

CANADA - ASEAN

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OCTOBER 1982



ASEAN Ministers Meet Canada's PM Trudeau

CANADA'S Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau hosted a dinner on September 6 in Toronto for the ministers leading the ASEAN delegations at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The Philippines' Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Cesar Virata, Indonesian Minister of Finance Dr. Ali Wardhana, Singapore's Minister of Trade and Industry Dr. Tony Tan, and the Thai Minister of Finance Sommai Huntrakool were joined by the heads of ASEAN missions in Canada for the evening with Mr. Trudeau at a Toronto restaurant.

Informal discussions during the meal covered a wide-range of economic issues as well as Canada's links with ASEAN.

Prime Minister Trudeau gave the opening address at the IMF and World Bank meeting, which took place in Toronto from September 6-9, to the gathering of heads of government, ministers, officials, bank presidents, and economists representing 146 countries and international agencies. These included the ministers from all five ASEAN countries and their delegations composed of senior financial experts.

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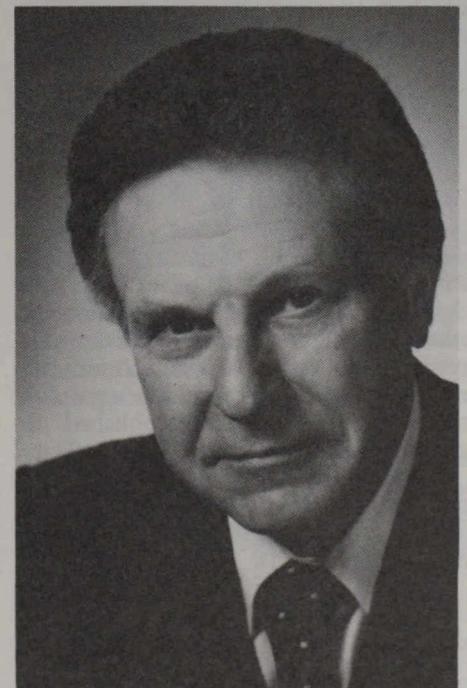
Canada Has New FM

IN THE September shuffle of Canadian parliamentary Cabinet ministers, Mr. Allan MacEachen was appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs, the post held by Dr. Mark MacGuigan for the past two and a half years.

It is not a new role for Mr. MacEachen. His first appointment as SSEA was in 1974. During that term he served as co-chairman of the 17-nation Conference on International Economic Co-operation and his overseas tours included visits to several ASEAN countries.

Mr. MacEachen was born in Inverness, Nova Scotia. After attaining his Masters Degree from Toronto University, he pursued post-graduate studies in economics and industrial relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago before becoming Professor of Economics at St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, his first alma mater, in 1945 at the age of 25. He later served as head of the Department of Economics and Social Studies.

Highlights of Mr. MacEachen's parliamentary career include serving as Government House Leader and as chairman of the Committee on the Reform of Parliamentary Procedure (1958-1962), and his appointment as Minister of Manpower and Immigration (1968). In 1970 and again in



The Honourable Allan MacEachen

1976 he was named President of the Privy Council and Leader of the Government in the House of Commons. He was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of Canada in 1977 and Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Opposition House Leader in 1979. After the 1980 general election Mr. MacEachen became Deputy Prime Minister and has been Minister of Finance until his most recent appointment.

The theme of Mr. Trudeau's speech was the challenge of global interdependence. In it he called for greater determination on the part of all participating countries to meet current international economic problems by pursuing firm domestic policies and by providing increased resources to international financial institutions so as to restore stability and order to the world's economy.

Need for Common Action

The Prime Minister said that when a community faces a crisis it meets and pulls together. It looks anew at its fundamental objectives and purposes. It examines its strengths, its difficulties, and its opportunities for surmounting current problems through common action—the position members of the IMF and World Bank are in today.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the 1970s presented the world with a different set of problems from those of 1950s and 1960s. Fiscal and monetary policies pursued independently by nations since World War II have interacted to produce unemployment, rampant inflation, and world-wide instability and loss of confidence. The result is that the ability of nations now to achieve superior economic performance alone is more restricted than it was while, at same time, individual ability to generate inferior performance continues to be unrestricted, he said.

However, Mr. Trudeau noted that not all international economic difficulties have arisen as a result of national policies. Energy crises, social stratification, size and complexity of world financial markets, and structural rigidities all played their part. While adjustment to meet changed realities would be a painful process, it could be accomplished if consensus existed to carry it out. This, he said, did not imply the jettisoning of those institutions developed at Bretton Woods to meet the needs of an earlier time of international turmoil but rather re-dedication to the same spirit that animated those who founded the IMF and World Bank.

Free Flow of Capital at Risk

Mr. Trudeau emphasized the critical importance of the IMF and World Bank to the continued flow of private capital, which has become large and increasingly vital to economic development. Fears over credit standing of sovereign authorities and over difficulties of individual financial institutions and international corporations are now frequently expressed and they risk eroding the free flow of capital, he said.

Supervision offered by international financial institutions, with reasonably strict rules and conditions governing

Canada-ASEAN Developments

Canada Reaffirms Support on Cambodia Issue

THE SUBJECT of Cambodia is being considered, for the fourth year in a row, at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. And, as in the past, ASEAN is taking a leading role in promoting efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem of Cambodia.

Canada is co-operating closely with ASEAN at the United Nations on this important issue and participated in the UN International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) in July, 1981. The ICK established the basic principles for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia problem, including the removal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the provision for the Khmer people to choose their own government free from outside interference.

Canada's continued co-operation with ASEAN on the Cambodia issue was pledged by then Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan at his meeting with the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Singapore last June and will continue under the new SSEA, Allan MacEachen.

Prior to the change of Cabinet portfolios, Dr. MacGuigan wrote to the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Thailand's Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, informing him that Canada intended, as before, to co-sponsor this year's ASEAN-sponsored General Assembly Resolution on Cambodia which, inter alia, reaffirms the work of the ICK. Canada is collaborating with ASEAN and other like-minded countries

at the General Assembly on the progress of the resolution on Cambodia and the follow-up to the ICK.

The participation of Prince Sihanouk, in his capacity as President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at this year's General Assembly is a welcome development. ASEAN's positive part in the creation of the coalition government, which is playing an active role in the debate in the General Assembly, has already been welcomed by Canada.

ASEAN Diplomats Study Canadian Capabilities

THE five ASEAN heads of missions accredited to Ottawa, accompanied by their commercial counsellors, are scheduled to spend one week this month in British Columbia and Alberta becoming acquainted with these provinces' industrial and resource development capabilities. Included in the group's itinerary are visits to forestry operations, sawmills, coal handling facilities, fishing vessel construction, oil and gas projects, and livestock operations.

This program is the second in the Canada tour series proposed in late 1981 by the Ministry of External Affairs' Deputy Minister Robert Johnstone and established to introduce ASEAN diplomats to the Canadian business community and to provincial govern-

their own lending practices, the Prime Minister said he believes, could provide safer guidelines and assurance to private lenders. This linking up of private and official funding is crucial for the 1980s, particularly since official funding itself will be limited. Increasingly closer working relationships between the IMF, the World Bank and the private international financial institutions should be encouraged, he stressed.

Measures for Growth and Development

The Prime Minister then went on to urge caution against using rates of economic return alone as a yardstick for growth and development. Social programs, education, sanitation, communication, and transportation produced returns that are not immediately measurable, he maintained.

Mr. Trudeau also expressed the view that industrialized countries have interests in ensuring that the momentum of foreign aid to the developing world not be abandoned. Although concessional funding is often the only source of foreign capital available to the poorest countries, he said the entire world community is enriched substantially by the progress of these countries and must, therefore, recognize its own vital interest in maintaining the momentum of aid.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister affirmed the Canadian determination to work for an enhanced role for the IMF and World Bank. Challenges of accelerated interdependence, he said, have been revealed more clearly by the current international crisis and only the spirit of Bretton Woods could assist the world community in surmounting the problems of these deeply troubled times and create lasting stability for all. ☐

ments. Expectations are that the meetings will facilitate discussions of mutually attractive trade and investment opportunities.

The first tour in the series was held in February when the group spent a day in Toronto at briefings by senior staff of six major Canadian banks. The ASEAN diplomats profited from these meetings to discuss sectors and firms that could

be interested in investing in the ASEAN region. At the same time, various banks were able to outline their investment promotion activities and trade involvements with ASEAN countries.

Visits to the remaining Canadian provinces will be organized for the ASEAN diplomats with programs oriented to the particular business and industrial strengths of each region. ❖

CIDA Sponsors ASEAN Managers at BSAM

DURING the past several years the Canadian International Development Agency has sponsored participants from ASEAN countries to attend the Management Development Program at the Banff School of Advanced Management (BSAM)—a prestigious institution.

This year's course in Banff, Alberta, is being held from October 17 to November 26. It is designed for middle-level managers and covers three major areas: management of human resources, managerial technology, and environmental factors.

There are 70 participants from the private and public sectors in Canada and overseas attending. The five from ASEAN will be given a two-week post

course orientation tour of Canada that will provide a better understanding of Canadian managerial techniques and expertise as well as exposing participants to Canadian industrial capabilities.

