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JANUARY 1990



President Aquino
with Prime
Minister Mulroney

President Aquino Visits Canada

President Corazon Aquino became the first President of the Philippines to visit Canada when she arrived in Vancouver on November 4. During her four-day official visit, she also visited Toronto and Ottawa and paid calls on Madame Jeanne Sauve, Governor-General of Canada; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney; a number of federal cabinet ministers; and the provincial premiers of British Columbia and Ontario.

President Aquino and her delegation were accorded an enthusiastic reception throughout their visit. She addressed several groups of senior Canadian business representatives, conveying the message of economic buoyancy and growth in the Philippines and encouraging Canadian investors and traders to consider doing business in the Philippines.

The President also met large groups of Filipino-Canadians who gave her a rousing welcome in each of the cities she visited. She noted the economic and social rejuvenation in the Philippines as well as the importance of the strong moral support given by expatriate Filipinos to the democratically elected government.

While her central message during her visit was one of economic growth and the need for further investment and two-way trade, President Aquino also outlined the achievements of her government in the areas of democratic reform,

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Commonwealth Summit in Malaysia a “Tremendous Success”

The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, had an enthusiastic evaluation of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held in Malaysia between October 18 and 24, 1989. “A tremendous success,” was the summary of his views.

Canada has a special affinity for the Commonwealth, sharing membership in it with ASEAN members Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and CHOGM host Malaysia. The Commonwealth summit is held every two years and was hosted by Canada in 1973 and 1987.

A broad range of issues were addressed during the Kuala Lumpur CHOGM, but two major subject areas, South Africa and the environment, commanded centre stage. During their weekend retreat on the island of Langkawi, the 48 heads of government agreed to the formulation of the Langkawi Declaration on the Environment, a positive step towards coordinated global action on the problems of transboundary pollution.

During the course of the meeting, Mr Mulroney held a series

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human rights, economic and business liberalization, as well as in addressing the general social and economic needs of Filipinos.

While in Ottawa, President Aquino met with Governor-General Sauve and Prime Minister Mulroney. Both reiterated Canada's strong commitment to supporting the democratic government of President Aquino, recognizing its assumption of office through the electoral process.

Following a series of meeting with Canadian cabinet ministers, bilateral agreements were signed between Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and International Trade, Joe Clark, and Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations and International Development. Project agreements, amounting to \$125 million in value, included a commodities provision agreement from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for \$50 million; a CIDA contribution of \$4.9 million for environmental management; a \$30 million CIDA contribution to key Canadian NGOs and their Philippine counterparts to develop and implement projects to help the poor; and \$42.1 million from CIDA and the Canadian Export Development Corporation for telecommunications equipment.

In addition to these agreements, other documents signed were an EDC debt restructuring agreement, a fish products inspection agreement, and an extradition treaty between Canada and the Philippines. Mr Clark noted, "These agreements illustrate the breadth of cooperation between our two countries. They demonstrate that Canada strongly supports the Aquino government's efforts to bring genuine social progress to the Philippines and to restore democratic institutions there."

Mme Landry added, "These long-term arrangements reflect Canada's commitment to strengthening development cooperation with the Philippines, and to stimulate economic growth and regional development."



NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

■ Andre S. Simard, Canada's new Ambassador to the Philippines, presented his credentials to Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino in a ceremony at Malacanang Palace on September 20, 1989.

Mr Simard, 49, was most recently Canadian Ambassador to Cameroon.

He has had extensive experience working on Asian affairs. In Ottawa, he served in the Far East Division and was Director of the Pacific and Japan Divisions from 1984-87. In addition, Mr Simard has served in Canadian missions throughout Asia, including Tokyo (1969-71), Saigon (1972-73), Vientiane (1973-74) and Bangkok (1981-84).

Prior to joining the Department of External Affairs in 1967, Mr Simard practised law in his hometown of Montreal. He has a degree in law from the University of Montreal and a Certificate in International Law from the Academy of International Law of the Hague.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN MANILA

■ On August 20-27, 1989, a six-member Canadian parliamentary delegation led by the Honourable Guy Charbonneau, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, visited the Philippines as official observers of the 10th Working Committee and General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO). This was the largest Canadian delegation ever to attend an AIPO meeting. The other members of the delegation were Senator Gildas Molgat, Deputy Speaker; William Kemppling, MP; Brian Tobin, MP; Stan Hovdebo, MP; and Gabriel Desjardins, MP.

Senator Charbonneau had attended the AIPO's last General Assembly, held in Kuala Lumpur in early 1988. He subsequently undertook a series of meetings with his ASEAN counterparts to explore ways in which the Canadian relationship with ASEAN members could be expanded at the parliamentary level.

This year, during their dialogue sessions with the AIPO, the Canadian delegation focused on strengthening trade and investment ties. Two-way trade between Canada and ASEAN has been booming in the last few years but both sides are convinced that the potential is there for even greater growth.

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of bilateral discussions with Commonwealth leaders, including Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

As head of the Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and International Trade Joe Clark also attended CHOGM and chaired several meetings of his colleagues in their search for pragmatic strategies to combat human rights abuses under the apartheid regime in South Africa. A significant product of their work was endorsed by the heads of

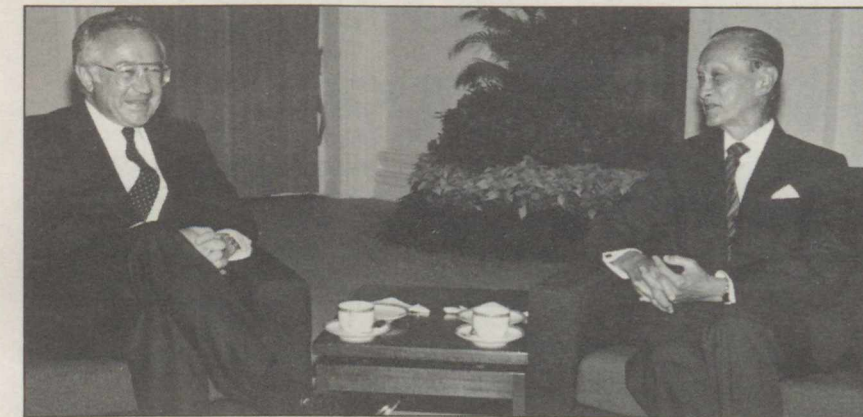
government as the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on South Africa.

Canada's proposals to strengthen structured support for the Commonwealth Games, next scheduled to be held in 1990 in New Zealand and 1994 in Victoria, British Columbia, were endorsed by the heads of government, as was a Canadian initiative to strengthen the role of the Commonwealth in assisting member countries in respect of human rights. To mark the 40th anniversary of this august organization, Canada also donated 40 scholarships for deserving Commonwealth students.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney with Mrs Mila Mulroney and Canadian High Commissioner Garrett Lambert, during the Commonwealth Summit in Kuala Lumpur

New Canadian High Commissioner to Singapore and Brunei



High Commissioner Gagosz and President Wee

■ Mr Bernard A. Gagosz has been appointed the new Canadian High Commissioner to Singapore and Brunei. He presented his letters of credence to Singapore President Wee Kim Wee on September 21, 1989, and to His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah of Brunei on November 2.

