

Panel Discussions

Report Summary

*Mitsuo Fuse
Chief Editor
Nihon Keizai Shimbun*



Then ladies and gentlemen, let's start our afternoon session. As the program indicates, the afternoon is divided into two sessions. The first two thirds of the time will be spent on the various reports, presentations made by the panelists, and the discussions that involve the reports.

Maybe some of you were not here during the morning session. I understand there are five ASEAN members who were not here, but they will also participate. Those who want to speak, please raise your hand. The remaining one third of the time, there are several questions which I have already received in writing. And so these questions or opinions which were given to me in writing will be dealt with, and answered by the panelists. Exchanges of opinions will be made.

Before our panel discussion, as a coordinator, we had five members from ASEAN and three Japanese members and I was asked by them to summarize the presentations made this morning. So, if you will forgive me, I will try to do it as briefly as possible.

I would like to say that most of the reports were concerned with economic and technical cooperation and what Japan should do or has done, criticisms and opinions, future development and future desires were mentioned. And for me, each of these reports were very interesting. However, the subjects which were mentioned are of a very wide scope, and diversified. And if I try to summarize them, perhaps I'm not capable of doing that, and I find it so difficult, that I have to shake my head up (to do that.) Therefore, I'll courageously attempt to do that. Perhaps you will not be satisfied, but I'll try.

The main point was mutual understanding, I believe. How important is mutual understanding. Up to now, matters that were not fully satisfied with this mutual understanding were pointed out. In the future, this should be further emphasized. But what should we do in fact? For instance, the role of the newspapers, and other suggestions were made.

The first reporter of Indonesia, Mr. Jufri, talked about language. Mutual lessons so that the languages are taught at schools on a mutual basis.

Mr. Teo of Singapore mentioned that Japan seems to study a little more than the ASEAN countries are studying Japan, regarding the culture of the ASEAN region. The relationship between the ASEAN countries and Japan should be better and further upgraded but should not simply be an economical one. At the same time, it should be a social and cultural one. This left on me a considerable impression.

The Asahi newspaper's Mr. Suzuki mentioned about mutual communication between the ASEAN countries and Japan and that this should be further strengthened, and various articles and future requirements for the mass media, especially the newspaper. Since I myself am a member of a mass media, I believe this is another very serious point that needs further discussion.

In conducting economic cooperation, we need the human resources to do so, also through cooperation, we need people who will play a direct role in the development of the economy of the country. In other words, we need to build human resources, and furthermore, we need to know how to use them better. For that very purpose, the improvement of mutual understanding and people who are capable of understanding others and get others to understand themselves are very valuable people which we need.

In August this year, in Kuala Lumpur a Malaysia-Japan Colloquium was held and Prime Minister Mahathir was suddenly absent. The paper read on his behalf was very critical of Japan, and encompassed many warnings. This shows Malaysian national feeling regarding Japan's economic cooperation and the rising criticism. Also in Thailand, the Japanese economic cooperation and

general economic relationship is under criticism. Mr. Arbee of Malaysia, Mr. Alongkorn of Thailand, Mr. Nakao, and Mr. Kunimasa mentioned these points. All these, perhaps, are due to the insufficiency or the lack of mutual understanding. The insufficiency of mutual understanding is the cause to all of these problems we face. Economic cooperations conducted under JICA, the ODA, and the private sectors of various economic cooperations are all included, we need to review how we conduct such cooperative activities.

I spoke with some of the members present here, and some of you said that this morning's reports were insufficient, and you want to discuss in depth these subjects this afternoon. I do hope to discuss with the experts on economic cooperation here. I do hope discussions go in that direction.

In view of the position of investment and technology transfer in international economic cooperation activities, we should think of economic cooperation and which way to go. As Mr. Arbee and Mr. Alongkorn mentioned, Mr. Nakao, Mr. Kunimasa and Mr. Suzuki all pointed out various questions and criticisms which we need to discuss, I believe.

Especially Mr. Nakao pointed out private sector economic cooperative activities merits and demerits. How do the ASEAN countries observe these merits and demerits? This will be very valuable information for our future mutual cooperative activities development. They are extremely important, I believe. And it itself, as Mr. Jufri pointed out, will be the 21st Century. Efforts to solve Indonesia's problems with respect to high technology and what Japan can do about it. Mr. Cabanes of the Philippines mentioned that there are serious problems that result in an imbalance or incoordination between those trained and jobs available for those who are qualified for the job. Other ASEAN members have mentioned about this very serious imbalance. And we in Japan also understand such problems seriously.

