

Human resource development is an increasingly important component of all CIDA's development co-operation programs. Accordingly, Canada emphasizes this sector in its development co-operation program with ASEAN. ASEAN countries are increasingly industrialized, and Canadian assistance programs in the human resource development sector are designed to meet their needs in science, technology and industry. In 1987, CIDA established a \$750 000 ASEAN Human Resource Development Fund for study tours and the training of government personnel. The agency also established a \$600 000 ASEAN Scholarship Fund which provides scholarships for diploma and graduate studies at Canadian universities, colleges and technical institutes. The Scholarship Fund also provides funding for short training programs in ASEAN.

In October and November of 1987, CIDA funded a Multilateral Trade Negotiations Study Tour Project which brought trade policy officials from the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia and Thailand to Canada. They met with Canadian federal and provincial officials and private sector representatives to discuss MTN and other trade policy issues.

Canada also provides assistance on a bilateral, multilateral, and special programs basis to four members of ASEAN. Between 1982 and 1986, CIDA disbursed \$270 million to Indonesia, \$102 million to Thailand, \$79 million to the Philippines, and \$19 million to Malaysia. ASEAN nations also receive Canadian support through international organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Program. CIDA's special programs aid includes support to business co-operation programs and non-governmental organizations.

ASEAN was chosen as one of the first regions for the decentralization of CIDA's programs, and the expansion of CIDA's presence in Manila and Jakarta is now under way. Additionally, as part of this decentralization policy, Canada will open a regional office in Singapore in 1989 to handle ASEAN-wide projects and activities.

Immigration

In the wake of the Vietnam war and the upheaval caused by the ensuing power struggle in the region, an exodus of refugees from that country precipitated a regional and international crisis. The ASEAN countries were deluged by Indochinese seeking sanctuary. Canada played a leading role in supporting ASEAN through that difficult period by joining ASEAN in pressuring Vietnam to stem organized and clandestine departures and continue to work to develop long-term durable solutions for the refugee problem. Between 1975 and 1987, Canada resettled 110 000 Indochinese refugees: among them were 37 102 from Thailand; 27 441 from Malaysia; 13 828 from Indonesia; 3 250 from the Philippines; and 1 365 from Singapore.

In 1987, Canada accepted 8 895 immigrants from the six ASEAN nations. The largest number, 7 110, came from the Philippines; 673 came from Malaysia, 472 from Singapore, 317 from Brunei, 199 from Indonesia, and 124 from Thailand.

Some of these immigrants came to Canada with the intention of managing a business or investing capital and know-how to create or retain jobs for Canadians. In 1987, some 203 business immigrant cases originated from ASEAN countries, representing a real or proposed capital transfer to Canada in excess of \$212 million and the creation or retention of almost 1 000 jobs.