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The need of East Asian Agricultural Community and the Framework

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Abstract

East Asian food problem has been facing in the serious phase for this decade. To solve this problem, I have been recommending building “East Asian Agricultural Community” studying for many years about CAP of EU. In Japan, so called “East Asian Community” is paying attention by scholars and politicians. But in my opinion, the most difficult problem and obstacle to build “East Asian Community” is the variety of condition of agriculture of East Asian countries. Therefore we have to consider the variety and to understand agricultural situation of East Asian countries. I think we have to build “East Asian Agricultural Community “before “East Asian Community”. I will report my achievements regard on the framework of the “East Asian Agricultural Community “and relation to Asian food security, and farther more will propose building “East Asian Agricultural University” which for make sure food security in the region.

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1. Introduction

The time to materialize the design for East Asian Community came. In this case, one of the most serious obstacles is the agricultural field. The countries of affiliation to East Asian Community have the subject how I incorporate the agricultural field harmoniously, in the design. The East Asia farmer collective makes ASEAN+3 a core, and there is the purpose of securing the food security in this area. The method is building a proper international-specialization system like the organon of the profession of farming in EU. The East Asian Agricultural Community is a means by which an overall community builds the relation of WIN WIN taking advantage of the agricultural feature in each country. This paper has the purpose of trying to become the initiative of the argument.

Economy, culture, and the agricultural field of ASEAN+3 (APT) are various. However, diversity is not an obstacle but the promotion factor for integration. The purpose of this paper is to prove these points.

2. What is East Asian Community?

The answer to this question has not been an accepted theory in the world. But I could say that there are many idea about the term. Researchers say “that is one kind of the common market in the region”, “that is one of the FTA/EPA

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group”, ” that is one kind of customs union”, ”this is economic Free zone, and so on[1]. My view of East Asia community is “Geopolitical”, ”Geo-economical”, ”geo-social”, ”common identical regional integration of East Asia region.

And I want to say that the culture of the countries of the region is quite different from each other. The culture is the most important to think about regional possibility of unification. But I would say that if the member of the community are constituted by so called “10+3”, namely ASEAN+ Japan, China and Korea(APT), the community has one of common culture, namely “Oriental culture “. The core of the Oriental culture is constituted by the farming culture not carnivorous culture. The carnivorous culture has one of giant community, which is called as EU.

But when you look at the country respectively, will find out that the member countries of EU have own their traditional culture, not exact same culture. Most of Japanese, Korean and Chinese people think that European people has same tradition and same culture. But from the view point of tradition, religion, culture, language, life style and also other factors, are different from each other. The most important fact is EU was made by various foreign cultures not by same culture as Orientals are thinking.

And it is also needless to say that “10+3” has own their traditional culture and cultural history its selves. I mean that even size of a country of member of ASEAN is not large, that each country has peculiar culture and history. But if you see in bird's-eye view, the region of “10+3” has one kind of common culture, which is so called “Oriental culture “as above mentioned. The “Oriental culture is based on historical paddy rice irrigation system with saying by Karl August Wittfogel[2]. He said adjectival East Asia such as an Oriental despotism, which is one of academic idea that he gained from his research. His research conclusion has many problems as his inquiring method is ideological and he is controlled by natural determinism. In my opinion he had misunderstanding Asia as special society and strange world. On the contrary, Edward Wadie Said criticized the methodology that Orient have many strange and mysterious culture .He dislikes occident predominant thought. I confirm each countries of East Asia has respect culture and tradition based on oriental culture and natural features. Wadie Said taught us the following thing. Having the culture which all the countries of Asia should respect, they differ mutually. Discriminating each other should avoid [3].Therefore I want to confirm that “East Asia Community” consist of countries of East Asia which consist of various culture based on Oriental culture.

The basic role of the community is economic and international political[4]. The typical role is economic to remove many restrictions to interfere free movement of residents, things, money which flow across the member of the community. International political role should be summarized as regional security. But it should be promoted slowly stage by stage to build up the community. I think it has to have at least two stages to make it, the first stage is build up the economic community, then second stage is to make a regional security. The main economic role of the community are reduction or to remove tariff and non tariff barrier of member. Therefore the first thing to should be settled will be to agree rule of origin. The rule of origin should be unified as one rule for the member. If the community can settle these restrictions, commodity trade inside of the community will flow freely and economic efficiency will be improved. Also money flow inside of the community will be liberalized with all currency which will be internationalized. But one currency namely monetary union will not realize for the community. If other member of the community agrees to make one currency, Japanese Yen like Pond will not join to the one currency policy.