Just what I spoke about in limited time covers various and complicated matters. I don't know how our discussions will be figured or built up. I have expectations, but I think we would like to have discussions where we may differ from each other quite seriously. This is a very simple summary, but thank you very much.

But before the panel discussion, there's one more point regarding our schedule. As you know the Japanese side has five panelists, and because of time limitations, Mr. Hagiwara of NHK, and Kyodo News Service's Mr. Furuno did not have an opportunity to report, so perhaps before the panel discussion, could you give us a very brief summary, especially regarding points which the Japanese members have not touched upon this morning. If you have such points, I would appreciate it.

Report

— *Human and Cultural Interchange* —

*Kohei Hagiwara
News Commentator
Nippon Hoso Kyokai*



I would like to talk about what has not been mentioned up to now. I have been based in Singapore for about three years covering the ASEAN region, and based on this experience, I would like to mention some concrete examples.

Generally speaking, the relationship between Japan and the ASEAN countries has been going rather well. Of course we had some problems to be reviewed and worked out. The important thing is how we can further promote the relationship through constant improvements of the situation. Then, how to give priority becomes very important. On the side of Japan, there is priority of its own, but the ASEAN countries also have their priorities. They often come into conflict, and it is very important to make a proper adjustment between them. My view on this matter is that both parties should thoroughly discuss the priorities on a mutual basis. I was a resident in the Philippines and I fully agree with Mr. Cabanes of the Philippines that the ASEAN region should be the most promising and most exciting area of growth. For that reason, what is very important is the exchange of people. Mr. Teo Han Wue mentioned that the Japanese Foundation's overseas cultural activities are quite low in comparison with activities of the British Council and Germany's Goethe Institute, etc. The ASEAN countries, however, have noticed that the Japanese Foundations activities are increasing gradually and steadily. As it has been pointed out, we would like to see further progress. Regarding this, we need top-class members of Japan to visit the ASEAN region. Particularly in cultural fields, those who come to the region include regrettably few of the top-class members. We would like to see the top-rated members visit there on their own volition. I think we who are concerned should do our best to induce and convince them to visit the ASEAN region.

For instance, when you look at a stage, you can tell who is the best or not. We Japanese, when we see our second-class type of representatives, we are disappointed, and I am sure our friends, ASEAN friends, are also (disappointed). Again, I advocate, we need top-class people to visit the region.

Various exchange programs for students, technical people and young people are being carried out and promoted at various levels, as you are well aware. However, as to the contents of these exchange programs, I think improvements should be made. One point is, in my point of view, you come to Japan and visit Tokyo and Osaka and you feel that you cannot study well unless you stay in very large cities. It is true that most of Japan's host organization and establishments are located in Tokyo, and other big cities. I feel that the programs should be extended to the prefectural level. Some prefectural organizations are willing to take care of the program. However, the shortage of the budget is a problem. Some kind of fund assistance is necessary so that prefectures could perhaps foot some of the cost and could actually contribute to give more practical and technical experiences and knowledge. We have a serious housing problem in big cities in Japan, but not so in local areas and you will find a better environment there. Above all, there are warm relationships with people which you do not see in big metropolitan areas. I know of some Japanese who have completely changed their views of the ASEAN region after they went through such experience during their stay in the ASEAN countries. I think this kind of experience shared by more and more people is the core of the exchange program.

In this relation, there is another problem of qualifications. Foreign students get qualification when they finish studying or training in Japan. After they go back to their countries, they find that their qualifications are not accepted as valid. That is a problem which has to be resolved as

soon as possible. At the recent Prime Minister Mahathir's visit to Japan, Malaysia took an initiative to improve the situation. We really hope that the similar improvement efforts will be made in other ASEAN countries, so that through the overseas study program we will get a really fruitful result of person-to-person communication. This problem of a diploma or qualifications should be worked out immediately on the part of Japan, too. In this system, they can take a degree after finishing a course in Japan, but in effect many of them don't. It's very difficult to get a degree when they come home. To give a hard name, a Japanese university is very stingy. Why? Probably professors are so jealous, that they do not multiply bachelors. Such a system of degrees in Japan should be improved as immediately as possible, I think.

