

- Canadian exports to Indonesia consist of basic commodities such as cereals; wood pulp; mineral fuels; plastics and sulphur; and manufactured products, such as boilers, machinery and engines.
- Sales of services, particularly engineering services, are another sizeable component of Canadian trade with Indonesia. Since the mid 1970s, Canadian firms have developed niches in pulp and paper, mapping, telecommunications and environmental services. It is estimated that the Canadian service sector adds an additional \$100 million a year in exports.
- Principal imports from Indonesia include footwear; apparel; plywood; tropical hardwood lumber; natural rubber; and electrical machinery, equipment and parts.
- Cumulative Canadian direct investment in Indonesia was estimated to be \$3.5 billion in 1993, the largest in any Southeast Asian country. Inco's mining and smelting plant in Sulawesi is a major component. Oil and gas exploration and consulting and engineering companies have established a strong presence in Indonesia.
- Human rights concerns are an important element of the Canada-Indonesia relationship. Canada has raised and will continue to raise its concerns in both bilateral and multilateral discussions.

Development Assistance Co-operation

- Canada's development assistance program in Indonesia began in 1954. Since then, it has evolved into a large and targeted program of \$36 million in 1993-94, involving Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private firms and universities.
- The current program is helping to lay the foundation for Canada's longer-term economic and political relationship with Indonesia as an important global partner. It focuses on the environment, human resources development (including special attention to women and participatory development), and private sector and institutional linkages.
- Priority is given to community-driven development, equity and broad participation in government, going beyond poverty alleviation to the heart of economic and social development.