A native of Quebec, Mr Gagosz has had 25 years' experience in the Canadian diplomatic service. He served in Vienna, Brussels, Detroit, Athens and Minneapolis. In the Asia-Pacific region, he previously served in Manila and as Consul-General in Melbourne.

In Singapore, Mr Gagosz will be responsible for a two-way trade relationship which amounts to over one billion Singapore dollars annually.

Brunei is Canada's dialogue partner within ASEAN. As Canadian High Commissioner to Brunei, Mr Gagosz will be responsible for ensuring that the Canada-ASEAN relationship continues to develop to its full potential.

"The cooperative relationship between Singapore and Brunei and Canada as Pacific Rim countries is of vital and growing importance to all partners," said Mr Gagosz.



Senator Guy Charbonneau discusses the growth of Philippines-Canada trade with Arthur and Augustin Leong of the Don Tim Group of Companies

Ingrid M. Hall Appointed New Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia

■ On November 15, 1989, Ms Ingrid M. Hall, the new Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia, presented her credentials to President Soeharto in a formal ceremony at the Presidential Palace.

Ambassador Hall was born in Montreal, Quebec. She received both her BA and her MA degrees from McGill University. She worked in the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism from 1964 to 1965. In 1968, she joined the Department of External Affairs. She served at the UN General Assembly in New York in 1969, and in Washington from 1971 to 1974. From 1979 to 1983, she served in Manila as First Secretary, Counsellor and Consul.

In Ottawa, Ms Hall has worked in the United Nations, Far Eastern, African and Middle Eastern and Information Divisions. From 1974 to 1979, she specialized in marine and air negotiations, first in the Transport, Communications and Energy Division and subsequently in the Science, Environment and Transportation Policy Divisions.

In early 1984, Ms Hall served as Canadian Government Coordinator for the Second World Population Conference and as Deputy Director, Social Programs Division. She was appointed Deputy to the Senior Advisor and Coordinator, Canada/USA Trade Task Force in 1984, and worked on the Canada/USA Free Trade Agreement. She was appointed Director, Western Europe, in April 1986 and served in that capacity until her appointment to Indonesia.

Ms Hall is accompanied by her husband, Jerome Rogers, and their two children.

*Ambassador Hall meeting
Indonesian President Soeharto*



Regional Conference of Public Affairs Officers Held in Singapore

■ From November 5-8, 1989, some 20 Canadian public affairs officers from Islamabad to Tokyo met with senior officers of the Department of External Affairs and International Trade Canada in Singapore. The agenda: to review the information policies and programs of Canada abroad. An important thrust of Canada's information activities abroad is to portray Canada as a trading nation which offers significant opportunities to its business partners.

The conference also examined Canada's increased activities in the areas of arts promotions, academic relations and sports.

Sharing public affairs strategies with embassy officers from across Asia were headquarters representatives (left to right) Jacques Demers (arts promotion), Valerie Raymond (external communications), Alain Dudoit (acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Communications and Culture) and Brian Long (academic relations). Not shown was David Lysne, Asia Pacific South relations division.



Times Photo

Wife of Canadian PM Visits Refugee Camp

On October 18, 1989, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Mrs Mila Mulroney, wife of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, visited the Sungei Besi refugee camp near Kuala Lumpur.

The camp is a holding centre for Vietnamese boat people who are being considered for migration visas for third countries. Canada has provided a home for more than 23,500 boat people from Malaysian camps since 1975, including more than 2,400 in 1989.

Mrs Mulroney received a warm welcome from officials of the camp, officials of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, above all, from the residents of the camp. During a ceremony, she was presented with a model of a Vietnamese boat and a book of paintings done by camp children.

Later, Mrs Mulroney reaffirmed Canada's continuing commitment to the resettlement of Indochinese residents of Asian refugee camps.

During her tour of the camp, Mrs Mulroney inspected one of four sets of playground equipment donated to the camp under the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives earlier this year. She also presented Certificates of Completion to six graduates of the Canadian Cultural Orientation Program, and met a group of 40 residents on the eve of their departure for Canada.



A warm welcome for Mrs. Mulroney



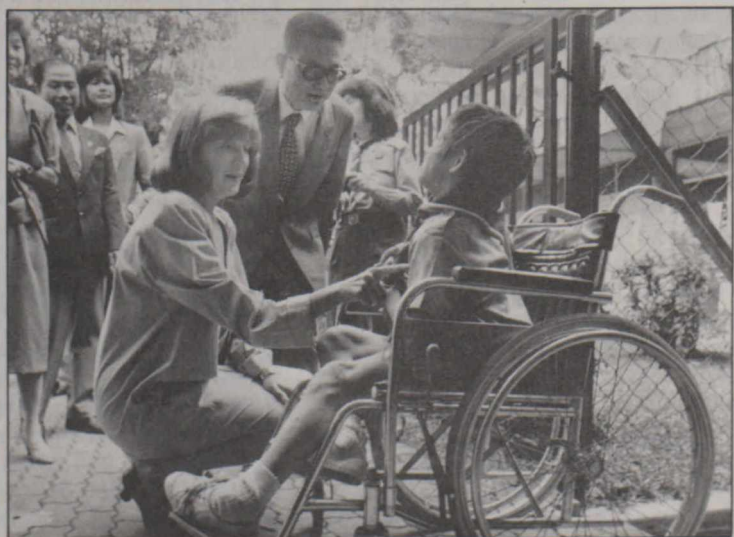
Mrs Mulroney meets some of the residents of the Sungei Besi refugee camp

CANADA DONATES KITCHEN TRAINING UNIT

One of the most touching moments during the events surrounding CHOGM was the series of songs and dances performed by the children of the Spastic Children's Association of Selangor and the Federal Territory in honour of Mrs Mila Mulroney, wife of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Mrs Mulroney, who is active in similar activities for Canadian children, was at the Centre to officially open a Kitchen Training Unit donated by the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives.

The Kitchen Training Unit is designed to assist the children of the Centre to develop basic kitchen skills as part of an overall self-sufficiency program. The Centre, located in Petaling Jaya, a suburb of Kuala Lumpur, is a registered day-care centre and school for children, up to 18 years of age, with cerebral palsy.

The children demonstrated the facilities of the Kitchen Training Unit for Mrs Mulroney, who also visited the Centre's classrooms, sheltered workshop and therapy facilities.