Other main role of the community is to remove the barrier of investment and asportion of people of members. Investment and free movement of people are basic factor of the community.

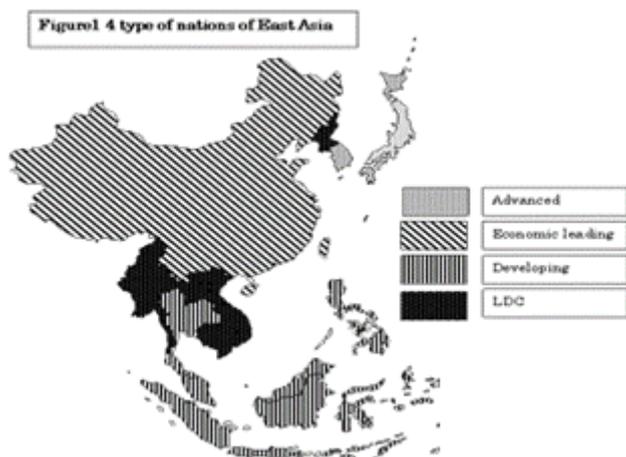
3. What is East Asia Agricultural Community?

No book and thesis which study EAAC have been showing up so far. My study is the first one regard on this research topic in the world. ASEAN and China concluded FTA on November 2002,They installed three concepts, namely “Early Harvest”, ”Normal Track”, ”Sensitive Track”. Early Harvest means Negotiations in the two of commodities trade involve a gradual reduction or elimination of substantially all products, Normal Track means MFN tariff rate gradually reduce or eliminated in accordance with specified schedules and rate over a period from 1 January 2005 to 2010 for ASEAN 6(Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Brunei) and China, and from 1 January 2005 to 2015 for newer ASEAN members. Sensitive Track means MFN tariff rate is reduced in accordance with the mutually agreed end rates and end dates or schedules. Early Harvest includes all agricultural products. Thus, in FTA, an agriculture negotiation occupies an important part. It was shown that the FTA conclusion

between China and ASEAN in 2002 can include a agricultural products into FTA. Therefore, there may be many opinions that it is not necessary to make agricultural community. However, the view is not suitable. Like EU case, it is required to advance international specialization of agriculture in the East Asia. For that purpose, it is required to form the farming area which not only covers tariff reduction and tariff zero but this comprehensive overall community.

The basic function of East Asia Agricultural Community (EAAC) is 1)control of import tariff of Agriculture, forestry, fishery product and nontariff barriers, 2) guarantee of a regional agricultural investment, 3) preservation of agriculture, forestry, fishing resources, 4)preservation of agriculture, forestry, fishery-industry environment, 5)preservation of farmland and water, 6) maintenance of an irrigation institution, 7)establishment of a regional food security system, 8)promotion of "one regional one commodity policy", which is resembles the one-village one-speciality economic movement of Japan, 9)regional free passing system for farmer, technician of primary industry, expert of food processing and distributor of primary industry.

To promote these policies, first of all we have to consider degree of economic development of member in the region. The type of economic development can be divided four. The one is advanced countries like Japan, Singapore, Brunei and Korea. Second type of it is economic leading country like China. China will lead economically other members of the region for several decades. Only China can be actor for leading country there[5]. The third type is developing country, which are Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand. The fourth type is Low developed countries, which are Vit nam, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia (figure 1).



