

discussions of economic issues that arise between developed and developing countries. On more specific matters, Singapore would like better access to Canadian markets. While differences of opinion exist on some economic issues (e.g. textiles and clothing restraints), Canadian-Singaporean relations bilaterally and otherwise through Commonwealth and United Nations mechanisms are sound and provide a good foundation for further development in all spheres of activity.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. MacGuigan, visited Singapore last June, and the Minister of State for Trade, Mr. Lumley, paid a visit last fall. Visits to Canada were made last year by the Foreign Minister of Singapore, Mr Supiah Dhanabalan, and by Communications Minister Ong Teng Chong.

Canada-Singapore Trade

Trade between Singapore and Canada is carried out under the GATT; there is no bilateral trade agreement. Singapore is a beneficiary of Canada's General Preferential Tariff in favour of developing countries along with our British Preferential Tariff.

Bilateral agreements are in effect covering double taxation and foreign investment insurance.

Canadian exports to Singapore were \$198 million in 1980 and thus had substantially surpassed the 1979 total of \$114 million. Total Canadian imports from Singapore for 1980 stood at \$149 million, a 9% drop from 1979.

It should be noted that due to the significant value of entrepôt trade of Singapore, a sizable portion of our trade with that country is destined for or originates from neighbouring countries. In fact, many Canadian exports of pulp and paper, potash, zinc and manufactured goods to Singapore are destined for the Malaysian and Indonesian markets. Singapore's exports consist either of raw materials, primarily rubber and tin from Malaysia and Indonesia, and manufactured products from, among others, its electrical and electronics industry.