Dato' Lam Peng Chong, President of the Spastic Children's Association of Selangor and Federal Territory, introduces Mrs Mila Mulroney to one of the children of the Centre

The Star, Kuala Lumpur

HELPING TO BRING FILIPINOS TOGETHER

■ On October 31, 1989, Mr Murray Oppertshauser, Charge d'Affaires of the Canadian Embassy, and Mr Rainerio Reyes, Secretary of Transport and Communications, inaugurated a new telecommunications system in Batangas Province. The ceremony was highlighted by a phone call from Secretary Reyes to President Corazon C. Aquino marking the connection of the system to the main network of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT).

The Batangas telecommunications project was initiated in 1988 with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The system caters for 17 communities which have had no previous telephone facilities.

The interconnection enables rural residents to place telephone calls not only within the immediate region, but also to all areas of the Philippines served by PLDT and to the rest of the world. Canada has established a strong telecommunications technology base in order to link rural communities over a large land area of some 5,000km from coast to coast.

The new system for Batangas was designed and manufactured by SR Telecom of Montreal Canada, a leader in the field of point to multipoint microwave subscriber radio telecommunications systems. Over 600 SR Telecom systems have been installed in over 50 countries worldwide.

CIDA has been particularly active in supporting Philippine investment initiatives in telecommunications and will continue to have an active role in this area. As Mr Oppertshauser emphasized, "We are confident the SR Telecom system will demonstrate the relevance of Canadian technology to the future rural telecommunications development of the Philippines."

Secretary Reyes inaugurating the Canada-funded addition to the Batangas province telephone network with a call to President Aquino



Senator Shahani and Ambassador Simard officially launching Women in Development week in Manila

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT WEEK IN THE PHILIPPINES

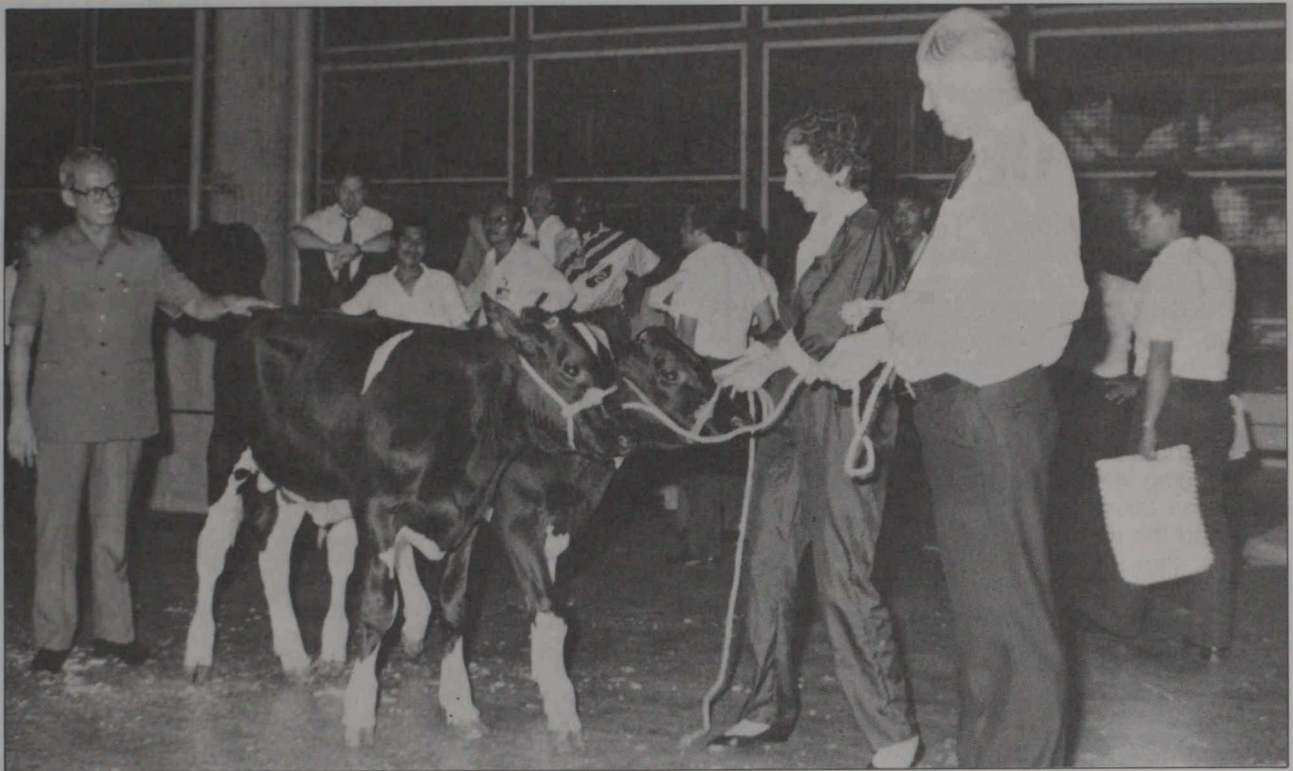
■ Canadian Ambassador Andre S. Simard and Senator Leticia R. Shahani led the celebration of Women in Development Week in the Philippines which formally opened at the Philippines Business for Social Progress (PBSP). The Women in Development Week, with the theme "Filipino Women as Active Partners in Third World Development", also marked the creation of a Women in Development Desk at PBSP.

With support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), PBSP will now have for the first time in its history of development work, a section devoted exclusively to women's affairs. CIDA's participation reflects its long-standing and deep commitment to projects which maximize the participation of women in developmental activities.

The new Women in Development Desk will focus on projects that provide educational programs and those that implement concrete and viable socio-economic projects for women. CIDA and PBSP are confident it will also serve to identify and mobilize funds for other women's projects.

Specifically, the WID desk will facilitate regional consultations with proponents, information exchange and the presentation of projects to donor agencies. It will also organize regional workshops in order to identify development priorities. In addition, the desk will conduct capacity-building workshops for NGOs and people's organizations. Networking capabilities with other resource agencies will also be developed.





Greeting the arrival of the bulls. From left: Director General of Livestock Services, and Miss Valerie Cron of Shore Acres Farm and Mr Douglas Campbell, of the Canadian Embassy.

Canada Assists Regional Development in Indonesia

■ Institutional strengthening of the key government agencies involved in regional development planning is the purpose of the Sulawesi Regional Development Project. With strengthened planning capabilities and improved decentralized, bottom-up planning systems, development projects delivered to rural areas should improve the welfare and quality of life of the rural population.

Indonesia's program of rural development is supported by CIDA via technical assistance provided through the University of Guelph, and small project funds to reimburse the Government of Indonesia's small project expenditures. The first phase of this project assisted South and South-East Sulawesi. A recently approved second phase will expand assistance to the north and central provinces of the Island of Sulawesi.

The management of CIDA's bilateral program with Indonesia is being decentralized to Jakarta. In October, the newly decentralized team for the management of the Sulawesi Regional Development Project made its first visit to Sulawesi. The team – comprising the

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

■ On October 24, 1989, Shoremar Astro Platinum and Shoremar A.J. Tomboy arrived at Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta Airport. These two Holstein Bulls were a gift from the Government of Canada and Shore Acres Farms in Canada to the Directorate-General of Livestock Services of the Government of Indonesia.

