

the first permanent European settlers arrived in Canada. The establishment of the institution, which in time became the first English-speaking university in Canada, the University of New Brunswick, had to wait until 1785, although the first university charter, given to the University of King's College in Nova Scotia, was not issued until four years later. By 1867, the year of Confederation, Canada had 18 degree-granting institutions.

### 1,500 Programs

At present, Canada has over 45 degree-granting institutions. They provide programs ranging from accounting to zoology, although no single university offers the entire array of some 1,500 different programs. Depending on the province, a bachelor's degree in arts or science takes three or four years of study. Most universities offer both a pass and an honours degree; the latter requiring an additional year of study.

Many universities also offer post-graduate courses. Admission to a master's degree program is usually contingent upon completion of an honours bachelor's degree and requires an additional year or two of study as well as a thesis. Entrants to doctoral programs must have a master's degree in the same field.

Due to the provincial responsibility for education, tuition fees vary considerably at the university level. In 1986, fees for a foreign student in a bachelor's degree course in arts or science ranged

from C\$960 to \$5,800, or more. Fees also vary from institution to institution as well as with the course of study.

As an alternative to university education, all provinces have established public community colleges. These institutions require a secondary school diploma for admission, although many allow "mature

students", who would not meet normal requirements, to enrol. These colleges offer courses in applied arts and technology, nursing, and para-medical technology such as dental assistants.

*For more information on Canadian educational institutions, please contact your nearest Canadian diplomatic mission.*



## New Business Council

The setting up of an ASEAN Canada Business Council (ACBC) has been agreed upon and will be launched in 1987.

The new council will put Canada on par with Japan, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and the European Economic Community, which already have private sector dialogues with ASEAN.

Details for the ACBC will be completed at a meeting to be held this June. It is expected that the council's first meeting will take place just before the major ASEAN governments December summit in Manila.

The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) has been chosen as the council's ASEAN convener, while the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce will be the Singapore convener.

## Remote Sensing Seminar

ASEAN audiences displayed great interest in the Canadian Remote Sensing seminars that were held recently in Bangkok, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur.

In total more than 400 people attended the three seminars in which 11 Canadian companies took part.

Remote sensing by airborne and satellite collection systems, a means of observing and measuring the environment, is an essential method for managing vital resources everywhere in the world.

### Monitor Changes

With this tool, environmental changes can be monitored for applications such as crop and forest management, land-use planning and water resource control.

Canada is a leader in the development of this advanced technology and in the design and manufacture of systems for its

application. Much of Canada's effort is aimed at making technology affordable and accessible to decision-makers in developing countries.

### Canada World Leader

Private remote sensing companies in Canada have sharpened their skills and technology by finding, developing and managing Canada's own vast natural resources.

Canadian firms are world leaders in manufacturing equipment for gathering and interpreting remote sensing data. About half of their revenue is generated from export sales, many to ASEAN countries.