How many persons are there enough in fact that can teach Japanese correctly and precisely? Especially in the ASEAN countries, how many are there that can exactly teach the Japanese history, culture and society to university students? For there is no official institution in Japan that trains such instructors. In the next fiscal year there are going to be such training courses founded in Tsukuba Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Foreign studies. But it will be five years before the first students graduate, and so the problem will not be resolved in several years.

When we consider the follow-up activities including maintaining the activities, expanding the similar activities based on this, and making a step forward to the next stage of activities, how far it should be done, I think, is a domestic affair concerning the people in the nation, which cannot be directed easily from the side which gives assistance. Therefore, direction from JICA will be interference in domestic affairs.

So, with ASEAN people here, you might think that we are interfering in domestic affairs of your nations. However, I would very much like to say, that as the opinion leader panelist today with us from the ASEAN nations, I would very much like you to take into consideration that these points are immediately to be attended, and to point out what should be done on the side of Japan. I would like to call upon your public opinion in this matter. I would also like you to urge the people concerned to make efforts in this direction. So efforts on both sides would really become fruitful.

Report

— *Unequal Information Interchange
and the Role of the Agriculture
in the Making of Human Resources
and Nations* —

Masami Furuno
Editorial Director
Kyodo News Service



I was listening to some opinions and reports in the morning session. Then, I would like to talk about my opinion, and also about some of the points left untouched by the ASEAN members.

Mr. Arbee and Mr. Suzuki touched upon the point that the imbalance of the information supply does exist. As the panelists pointed out, OANA, the organization combining various Asia Pacific news agencies, is sending the news 24 hours, collecting from 20 nations. Mr. Arbee pointed out the Japanese news is being supplied quite adequately, and the news from the Asian nations to be shared are being gathered at the Kyodo News Service Office. However, how these news are being distributed to the Japanese press, or if so, then how they are to be carried by the newspaper or through all the media, and how they are sent to the Japanese people at large, and so forth. Then if we think about that aspect, we are not sure if this news is being distributed adequately to Japanese readers. There exists an information imbalance.

Various problems are involved, so they cannot be solved easily, information, foreign news, particularly news on Asia, and at the same time the news from the news agencies, how this news is treated by Japanese press and what kind of sentiments or recognition they have in sending their news to Japanese readers, and so forth. To journalists in Japan this point involves various problems to consider.

As a second point, I would like to mention the important role of agriculture in the human resources development and nation building, which I would like to emphasize it to you. Various ASEAN nations have different characteristics from each other, and Japan, when it comes to Japan agriculture problems, is set with various difficult aspects and I dare not touch upon the Japanese agricultural problem. However, now a famine problem is gaining worldwide attention, the famine problem in Africa. And like Africa, there are the agriculture and food problems in ASEAN but policies are being more advanced in ASEAN nations, than in Africa. However, high technology, industrial development, economic development, or social development is all very important. In these fields, Japanese cooperation is very important indeed. However, when we think about the present conditions, the major part of efforts for economic cooperation is played mostly by agricultural aspects. So agriculture plays an important role. In that aspect, I think we have to criticize ourselves in this issue.

In August, the U.N. Population Conference was held in Mexico. World population, food, social and economic development of the aspects have been taken up in this forum. Asia, including the ASEAN countries, has a population of 2.6 billion, and it will be doubled to 4.5 billion in the year 2025. The present population of the whole world will be in Asia and we must tackle population problems. In the population conference, it was pointed out that the population should be pushed forward in harmony with the policy for economic activities. So at that time, the increase of food production was taken up and the efforts to be self-reliant, self-sufficient is a very important theme in Asian and developing countries.

In the case of agricultural development, the expansion of agricultural land is very important. However, as we often find in the case of Asia, it involves the devastation of forests or the whole natural environment, so the development of the agricultural land is also important, but the most important is the increase of productivity by improvement of agricultural technology, or education on enlightenment of the farmers, or the improvement of the irrigation facilities, and the spread of technology among all the classes.