The bulls were received at the airport by officials of the Directorate-General of Livestock Services as well as from the Canadian embassy.

Both Platinum and Tomboy were reproduced by embryo transplant. They represent the finest in genetic matching from Canada. All members of their families, on mother's and father's sides, have been progeny tested according to the detailed and well-regarded Canadian system.

Born in May 1989, the two bulls were six months old and weighed approximately 12kg each when they arrived. At maturity they should each reach a weight of 900 to 1,000kg.

Platinum and Tomboy's final destination was Indonesia's artificial insemination centres where they will serve as breeding stock to help increase milk output from Indonesia's developing dairy industry.

newly arrived CIDA Project Team Leader, Caroline McRae, First Secretary to the Canadian Embassy, and the Principal Resource Officer for the project, Phil Paradine, as well as the project monitor and the CIDA project assistant – spent 10 days meeting with officials and visiting project sites.

Overall, it was a thorough introduction to the South-East Province and the project. The team returned to Ja-

karta with a clearer appreciation of the issues and difficulties in achieving institutional strengthening and of the milieu in which the project is operating.

With CIDA project management based in Jakarta, site visits will be more frequent and decisions will be made with a deeper understanding of the Sulawesi realities thereby fulfilling one of the fundamental purposes of CIDA's recent decentralization.

LAUNCH OF THE GOLD MAPLE LEAF IN MALAYSIA

Canada's Gold Maple Leaf bullion investment coin made its debut in Malaysia on November 7, 1989. Malaysia is the fourth country in the Far East (excluding Japan) to market the Gold Maple Leaf coin. It was officially introduced into Hong Kong in 1985, followed by Singapore in 1986, and Brunei a year later.

Adding Malaysia to the list of Far East Asian countries has significantly reinforced the regional marketing network in the Pacific Rim countries, where the Maple Leaf's purity—99.9%—has made it the most sought-after bullion investment coin. It also reflects the increasing international recognition of this country as a potentially lucrative financial centre.

Based on the current price of gold, the Royal Canadian Mint expects Malaysian sales of the Gold Maple Leaf coin to be worth nearly \$30 million in the first year alone.

The primary international distributor of the coin is the Bank of Nova Scotia. Six other banks—Public Bank Berhad, Pacific Bank Berhad, Kwong Yik Bank Berhad, Chung Khiaw Bank Limited, Lee Wah Bank Limited and Overseas Union Bank Limited—are the retailers.

The launch ceremony and a press conference were held at Kuala Lumpur's Shangri-la Hotel on November 7, 1989. Among those present were Yang Berhormat Dato' Wan Abu Bakar Mohamed, the Deputy Minister of Finance of Malaysia; H.E. Garrett Lambert, High Commissioner of Canada to Malaysia; Mr Maurice Lafontaine, President and Master, Royal Canadian Mint; Mr Richard Belair, Director of Precious Metals Products, Royal Canadian Mint; and Mr Albert Cheng, Manager for South-East Asia, Royal Canadian Mint. Also present were senior representatives of the banking network selected to distribute the coins.

The Deputy Minister, in his short address at the launch, noted that the introduction of high calibre coin in Malaysia demonstrates the increasing international recognition of this country as a potentially lucrative financial centre.



1. At the launch of the Canadian Maple Leaf gold bullion investment coin in Kuala Lumpur. From left: Mr Albert Cheng, Mr Maurice Lafontaine, Dato' Wan Abu Bakar Mohamed, Mr Garrett Lambert and Mr Richard Belair
2. The Maple Gold bullion coins come in various denominations

GOING GLOBAL

In a speech to the Institute of South-East Asian Studies in Singapore, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that the Government of Canada will focus principally on the Asia-Pacific, European Community and United States markets as part of a new strategy to generate long-term economic growth and prosperity.

Called "Going Global", the policy includes some \$94 million worth of new trade, investment and technology initiatives needed for Canada to be internationally competitive in the 1990s.

"Going Global is designed to help Canadian firms take advantage of the burgeoning economic prospects in Asia Pacific as well as post-1992 European markets," said

the Prime Minister.

The new policy contains three key elements:

- a Pacific 2000 strategy to help Canadians to participate fully in the emerging markets of the region
- a USA Opportunities strategy to help Canadians take advantage of the Free Trade Agreement
- a Europe 1992 strategy to prepare Canadians for the integration of the European Community.

The Prime Minister explained that the new strategy goes beyond traditional trade approaches. Funding is provided to upgrade Canadian skills in Asian cultures and languages, as well as for increased cooperation with Japan in science and technology. Other innovative aspects are a heavy

Canadian PM Delivers Singapore Lecture

On October 14-17, 1989, Mr Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, visited Singapore, during which he delivered the prestigious Singapore Lecture. He also held a bilateral meeting with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and met with Canadian and Singaporean businesspersons.

The Singapore Lecture is one of the most distinguished public lectures in the region. In 1988, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dato' Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, delivered the lecture. The presentation by Mr Mulroney marked the tenth anniversary of the event and was the first time that a serving Head of Government from outside the Asia Pacific region had been invited to present the lecture.

The title of Prime Minister Mulroney's talk was "Trade Outlook: Globalisation or Regionalisation". In his presentation, he discussed the regional movements underway in North America, Europe and the Asia Pacific region. He spoke about the growing importance of the Asia Pacific region and noted that since 1983 Canada's trade across the Pacific has eclipsed its trade with Europe. He concluded by making a strong case for an open world trading environment, calling for "intensified links between North America and the Asia Pacific region to promote consensus and to help boost multilateral organizations".



Straits Times Singapore

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney sharing a light moment with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

As a further demonstration of the importance he attaches to trade and investment links between the region and Canada, the Prime Minister met with Canadian and Singaporean businesspersons to discuss the possibilities for increasing trade and investment ties.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce Established in the Philippines

emphasis on technology transfers and joint ventures between firms from Canada, Asia and the European community.

"There is a new outward-looking Canada on the global scene," said the Prime Minister. "In this interdependent world, the key to prosperity is cooperation. That is why we are encouraging strategic partnerships that will give Canadian firms the global reach they need to succeed in an increasingly competitive world economy."

By making the announcement of this major Canadian initiative in Singapore, Prime Minister Mulroney was further demonstrating the importance which Canada attaches to the Asia-Pacific region.

On October 11, 1989, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (CCCP) was formally established. Mr Sidney Goulbourn, President of Keller Insurance Brokers, was elected as its first President.

The Chamber is built on the foundation of the Canadian Business Group (CBG), which was set up in 1986 to bring together the many Canadian businesses that had established a presence in the Philippines. The CCCP seeks to have a more dynamic role in the economic life of the Philippines than its predecessor, which was essentially a social club in its early years.

