

for future development of the Law of the Sea in ASEAN.

At the September, 1981 Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced the establishment of an International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD) in Canada. This Centre will act

as a complement to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) by operating on the same basis and assuming responsibility for Canada's efforts in aiding ocean development in the Third World. One of the key focal areas of the work undertaken by ICOD will be the Southern Pacific.

The effects of UNCLOS III on both ASEAN and Canada have been and will be considerable. A basis for co-operation exists across the whole range of Law of the Sea and ocean development questions between the countries of ASEAN and Canada. It remains for this co-operation to be pursued.

Canada-ASEAN Developments

What the Economic Co-operation Agreement Says

As reported in our October, 1981, issue an Economic Co-operation Agreement between Canada and ASEAN was concluded in September, 1981. The agreement calls for increased co-operation in industrial, commercial and developmental spheres and will enhance the possibilities for transfer of Canadian technology to ASEAN. Speaking at the signing ceremony held at the Canadian Permanent Mission to the UN, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan stressed the importance Canada attaches to its relations with ASEAN and reasserted Canada's interest in expanding relations with the Southeast Asian region. The text of the agreement is reproduced below.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand, member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the member countries of ASEAN") of the one part and the Government of Canada (hereinafter referred to as "Canada") of the other part,

INSPIRED by the traditional links of friendship between the member countries of ASEAN and Canada as well as their own desire to develop and broaden their economic co-operation generally and contribute to the growth and prosperity of their respective economies;

NOTING the desire of the member countries of ASEAN to strengthen the process of their economic co-operation;

RECOGNIZING that the consolidation, deepening and diversifying of economic relations, namely, industrial, technical, financial, commercial and development co-operation generally on the basis of mutual benefit will be an important element of such co-operation;

RECOGNIZING also that closer, broader and diversified economic links including joint ventures between their respective entities are of mutual benefit to both the member countries of ASEAN and Canada; and

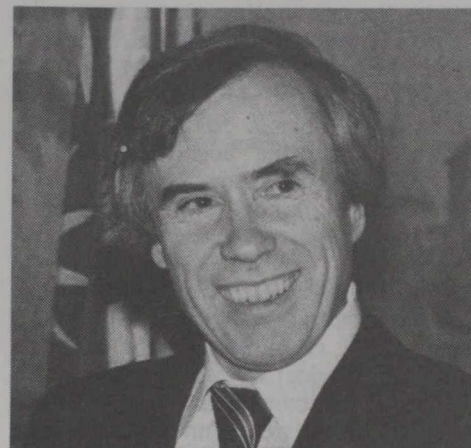
DESIRING to supplement their bilateral relations;

HAVING agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I—Industrial Co-operation: The contracting parties shall promote and enhance industrial co-operation between the member countries of ASEAN and Canada to the greatest

possible extent in accordance with their respective economic and development policies and priorities. To this end, they shall make every effort to encourage greater co-operation on mutually advantageous terms between their respective governments, government agencies, companies and other entities in the industrial sector by means of bilateral agreements and arrangements, inter-agency agreements and arrangements, joint ventures as well as other forms of co-operation including transfer of technology through licensing arrangements and training and commercial exchanges. They also agree to encourage co-operation and participation of Canada, including its business and financial institutions, in ASEAN regional projects.

ARTICLE II: The contracting parties shall, as appropriate, exchange views regarding their priorities at both the national and the regional levels for industrial co-operation between the member countries of ASEAN and Canada. Such co-operation shall, inter alia, include: the transfer, adaptation and development of technology and related training including in-plant training; strengthening of research and development facilities in the member countries of ASEAN through various forms of technical co-operation; research, pre-investment and pre-feasibility studies and other forms of project preparation; greater participation and increased investment in the industrial development of the member countries of ASEAN; co-operation between the respective governmental and non-governmental agencies and industries as well as the development of contacts and promotion of activities



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between firms and organizations in both the member countries of ASEAN and Canada; related market development under the Canadian industrial development co-operation program.

ARTICLE III: Canada, through the industrial co-operation program of the Canadian International Development Agency and such other mechanisms that may be developed, will make every effort to support and to promote the industrial development of the member countries of ASEAN by identifying the opportunities for investment and for international linkages which will contribute to the fulfilment of the industrialization objectives of the member countries of ASEAN, including the following: analysis of industrial information and presentation of opportunities for Canadian businesses and their counterparts in the member countries of ASEAN; identification of industrial co-operation linkages between entities in the member countries of ASEAN and their counterparts in Canada and facilitation of collaboration through studies, missions and visits; investigation of proposed collaborative ventures by financing starter studies and undertaking their assessment by viability studies; enhancing the developmental impact of industrial ventures by providing assistance with such inputs as project preparation, training, market development and support for technological transfers.

ARTICLE IV: The contracting parties recognize the importance of facilitating an exchange of information on industrial plans, projects and investment possibilities. The contracting parties, in particular, the member countries of