I visited ASEAN countries ten years ago when JICA was founded and saw conditions of agricultural cultures of various countries. I'm sure things have changed a lot in the last ten years, but agricultural problems as well as the food issue is very important and basic ones in each of the ASEAN region countries. This does not only involve technical aspects but as was mentioned by some panelists, this issue is related to the political system, social mechanism, historical and religious problems. Due to those issues, there are various mixtures, but considering these difficulties, what we can offer as Japan is technical assistance and cooperation.

Recently, actually in July of this year in Tokyo, they had a general assembly of the Asian Agricultural Journalists and Writers Association, which was founded ten years ago as well as JICA. For this assembly, 13 countries, not only ASEAN countries, but other Pacific and Asian nations and representatives talked about various issues. The main theme was technological transfer concerning agricultural technology. Journalists who are here today, I think, visited Tsukuba and journalists who visited Japan in July also visited Tsukuba, and they went to the training center of JICA and met with trainees who were set to study agricultural technologies in Japan. After an exchange of opinions with trainees, the journalists said that this type of technological transfer is a most important matter. When we see an actual situation of cooperation in the field of agriculture at present, I think Japanese agricultural technologies have progressed quite a lot and is at a top level in the world.

But we cannot just transfer and impose our technology one-sidedly on Asian countries which do have different situations. We have to understand each country's situations including its nature, and establishment of its infrastructure, their diffusion of technology and whether they are at the level that they can accept the diffusion of technology and also their habits concerning food, religious problems, and so on. All of these are involved when we talk about agriculture and food. We have to find a way to offer cooperation in a manner that meets the necessities of the recipient country. Of course, we have made solid progress and we have a long term experience in this domain. Still, I would like to stress the necessity of cooperation in the area of agriculture.

Discussion

*Panelists:
Journalists Invited from ASEAN
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Participants:

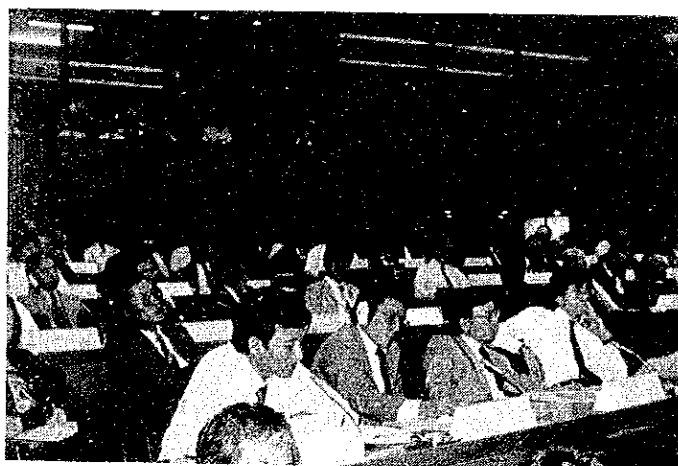
Mrs. Mila Astorga Garcia, *Business Day* [The Philippines]

Mr. K. Parames Waran, *New Straits Times* [Malaysia]

Mr. Chatchai Yenbamroog, *The Bangkok Post* [Thailand]

Mr. Ace Suhaedi Madsupi, *Kompas* [Indonesia]

Mr. Tee Ming San, *United Express* [Singapore]



Mr. Chatchai: I am Chatchai from Bangkok Post. And as one of the participants from the ASEAN countries, I am obliged to say something about the relations between Thailand and Japan, and even more obliged to say something after being called upon by one of the Panelists.

First of all, I would like to say that I agree entirely with the Moderator, who summarized the reports a while ago that most of the reports presented by the Panelists this morning did not go deep enough to reveal the true dimensions and aspects of relations between Japan and ASEAN countries. And to be frank, I am not here to present an in-depth report of any kind, which I don't think we are capable of, in the first place.

I mentioned to fellow ASEAN participants a few days earlier before the Seminar that what do we have to say to the Japanese at this Symposium that the Japanese do not already know? I think all of us came to the conclusion that there is nothing that we know and the Japanese do not know about our countries. In fact, I think some of the Japanese experts in JICA who have stayed overseas must have had better ideas about our countries — about socio-economic conditions in each of our countries.

And again, about this Symposium, at the beginning of the Symposium this morning, I had the idea that it's going to be a business as usual that we are going to comment and being asked a lot of questions while the Japanese are quiet to hear more about — you know, what we have to say about our countries and the relations between us and Japan. But then, I started hearing some very interesting remarks from one of the Panelists from Yomiuri Shimbun, Mr. Kunimasa, about the trade relations between us.

