

## Food program contract

Systemhouse Limited, a computer software company in Ottawa, Ontario recently announced a \$1.1-million contract to develop a management information system for the World Food Program.

The contract calls for the development and implementation of the first phase of a fully-integrated on-line computer system to keep track of food and cash resources, project accounting and transportation.

The work is to be carried out at World Food Program headquarters in Rome, and at the United Nations International Computing Centre in Geneva.

## Canada-US salmon treaty

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark has announced that the Canada-United States Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed in Ottawa on January 28. The treaty establishes the basis for long-term, bilateral co-operation in salmon management, and research and enhancement in the Pacific northwest, Alaska and Canada.

The signing followed agreement by Canadian and US negotiators on the treaty, its annexes and related documentation in Seattle on January 16, after some 15 years of negotiations.

The signed documents include fishing plans as well as guidance for each country in areas where interceptions of salmon from the other country are known to occur. Specifically, it establishes a strategy to rebuild declining chinook salmon stocks; limitations on interceptions in southern British Columbia coho fisheries; division of harvesting of Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon; harvest sharing for the Taku and Stikine rivers in British Columbia and Alaska; limitations on other intercepting fisheries in southeast Alaska/British Columbia; and a commitment to early discussion on arrangements for the Yukon River.

Minister of Fisheries and Oceans John Fraser signed the treaty on behalf of Canada, and Edward Derwinski, a counselor with the US State Department, and the US treaty negotiator, Ted Kronmiller, signed on behalf of the United States.

The treaty was submitted to both governments for ratification after the signing, said Mr. Fraser. "Both countries expect to have their respective domestic procedures concluded and the instruments of ratification signed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan before the 1985 salmon season begins," he added.

## Potential for increased trade with Korea and Japan

Minister for International Trade James Kelleher made his first official visit to Asia, visiting Korea and Japan, February 3 to 11, 1985.

Japan and Korea were selected for the minister's first Asian tour because of their importance as Canadian export markets. In 1984 two-way trade with Japan totalled an estimated \$11.3 billion, establishing Japan as Canada's second largest trading partner. Two-way trade with the Republic of Korea during the same period totalled an estimated \$1.8 billion making it one of Canada's significant Pacific trading partners.



James Kelleher

Prior to the trip, Mr. Kelleher noted that he was giving the Pacific priority attention to his efforts to increase Canadian exports. He said that "rapid economic growth in the Pacific region has created significant markets for Canadian exports and there is potential for us to do much more".

### Korean visit

In the Republic of Korea, from February 3-6, Mr. Kelleher participated in the eighth annual meeting of Canadian and Korean trade ministers in the capital city of Seoul. He also held talks with Korean Minister of Trade and Industry Jin-Ho Kum and other key Korean ministers to identify export market opportunities.

At the end of the discussions Canada and Korea issued a joint communiqué that said the two countries plan to increase annual trade to \$3 billion by 1988. Joint investment in the mining industry, forestry and high technology fields is planned.

Canada has asked Korea to buy more minerals, including coal, high technology products such as communication equipment as well as farm products to redress the present trade imbalance. During the January-November period last year, South Korea's exports amounted to \$789 million as against its imports of \$603 million. This year, the two-way trade volume is expected to reach about \$2 billion.

Mr. Kelleher was accompanied on his Korean visit by ten Canadian business executives. They met a number of senior Korean businessmen to discuss private sector initiatives.

In Korea, Mr. Kelleher also visited the KAL Memorial at Chonan, erected to commemorate the 269 people killed in the shoot-

ing down of a Korean airlines 747 jetliner by Soviet Union fighter aircraft on September 1, 1983. Mr. Kelleher laid a wreath at the monument on behalf of the Canadian government.

### Talks in Japan

In Tokyo, February 6 to 8, Mr. Kelleher reviewed a wide range of economic and trade issues with Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry Keijiro Murata, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other ministers. They agreed to promote the flow of investment, on the need for greater co-operation in the service and finance industries and on the necessity for more co-operation in the field of science and technology.

In an address to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan, Mr. Kelleher said that the Pacific Basin in general and Japan, in particular, will figure prominently in Canada's efforts to promote trade. "I challenge the private sector on both sides of the Pacific to build upon their corporate and personal links, in finding new mechanisms to forge closer links in trade, technology and investment," he said.

Japan has been Canada's second largest trading partner for more than a decade. Two-way trade has more than tripled. In 1984 Canada's exports to Japan took a significant leap of 25 per cent over the previous year's exports. "We value our trading relationship with Japan and are committed to retaining our market position," Mr. Kelleher added.

Noting that Japanese imports of Canadian resources — coal, copper, wood products and other commodities — have greatly contributed to the development of the Canadian economy, Mr. Kelleher announced Canada's intention to remain reliable and competitive suppliers of basic industrial materials as well as basic foodstuffs. He said that the 1984 growth in Japan's total imports, especially the 14 per cent increase in finished product imports, "encourages Canadians to focus priority attention on new market opportunities particularly in those areas which have recorded steady import growth".

In an effort to increase investment, Mr. Kelleher announced that Canada will be staging investment seminars in Japan.

Following his bilateral visit, Mr. Kelleher travelled to Kyoto, Japan to attend the Quadrilateral Trade Ministers Meeting from February 9-11. In the meetings with ministers from the US, Japan and the European Community, he discussed developments in the international trading system, and reviewed preparations for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.