-	-
Thailand	319	418	408	-	-	736
ASEAN	793	1.043	1.339 (638)	1.756 (884)	2.336 (795)	2.789 (902)
Total from the World	8.116	10.428	12.410 (2.345)	15.009 (2.502)	18.631 (3.180)	22.154 (3.458)

Unit : Number of persons as of May 1, of each year.

Remarks : Number of students by the Japanese Government Scholarship is in ().

Sources : UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook* 1987 and from Ministry of Education.

Table 12 : Number of Japanese Overseas Travellers (by ASEAN Statistics)

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Indonesia	72.904	84.770	92.393	92.281	105.018
Malaysia	130.604	101.830	111.637	117.250	125.458
Philippines	159.918	178.783	161.083	153.511	129.459
Singapore	378.501	370.639	369.534	377.686	404.278
Thailand	228.092	223.614	221.945	221.485	259.381
ASEAN	970.019	959.636	956.592	962.753	1.023.594
Total to the World	4.086.138	4.232.246	4.658.833	4.948.366	5.516.193

Unit : Number of Persons

Source : *ASEAN-Japan Statistical Handbook* April 1988.

Table 13 : Number of Visitors from ASEAN to Japan

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Indonesia	37.889	41.574	50.949	58.752	45.045
Malaysia	36.666	54.469	66.059	71.630	46.239
Philippines	60.867	65.485	74.886	90.314	111.374
Singapore	31.717	43.387	43.772	42.652	33.737
Thailand	37.097	49.241	51.088	48.296	34.205
ASEAN	204.236	254.156	286.754	311.644	270.600
Total from the World	1.793.164	1.968.461	2.110.342	2.327.047	2.061.526

Unit : Number of Persons

Source : *White Paper on Tourism* (Ministry of Transportation), 1985, 1986 and 1987.

RESUME

Les Japonais sont massivement présents en Asie du Sud-Est depuis 30 ans, tant en termes d'implantation de produits qu'en ce qui concerne leur niveau d'investissements directs.

La dimension de collaboration culturelle et de formation avait été relativement négligée jusqu'alors malgré une aide officielle massive.

Maintenant que l'on voit se dessiner peu à peu les contours d'une Asie du Sud-Est plus cohérente et d'une nouvelle zone de développement du Pacifique, les autorités japonaises et les entreprises privées conçoivent de vastes projets de développement culturel et technique dans cette région. Cette politique s'intègre dans la vision stratégique du Japon en Asie de l'Est. A l'avenir, le rôle politique du Japon devrait y augmenter en vue d'assurer la stabilité et la paix. Cela suppose une amélioration sensible des relations entre les peuples de ces régions qui doit aller au delà de l'économique.