BSAM was established in 1952 and sponsored as a co-operative undertaking by the Universities of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and later the University of Calgary. By pooling the teaching resources of the five universities and supplementing these with a careful selection of instructors from other universities, government and business, the BSAM has been able to offer a distinctive program that has met with an enthusiastic response from business institutions in Canada and abroad. ❖

Cuso: Volunteers for Development

BACK IN 1960 a graduate student at the Canadian University of Toronto undertook a visit to Southeast Asia to collect information for his doctoral thesis. During the trip he made a number of contacts and on his return to Canada co-founded a volunteer organization that ultimately became a founding member of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO).

This international development organization, best known for the skilled Canadians it posts overseas to fill temporary manpower gaps, was set up to co-ordinate the efforts of a number of Canadian volunteer agencies, and in 1961 the first group of 15 Canadians left for a year of service in India, Ceylon, and Sarawak.

Its program in Asia has evolved enormously since those early days—and so has the organization. At first it recruited mainly university graduates who worked as teachers. Today requests are more specialized and include business and trades people, health professionals, agriculturalists and forestry workers, engineers and technical personnel. And the name Cuso is no longer an acronym but the full title of the organization, in keeping with its more general focus.

The objectives and locales of the program in Asia have also changed in response to the dramatic events which have taken place in the last 20 years.

Cuso's approach is now more regional and includes identifying and supporting local initiatives and community projects as well as initiating development service centres throughout the region.

Cuso currently has programs in 11 Asian nations, four of them members of ASEAN—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. At any one time, Cuso has some 25 Canadians working in Thailand and 14 in Malaysia. In all these countries it supports a number of projects, ranging in size from small, \$500 discretionary village projects to large \$3-million rural development programs.

The Thailand program concentrates largely on development of agriculture and water resources, and supports rural development through local non-governmental organizations. And, in 1980, Cuso undertook its largest fund-raising campaign in Canada—to raise money for a Cambodian refugee camp in northeast Thailand. Individual Canadians and the Government of Canada contributed almost \$1.5 million towards the cost of setting up the Cuso camp for 10,000 refugees, where self-help is encouraged under the Thai government's organization and administration.

From that evolved Cuso's Northeast Thailand (NET) project—a rural development program in the poorest part of Thailand aimed at assisting farmers

displaced from the Thai-Cambodian border area and existing villages. Many of the villagers are as poor as the refugees who flooded the region from Cambodia. The NET project aims to help them acquire basic health care, primary and adult education, improved agricultural production and new income-generating activities.

Cuso workers currently in Thailand include a number of extension agriculturalists. Funding for their projects—plant nurseries, demonstration plots, small dams and animal raising—come



Cuso volunteer Craig Pugh (standing) is a water-resource project civil engineer in Thailand's northeastern Buriram Province. Local rice farmers provide the labour.

from various agencies, including the Canadian Embassy, through its Mission Administered Fund. Other Cuso workers are involved in forestry, teaching English as a foreign language in teacher-training colleges in up-country provinces, and water resources.

In Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines there are hundreds of local non-governmental organizations that already have comprehensive programs covering every sector from rural, agricultural and community development to environmental and consumer issues. Most of these groups need organizational and financial support to demonstrate to their governments that they can play an important and constructive role in the development process.

Cuso is currently providing admini-

All figures in this publication are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

strative support to the Indonesian Secretariat for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas, a coordinating group which supports 200 local Indonesian non-governmental organizations working in education, rural and community development, and environmental protection; to the environmental organization Sahabat Alam Malaysia; to sugar production workers involved in the development program Sarilakas Philippines; and to the Consumers' Association of Penang for the training of grassroots leaders.

Canadians working with Cuso in East Malaysia include secondary school teachers and a teacher at a school for the handicapped. Several Cuso workers are involved in wildlife interpretation and management and a number are working

in Sabah and Sarawak in the soils and forestry sectors.

Cuso workers have their travel and orientation costs paid by Cuso, as well as medical, dental and life insurance and certain allowances. Salaries are paid by the overseas government or agency requesting Cuso's services, and are much lower than in Canada. Most Cuso workers apply for a posting because of the challenge involved.

As the number of Cuso placements decline due to the increase in skilled people now available in the Third World, Cuso is gaining a reputation as a funding organization for worthwhile self-help projects that focus on co-operation and local non-governmental organizations. This trend towards project support is expected to continue. ❖

MIM Workshop for ASEAN Entrepreneurship

THE Manitoba Institute for Management (MIM), a Canadian non-profit and non-governmental organization, is planning an ASEAN enterprise development workshop to be held in Winnipeg in the near future. The aim of the workshop, to which as many as 15 ASEAN representatives will be invited, is for participants to meet their ASEAN and Canadian counterparts in an environment conducive to exchanging ideas and sharing experiences in the field of small- and medium-sized business development.

The workshop program is not one of training but is designed to stimulate discussion and provide participants with fresh insights into management, small business development, and entrepreneurship.

ASEAN participants will be those engaged in work with responsibilities for policy or strategy in fostering,

starting, encouraging and sustaining small business development. Canadian participants will include representatives from federal and provincial governments who are responsible for the development of small- and medium-sized businesses, as well as from Canadian organizations such as the Federal Business Development Bank.

The Canadian International Development Agency's Management for Change Program is funding the workshop.

MIM was started in Winnipeg in 1969 and has had considerable experience in working with developing countries. Over the years MIM has developed models and approaches to small business development that are generic and can be adapted to other areas. MIM has worked with the governments of several developing countries in the promotion of management and small businesses. ❖

ASEAN Interest in NFB Films Increasing

THE National Film Board of Canada (NFB) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1939 and is Canada's official film-maker and film distributor. Its films relate to the common interests of Canadians and the interests they share with people in other countries around the world. The NFB representative responsible for ASEAN is located at a regional office in Sydney, Australia.

ASEAN's interest in NFB film material has increased considerably in the past year and a record distribution in television sales was recorded. The Malaysian television authority, RTM, acquired 118 titles in the last 12 months, the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation acquired 50, and over 20 titles were purchased by television stations in

Thailand.

Record sales of non-theatrical productions, such as slides, film strips and video cassettes, have also been recorded in Malaysia and Singapore. Most of this visual material is concerned with education, and the buyers have included libraries, universities and the Ministries of Education.

In addition to record sales within the region, the NFB participated in its first film festival in ASEAN when six NFB productions were screened at the Manila Film Festival held early this year. NFB feels very optimistic about the development of ASEAN as a future market for high quality, well produced film and educational material from Canada. ❖

Canada: Popular with ASEAN Students

ACCORDING to a recent survey 11,207 students from the ASEAN countries are pursuing their studies in Canada. This total comprises 810 students from Indonesia, 1,623 from Singapore, 8,258 from Malaysia, 161 from Thailand and 355 from the Philippines. The majority of these are in undergraduate studies at universities while a substantial number are in secondary schools preparing themselves for university admission. ASEAN students are to be found all across Canada but the province of Ontario, which has the largest number of schools, colleges and universities, has the largest number. The second most popular province is British Columbia, most probably due to its relative proximity to Southeast Asia and its milder climate.

Why Students Choose Canada

There are many factors which prompt students from ASEAN countries to choose Canada as a place to study. The most important is that there is easier access to places at Canadian institutions than at the smaller number of institutions of higher education in their own countries where there are increasing numbers of qualified secondary school graduates.

Another factor is that in Canada students have an extremely wide choice of studies and can pursue their individual interests for which courses are limited or non-existent in their countries.

Canada offers an education in the English language, although in the Province of Quebec and to a lesser extent in Ontario and New Brunswick instruction is offered in French. ASEAN students believed that English is the most important international language and that acquiring fluency is essential for their futures. Living in and obtaining an education in an English-speaking country is seen as the best way to accomplish this. Related to this idea is the belief that English is the language of scientific and technological advancement.

Studying abroad is often seen as having an inherent value in that there is exposure to a different environment and culture. Other reasons for choosing Canada are the presence there of relatives who could assist, and the belief that Canada is less expensive to live in or has lower tuition fees than other countries.

Canada benefits in many ways from the presence of foreign students, including the students from ASEAN, primarily because Canadian universities and Canadian students find their educational environment enriched by the presence of non-Canadian students. Canadians benefit from the opportunity to develop a better understanding of the

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culture and ideas of the peoples of ASEAN and in turn ASEAN students acquire a similar knowledge of Canada and Canadians. This undoubtedly has a long-term benefit in strengthening and diversifying Canada's relations with ASEAN.

Anyone intending to study in Canada must obtain a student authorization and in some cases a visa before entering Canada, and many enquiries on how to go about it are received by Canadian diplomatic missions in ASEAN.

Selecting a School

However, the first step on the road to becoming a student in Canada is to choose an educational institution. While Canada's overseas missions provide some guidance in this respect, given limited resources and a large number of applicants, this is not always possible. Canadian missions are able to assist by providing access to university calendars and other general information on course availability, as well as addresses of all such institutions in Canada. At the secondary or primary level of studies, guidance can be given as to whether particular private schools meet the educational standards of provincial departments of education.

While the individual must make his own choice, there are a number of things to be remembered when choosing a place to study. Students frequently have the mistaken belief that graduation from a Canadian secondary school is essential for admission to a Canadian university or other tertiary institution. This is not correct, and students with "A" levels or good "O" levels should also explore the possibilities of going directly to university. Even students who require to upgrade their English can proceed to university directly as some universities have begun English language training courses to prepare students with otherwise good secondary school results in their own countries for university admission.