The principal purpose of the new association is to promote a full range of Canadian business interests in the Philippines and help to increase the commercial contacts between the two countries. Members will include Canadian businesspersons resident in the Philippines as well as Filipino nationals associated in some way with Canadian businesses. The CCCP will also organize joint meetings with other foreign Chambers of Commerce resident here. Moreover, the CCCP will work closely with the Philippine-Canada Business Council of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The CCCP is not designed to be of assistance to Philippine exporters to Canada since the Philippine Department of Trade and Industry has created a Business Cooperation Council comprised solely of Philippine exporters. However, the CCCP will provide a forum for local firms to establish contact with Canadian firms, thereby facilitating a wide range of activities in the area of joint venture arrangements.

CANADA BECKONS MALAYSIAN INVESTORS

As part of its investment development program, the Canadian High Commission organised an investment seminar at the Kuala Lumpur Hilton on November 23, 1989. The key focus of the seminar was on the investment opportunities created by the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement launched at the beginning of the year.

The seminar was attended by about 100 participants, mostly from public listed companies which collectively represented a broad spectrum of the local business and industrial sectors in the country. Participants also included provincial government representatives from British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, as well as representatives from Canadian banks and financial consulting firms based in Singapore and Hong Kong.

In his opening address, High Commissioner Garrett Lambert pointed out that although bilateral trade between Canada and Malaysia was improving, the relationship between the two countries could use the added substance of significant bilateral investment activity. He noted that much could be done in terms of expanding entrepreneurial exchanges between the two countries.

In drawing on foreign capital inflows to strengthen its domestic economy, Malaysia should not overlook the other opportunities that offshore investments can bring. The High Commissioner lauded Malaysia's export success in Canada but cautioned that this market foothold should be secured through viable investment strategies.

The principal speaker at the seminar, Mr Gordon Ritchie, is a Canada-US FTA expert who was closely involved in the negotiations and is now chief executive of the consulting firm, Strategicon Inc. In his presentation on Canada as a gateway to North America, Mr Ritchie described the FTA as the biggest trade agreement ever reached between two countries, covering over \$300 billion worth of trade in goods and services.



Business being done. Some of the participants at the Canada Investment Seminar, Kuala Lumpur, during a break in the proceedings

Mr Ritchie said that foreign companies have recognized the prospects the FTA offers and have taken the opportunity to enter the Canadian market, as evidenced by the increase in foreign investments in recent months. However, he was not aware of any Malaysian companies who have done so.

The FTA removes all tariffs and liberalizes non-tariff barriers to trade, and incorporates significant sectoral arrangements for agricultural, automotive and energy trade. Malaysia and other ASEAN companies operating in Canada within the terms of the Agreement would not only be able to sell in Canada and the USA free of duty, but would also have access to competitive energy rates. What is more, they could participate in tenders to provide goods to the US government as if they were American companies.

On the investment climate in Canada, Mr Richard Lovatt, Manager (Asia) of Investment Canada, presented statistical evidence of a marked increase in capital flows into Canada since controls over foreign investments were relaxed by the Canadian government with the introduction of the Investment Canada Act in 1985.

Between 1986 and 1988 gross inflows of foreign direct investment into Canada were almost \$9 billion a year compared to \$4 billion during the first half of the 1980s. According to the most recent economic data, Canada ranked fourth in competitiveness of 23 leading industrialised countries with economic growth in the last five years faster than that of Japan and almost twice as fast as that of France, Holland or West Germany.

Other highlights of the seminar included presentations on banking in Canada by Mr Aziz Haque, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Kuala Lumpur; tax and legal advantages of investing in Canada by Mr Samuel Baker, a partner of Baker & McKenzie of Canada; technology transfer by Mr James Hutch, President of the Association of Provincial Research Organizations; and a review of the investment climate and opportunities in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec by Mr Ghazali Dato' Yusoff, a prominent local businessman who is also a director of the Pacific Basin Development Corporation, a publicly-listed investment holding company on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

FOCUS ON TRADE

Over the next few issues, *Canada-ASEAN* will present a series of feature articles on Canada-ASEAN trade. We are pleased to present the first two reports in this series: "The Canada-US Free Trade Agreement: A stepping stone to increasing trans-Pacific trade", and an interview with William Hopper, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Petro-Canada.

"The Canada-US Free Trade Agreement" was prepared by the ASEAN-Canada Business Council for presentation at the ASEAN Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, in November. The interview with Mr. Hopper was first published in *PetroMin Magazine*.

THE CANADA-U.S. FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

A Stepping Stone to Increasing Trans-Pacific Trade

During the 1988-89 period, for the first time ever, Canada's two-way trade with the ASEAN exceeded \$2 billion. In fact, the actual figure of \$2.65 billion represented a 33% increase over that of the previous year and resulted in a balance of trade of \$336 million favouring the ASEAN. The value of Canadian imports from the ASEAN countries in 1988, amounting to a substantial \$1.5 billion, showed an increase of almost 18% over 1986 figures.

However, the ASEAN community has expressed concern that the implementation of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) may have a negative effect on this encouraging trend in Canada-ASEAN trade relations.

These concerns are based largely on perceptions that the FTA will result in North American protectionism and, consequently, will exaggerate the propensity of Canadian business to focus on the American market.

Arguments that the FTA is an attempt to "fortify" North America by dissolving trade barriers between Canada and the U.S. and by blocking goods from third countries have become more frequent as concern has grown about the European Economic Community's plans for economic integrating in 1992.

It is important to understand however, that the goal of the FTA is not to establish a common market or a customs union, but rather, to phase out tariffs and reduce trade barriers between Canada and the U.S. Both Canada and the U.S. are still at liberty to determine their respective trade policies vis-à-vis third countries.

Further, the agreement does not raise any new barriers to trade with third parties. In fact, in some cases, such as the enforcement of harmonized product standards, the Agreement will be implemented on a Most-Favoured-Nation basis, which will have the effect of actually lowering barriers to third-country trade. In the realm of investment, the FTA contains provisions requiring signatories to extend national or non-discriminatory treatment to third party investors.

A recent study prepared for the private sector based Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), Canadian Committee and External Affairs and International Trade Canada concludes that the implementation of the FTA should not significantly alter the make-up of Canadian imports from the Pacific Rim in general. This assessment can, of course, be extended to apply to Canadian imports from the ASEAN

countries, which are presently dominated by textiles and apparels, crude rubber, electronic tubes and semi-conductors and some light consumer durables.

The study compared Canadian imports from the Pacific Rim with similar imports from the U.S., and revealed that American products can be anywhere from twice to a hundred times more expensive. This suggests that, in most cases, the competitive position of goods imported from the Pacific region will not be affected by the elimination of tariffs on imports of similar U.S. products. Most of Canada's trade with the Pacific region is concentrated in areas in which tariffs are high, but considerably lower production costs in the region make many of the goods produced insensitive to tariff protection.