A developed degree of profession of farming is proportional to a national whole development grade. The consideration which establishes a difference according to a national development grade is required for how depending on which an above-mentioned measure tackles. Then, it is realistic to divide how depending on which a measure tackles every four national types of these. However, the measure which tackles in common also has much to all the body politics. The various measures which should take a national development grade into consideration are 1) control of import tariff of Agriculture, forestry, fishery product and nontariff barriers, 2) guarantee of a regional agricultural investment. The productivity of the agriculture, forestry, sea bond of low developed countries is low, and when an import tariff is removed, farmer economy may receive a big blow. For these body politics, training or protection of infant industries of agriculture, forestry, fishery industry which is major industries is required. However, this demarche should not continue eternally. First of all, this protected period should not accept extension in principle around ten years after community formation. If extension is accepted, the incentive of internal efforts will not be produced. Any discrimination should not prepare any body politics other than low developed countries at all. Liberalization in principle promotes a regional asportion of a person, money, and technology. And equalization of a regional agricultural structure is promoted some day.

In FTA, the rollback in effectuation and an import tariff started between ASEAN and China in 2010. Japan also concluded EPA between the countries of Southeast Asia. And Japan advanced maintenance of an import-tariff

rollback and an investment environment, and an easing regulation of the human asportion. For this reason, the substructure of the East Asia Agricultural Commodity is being made.

4. The terms and conditions of formation of EAAC

Next, I consider that the terms and condition of formation of EAAC. Achievement of these terms and conditions is not so difficult. If there is support of the Government authorities of each country, it is not so difficult to attain these terms and conditions.

4.1 .Main terms of formation of EAAC

Main terms and condition are as follows;

- The important portion of a regional consumption farming produce is produced in East Asia (a regional self-sufficiency rate can secure about 80%).
- A spare productive capacity exists within the area.
- The price discrepancy of each country is in a tolerance limit.
- There is no big difference in the quality of a farming produce.
- The transport cost of a farming produce is rational.
- Transit time of commodities is less than 5 hours.

4.2 .The concrete measure for formation of EAAC

Next, I consider the concrete measure for construction of EAAC.

- Establishment of an EAAC board of trustee (organization which deliberates and determines the contents of Common Agricultural Policy, and the effectuation organization)
- The victual reciprocal-assistance system in an emergency
- Establishment of the victual stockpile system in the region
- Installation of the unification wholesale market interlocked with the demand and supply of the area or a country, or the "EAAC farming-produce wholesale market" of the same structure in each country.
- Standardization of an agricultural practice, a physical distribution system, and a formation-of-price system.
- Standardization of an agricultural chemical.
- Installation of the East Asia agricultural college, succession planning, improvement of a species, the spread of good raising managerial technique.
- Foundation of an agricultural consulting engineer system (farming instruction, managerial instruction).
- Maintenance of the prevention-of-epidemics attitude at the time of a foreign trade of primary products.
- Market-economy implementation of a regional agricultural production.
- Installation of a regional prix compensation system.
- Unification of a veterinarian system and its level.
- Maintenance of a regional consumption information system.
- Cooperation with an international organization.
- Aid to a farming produce good at each country.
- Establishment of the East Asia Agricultural-Cooperative-society Bank.

5. The basic factor of the East Asian Agricultural Community

5.1. Various national groups on economy

ASEAN, Japan, China, Korea, have great number of population respectively. The amount of population of this area are more than 2 billions, which occupy 29% of world population. GDP of this area became \$11778billion in 2008, of which ASEAN \$1506billion, Japan \$4924billion, China \$4402billion, Korea \$947billion. Per capita GDP of ASEAN is \$2635, Japan \$38476, China \$3313, Korea \$19639. Tread value of ASEAN \$210billion, Japan \$1331billion, China \$2348billion, Korea \$731billion, the total value is \$6042billion in 2008. The trade surplus of

ASEAN+3 is \$1044billion in 2008. Composition countries of ASEAN show various situation of economy. Per capita GDP is typical indicator which is showing the situation. The highest country of the indicator is Singapore \$40975, second is Brunei \$37309, the lowest is Myanmar \$557 and Cambodia \$774. The wealth gap is very big among the countries. Except ASEAN countries, there is a lower per capita country, which is China \$3313 only (table 1).