If it is not possible to proceed directly to university then secondary schools may be considered. Unfortunately, in some case, agents of secondary schools overseas have been over-enthusiastic in their descriptions of facilities, variety of courses and standards of instruction available in the school they represent. Students intending to go to secondary schools should be cautious about the statements of the agent and should insist upon printed material from the school itself describing facilities and courses. Often the agents have not been to Canada to view the schools and may themselves be influenced by the over-enthusiasm of the school administrators and owners whom they have met.

There are numerous private secondary



Before Thai student Deunden Nikomborirak joined the other 11,206 ASEAN students in Canada she was presented with a book on Canada by Andre Simard of the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok. Looking on are former Thai graduates from her new school, Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific, Victoria, British Columbia. Like them, Deunden was selected to study there for two years prior to entry into university. Pearson College is named after the Canadian Prime Minister who promoted its founding as an institute welcoming students from all over the world.

schools in Canada apart from the small number that have appointed local agents and actively recruit in ASEAN. Many of these other schools are long established with proven reputations whereas many of the schools actively recruiting are doing so because they are new and have not yet established a reputation that will attract students. It may be more difficult to gain admission to these older private schools but students who succeed find it is worth the additional effort.

At the post-secondary level of education good standards are maintained by any institution that is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUCC). The description "university" is governed by provincial legislation to ensure that it is used only by reputable institutions offering genuine university level and quality courses leading to degrees. The description "college" is not similarly protected and although many post-secondary institutions of a good standard will use this term in their name it is also used by numerous private and public secondary, vocational and trade training institutions of widely varying standards.

Authorization/Visa Procedure

Once a prospective student has selected an institution and an acceptance has been obtained, the student should approach the Canadian diplomatic mission for instructions on applying for a student authorization and/or a visa. It is important to do this as early as possible because considerable time is required to process applications. During the period before the normal commence-

ment of the Canadian school year in September when large numbers of applicants must be dealt with, applications which are submitted without allowing for adequate processing time may not be processed in time for course commencement.

Requirements for Authorization

There are a number of requirements which must be met before a student authorization will be granted, including: evidence of sufficient funds to support the student in his studies without the necessity of working in Canada (foreign students are normally not allowed to work in Canada); a medical examination; and frequently a personal interview. When making application, the student should follow the specific instructions given by the Canadian mission rather than those given by the school's agent. For example, a prospective student should not take medical examinations or appear for interviews until instructed to do so by the mission. In addition, no irreversible arrangements, such as the purchase of non-refundable air tickets, should be made until the student has his student authorization and/or visa.

The student authorization issued will be for approximately the first year of studies (or less if a shorter period of studies is all that is immediately intended). Extensions of authorizations can be obtained at Immigration Centres in Canada.

Fees for education in Canada vary according to the province where an institution is located. Ontario charges the highest general fee and imposes an

additional foreign student fee. Other provinces, such as Nova Scotia and Manitoba, currently charge lower fees. In no case does the level of fees charged entirely meet the cost of providing the student with his education. It is estimated even in the Province of Ontario that perhaps only 50 per cent of the real costs are met by the fees charged, the remainder is subsidized by public funds.

There will continue to be considerable opportunity for ASEAN students to study in Canada as there are still a number of unfilled places at Canadian educational institutions. Although fees are likely to increase as they have done in most other countries where ASEAN students have pursued tertiary studies, Canada will continue to be a popular destination for students because of its high academic standards, relative ease of entry, and comparatively reasonable fee schedules.

Canadian Consultants Penetrate "ADB" Market

THE Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is based in Manila, is one of the region's principal development finance institutions. In 1981 it lent about US\$1.7 billion. More than half of this amount went to ASEAN.

The ADB focuses on agriculture and energy. Together, these sectors account for about 60 per cent of its lending. Other sectors include industry, non-fuel minerals, development banks, transport, communications, water supply, urban development, education and health.

The ADB finances many consulting contracts and Canadian companies have pursued this business aggressively. Consultants from Canada have recently won contracts for such projects as transmigration in Indonesia, highways in Thailand, training for power engineers in the Philippines, and rural development in Malaysia. Because of success in the face of fierce international competition, Canada has emerged as the bank's fourth largest supplier of consulting services.

Canadian equipment manufacturers are penetrating the "ADB" market for power generation, power transmission, pipelines, vocational training and mineral exploration equipment. Thailand's Mae Moh power plant is a good example of what they can achieve. In 1975, the ADB financed the first generating unit of a major coal-fired power plant in northern Thailand. Canadian subsidiaries of two large companies, Babcock and Wilcox Canada Limited and Combustion Engineering Superheater Limited, have won the boiler contracts for all seven units in the plant to date, amounting to \$123 million.

Canada's Campaign Boosts Trade with ASEAN

IT WAS announced in Ottawa recently that a campaign initiated by federal trade officials, and especially the Canadian trade post in Singapore, to increase exposure for Canadian industry resulted in 145 Canadian companies breaking into ASEAN and the rest of the Southeast Asian markets for the first time in 1981.

Many of the companies attribute their success to participation in trade shows at Singapore's World Trade Centre, where their products are exposed to some 50,000 trade visitors from the nearby ASEAN and further afield in Asia.

Canadian exhibitors included manufacturers of wood-working, educational, fisheries, aerospace, mining, communications, and data processing equipment, as well as hardware and industrial machinery.

As CANADA-ASEAN has reported, throughout 1982 Canadian companies have continued to exhibit in Singapore trade shows. During October Canadian industry is represented at both ENEX-ASIA '82, Southeast Asia's fourth International electrical and electronic engineering exhibition, and the Singapore International Fair. These exhibitions provide an opportunity for Canadian firms to meet with high-technology industrial counterparts from Singapore and ASEAN and to gauge the growth of the Asian market.

In addition, groups of Canadian businessmen intent on developing trade with ASEAN countries continue to travel the area. The current list of such missions includes a trading house mission conducted by the International Trade and Investment Branch of the Ontario government's Ministry of Industry and Trade in September. While in Singapore the representatives of the 10 participating companies visited potential joint-venture partners, representatives and agents, and customers. This successful mission resulted in immediate sales of Canadian products as well as the establishment of agency agreements.

Senior representatives of the Canadian Tobacco Board made up a mission organized by Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture in September to Malaysia and Singapore where they met with industry and trading houses involved in this sector.

The Government of British Columbia's Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development is conducting a high-technology offshore marine mission to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in October–November. In recent years, companies on the west coast of Canada have developed a high degree of

capability in the design and production of oceanographic and hydrographic equipment used by the marine survey and maritime companies. The eight companies taking part in the mission are seeking to establish representational arrangements with ASEAN companies.

The Canadian Oilfield Manufacturers' Association mission which will also visit Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in November–December will provide briefings on the capabilities of its 100 members and especially on the export capabilities of 10 to 15 of those companies. This mission was organized as a follow-up to the recent Petroleum Industry Export Conference held in Canada's oil and gas capital, Calgary, Alberta, in June, and for the same purpose—to promote Canadian oil and gas equipment and services to the oil companies and drilling contractors of ASEAN and other Southeast Asian nations.

Alcan: Benefits for Canada and ASEAN

ALCAN Aluminum Limited, one of the world's leading aluminum companies and a leading Canadian multi-national, has been involved for some decades in the developing aluminum industry in ASEAN countries.

Aluminum consumption in these countries grew at significantly higher average rates during the 1970s than was experienced in the world's major industrialized countries. For example, during the past decade, aluminum consumption grew at a compound annual rate of 22 per cent in Indonesia, by 20 per cent in Malaysia and almost 14 per cent in Thailand. This compares with a growth in total free world aluminum consumption over the same period of slightly more than four per cent per annum.

Foresight in the Fifties

Recognizing this dramatic potential for growth, Alcan entered the ASEAN area in the middle 1950s by developing the Malaysian bauxite operations. They are managed by Johore Mining and Stevedoring Company Sdn. Berhad, in which Alcan has a 52 per cent interest, and produce 590,000 tonnes annually, chiefly for export markets such as Japan. Bauxite is the ore used in producing aluminum. Some four to five tonnes of bauxite are required to produce approximately two tonnes of alumina (or aluminum oxide) which yield one tonne of metal. The Malaysian bauxite operations are an important link in Alcan's chain of bauxite sources, which include Brazil, Jamaica, Guinea, India and Australia.

Work is continuing to extend the Malaysian bauxite reserves, while at the same time an important program of re-establishing mined out bauxite areas for agriculture and fish farming is underway.

The Aluminum Company of Malaysia Berhad, started by Alcan alone in the 1960s but now only 40 per cent owned by Alcan, is engaged in the fabrication of aluminum in Malaysia and produced 7,500 tonnes of sheet and extrusions, mostly for the building and construction markets, in 1981.