Moreover, the entire concept of "Fortress North America" disregards the very spirit in which the Agreement was signed. Both the Canadian and U.S. governments remain committed to global trade liberalization and view the FTA as a stepping-stone to wider, global trade and investment opportunities. The FTA in no way diminishes Canada's political will to pursue its multilateral or other bilateral trade policy objectives. The government has maintained its commitment to success in markets other than the U.S. as well as to GATT. The ACBC Canadian Section shares this commitment.

Not only does the FTA not raise any new barriers to Canadian trade with ASEAN, but it presents us with commercial opportunities of which we must take advantage.

Under the terms of the FTA, Canadian manufacturers will have to adjust to increasing competitiveness by rationalizing and specializing production. This enhanced productivity and competitiveness of Canadian industry is certain to translate into increased two-way trade between Canada and third countries. Also, we expect that many Canadian companies, which prior to the FTA had little experience in exporting, will likely gain experience and confidence through selling into the U.S. market and will then be more interested in selling globally. In addition, opportunities for third country suppliers will exist in those areas in which Canadian business may not be competitive.

Further, opportunities for third country trade and investment will flow from improvements in Canada's general economic climate as the FTA gives rise to an estimated 2.5% growth in real income and to a net gain of about

250,000 jobs over the next 10 years. This will result in increased consumer spending in Canada, which will mean greater demand for goods, which, in turn, will almost certainly translate into increased imports. It will also mean that Canada will provide an even stronger and more stable environment for investment. ASEAN companies investing in Canada will be able to access the whole North American market of 260 million people. And Canada will remain an attractive destination for investment due to its comparatively lower energy and labour costs, ease of access to raw materials, political stability and high quality of life.

It is clear that real potential exists for Canada and the ASEAN to enhance our trade and investment relationship even while Canada is engaged in the FTA with the United States. The translation of this potential into reality, however, cannot be taken for granted; it requires focused and concerted effort on our parts. The governments and private sector of both Canada and the ASEAN must continue to work together and must increase their efforts still more to encourage Canadian business people to look to the ASEAN for trade and investment opportunities.

It is true that, typically, Canadians have tended to focus their attention on the U.S. market. But the FTA does not necessarily have to contribute to this tendency. The Canadian and ASEAN governments and private sector organizations such as the ASEAN-Canada Business Council, working closely together, must educate the Canadian business community to look beyond North America to the countries of the ASEAN. We must make Canadian business-people aware of what the countries of the ASEAN have to offer, and let them know that differences in such things as business culture and investment procedures and laws can be successfully managed and profitable ventures realized.

This education process includes such activities as business seminars, publications, missions and exchanges. The ACBC is anxious to expand its activities in these arenas, with the support of our governments. Related to this, it is also necessary to increase the profile of ASEAN in Canada and of Canada in the ASEAN. Increased government trade and investment representation between our countries is an important step. We are very pleased to note, for example, the presence of a Canadian investment counsellor in MIDA in Kuala Lumpur and a Canadian Industrial Development

Advisor in BKPM in Jakarta.

The opportunities which will open up to us under the FTA are meaningless if we do not commit ourselves to acting to take advantage of them. It is a

responsibility that we share, between Canada and ASEAN, and between the public and private sectors. The ACBC is anxious to take up the challenge.

Interview with W.H. Hopper, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Petro-Canada

What is Petro-Canada's commitment to the Asia Pacific, in both dollar terms and in terms of physical assets?

Petro-Canada is currently operating internationally in two forms, first as a commercial explorer, and second, as an administrator of part of Canada's Official Development Assistance program through a subsidiary called Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC). We maintain the two as separate or distinct operations, as I'll explain in a moment, but I think both are relevant to your question.

As a commercial explorer we are relatively new to the international scene. As you know Petro-Canada is a national oil company, established by the Canadian government in 1976 under dramatically different circumstances than we are facing today in the international petroleum market. Although we acquired some small international properties as part of an acquisition, we were directed by our government to concentrate on exploring Canada's domestic frontiers and oil sands, rather than to operate internationally.

The situation changed in the mid-eighties, with the international oil price collapse and a new direction adopted by the Canadian government. Petro-Canada was no longer seen as a "need-to-know" exploration agency acting to promote Canadian security of supply, but as an investment. After 1984 the company was directed to conduct itself as any other oil company on behalf of its shareholder, the Canadian public. In that light, with a declining conventional oil and gas resource base in Western Canada, and continuing low international prices, we felt we should start to participate more aggressively internationally than we had done previously.

That's not to say we are becoming a major international operator. Petro-Canada is still primarily and overwhelmingly involved in Canada. We are the second largest oil and natural gas liquids producer and the fifth largest gas producer in the country. We have about 20% of Canada's refining and marketing business and by far the largest individual share of potential frontier resources in Canada. We have a 25% share of the Hibernia offshore oil discovery and will be a major partner in any oil sands development in the future.

However we have begun a modest program internationally and we are pursuing selected opportunities aggressively. Our first area of focus has been Latin America and we are now hoping to move into South-East Asia as the two exploration arenas of the future.

To summarize our commercial exploration in the region to date, we have been participating with Trend in Indonesia, Home Oil in Malaysia and Sun in Pakistan and we are operating in Papua New Guinea. We're currently negotiating, along with other companies, in Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar, and if we're successful in those negotiations we will be looking at opening offices and operating exploration programs, so our commercial presence will increase dramatically.

On the other side, I might say a few words as a member of the Board of Directors of PCIAC, which has been operating in, South-East Asia for some time, since 1982-83. Cumulatively, PCIAC has spent \$73 million (Canadian) in the region to date, including programs in Thailand, the Philippines, Burma (Myanmar), Pakistan and Nepal. I should point out these are not Petro-Canada funds but rather Canadian Development Assistance funds which are operated by Petro-Canada on behalf of the Canadian government.

For a variety of reasons it is primarily oil importing countries which are eligible for PCIAC assistance. Petro-Canada brings its technology and expertise, as well as those of the entire Canadian private sector, into the region through this subsidiary. It's been an interesting program. PCIAC utilizes Petro-Canada, but the data and information acquired belongs to the client country and is kept separate from Petro-Canada. On the other hand, we have gained a great deal of experience and familiarity with the region and I believe we have made many friends on behalf of Canada in this region.

What new technology is Petro-Canada bringing to the area and how is it facilitating its transfer to the local workforce? What is Petro-Canada providing in the way of training programs?

The PCIAC program has already delivered and continues to bring a great deal of technology and training to national oil companies in the region. In some cases the majority of our activity has been largely "operational" on behalf of our client, such as the seismic acquisition and interpretation projects on behalf of Nepal or the Petroleum Authority of Thailand. Even in those cases PCIAC has worked to ensure technology transfer and training with key local people. Client professionals in both those projects came to Canada to work with Petro-Canada or other Canadian firms, or to take courses, seminars or other forms of training. More recently we have been concentrating PCIAC's efforts more on what we call "stand-alone" technical assistance projects, in which the entire funding is spent on technical assistance, training and the transfer of technology to the local workforce.