Table 1. ASEAN+3 Economic Data (2008)

	ASEAN10	Thailand	Singapore	Malaysia	Philippines	Indonesia	Vit nam	Myanmar	Laos	Brunei	Cambodia
G D P (nominal), \$B	1506.0	273.0	182.0	222.0	169.0	512.0`	90.0	27.0	5.0	15.0	11.0
% of world GDP(ppp)	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Percapita GDP, \$	2635.0	4277.0	40975.0	8363.0	1917.0	2209.0	1028.0	557.0	898.0	37308.0	774.0
Population, M	571.0	64.0	4.0	27.0	8.0	231.0	87.0	49.0	6.0	0.4	14.0
Inport, \$B 748.0	129.0	229.0	145.0	66.0	103.0	59.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	-
Export, \$B	885.0	171.0	202.0	224.0	77.0	142.0	51.0	5.0	1.0	8.0	5.0

	Japan	China	Korea
G D P (nominal), \$B	4928.0	4402.0	947.0
% of world GDP(ppp)	6.4	11.4	1.9
Percapita GDP, \$	38476.0	3313.0	19639.0
Population, M	128.0	1329.0	48.0
Inport, \$B 564.0	859.0	329.0	
Export, \$B	767.0	1489.0	402.0

source: Japan Extranal Trade Organization

5.2. The situation of primary industry in the region

Despite of the income gap in this region, the wealth of the world concentrates to this region. And the wealth comes from the sector of industries and commerce mostly, then the wealth distribute to capital or stock holder or workers of the sector. So, their living standard is getting rise every year.

But on the one hand, the living standard of farmers of this region does not change for a few decades. Even Japan or Korea, farmer's nominal income level is clearly increasing, but real income and living standard do not rise. For example, the income of Japanese farmers is actually getting high level than other's of this region. But you have to be watchful about income structure of Japanese farmers. More than 50% of the income comes from non-agricultural sector. Per head of income of farmers is \$50thousand in 2008, but out of which agricultural income is 23%, \$12thousand. Japanese farmers are rich like urban workers, but in my opinion Japanese farmers as pure farmers on a definition, they are not rich in fact. The situation of Korean farmers is the same also as Japanese farmers.

Regards on other economic indicator, countries in this region show various feature. Firstly percentage of agriculture, forestry and fishery occupied to GDP of the countries is as follows.

This indicator means the size of the primary industry of the countries. We can judge the degree of incidence in the countries of primary industry with this ratio. Specifically, it is possible to divide these countries into three types by the size of this ratio. The first type is the country which of this ratio is not less than 30%. Second type is the country which of this ratio is more than 10% to less than 30%. The third type is the country which of this ratio is less than 10%. The first type is so called agricultural country and the second type is the middle agricultural country, the third type is the advanced industrialized country. Myanmar (50%), Laos (45.7%), Cambodia (30.0%) belong to the first type, Thailand (11.4%), Malaysia (10.2%), Philippines (14.5%), Indonesia (14.2%), China (11.2%) belong to the second type, and Singapore (less than 0.1%), Brunei (0.8%), Japan (1.6%) and Korea (2.9%) belong to the third type (table 2).

The work force of primary industry also has a difference for every country. 1103million people are working in the primary industry in this region. 83.9million of 1103million (76%) are Chinese work force, in Indonesia, there is much labor force of primary industry after China. The GDP per one primary industry worker is as follows. About this index, big variation can be seen for every country. The biggest country is Brunei \$50thousand a year, next

country is Japan \$20thousand, then the following are Korea and Malaysia. Except these three countries, the index is smaller, less than \$1 thousand (table 2).

Table 2. Status of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery 2007

	Nominal GDP (US\$B)	GDP of Agriculture, Forestry, fishery (US\$B)	%	Population of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery (2006) (10thousand)	Per head GDP of Agri,For,Fis (US\$)
Thailand	245	28	11.4	2805	998
Singapore	121	0.16	-	0.2	8000
Malaysia	187	19	10.2	361	5263
Philippines	117	17	14.5	3085	551
Indonesia	365	52	14.2	9188	566
Vit nam	58	13	22.4	5591	233
Myanmar	14	7	50.0	3304	212
Laos	3.5	1.6	45.7	448	357
Brunei	12	0.1	0.8	0.2	50000
Cambodia	6	1.8	30.0	961	187
Japan	4380	69	1.6	346	19942
China	3400	380	11.2	83887	453
Korea **	873	25	2.9	286	8741

source: MOAFF,Japan

note:**: 2006

5.3. Diversity of the primary products

Not only economic magnitude is different in the members, but these countries differ in the scale of primary industry. The consciousness of the people about primary industry also differs in these countries. For example, environmental preservation consciousness and healing are felt for the Japanese consciousness to primary industry. But in people of developing countries, primary industry is only an economic activity of farmers or fishermen.