New Malaysian Sheet Plant

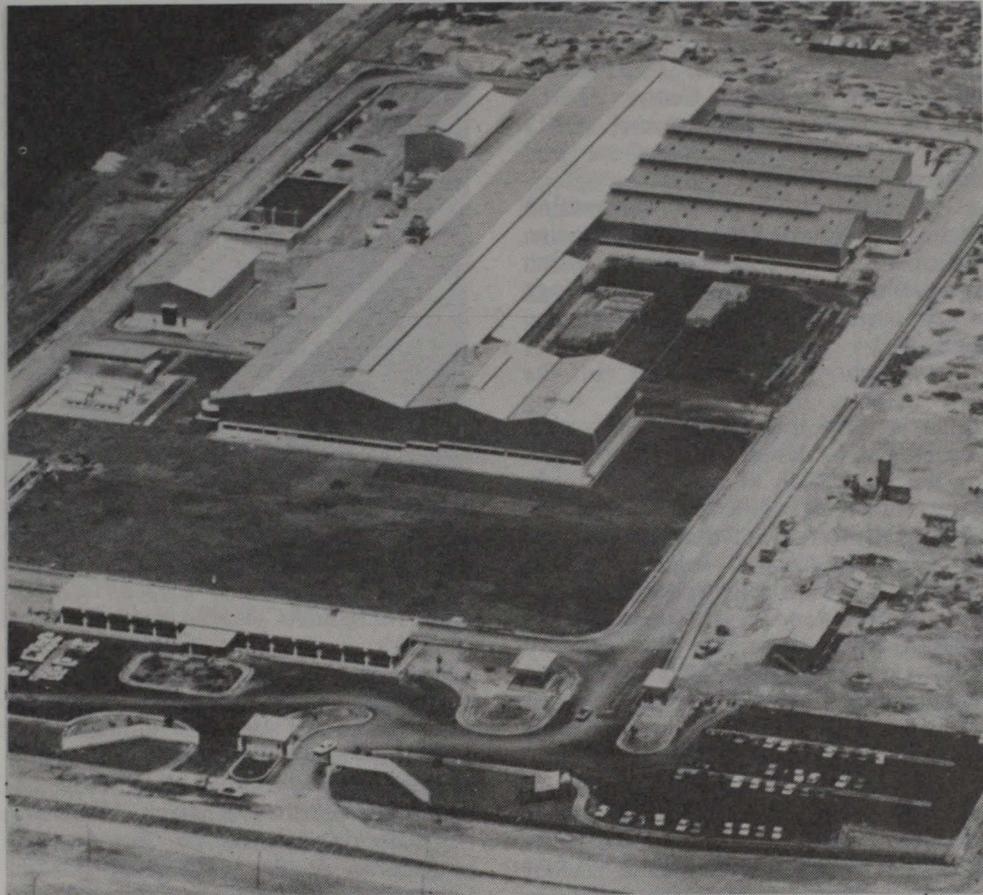
As a result of increasing demand for these and other products, a \$61.5-million investment is nearing completion in Malaysia for a sheet and foil plant that will quadruple the capacity of aluminum sheet to 24,000 tonnes a year and also provide up to 6,000 tonnes annually of foil.

This project provides a dramatic illustration of the international character of Alcan operations and the benefits to be derived from having operations in more than 30 countries around the world. Technology for the new sheet and foil mill is being drawn from Alcan operations in Canada and Spain, while engineering and technical expertise is being provided by personnel from Alcan's affiliated company in India. Malaysia and other ASEAN countries to be served by the new mill will be receiving the full benefits of Alcan's wide geographical spread of manufacturing investment and market position and its considerable experience in transferring technology from one part of the world to another.

Indonesian and Thai Operations

In Indonesia, Alcan, together with Japanese interests and local cable manufacturers, is developing an aluminum rod mill, the first of its kind in Indonesia. The 18,000-tonne-a-year facility will complement Alcan's existing 7,000-tonne-a-year extrusion and corrugated sheet plant in Indonesia, operated by P.T. Alcan Indonesia, which owns 70 per cent of the plant. Alcan's additional interest in Indonesia is an indirect participation through an affiliated company in Japan in the massive Asahan aluminum smelter project which recently began production.

In Thailand, Alcan's operations consists of extrusion and anodizing facilities, with a capacity of 7,500 tonnes a year, operated by a wholly-owned subsidiary, Alcan Thai Company Limited, founded in 1971. In addition to its fabricating operations, Alcan Thai also supplies aluminum ingot to local manufacturers.



ALCOM, the Malaysian associated company of Canada's Alcan Aluminum Limited, recently commissioned the first of two twin-roll continuous casters for this new sheet and foil plant at the Bukit Raja Industrial Estate near Kelang, Selangor.

Alcan's operations in ASEAN countries presently employ more than 2,000 people and generate consolidated revenues in excess of \$93.5 million annually. Alcan ships to ASEAN countries more than 30,000 tonnes a year of primary aluminum ingot from the Alcan smelter system in Canada, principally from British Columbia. As major projects in Malaysia and Indonesia come on stream, employment levels will increase significantly, as will the consumption of primary aluminum, providing an increasing export market for Canadian goods and services.

Changes in Consumption Growth

President and Chief Executive Officer of Alcan David M. Culver, recently stated in a speech in Montreal that the pattern of consumption growth of aluminum is undergoing a major change. The industrialized countries are showing—and are expected to continue to show—slower industrial growth than in the 1950s and 1960s. On the other hand, gross national production growth rates in developing countries—particularly Latin America, and the Pacific Basin—are expected to be substantially higher than those in developed countries.

According to Mr. Culver, aluminum

consumption will show a similar distribution of growth—perhaps only two per cent to three per cent per annum average in developed countries and six per cent to eight per cent per annum in developing countries. He noted that aluminum features largely in the early stages of industrialization of a country, in electrification and in construction. Although these high growth areas still have relatively low per capita consumption figures, and account for about 20 per cent of world consumption, their contribution to the medium- and long-term overall industry growth will be significant.

Two-way trade between Canada and ASEAN countries has more than tripled in the last six years and has now reached in excess of \$1 billion annually. Aluminum and its products are an integral part of that trade, which has grown three times faster than Canada's trade with the rest of the world. Alcan's own shipments to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand represent 14.5 per cent of the value of total Canadian exports to those three countries.

Alcan's long-standing investment and commitment to ASEAN countries has provided the company with a unique position from which to participate in the exciting growth prospects for aluminum in this rapidly developing region.

Head of IDRC to Visit ASEAN Research Projects

THE President of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Ivan L. Head will visit several IDRC-supported projects in Singapore and Malaysia from November 9–16.

The IDRC is a public corporation established by an Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries.

In Singapore Mr. Head will visit the fish culture project that is being conducted by the Primary Production Department to develop new technologies for the cultivation of marine and freshwater food fish. He will also tour the National University of Singapore library for a briefing on the progress that has been made toward achieving full automation of the library's operations using the MINISIS software package developed by IDRC. In total 24 projects have been supported in Singapore over the last 10 years at a cost of \$2.1 million.

IDRC assistance to Malaysia has exceeded \$3 million, spread over 40 projects in agriculture, health, social sciences, and information sciences. Of these, Mr. Head will first visit the MARDI Freshwater Fisheries Research Station in Malacca to be briefed on the IDRC-supported research that is being done on induced breeding of carp and several other fish species of local importance. Later he will go to the Kuala Pilah site of the field testing of the successful PVC handpump developed by the University of Malaya.

Improved Handpump Technology

The selection, development and use of reliable handpumps that can be produced locally and installed and maintained at the village level at a reasonable price is a major step toward providing safe drinking water to rural communities.

One of the worst problems in rural water supply programs is the high failure rate—as much as 80 per cent—of conventional manual pumps. Failures occur mainly because the pumps were not designed for the level of stress and abuse encountered during daily use by large numbers of people. This problem is further aggravated because spare parts for maintenance are not readily available and they are expensive and difficult to obtain.

The IDRC has been supporting research in the development of more effective pumping systems for rural water supplies for the past six years. In view of the wide-spread introduction of plastics technology that has taken place in developing countries in the last decade, particular attention was focussed on PVC piping, which is widely



President of IDRC Ivan L. Head

available. In many respects, plastics technology is to developing countries what cast iron was to industrialized countries a century or so ago.

Design work completed with the co-operation of the Canadian University of Waterloo centred on the development of a simple, low-cost piston and footvalve assembly for a manual pump. The pump that was produced has been designed for local fabrication, installation, and maintenance with existing resources in developing countries. Subsequent research was conducted in Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and in Africa to field test the pump under varying conditions. This PVC pump demonstrated during the field trials that it holds considerable potential for use at the village level.

In collaboration with the University of Malaya, IDRC sponsored a seminar in Kuala Lumpur to evaluate the pump in terms of its technical and economic performance, and to review the status of handpump technology.

The next stage in this pump's development will be investigation of the feasibility of mass production. Plans are currently being developed at the University of Malaya to establish a small-scale fabrication unit to provide prototypes to other Asian projects, continue research on new materials and design modifications, provide appropriate technical training, and study the cost-effectiveness of various manufacturing processes.

Rattan Research

The IDRC is also providing financial assistance in Malaysia for a rattan information centre at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong, Selangor.

Rattans, climbing palms that have been utilized for centuries in many Southeast Asian countries, are such an

important component of rural life in the region that they are often rated as the most important forest product after timber. However, in the past, rattans have not received more than passing attention from researchers. The ever-growing demand for rattan in the last decade has created interest because of the potential for further increasing exports, but this is tempered by concern over the almost unchecked exploitation of this important resource.

The rattan information centre will: build up a comprehensive collection of rattan literature; set up a document storage and retrieval system; perform specific literature searches on request; make copies of documents available and disseminate them to interested parties; publish a comprehensive annotated bibliography on rattans; compile a directory of on-going research projects on rattan in the region; issue a quarterly newsletter on rattan; and prepare a rattan thesaurus.

Project Films Win Awards

Two colour films produced by the IDRC—the French version of “Fish By-Catch... Bonus From the Sea” and “Project Impact: the Overview,” both of which depict projects supported by IDRC, won awards at the 9th International Scientific and Technical Film Festival recently held in Brussels.

