

the most credit worthy of developing nations. Access to international loans has allowed the Government to adjust to international market fluctuations better than many other countries and to avoid the social and political stresses which have resulted from economic disruption and falling standards of living.

FOREIGN POLICY

Indonesia's foreign policy is characterized by a non-aligned stance with a pro-western tilt and constructive cooperation with neighbouring countries, especially ASEAN members. Indonesia was a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Since the mid-sixties it has leaned increasingly to the West both in political orientation and in economic and trade policies. It is a moderate and moderating participant in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Group of 77, the North-South Dialogue, the Islamic Conference and in various commodity groups including OPEC.

The Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) is a paramount foreign policy consideration for Indonesia (the Secretariat is in Jakarta) and the degree of consultations among its members is increasingly reflected in Indonesia's position on various issues of common concern.

CANADA-INDONESIA RELATIONS

Canada has a continuing political interest in supporting governments which share a commitment to regional peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's size, leadership role within ASEAN, importance as a moderating member of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77, OPEC and the Islamic Conference make it a country of increasing political importance to Canada. Furthermore, Indonesia and Canada share congruent interests across a number of international issues such as Cambodia, the Law of the Sea, North-South negotiations, commodities and regional security. In July 1985, the SSEA, accompanied by Maureen McTeer, paid a four-day visit to Indonesia. The first Parliamentary visit to Indonesia took place in February 1986. Foreign Minister Mochtar visited Ottawa February 16-18, 1987 as the guest of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark. A second Parliamentary delegation visited Indonesia in November 1987.

Indonesia recognizes access to Canadian technology, finance and markets as a partial counterweight to the United States and Japan. Western (including Canadian) acceptance and support of President Soeharto's New Order and the resulting aid flow has provided a key political and economic boost to Indonesia. The development cooperation program with Indonesia constitutes Canada's third largest bilateral program in the world, with an indicative planning figure approaching \$300 million over the next five years. Emphasis is on human resources development and natural resources management.