Products of variety except rice in this region are also almost different from each other. This variety means that there are various kinds of conditions of the nations regards on culture, nature, resources, technology, national wealth, foreign trade, international relations, national policy and national security and so on.

Only rice is the common product in this region except Singapore. Singapore has very small area of cropland and has small scale of other primary industry. So Singapore imports foods than self- supply. But this country produces hydroponics vegetables and cut flowers. Thailand produces mainly cassava, sugarcane and pineapple. Malaysia's main products are palm oil, natural rubber and chicken. Philippines products mainly corn, sugarcane, coconut, banana and mango. Indonesia's main products are cassava, sugarcane, corn, palm oil and coffee. Vitnam's main products are sugarcane, sweet potato, cassava, coffee and fruits. Myanmar produces beans, sesame, sugarcane and chicken. Laos's main products are corn, sweet potato, cassava, sugarcane, watermelon. Brunei's main product is petroleum, so products of primary industry are very few. These are Chicken, egg and natural rubber only. This country imports many kinds of foods as same as Singapore. Cambodia is one of agricultural countries in this region. So this country produces corn, natural rubber, beef and pork and so on.

The above is about ASEAN countries on main products. Next country is Japan. This country produces mainly vegetables, egg, pork and beef chicken, apple and mandarin orange. When it converts on a calorie basis, 60% of foods consumption is imported from more than 100 countries. China produces mainly wheat, corn, soybean, vegetables, pork, chicken, apple and walnut. Korea's main products are soybean, Chinese cabbage, pork, mandarin orange and red pepper (table 3).

Table 3. Main agricultural products (2009)

Country	Product						
Thailand	rice	cassava	corn	sugarcane	pineapple		
Singapore	hydroponics		cut flowers				
	vegetables						
Malaysia	rice	palm oil	natural rubber	chicken			
Philippines	rice	corn	sugarcane	coconut	banana	mango	
Indonesia	rice	cassava	sugarcane	corn	palm oil	coffee	
Vit nam	rice	sugarcane	sweet potato		cassava	coffee	fruit
Myanmar	rice	beans	sesame	sugarcane	chicken		
Laos	rice	corn	sweet potato	cassava	sugarcane	watermelon	
Brunei	rice	chicken	natural rubber	egg			
Cambodia	rice	corn	natural rubber	cassava	beef	pork	
Japan	rice	vegetable		pork	egg	mandarin orange	apple
Chinarice	wheat	corn	soybean	vegetable		pork	chicken
Korea	rice	soybean	chinese cabbage	pork	mandarin orange	red pepper	

Source: MOAFF, Japan

5.4. Diversity of the production cost

Not only varieties on products, other factors which above mentioned are different from each country. The production costs of the products also differ. The matrix of countries, commodity items and price shows the situation (table 4). The commodity items which are showing here are corn, beef, pork, rice, soybean, cow milk, wheat and fresh vegetable, which are 8 items. These items are typical agricultural commodities in East Asia.

In the case of corn, the lowest country of production cost is Laos, US\$120/ton. The second lowest is Malaysia, US\$121/ton. The highest country is Japan, US\$1101/ton. China's cost, the second largest producer of corn is US\$221/ton, higher than Thailand US\$126/ton, Cambodia US\$132/ton, Indonesia US\$ 160/ton, the Philippines US\$167/ton.

About beef, the lowest country of the cost is Laos US\$871/ton, the next is Mongolia US\$959/ton, then Indonesia US\$963/ton, the highest country is Japan US\$20658/ton. Korea's cost is US\$19256/ton, which is almost same as Japan's level.

The most popular food in this region is pork. The country of the lowest producer's cost of pork is Laos US\$1178/ton, the next is Indonesia US\$1216/ton, the third one is China US\$1389/ ton. Indonesia is a Muslim country, so volume of the production is not so large. China is the largest country of pork production in the world, the volume is more than 50million ton per year. The highest country of the cost is Singapore US\$4311/ton and the next is Japan US\$3855/ton. As table 4 shows that the range of producer's cost of pork is not so large within the countries. That's mean the production technology, breed, scale of management are almost same in pork industry of this region.