The by-catch film, which runs for 13 minutes, examines how the wastage of edible marine fish—as much as 21 million tonnes annually—traditionally associated with shrimp trawling can be avoided. It shows how shrimp trawlers handle both shrimp and fish and describes a pilot processing plant built to handle this new fish by-catch. It also illustrates the techniques that have been developed to process and preserve the fish and the beginnings of a distribution system and an export business.

The Impact film, which is 27.5 minutes in length, explains an innovative experiment that attempts to solve the problems of mass primary education in Southeast Asia. The experiment was conducted by the Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology, part of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization, and was launched in the Philippines and Indonesia. Under this system, students work at their own pace using “instructional modules,” which free the teachers to give help where it is most needed and to supervise a much larger number of students. It also offers flexibility to allow children who have temporarily dropped out of the system to re-enter easily, picking up where they left off. The IMPACT concept is now being adapted and implemented in Malaysia, Jamaica, Liberia, and Bangladesh.

Technonet Promotes Industrial Co-operation

WHEN Technonet Asia started its activities for the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Industrial Co-operation (INC) Program in July, 1980, the regional grouping had 13 participating organizations or focal points in 10 Asian-Pacific countries. It was through this network of contacts—now numbering 14 participating organizations in 11 countries, including the ASEAN countries, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Hong Kong and Korea—that the CIDA-INC program was largely introduced in Asia.

All of the organizations participating in Technonet are involved, in one way or other, with the development of small- and medium-scale industries in their own country and are in direct and constant contact with these industries. Technonet Centre, operating as the secretariat from strategically located Singapore, enjoys a unique advantage of being the ideal channel to activate and muster a network of contacts in several countries for any project or event. Equally important is the acquaintance-ship of and close rapport between the people who man the organizations in the 11 countries, which facilitates easy communication. The Technonet grouping therefore serves as an attractive means by which CIDA could effectively extend its INC program in Asia.

Canadian Funding

As an international development agency of the Canadian government, CIDA is assigned a primary role of contributing towards the economic and social well-being of the less developed countries. The Canadian government is also concerned about encouraging the Canadian private partners, especially those in Asia and the Pacific Rim.

Technonet's programs and budget are directly supported by CIDA and by the International Development Research Centre of Canada. But CIDA's support of Technonet Asia aside, the CIDA-INC program has been favourably viewed by those in Technonet Asia as a genuine Canadian desire to establish a mutually beneficial business relationship with Asian counterparts. The program has the potential of contributing to the flow of Canadian investments into the Technonet countries, and leading to a transfer of technology that is badly needed.

One characteristic of Technonet Asia is that it functions as a regional information network. Under its technical enquiry system, any participating organization requiring information can turn to another for assistance. Most, if not all,

such enquiries are monitored by Technonet Centre. On occasions when requests for technical information are traced to a need for technology that might only be available commercially, Technonet Centre can follow up to ascertain if the technology needed is available from Canada. Some 20 joint-venture proposals from ASEAN countries have been identified and transmitted to CIDA since 1980.

The Technonet network of contacts and a workable system of assisting the

CIDA-INC program establish joint ventures could certainly bring about greater participation of Canadians in Asia—a relationship that will be beneficial to both sides in the long run.

The Canada-Asean Economic Co-operation Agreement signed in September, 1981, mentions many areas where Technonet Asia could play a part during its actual implementation. The network has the existing mechanism, in various forms, that could be tapped to serve this developing relationship.

FIT Seminars to Strengthen ASEAN Skills

SEMINARS funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on Establishing Joint International Business Ventures were recently held in two ASEAN capitals, Manila (August 16-20) and Jakarta (August 23-27). The seminars were organized by Technonet Asia and the Foundation for International Training (FIT).

Developed by consultants on FIT's staff, the seminar was designed to provide participants with key information on the essential nature of joint ventures. Through the extensive use of case studies, many modelled on actual local ventures, the participants learned to assess the positive features and potential pitfalls of joint ventures in relation to corporate and national economic growth. Another key element in the seminar's program was "role playing" through which their capacities to initiate, negotiate and establish joint ventures were strengthened.

Throughout the seminar participants in management positions within their own corporation or government departments were asked to share their professional experiences and insights, providing both fellow participants and course leaders with valuable feedback. The Jakarta seminar included participants from Singapore and Malaysia and Thai representatives joined the Manila seminar.

FIT is a Canadian based international non-government organization. Its mandate is human resource development and activities committed entirely to enhancing self-reliance in developing countries. Working with both the private and public sectors, FIT concentrates on the upgrading of managerial and technical skills of persons already engaged in the productive or service sectors.

FIT and Technonet are co-operating in a second series of workshops to be held in Bangkok (October 11-15) and Singapore (October 18-22). This seminar is entitled Licensing of Industrial Technology and is designed: to provide participants from the private and public sectors with key information about licensing agreements in order to develop an awareness of and a familiarity with

the legal and technical aspects of such business arrangements; to enable the participants to assess the positive features and potential pitfalls of such arrangements in relation to corporate and national economic goals; to strengthen the capacities of participants to initiate, negotiate and establish equitable licensing agreements.

With the proliferation of industrialization within ASEAN licensing is playing a catalytic role in fostering technological improvement of the industrial sector. The foreign collaborator offers the much needed patents, trademarks, know-how, marketing management and other related services to put the local firm on a sound footing in order to sustain itself in the international market.

The seminar is specially designed for entrepreneurs, managers, industrial development officers, lawyers, persons from government or private institutions who are involved in one way or another with the promotion and initiation of industrial licensing especially from foreign companies.

FIT also organized a workshop at the International Development Research Centre's (IDRC) Asian Regional office in Singapore from October 18-22 to strengthen managerial capabilities within research and development institutes in ASEAN.

As with other training projects undertaken by FIT, the emphasis is on a collaborative definition of training needs coupled with intensive short-term training linked directly to the employment responsibilities of the participants.

The overall strategy of the program developed by FIT is to produce a practical handbook and supporting training materials for research and development managers and then to design and implement regional and sub-regional management training programs. Because of the importance and relevance of this activity to the research community in Asia, IDRC agreed to fund the participation of nine leading research managers from Asia in this workshop.

Vancouver to Celebrate Centennials with Transportation Fair

INDONESIA recently became the first ASEAN member to indicate its intention to participate in Expo 86, the 1986 world exposition on transportation and related communications to be held from May 2 to October 13 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

As Canada's gateway to the Pacific, and the hub of a transportation and communications system spanning the Pacific Rim, Vancouver offers an ideal setting for a world fair with the theme "Man in Motion."

Equidistant from Europe and Asia and easily accessible by land, sea and air, Vancouver is the largest port on the west coast of the Americas and the largest wheat port in the world. More jobs are associated with transportation than any other sector in this lively city with a population of 1.2 million.

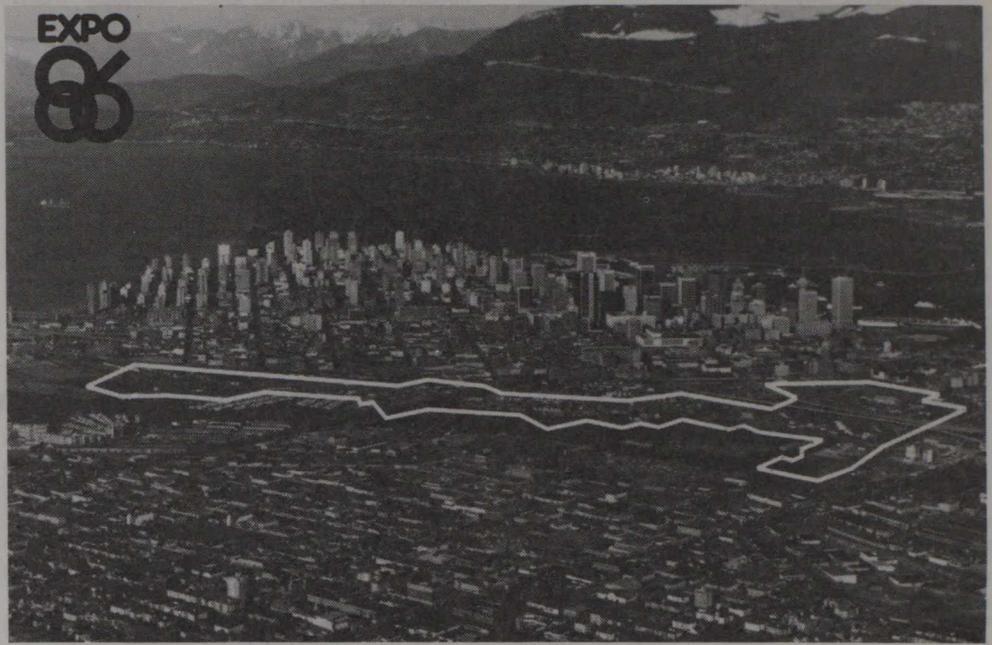
Canada has had ties with the countries of the Pacific for many years and, in recent times, rapidly developing economic relations with ASEAN members which, like Canada, have resource-based economies linked by the sea to the rest of the world and, therefore, have unique transportation needs.

Because of this, Expo organizers consider strong attendance by ASEAN members a top priority, and have welcomed Indonesia's early interest. Deputy Commissioner General for Expo R. M. Dawson travelled to the other four ASEAN countries for discussions with government ministers and officials in September.

