

The first principle of *Pancasila* affirms that Indonesians believe in the existence of God and implies that they believe in life after death. It suggests that the pursuit of sacred values leads to a better life in the hereafter. The second principle requires that human beings be treated with due regard to their dignity as God's creatures. The third principle embodies the concept of nationalism and emphasizes the importance of fostering national unity and integrity. The fourth principle requires Indonesians to exercise their democratic rights with a deep sense of responsibility to God Almighty, with respect for humanitarian values and human dignity, and with a view to preserving and strengthening national unity. The fifth principle calls for the equitable distribution of social benefits to the entire nation. It implies that all Indonesia's natural resources and its potential wealth should be utilized for the greatest possible good and happiness of all. These five principles are interrelated and inseparable.

Since independence, Indonesia has played a significant role internationally. The Asia-Africa Conference was held in Bandung, West Java in 1955, and Indonesia initiated the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Indonesia has been actively involved in the leadership of Non-Aligned Movement nations. It has been a champion of development for peoples in developing nations.

Indonesia's goal is to move from being an aid recipient to a self-sufficient aid provider and a world trading partner. Indonesia's aspirations for self-reliance are important to keep in mind when doing business in Indonesia. Accentuating the mutual benefits of one's project or business venture is the preferred route to successful partnerships in Indonesia.

First-time visitors may be struck by Indonesia's social and economic contrasts. Many of Jakarta's office buildings and hotels are as modern as any in the major cities of the world. However, many villages (*kampungs*) are without clean water, reliable power, and other amenities. The National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) reports that more than 26 million Indonesians live below the poverty line, defined as income of less than the regional minimum wage, Rp 4,600, which is about Cdn \$3.00 per day. While Indonesia faces many development challenges, it has modern infrastructures in place such as good asphalt roads and telecommunication facilities, especially in and around urban centres. Through *Wartel* (*Warung Telekomunikasi*) or telecommunication shops, Indonesia provides telephone facilities for long-distance and international calls, facsimile and telegraphic services. Big hotels have business centres with similar services. Indonesia also has many well-educated and experienced people who