Examples are PCIAC's Thailand Technical Co-operation Project, which is halfway through an allocation of \$8.7 million (Canadian) over four years ending in March 1991, and its Philippines Project which is just beginning a \$4 million program over two years also ending in March 1991.

In Thailand PCIAC has been working with the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, both its Exploration and Production group (PTT EP) and its Natural Gas Operations (PTT NGO). For PTT EP, PCIAC delivered an entire suite of courses in Bangkok in geology, geophysics and engineering using the same instructors, content and format we use for Petro-Canada in-house training. That's now being followed up with four PTT EP explorationists gaining on-the-job experience in Canada through a six-month work

posting with Petro-Canada's Western Canada exploration group. For PTT NGO, PCIAC has provided a \$2 million set of training programs to date in all aspects of pipelining and gas processing: operator training, engineering consultancy with training and technology transfer built in, and provision of software. In some cases the work has been done in Canada; we've also had a significant number of Canadian experts in Thailand providing on site assistance.

The PCIAC program is also helping with human resource development in the petroleum sector outside the PTT through the Petroleum Institute of Thailand (PTTT), with seminars, training and technology transfer for government groups, the academic community and in some cases the private sector.

In the Philippines PCIAC is embarking on an extensive program to help further development of the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) exploration and production data management capability. A new Data Management Centre will be constructed by Philippine interests, and PCIAC will provide Canadian design and consulting expertise, air conditioning, dehumidification and fire control systems, and electrical panels. In particular Canadian expertise will assist in recataloguing existing data to make it as retrievable and useful as possible for both government and the exploration industry. PCIAC is also helping the Department of Mineral Resources in this regard in Thailand. I can't emphasize enough the important role of accessible data in promoting hydrocarbon exploration and development in any country. This is one area where Canada has leading edge experience.

We're also putting together a comprehensive training program for both OEA and the Philippine National Oil Company-Exploration Corp (PNOC-EC) to help develop the technical and managerial expertise of their staff. This program includes a suite of management and production oriented courses to be presented in Manila, which we expect will be attended by other ASEAN countries as well, and also extended on-the-job training to be provided in Canada to 26 OEA and PNOC-EC technical personnel.

As for new technology, that depends on the viewpoint. Much of the technology we bring is new to the organizations we're working with, otherwise they wouldn't have invited our assistance. On the other hand, most Asia Pacific companies have very sophisticated and highly educated people working for them, and there is not a great deal of technology that is "new" in an absolute sense. We do find it is very often the experience of putting it all together that is lacking in these organizations, more than the technology.

One area in which Canada does excel is natural gas. Western Canada possesses a sizeable gas resource base and an extensive production, processing and distribution industry, and I'd say we are second to none in this area. Canada can make a valuable contribution in the Asia Pacific region in the natural gas business.

Canada is also extremely well positioned to make a contribution to any country regarding environmental management and protection. Because of our vast, fragile wilderness areas the oil business in Canada, along with other businesses, has been forced to develop a heightened consciousness of the environment and a sensitivity to both ecology and human communities in our operations. We're finding in many countries Canadian expertise in environmental and social affairs is highly relevant and in high demand, and I suspect we will find an important market for these services in the Asia Pacific region, too.

What would you single out as being Petro-Canada's strengths and how is this being utilized to the fullest in the light of a lower oil price environment, tighter margins and the fear of taking risks in frontier areas?

I assume you are referring to both our domestic and international situation. Our strength lies in the advanced technology and high calibre of our people. While we are a

relatively small company by international standards, we have the advantage of drawing on a workforce which has developed carefully and continuously over the past 40 years. Calgary is the second largest computer centre in Canada. The city has one of the highest concentrations of professional people anywhere, and there are many high-technology firms available to support Canadian operators.

One strength overseas lies in our experience as a national oil company. We probably understand better than most corporations the needs of other national oil companies and the problems they are undergoing, and in that way we are able to assist them and form meaningful and mutually beneficial partnerships. We don't have any hang-ups about technology transfer or training programs for national oil companies, and we are quite willing to enter joint ventures with them.

Our weakness lies in an area you referred to in your question: the issue of risks in the frontiers. Petro-Canada has a disproportionately large portfolio in the frontiers because of our previous policy role which was to get out there and explore on behalf of the Canadian public. The reluctance by our partners (and ourselves) to proceed with frontier developments, and the flat oil price environment have been major factors in our decision to move outside Canada to international programs.

Tighter margins in Canada and the lack of progress in the frontiers are forcing us to reorganize domestically and to reach out internationally. We hope tighter margins in Canada will be compensated by success in your area.

How does Petro-Canada view the future of the Asia Pacific as a relatively untapped area of the world for both oil and gas? What countries would Petro-Canada single out as having the greatest potential, citing reasons for this? How is Petro-Canada preparing itself for the expected increase in activity levels in the 1990's?

As I said earlier, we see the Asia Pacific region as an extremely important theatre for future oil and gas exploration and development. That's why Petro-Canada will be concentrating a good deal of our international effort in this region over the next few years. Specifically, we like offshore Vietnam, Myanmar and Malaysia. Everyone will be watching to see industry's response to the new fiscal regime in Thailand, with good potential in both the Gulf of Thailand and the Chiangmai basin. There's still a lot of oil and gas to be developed in Indonesia.

Reasons? There remains as you say, good untapped geological potential in all of these areas. In the ASEAN/ASCOPE countries there are stable political regimes and a business-minded approach, combined with rapidly expanding markets and new manufacturing developments. In all countries we find an openness for Canadian participation and we have little difficulty dealing directly with governments because of our national oil company background. So we see these countries as natural potential partners, perfect places to do business.

Finally, we, along with everyone else, would very much like to see China open up, especially in the northwest. The Canadian industry is a good example of the technical progress made possible by inviting expertise and capital in from abroad. There is little question that with Western expertise and exploration there would be significant new reserves added in China for the economic development of the country, and the technical development of their people.

As for the expected increase in activity in the 1990's, we can hardly wait. We are restructuring our conventional business to increase profitability, organizing the company to grow even in today's tight price environment. We're well positioned to make major developments in the Canadian frontiers as prices firm; and with any luck our commitment to South-East Asia will result in tremendous exploration success.

TECHNOLOGY

SIA Leads The Way With Canadian Technology

■ Singapore Airlines' B747-400 flight simulator, the world's first to be used for training on B747-400, is now in operation at the Flight Crew Training centre in Paya Lebar, Singapore. Built in Montreal by CAE Electronics (Canada) Ltd, the simulator is the first in the industry to enable pilot training on the new Boeing aircraft.

Constructed at a cost of US\$9.07 million, the simulator is designed to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Phase III performance standards – the most sophisticated level specified by the US aviation authority. A distinctive feature of this simulator is the full daylight visual system which provides a 150 degree field of view and higher levels of picture quality.