Already the flags of 11 nations from Europe, Africa, North and South America are flying at Expo 86's Vancouver headquarters. To date, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Kenya, Senegal, Dominica, St. Vincent, Monserrat, the United States, and, the most recent signatory, Peru are planning to occupy pavilions at the fair.

The theme of Expo 86 is most timely. Transportation is undergoing unprecedented change, fostered in part by the energy crisis, and changes in related communications technology are revolutionary. The exposition will celebrate mankind's achievements of the past but, more important, it is a unique opportunity to display, demonstrate, compare and discuss innovations in the fields of transportation and communications.

Expo 86 is being built on two waterfront sites—both in the heart of Vancouver—close to major hotels, theatres, restaurants, shops, parks,



The 130-acre area outlined is one of two sites on the waterfront in the heart of Vancouver, British Columbia, on which Expo 86 is being built.

beaches and historic Gastown and Chinatown.

Given Expo's theme, the two sites provide an ideal chance for participating nations and corporations to demonstrate innovative technology while moving fairgoers through and between the two sites. There will be a new advanced technology light rapid transit system utilizing linear motors, and hydrofoils, ferries, gondolas, magnetic levitation, and even dirigibles are all being contemplated.

Expo 86 began as an initiative of the Government of British Columbia in late 1978. The idea was to stage a world exposition in Vancouver to celebrate the Centennial of the city and the arrival of the railroad to Canada's west coast terminus.

Expo 86 will be the first world exposition on transportation ever held outside Europe. As such, it provides obvious promotional possibilities in the North American market. And, it will be important in terms of the dynamic Pacific Rim group of nations, and for countries where transportation and communications are a vital ingredient in plans for socio-economic progress.

For the 13 million expected visitors to the five-and-a-half-month-long fair, there will be a new 60,000-seat coliseum, spectacular pavilions, space age technology, strolling entertainers, and a chance to sample the culture, cuisine and shopping of faraway places.

For participating countries, it is a major opportunity to promote tourism in one of the most responsive markets in the world. Just 50 km from the Canadian—United States border, Vancouver and Expo 86 are within easy

reach of the west coast cities of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Special events involving dozens of nations are in the planning stages now. They range from regattas and air shows to military tattoos, parades and kite races to the moon. There may even be a space shuttle landing.

A world festival of performing and visual arts will draw world class orchestras, dance and opera companies, pop stars and musicians, as well as acrobats, clowns and wandering minstrels. National days or weeks will focus attention on individual countries during the fair.

The international pavilions will be designed by Expo and leased to participating nations, in keeping with the International Bureau of Expositions' stipulations for special category expositions. So, freed from the time and cost of building their own pavilions, they can concentrate on producing truly world class exhibits.

Given the significance and importance of ASEAN in the Asia-Pacific context, fair organizers are considering the possibility of grouping pavilions of ASEAN participating countries together to create a focal point.

The fair will provide a unique opportunity for member countries of ASEAN to strengthen, both individually and collectively, their image in the North American marketplace. Whether the message is to promote tourism, encourage investment, establish joint ventures, or seek markets for their products, Expo 86 in Vancouver will serve as an excellent vehicle to portray the dynamism and growth potential of ASEAN.

Around the Region

Canadian Connections with ASEAN Countries

INDONESIA

Representatives of six Canadian companies, the federal government and the governments of Ontario and Alberta participated in the **International Training, Teaching, Education Materials and Sports Equipment Exhibition** held at the Hall of Nations in Jakarta's fair grounds from September 21-25.

The exhibition's objective was to provide a meeting place for top personnel in the fields of training and education. New products, technology, software and services relating to the education and training sector were highlighted.

The range of Canadian products and services presented included hardware items such as electrical and electronic, power mechanics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, instrument and process control training systems for vocational and training centres, laboratory components, audio visual hardware such as Dayview projection units, and technical vans for vocational training.

On the software and service side, the Canadian firms represented have had extensive experience in overall project management for the establishment of management and technical/vocational/industrial training institutes and centres, determination of educational and training needs, design of curricula, and program design of academic systems and procedures.

A conference held during the exhibition provided the opportunity for educational specialists to present their views and experiences. One paper given at the conference dealt with radiovision as an economic way to reach a large population spread over vast territories.

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Seventy graduate engineers from the Indonesian Departments of Works and Transportation and Communications have spent the last two months on a training course in Canada under a US\$600,000 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development contract awarded to **Hickling-Partners Incorporated** of Toronto.

The participants, who formed the largest group of Indonesian government officials yet to be sent to Canada for this purpose, were divided into five smaller groups to be trained in transportation planning; traffic control management and motor vehicle accident investigation; information systems; project management, including road main-

tenance; and financial contracts.

The aim of the course was to strengthen the Indonesian government departments for which the engineers work and to expose the engineers to the latest in Canadian capabilities in the transportation field.

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Canada and Indonesia have laid the foundation for future co-operation in the field of **nuclear energy** by concluding an agreement concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Following a successful round of negotiations between officials in Jakarta last February, the agreement was signed in Ottawa in July by visiting Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy, Dr. Subroto, and Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs at the time, Dr. Mark MacGuigan.

The formalization of agreed views on nuclear safeguards means that Canada and Indonesia are now in a position to co-operate on a wide range of areas in the field of nuclear energy. Canada's vast experience in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, its advanced technology,

its training programs and its supplies of uranium will now be accessible to Indonesia, which is currently planning the development of its own nuclear program.

The centrepiece of Canada's nuclear technology is, of course, the Canada Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) reactor. The many benefits and attractive features of this reactor have been demonstrated to Indonesian ministers and officials on several occasions in the past when members of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) visited Jakarta. For the past few years, AECL has taken an active interest in Indonesia's incipient nuclear energy program and has sought to relate the Canadian experience to Indonesia's needs.

Dr. Subroto had further discussions with senior AECL representatives in Ottawa during his July visit at the invitation of Canada's former Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde. Indonesia's Director General of Energy, Dr. Samanun Samadikun, accompanied Dr. Subroto.

While in Ottawa, Dr. Subroto also met with the Minister of State for Mines Judy Erola and Trade Minister Ed Lumley for discussions that were wide-ranging and dealt with important issues such as the OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna, global negotiations, and world energy developments, as well as matters concerning technology and international trade.

In Montreal, Dr. Subroto made stops



Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy, Dr. Subroto, and Canada's former Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Mark MacGuigan, after the formal signing of the nuclear agreement.

at McGill University, where he had studied as a graduate student, Hydro-Quebec, the province's power utility, and the high-voltage laboratories of Hydro's research facility. A dinner in his honour was hosted by Quebec's Transport Minister Michel Clair.

Dr. Subroto saw both ends of power generation continuum in motion in Ontario—from a mini-hydro site at Wasdell Falls to Canada's largest CANDU nuclear generating station at Pickering near Toronto.

The focus of the Indonesians' tour in western Canada was on coal. In Alberta they visited Canada's largest power plant, —the 2,100 megawatt Sundance thermal power facility and adjacent Highvale open pit coal mine. Dr. Subroto had discussions with the provincial Minister of Energy Merv Leitch, Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Dick Johnston, and Minister of State for Economic Development and International Trade Horst Schmid.

Further west, in British Columbia, the visitors saw the Roberts Bank coal terminal near Vancouver, watched a coal unit train discharging, and a bulk ship loading over 90,000 tonnes of coal. Dr. Subroto met with Premier William Bennett and was hosted to dinner by the Industry Minister Don Phillips.

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Two of three de Havilland Canada DASH-7 turbo-prop powered aircraft bought by **Pelita Air Service** for oil industry support arrived in Jakarta in August. The third will arrive in December.

The DASH-7 has four engines, seats 50 passengers, and is quickly convertible to a cargo carrier capable of operating into short airfields of 700 metres to 900

metres, thus saving on airfield construction costs. It cruises at 430 kilometres per hour and uses less fuel than older technology aircraft that it displaces, despite having four engines that give it outstanding safety and reliability. It is also the quietest airliner in the world.

Pelita's DASH-7s will be used initially in Sumatra, flying to Medan, Lhok Sumawe, Lhok Sukon, and Natuna Island, and later in Kalimantan and other parts of the country where runways of only minimal length exist.

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P.T. Batubara Bukit Asam recently signed a contract with the consortium of Dominion Bridge Co. Limited and Balfour Beatty valued at \$89.75 million for the construction of a special coal handling terminal as part of the **Bukit Asam** coal mining project in South Sumatra.

This is the first major agreement to be signed for the large-scale development of the Bukit Asam mine, which will supply coal to a thermal power plant in Suralaya, West Java, initially expected to generate 800 megawatts of electricity.

The coal port—planned to be the biggest in Asia—will be built on 44 hectares of land in Tarahan, about six kilometers south of Panjang port. It will have a first-stage handling capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of coal per annum, eventually expanding to 5.5 million tonnes per year. Coal will be transported to the port from the Bukit Asam mine daily by five trains, each consisting of 40 coal wagons. The coal will be transported from Tarahan to Suralaya, by a 9,200 tonne special coal carrier.

Besides the terminal, the Canadian portion of the overall project includes

the upgrading of the railway and provision of communication equipment. Canadian financing consists of an Economic Development Corporation loan of US\$122.69 and a Canadian International Development Agency loan of \$45 million. During the next year various tenders will be released concerning the rail transportation and communication packages.

