

outcome of elections. The resolution of the conference established an *ad hoc* committee to carry forward the work of the conference.

The International Conference on Kampuchea was a success and reaffirmed the desire of the majority of the international community to see peace and stability achieved throughout Southeast Asia. The Canadian government believes that the international conference set out sound proposals for seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem and, therefore, co-operated further on this issue with the ASEAN delegations to the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

BSAM Management Program Repeated

THE 49TH SESSION of the Banff School of Management (BSAM), Alberta, Canada, is providing another Management Development Program especially tailored in many aspects for the participants from ASEAN countries.

This October 18-November 27 program is the result of enthusiastic reports of the success of the last, held in February, which encouraged the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to support it again as a means of making a useful contribution to the development of the ASEAN countries. Funding for the program comes from CIDA's Industrial Co-operation Program.

As well as instruction for middle-management executives on modern management concepts and techniques, the program includes a post-orientation tour across Canada.

The ASEAN participants are: Subroto Ary, assistant to the director of systems and analysis of the Indonesian Agency for Development and Application of Technology (BPPT); from Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia, Director of Lands and Mines Abdul Wahab bin Haji Zainuddin; Miss Erlinda Rosas, chief personnel specialist with the Philippine's Civil Service Commission; and two Singaporeans, Pek Hock Thiam, director in the Ministry of Communications, and Tan Gee Paw, a chief engineer in the Ministry of Environment.

Conference Examines Pacific Rim Resources

THE CANADIAN government-instituted International Development Research Centre (IDRC) sponsored the participation of seven prominent ASEAN economists in the Twelfth Pacific Trade and Development Conference held in Vancouver, Canada, from September 6 - 11.

These conferences have been held at 12- to 18-month intervals since 1968 with the principal aim of promoting closer economic ties among the countries in the Pacific rim. The conferences always focus on a specific theme, such as development and trade in mineral resources, the role of ASEAN, and the growth of rapidly industrializing countries. Previous conferences have proved to be a valuable source for the policy-makers in the Pacific rim coun-

tries.

This year's theme was "Renewable Resources in the Pacific Area". The conference examined the factors that affect domestic production and international markets in such vital areas as fisheries, forestry, and renewable energy. These topics are of particular interest to the developing countries of the Pacific region as their consumption levels rise and they strive to increase their production.

To conclude the series of articles on trade and commercial developments in Canada and ASEAN, the following contributions illustrate the potential increase of opportunities for economic co-operation between Canada and Singapore and Canada and Thailand.

Singapore's High Technology Policy Creates Clients for Canada

FOR A NUMBER of years Singapore has achieved the highest growth rate of any ASEAN country - a result of its political and economic stability, an imaginative industrial policy, its reputation as one of the safest and more profitable places in the world for manufacturing and investment, and its strategic trade, transportation and entrepot activities. Singapore has, in fact, become the trading, financial, transportation and communications, and distribution centre for Southeast Asia.

In spite of its small size, its population of 2.4 million, and the fact that it is devoid of natural resources, government policies and the industry of its people have enabled Singapore to consistently achieve annual GDP growth of between seven per cent and 10 per cent in recent years (10.2 per cent in 1980). It has become an increasingly industrialized country with a per capita income second only to Japan in Asia.

Singapore's strong economic performance, its position as the world's second busiest port and third largest oil refining centre have made it an important market for industrial equipment and services. The republic offers increased market opportunities in areas of Canadian supply capabilities, such as telecommunications, computers, transportation, power generation, oil equipment and servicing. Canadian businessmen are becoming increasingly aware of the economic progress taking place in Singapore and in Southeast Asia generally. The outlook for future growth and development in Singapore is excellent and a wide variety of new and challenging business oppor-

tunities are opening up as the government pursues a policy of promoting certain high technology industries.

Canadian exports to Singapore have grown from \$3.1 million in 1968 to approximately \$200 million in 1980. Historically the items exported have been raw materials, however, in recent years there has been a dramatic change towards exports of fully and semi-manufactured products, which now constitute 80 per cent of Canadian exports.

Three years ago, the government launched what has been called the "second industrial revolution," essentially switching from labour-intensive industries to specific capital-intensive high technology ones. This has helped to maintain a healthy level of foreign manufacturing investment, which in 1980 amounted to \$822 million, directed to industries such as chemicals, electrical, electronics, aerospace, machinery and metal engineering, transport equipment, and plastics. Investment commitments by Singaporeans accounted for only slightly more than 10 per cent of the total, indicating the level of foreign investment moving into Singapore (largely from Japan and the United States) to take advantage of the Singapore environment and its central location in relation to the other ASEAN countries. The government is also encouraging foreign investors to use the republic as a conduit for the potentially large trade with China.

The Singapore government is seeking to attract more medium-sized industries and, under the Economic Expansion Incentives Act, has introduced an investment credit scheme for this purpose. A company carrying out an approved (high technology) manufacturing project may be allowed an investment credit on its new fixed investment. The scheme complements existing "pioneer status" plans resulting in total tax holidays of between five and 10 years, export