The lowest country of cost of rice is Laos US\$125/ton and next is Thailand US\$154/ton. The highest country of the cost is Japan US\$2087/ton and the next is Korea US\$1811/ton. In the case of rice, variety is various for every countries. The most typical difference is what Japan, China and Korea cultivate variety of Japonica but other countries cultivate Indica.

Next is about soybean. The lowest producer's cost of soybean is Thailand US\$279/ton, and the next is Cambodia US\$336/ton. The highest country of it is Korea US\$2451/ton and the next is Japan US\$2334/ton. Japan import soybean about 98% of domestic demand.

The lowest country of cost of Milk is Cambodia US\$85/ton, the next is Indonesia US\$152/ton, the highest is Singapore US\$1198/ton and the next highest country is Japan US\$727/ton.

The number of wheat producing countries is a few in this region, china, Japan, Korea, Thailand and Mongolia. Within these countries, the lowest country of the cost is Mongolia US\$134/ton and Thailand US\$159/ton, and the highest country is Japan US\$139/ton. But production volume of wheat of Japan is very few, 0.7million ton/year. The

Table 4. The producer price of the main farming produces of each country

	(US \$/ton)							
	corn	beef	pork	rice	soybean	milk	wheat	vegetable
China	221	2,499	1,389	323	433	348	193	129
Cambodia	132	1,583	1,656	186	336	85	n	374
Indonesia	160	963	1,216	215	438	152	n	209
Japan	1,101	20,658	3,855	2,087	2,334	727	1,339	2,268
Korea	563	19,256	2,137	1,811	2,451	287	618	415
Mayaysia	121	3,931	2,231	217		356	n	416
Myanmar	18,923	58,271	55,633	19,871	52,573	14,619	42,934	
Philippines	167	2,341	1,804	186	389	331	n	193
Sigapore	n	9,238	4,311	n	n	1,198	n	106
Thailand	126	1,916	1,659	154	279	294	159	469
Laos	120	871	1,178	125	410	574	n	n
Mongolia	n	959	2,063	n	n	203	134	n

Notes: ①The average value in 2004-2006 (only Japan of green goods is an average value in 2005-2006).

②the display monetary unit of Myanmar - not a dollar but chat . Official exchange rate- one dollar 5.41 Chat .In practice, a dollar is still higher.

③mark * is data of 2005.

Source: FAOSTAT.

largest country of the quantity of production is China, more than 100million ton.

Final product is fresh vegetable. The lowest country of the cost is Singapore US\$106/ton. The reason why the cost of this country is so low is simple. Because of the production method of vegetable is based on hydroponics in Singapore. The next lowest country is China US\$129/ton. In the case of China, the reason of low cost is based on two factors. The cost of wage is low and the scale of management is lager. In addition, agriculture by private and FDI companies are increasing in nationwide. The highest country of it is Japan US\$2268/ton. The cost of it is 20 times Singapore.

As mentioned above, in APT, diversity is conspicuous rather than similarity. There is the view that diversity is an obstacle in the case of carrying out community formation. But this view is not suitable. The diversity is just a mother of a community.

6. How establish EAAC?

The establishment subjects of EAAC are all countries that plan affiliation. First, the country which plans affiliation should begin to found an EAAC establishment arrangement committee. However, some difficulties will occur in this plan. The biggest difficulty expected is the point who becomes a promoter. If a method is mistaken, a fight for the leadership will be produced and it will also be expected that a plan suffers a setback. Now, it is in the situation which cannot be said that there is already no fight for the leadership between three nations of Japan, China, and Korea about the combined effort with ASEAN. The international situation about ASEAN is in the situation of competition of three nations of Japan, China, and Korea[6]. It is possible that such competition is reflecting the historical relation of three nations between Japan, China, and Korea. It is very important to recognize these historical relations of three nations mutually.