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Canada is providing \$50,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) and \$50,000 to the Office of United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) following the eruptions of **Mount Galunggung** in western Java. The funds will be provided through the International Humanitarian Assistance Program of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mount Galunggung first erupted on April 5 leaving ash one and one-half centimetres thick throughout the area. Early estimates were that 4,500 hectares are no longer fit for human habitation. While 200,000 persons were affected, evacuation from the area after the first eruption limited casualties to three dead and 19 injured.

The Canadian contribution to the LRCS is to provide food, shelter and medical assistance to 40,000 evacuees, supplementing the relief program of the Indonesian Red Cross, and that to UNDRO is to provide for the purchase in Canada of volcanological monitoring equipment requested by the Indonesian government.

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At Surabaya, the Director General for Basic Chemical Industries Ir. Hartarto recently took delivery of 220 Canadian-made **railway box wagons** and spare parts destined for the P.T. Sriwidjaja (PUSRI) fertilizer distribution system.

The wagons were purchased by PUSRI from Hawker Siddeley Canada Incorporated of Trenton, Nova Scotia, for \$20 million under a loan agreement with the Government of Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This Canadian assistance was designed to supplement a major project undertaken by PUSRI, with support from the World Bank, to extend the marketing and distribution system for its production of fertilizer, currently estimated at 1.8 million tonnes per annum.

Hawker Siddeley is the largest railway freight car manufacturer in Canada. It has over 50 years' experience in design, development and manufacture of railway equipment for the Canadian market and, with adaptations to the customers'



Pelita's newest acquisitions were demonstrated at Singapore's Seletar Aerodrome on September 25 when members of the oil service equipment industry, banks, and the media were invited to take a test flight in the DASH-7s.

requirements, for railway development programs in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The firm's reputation as a reliable supplier to Indonesia was established through the recent CIDA contract and should place Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc. in an excellent position to bid on the further purchase of 200 identical railway wagons now being considered by PUSRI. These wagons would be only partially built in Canada, with assembly and final completion carried out in Indonesia, thus developing a capability in this industry within the country.

MALAYSIA

Four members of Malaysia's Forestry Department arrived in Canada in August for the ASEAN-Canada **Forest Tree Seed Centre** project. Under the project, Canada is providing post-graduate and short-term practical training awards, the latter covering various aspects of seed technology such as tree climbing, seed harvesting, handling, processing, testing, storage and the use of related equipment.

The courses have been arranged to meet the specific requirement of each ASEAN member country and provide for on-the-job training. The Malaysian group's training is at the University of British Columbia, at the Alberta Forestry Service Pineridge Nursery in Coldlake, Alberta, and at the Canadian Forestry Service, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Ontario.

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The Canadian International Development Agency is contributing \$27,400 during 1982 to the **World University Service (WUS)** for the Basic Needs Education Program being undertaken by the Consumers' Association of Penang.

The program is aimed at a wide audience, ranging from small farmers and estate workers to students and teachers across Malaysia. The broad objective of the program is to increase public awareness of basic issues touching upon health and housing conditions, environmental pollution and consumer rights. This is done through a variety of techniques: seminars, training sessions, slide shows, house to house counselling, exhibitions and the use of mass media, particularly radio and newspapers.

WUS is an international non-governmental organization composed of a network of national committees all over the world. It strives to involve those with access to higher education in a partnership with the poor and underprivileged to work jointly for social justice, human dignity and freedom. In Malaysia, where

WUS does not have a formal committee, it operates in association with the Consumers' Association of Penang.

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Dr. Jose Menezes and Dr. K.S. Sundar of the Laboratory of Immunovirology, Pediatric Research Centre, Hopital Ste-Justine, Montreal, participated at the recent **International Symposium on Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (NPC)** organized by the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya on September 27-29.

There is a high incidence of NPC in Malaysia and the symposium provided an opportunity for medical researchers from Malaysia and around the world to present new data obtained on the diagnosis and treatment of this form of cancer since the last symposium in 1980, and to initiate and formulate plans for international collaborative research projects.

The two Canadians were sponsored through the Canadian High Commission's Mission Administered Fund.

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Mr. Peter Stephenson of the **Canadian Oilfield Manufacturers' Association (COMA)** will be visiting Kuala Lumpur from November 21 to 28, as part of an extensive ASEAN market survey. On November 22, he will conduct an audio visual seminar at the Regent Hotel outlining the extensive oil and gas equipment capabilities of COMA member companies. About 30 representatives of Petronas, Petronas-Carigali, Esso and other industry leaders are expected to attend.

PHILIPPINES

Manila is hosting a series of **Canadian film festivals** from September this year to January, 1983.

The first event, held at the Ayala Museum from September 16-17, presented Norman McLaren's pioneering works in animation film-making, the award-winning films of Canada's younger crop of animation artists, as well as other notable animation films made by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB). And, in the last week of September, the museum's alternative cinema showed two full-length feature films.

Throughout October, full-length feature films and other NFB shorts—nine in all—are being screened at the Manila Film Centre.



Norman McLaren, pioneer Canadian animation film-maker.

The Cinema in the Open Air will pay tribute to Norman McLaren and his art in a Christmas presentation. That cinema also plans to open 1983 with a festival of Canadian films, providing a wider selection for a larger public.

Meanwhile, plans are afoot to organize a large international participation to the second Manila International Film Festival (MIFF), which is scheduled for 1983. MIFF representative Miss Marita Manuel will travel to Canada in the near future to arrange screenings of possible Canadian film entries and to confer with potential participants. The representative will work closely with the Canadian Department of Communications' Film Festival Bureau.

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For generations the **Cagayan Valley** in northeast Luzon has lagged behind most of the other regions of the Philippines in terms of economic development. This has been due in part to its relative isolation from urban-industrial markets, seriously affecting its supply and marketing position. It has endured primarily as a rice and corn region, paying high prices for inputs and receiving below average income from the crops.

However, in recent years the outlook for the valley has improved due to the land reform program, the rice and corn support programs, and the prospect of extensive irrigation and power supply from the Magat River Development Authority.

An additional cause for optimism is the development of barrio-level farmers' associations linked to area marketing co-operatives and co-operative rural banks, all of which come under the regional umbrella of the Cagayan Valley Development Co-operative (CAVADECO).

This three-tiered structure has been developed over the past six years through a joint undertaking of the governments of the Philippines and Canada through the Canadian International Development

Agency. Canada's contribution to this first phase was a long-term, interest-free loan plus a technical assistance grant for consultancies and the training of local technicians abroad.

Although much was accomplished in the first phase, it was recognized by the bilateral partners that additional assistance would be necessary to fulfil the project objectives of widespread crop diversification and animal production, especially in bringing into commercial production CAVADECO's modern feedmill and abattoir. As a consequence, in March this year Canada allotted an additional \$500,000 to cover consultancies and training. Under this new grant three Canadian consultants, in addition to the project co-ordinator, are already in place.

The CAVADECO feedmill is capable of producing 48 tonnes of feeds for hogs and poultry per eight-hour shift. At full capacity the abattoir is expected to have a daily through-put of 10 cattle, 25 hogs and 1,000 birds. The overall design calls for the production of corn and sorghum by the farmer members, financed by the co-operative rural banks and channelled through the area marketing co-operatives to CAVADECO for milling. The feeds will in turn be channelled back to the farmers for producing livestock which will then be processed by the abattoir and marketed in the valley, in Metro Manila and in other large urban centres. Cold storage facilities and refrigerated vans are important components of the scheme. The success of the undertaking will ultimately be measured by increased incomes for the heretofore neglected and disadvantaged farmers of the region.

SINGAPORE

In a move to strengthen its developing travel between Southeast Asia and Canada, CPAir established a regional office in Singapore's financial district at the beginning of August. The Regional Manager for Southeast Asia Adrian Rops transferred from Hong Kong to take charge of the new office.

CPAir has long regarded Singapore as a hub in its future route development and the setting up of a regional office in the Republic is the first part of a plan to operate flights to Singapore when that is justified economically. It would be an extension of the trans-Pacific route linking Vancouver, Tokyo and Hong Kong, which CPAir has operated continuously for the past 33 years.

The Singapore Regional Office will be responsible for the airline's sales and marketing activities in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines,



Singapore Ministry of Culture Photograph

Canada's new High Commissioner George W. Seymour presented his credentials to Singapore's President Devan Nair on September 4. Mr. Seymour has already become involved in a busy program of calls and meetings. One of his first public engagements was as guest speaker at the October meeting of the 100-member—strong Canadian Business Group in Singapore.

Thailand, India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

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Mrs. Linda Berry, wife of the former Canadian High Commissioner to Singapore, L. Michael Berry, was back in Ottawa only one month before she returned to the Republic on her very own mission. September 3 saw the launching of her book "Singapore's River: A Living Legacy," which she wrote and took the photographs for during the last half of the three years the Berry family lived in Singapore.

The book celebrates a people not often remembered—those who lived and worked and are still living and working on the banks of the Singapore River but who won't be for much longer, given the plans for a "clean up" that will make it a very different kind of attraction.

In keeping with the historical tenor of the book, the launching took place on Raffles' landing site at North Boat Quay and guests were then taken on a bumboat ride up the river.

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A mission consisting of three members from Singapore's National Computer Board, Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Singapore Computer Services visited Canadian software companies and Canadian government computer installations from August 15–21. The group in-

vestigated Canadian capabilities in government computerisation techniques that have been developed by Canadian industry and Canadian government agencies. The mission was organised by the Government of Canada, which is working closely with these agencies to achieve the transfer of computer technology.