CAE Electronics Ltd is one of the world's leading advanced technology companies and Canada's foremost scientific and software house. Based in Montreal, with a sister company in Stolberg, Germany, CAE applies sophisticated real-time computer based technology to large complex and control tasks across a broad spectrum of commercial and military aviation, hydro and nuclear power generation and transmission, air space management, marine applications, space exploration and submarine detection systems. CAE's customers include many of the world's airlines, defense forces, power utilities, aircraft



manufacturers, government agencies and research establishments.

Represented in Singapore and ASEAN by Ancel Singapore Pte Ltd, the SIA simulator installations reflect CAE's global expertise in aircraft engineering and training applications.

Mr C. H. Kam of Ancel Singapore praised the Canadian High Commission's involvement in the simulator installation negotiations. "The Canadian High Commission's expertise in negotiating and facilitating efficient communications between Singapore and Canada aided our projects greatly," he said.

EDUCATION

TRAINING TEACHERS FOR PRE-SCHOOLERS

■ "Estate and Education Development" was the theme of a three-phase training program funded by the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives designed to upgrade the education facilities in five selected kindergarten/day care centres in Negeri Sembilan state, Malaysia. The focus program was skills development for pre-school teachers on estates and in rural areas.

One of the primary goals of Canada Fund projects is providing practical development assistance to rural areas through education.

Forty-eight women, all from rural areas themselves, completed the first cycle of the program in early December 1989. They will form a core group that will be better equipped to improve education standards in rural areas. This intensive training program was prepared and supervised by the Child Information, Learning and Development Centre (CHILD), a non-profit NGO involved in the training and education aspects of child/youth development.

Mrs Jegathambal, representing the "Estate and Educational Development" training program, conducts newly-arrived Canadian High Commission Development Counsellor Michael Conway around a display of teaching aides made by program participants. Mr Conway had just presented 48 graduates of the program with their completion certificates



Closer Links Through Education

One of the surest means of fostering close links between countries is to foster first-hand experience between individuals. For this reason, Canada has actively encouraged foreign students to take advantage of the sophisticated and accessible range of courses offered by Canadian universities and community colleges. To facilitate this interchange, on October 17, 1989, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney officially opened the office of Education Canada (Malaysia) in Kuala Lumpur.

Prime Minister Mulroney noted that more than 60,000 Malaysians



Prime Minister Mulroney officially opens the office of Education Canada (Malaysia). Seated (from left) are Mrs. Mulroney, Mr. Kaspar Pold, Director of Education Canada, and Canadian High Commissioner Garrett Lambert

have studied in Canada over the past 20 years. This statement brought cheers of recognition from the audience, most of whom were themselves graduates of Canadian education institutions.

Education Canada (Malaysia) is a pilot project designed to provide in-

formation and counselling free of charge to students considering furthering their education in Canada. It has already proved to be a tremendous success, and plans are underway to establish similar facilities in other Asian countries.

SEMINARS, CONVENTIONS, EXHIBITIONS

PEOPLE OF THE CEDAR EXHIBITION

"People of the Cedar", an exhibition of the art and artifacts of the Indians of Canada's Pacific coast, was displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Manila from August 21 to October 30, 1989. Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau, who was in Manila to attend the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) meetings, took time out to open the exhibition on August 21.

The show highlighted Canada's efforts for its numerous native and ethnic groups. Using traditional symbols with renewed vigour and sensitivity, the contemporary Indians have launched a cultural renaissance that has led to the readoption of their ancient name, People of the Cedar.

The exhibiton presented 41 artifacts, including ceremonial masks and costumes, small totems, wooden tools and household utensils fashioned from cedar on which the Indians of



Mrs. Felice Sta Maria, President, Metropolitan Museum of Manila Foundation, and Senator Guy Charbonneau formally open the "People of the Cedar" Exhibition

seven tribes on Canada's Pacific coast depended for their daily lives. An added attraction was a 30-minute documentary on internationally renowned sculptor and painter Bill Reid, a Haida Indian from the Queen Charlotte Islands.



INDO-ENERGY 89

The Indo-Energy Trade Fair was held at Taman Mini, Jakarta, from October 24 to 27, 1989.

Shown here are Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy, Dr. Ginandjar, (centre) and Minister of Trade, Arifin Siregar, (right) meeting with one of the four Canadian exhibitors at the Canadian Information Booth during the opening. The Ministers also met with a visiting 15-member oil and gas trade delegation from the Province of Alberta.



Randy Raine-Reusch and a new friend – a sapeh from the Malaysian state of Sarawak

EXPLORING THE WORLD OF MUSIC

■ If you closed your eyes and heard the haunting music of the sompoton, you'd expect the person playing it to be a Sabahan musician. So when you opened your eyes, it would be a bit of a shock to see the very Canadian-looking Randy Raine-Reusch producing these entrancing melodies.

Raine-Reusch, a Vancouver-based composer, musician and concert artist, was in Malaysia in August and September to research the musical traditions of Malaysia as part of a seven-month project funded by Canada Council. Prior to that, he had spent a few weeks in north-east Thailand studying with a Thai khaen master.

From the Kayan tribe of the East Malaysian state of Sarawak, he picked up the sapeh, a four-stringed native instrument decorated with native designs, as well as a traditional nose flute. He plans to incorporate their uses into his own compositions with the basic concept of bridging the gaps between the contemporary and the traditional.

Besides the sapeh and the nose flute, Raine-Reusch has added two other musical instruments to his collection. They are the sompoton, an eight-pipe free reed mouth organ from Sabah, and the keledi from Sarawak which has six pipes. The latter closely resembles the lahu khaen played by the Lahu hill tribe of Thailand.

While in Malaysia, Raine-Reusch was interviewed on a radio show over Radio-Television Malaysia, TV3 and two local newspapers. He talked about his work and also expressed a strong desire to create an awareness in the younger generation of the potential in local traditional musical instruments and the new music to be tapped from them.

Raine-Reusch's next stop was China where he planned to continue his research, particularly among the Meo people.

In addition to his work as a composer and concert artist, Randy Raine-Reusch recently worked with the Vancouver East Cultural Centre as the Artistic Director of the successful multicultural festival "Music from the Pacific Horizon". He has also been appointed the Artistic Director of the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1990 Western Canada Summer Games in Winnipeg.

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For further information please contact the nearest Canadian diplomatic mission.

Thailand:

Canadian Embassy,
Boonmitr Building,
138 Silom Road, Bangkok 5.
Tel: 234-1561, -8

Indonesia:

Canadian Embassy,
Wisma Metropolitan,
Jalan Jendral Sudirman,
Jakarta.
Tel: 510709

Malaysia:

Canadian High Commission,
7th Floor, Plaza MBf,
172 Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 261-2000

Philippines:

Canadian Embassy,
9th Floor, Allied Bank Centre,
6754 Ayala Avenue,
Makati, Manila.
Tel: 815-9536 to 41

Singapore:

Canadian High Commission,
80 Anson Road,
#14-00 IBM Towers,
Singapore 0207.
Tel: 225-6363