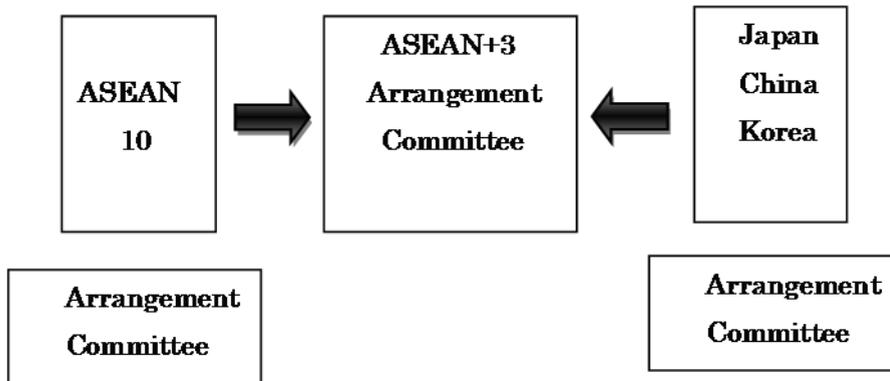
Furthermore, we have to think as important the fact of rise of China. The international influence of China has become strong increasingly. China itself recognizes that best. Therefore, it is necessary to make the role of China into what suited actually [7].

I think that it is important also in order for solving a historical problem to put not only these three nations but North Korea into the framework of EAAC in an amicable way. To North Korea, Japan should apologize for a historical problem and should conclude a peace treaty. The position over North Korea of the Japanese government by the present is too hostile. If the past is liquidated and friendly relations are not established, the relation between Japan and North Korea does not progress and peaceful Asia is not realized.

By the way, I return to the problem who appeals for establishment of an EAAC arrangement committee. According to my opinion, this problem is very difficult. Then, in order to avoid the state where this difficult problem

becomes a wall and progress is impossible, I make the following proposals. As the first step, an EAAC arrangement committee should be established per area. Specifically, two arrangement committees are launched in ASEAN, and three nations of each Japan, China and Korea. Then, two arrangement committees consult about the outline of EAAC mutually. And as the second step, two arrangement committees are unified by one and discuss the concrete role and the contents of EAAC (figure 2). In the case of ASEAN, agreeing is comparatively easy. But, in the case of three nations, a remarkable stormy voyage is expected. In order to solve this problem, brew of the fiduciary relation by the ruling spirit of three nations and approval of a tidal wave are required.

Figure2. Establishment arrangement-committee formation process of EAAC



The most important thing understands the point it being the purpose building the regional security of a victual and the structure of a victual international specialization. EAAC should just agree that it is a means for attaining this purpose. The key to a success is not at the comparability argument of this area, and there is in accepting diversity mutually and respecting it. A certain person says that diversity is the obstacle of community formation[8]. About this point, it is important to study the method of respecting the diversity of Europe which bore EU. EU completed today's form gradually over 60 years or more. It was a long period. In EAAC, it is not necessary to hurry. What is necessary is to use time slowly and just to move forward certainly.

7. EAAC and East Asian Community

When we consider East Asian Community, we cannot but think about EAS and US. The member of EAS is ASEAN, Japan+China+Korea, Australia, New Zealand, India, total number of the member are 16countries. And America has big interesting in the Design also. We can think that to expand the range of EAAS and East Asian Community to EAS, but to include America is not good idea[9]. America is one of biggest agricultural country in the world. If we include America in EAAS, international-specialization system will not realize in the region.

Furthermore, we have an important problem. I want you to understand the relation of so-called East Asian Community and EAAC as follows. EAAC is a part of function of East Asian Community, like the function of CAP of EU. This is because a large amount of subvention was paid too much for the profession of farming in EU, the farming policy of the national unit was weakened and it made autonomy lose. In order to avoid such a problem in EAAC, we should respect a national intention as much as possible. Working a profession of farming together in this region has an aim, accepting autonomy.

8. Conclusion

It was proved as a result of the above consideration that diversity was not an obstacle but the promotion factor for integration of ASEAN+3. The biggest future subject is the point how countries concerned form this community. This subject exceeds an economical field and attains to a political field. However, if a method which I already suggested is applied, I will believe that difficulty will be removed. This is also a point which should be learned from the history of EU after all.

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