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Eight of the 12 scholars selected by the National Computer Board (NCB) for study at universities overseas will follow courses at Canadian universities. Places were arranged for the scholars at McGill, Queen's, University of Toronto, Waterloo and the University of British Columbia with the assistance of the Canadian High Commission.

To meet the existing shortages of computer science professionals and to respond to increasing future demands for them, the NCB initiated an undergraduate scholarship scheme amongst the best "A"-level students in Singapore. The NCB received 195 applications for the awards, which are tenable at overseas universities for the full undergraduate program in computer sciences and computer engineering. Upon completion of their studies the NCB scholars will be deployed in key organizations where they can contribute to the growth of the computer industry in Singapore.

The NCB was established in September 1981 as a statutory board under the

Ministry of Finance to assist Singapore in becoming a regional centre for the computer services industry.

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Three officers from the National Iron and Steel Mill of Singapore spent from August 9-14 visiting Canadian companies that have extensive experience in the construction of **Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)** systems in Canada. The visitors were particularly interested in Canadian tunnelling and shoring techniques as well as heavy equipment manufacture.

They also observed closely the two heavy transit systems in Canada—in Toronto and Montreal. These systems are of particular interest to the Singapore government because of their unique similarity to Singapore's proposed MRT and their world-wide reputation as extremely successful public transit systems.

Another mission, lead by the Chairman of the Singapore Provisional MRT Authority Herman Hochstadt, spent from September 18-23 in Canada studying the same two transit systems.

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Dr. Cheong Kam Khaw, head of the Physical Sciences Department, **Singapore Science Centre**, spent a week in early August at the Ontario Science Centre (OSC) in Toronto. The objective of the study tour was for Mr. Cheong to become familiar with new ideas and techniques employed by the OSC in exhibit development, design and presentation.

The OSC has developed a widely acclaimed reputation for being in the forefront of innovative design and display of scientific principles. It is a major educational institution in Canada and has established close working relationships with similar organizations world-wide. Over the years, the Singapore Science Centre has arranged for a number of its staff members to be on attachment to the OSC to share in the scientific developments that are taking place there.

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The Chairman of the **ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST)** Professor Ang How Ghee visited Canada in August to follow up on talks between senior officials of Canada and ASEAN during the dialogue sessions in Manila in May.

While in Ottawa Prof. Ang met with the President of the International Development Research Centre Ivan Head to discuss ASEAN interest in co-

operation with Canada on non-conventional energy projects. He also met officials at the Canadian International Development Agency.

In addition to his ASEAN responsibilities Prof. Ang is Chairman of the Science Council of Singapore and Deputy Chairman of the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research. He previously visited Canada in May, 1981, on a scientific study tour.

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In co-operation with the Singapore Department of Trade, the Government of Canada and the Royal Bank of Canada, the **Singapore Manufacturers' Association** mounted a large trade mission to Canada during September 13-24. This was the first official trade mission to Canada in many years. The seven companies that participated in the mission represented a broad spectrum of Singapore manufacturing capabilities and trading interests. Because of its diverse interests, the mission was organised jointly by the bank and the government, thereby ensuring that both the buying and the selling interests of the mission were effectively addressed. The mission visited Vancouver, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

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Singaporean track and field athlete Mr. C. Kunalan is visiting Canada in October as a result of a grant provided by the

Department of External Affairs. During Mr. Kunalan's 10-day visit he will meet with Canadian sporting officials specializing in track and field. He will also attend the National Coaching Seminar to be held in Mont Ste-Marie, Quebec, a winter and summer sports resort, about 50 kilometres from Ottawa. Mr. Kunalan is well known in Singapore sporting circles and represented Singapore in the Olympic Games (1964, 1968), Commonwealth Games (1966, 1970) and Asian Games (1966, 1970, 1974, 1978).

Earlier this year Mr. Desmond Oon, the Assistant Director for Sports Information and Research, **Singapore Sports Council**, went to Canada under a similar grant. Mr. Oon spent a week at the Canadian Sports Information Research Centre in Ottawa, which is unique and a model for sporting organizations around the world. He also visited the Ontario Sports Administration Centre in Toronto.

THAILAND

On August 12 a 10-member Thai delegation visited Ottawa to sign an agreement on the initial draft of a **transfer of offenders treaty** with Canada. The treaty will not be ratified until the Thai Parliament has considered and passed the Prisoner Exchange Act. This is expected sometime next year. Canada passed its own Transfer of Offenders Act in March, 1978. To date Canada



Director General, Treaty and Legal Department of Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sathit Sathirathaya, and National Parole Board of Canada Chairman William Outerbridge after signing an agreement on the initial draft of a transfer of offenders treaty.

has treaties in effect with Mexico, Peru and the United States.

Under the terms of the latest agreement, a prisoner may be repatriated after serving a prescribed minimum amount of time stipulated by the country where he committed the crime. The prisoner himself will have to initiate the request for repatriation and both Canada and Thailand will have to be agreeable to the request.

Persons convicted in Thailand of offences against members of the Monarchy, against the internal or external security of the state, or against legislation protecting national art treasures will not be eligible under the proposed treaty.

Currently, there are seven Canadians serving prison sentences in Thailand and one Thai in Canada.

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The State Railways of Thailand recently signed a \$3-million contract for a **Canadian-Thai joint venture** to design and supervise the construction of a new container freight station at the Phaholyothin Freight Terminal in Bangkok.

The Canadian companies involved are CANAC Consultants Ltd., which is the international consulting division of Canadian National Railways, and Swan Wooster Engineering Co. Ltd., a major Canadian engineering firm. The Thai partner in the project is Thai Professional Engineering Consultants Co. Ltd., a well-known Bangkok engineering company.

The design phase of the container terminal is expected to take six months to complete and the \$65-million construction phase will take another 26 months.

The facility, to be known as Bang Sue Container Freight Station, will be designed mainly to handle containers arriving on "unit trains" from the new Sattahip deep-sea port, located on the

Gulf of Thailand approximately 170 kilometres southeast of Bangkok, and a portion of the bonded container traffic from the present facilities at Bangkok port.

The project will have container packing and unpacking buildings, bonded warehouses, container storage areas, a container repair facility, an equipment maintenance building, several railway tracks, as well as new roads to link up to the major highways in the area of the Phaholyothin Freight Terminal.

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The **LANDSAT satellite station** at Lat Krabang, just outside Bangkok, which was opened recently by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, is the only one of its kind in Southeast Asia. It employs the world's most modern and sophisticated equipment, the bulk of which was supplied by MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Limited of British Columbia, Canada, which won the \$7-million contract against strong international competition from Europe, America, and Japan.

Data gathered by the station will provide information on land use in order to determine suitable crop activities, and predictions on drought and flood conditions. Satellite information will be used to identify mineral and petroleum deposits, measure forestry and fisheries resources, and monitor and predict weather patterns. Also, it can be applied in fields such as environmental conservation, studies of urban and industrial growth, and transportation mapping. The area covered by the satellite for data purposes will include almost all of Southeast Asia and as far west as India.

Over the next several years the station will be continually expanded and



HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn inaugurates Thailand's LANDSAT station.

upgraded and it is expected that Canadian technology and equipment will continue to play a prominent role. Canada is recognized as exercising world leadership in the sophisticated technology related to the systematic exploration, analysis and management of natural resources.

The LANDSAT satellite station project is a concrete manifestation of Canadian-Thai co-operation as equal partners in the development of technology in the interests of the Thai people.

For further information on material contained in this publication please contact the nearest Canadian diplomatic mission.

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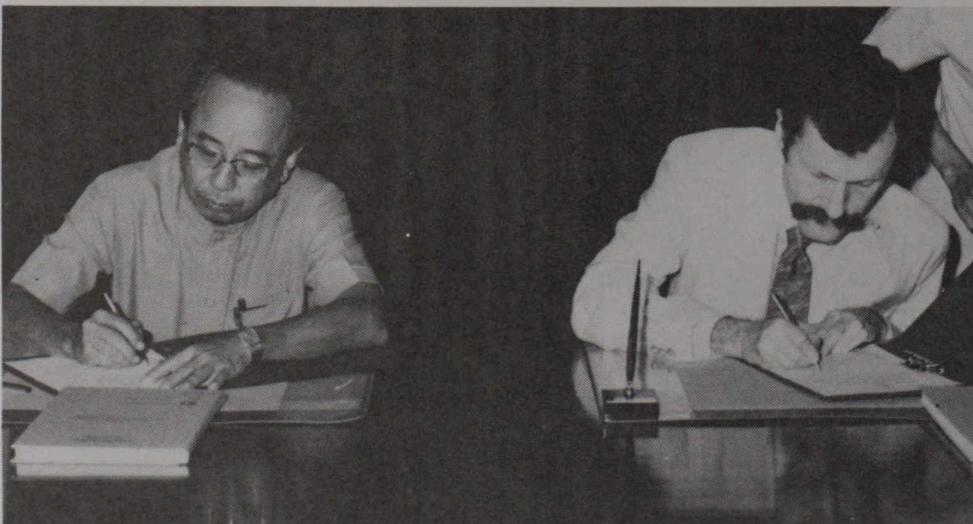
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State Railways of Thailand Governor Banyong Saralamba and Canadian Ambassador Fred Bild sign a joint-venture contract for the construction of a new container freight station in Bangkok.

CANADA-AS
Canadian High Commission with the co-diplomatic mission may be freely be appreciated