I think in any society we have the able and the less able members. And in the international community, Japan is considered to be the able member of this world society, while the ASEAN countries are the less able ones. And I think to live in peace and harmony, the able ones must help the less ables to stand on their own feet, to develop their countries, whatever they have, in order to stand tall in international community.

I hope what I have been saying so far is not too vague.

And I am not sure if the things that were said by Mr. Kunimasa were misinterpreted by the interpreters, that there is a tendency of protectionism around the world, and Japan has to fight back. That's what he said. I think I've got this part right. And then, he said again that he hopes that ASEAN will stop protectionism in order for Japan to avoid, in his term, "fighting back".

And what I would like to point out is that why is it not true that the ASEAN countries have undertaken protectionist policies, at least so far, you know, against Japanese goods in their own markets. Take, for instance, the case of Thailand and Japan. In late 1970's to 1980's — from 1977 until last year, Thailand's exports had to rely on the Japanese market — the Japanese buyers — 19 to 25 percent of the country's total export to all the countries around the world, while the Japanese exports to Thailand amounted to only less than 1.5 percent. And the difference is 13 times, and that's a lot. And let's look at the import side. During the same years I mentioned, from 1977 to 1983, Japan's import from Thailand was only 1.1 percent of its total import from every country around the world, while Thailand's import to Japan was up to 30 percent of the total import volume. And the difference was 25 times.

I think this can point out so well our dependency in the Japanese market as far as delivering goods and services are concerned. And I wanted to confine my speech to the points laid out by Mr. Fuse, to start with economic cooperation.

I think in the near future, Thailand will become even more independent of Japan; not just exports — not just for exports from Japan, and ask for a market for export from Thailand. I think we are going to have a new dimension of dependency on Japan, that is, economic cooperation, the so-called, economic assistance.

I would like to draw your attention to one scheme of development that has been going on in my country for the last few years. And it will be going on in the next 20 years. That is the Eastern Seaboard Development Program, which is the most ambitious development plan that my country ever embarked on. What about this Eastern Seaboard Program? The program — let me brief you a little bit. I think most of you from JICA are already well acquainted with this particular issue. The Eastern Seaboard Development Program features construction of a number of deep sea ports in Thailand in the eastern part of the country: Petrochemical plants, fertilizer plants, natural gas suppression plants, and such. The money involved in this Project is 230,000 million baht, times by 10; and that's 2.5 trillion yen. And then, you can imagine that that's even more than the budget of the whole country in one year, I mean, of Thailand. And then, the success of this Program still remains in doubt — very much in doubt. In fact, a lot of economists in Thailand have questioned the viability of this Project; that whether we have enough resources to bring into one ambitious program of industrialization. And I see that by the end of the completion, which is expected to come in the next two decades, that Thailand will even more be dependent on Japan than the figures I already gave you about import-export.

And back to the Panelists speaking that there is a tendency among developing countries to beg things from developed countries. Let me remind you that the benefit from such a program as the Eastern Seaboard in Thailand is not one way; it doesn't mean that it's going to benefit Thailand alone. The benefit to Japan is enormous. Otherwise, I don't think the Japanese will spend that much money, you know, from OECF and then ODA on this particular Project alone.

Why are we going to be more dependent on Japan? I think the imports of industrial goods, equipment, machinery and whatever we will need in these plants that are about to be set up in the Eastern Seaboard will have to come from the wealth of Japan. And that means more finance, more — the worsening trade deficit that we are going to have with Japan in several years to come. And we can't just avoid this issue.

I'll talk about the technical cooperation. I met a Thai engineer undergoing training in Tsukuba Science City that we visited. By the term of "technical cooperation" I mean human resources development, which is perhaps the most difficult area for the recipient countries to absorb assistance from outside. And I asked this Thai engineer if he thinks what he learned in Japan will be useful when he goes home, and he said: yes, it is useful. But he said that it's useful to himself, but it would not be useful to his country, unless the Thai Government has the tools and the system to make use of his service derived from what he has learned in Japan. I think his statement has raised a familiar question which has already been touched on by some of the Panelists of how viable the technical cooperation is, especially, the cause effectiveness of the exchange programs, you know, that Japan has invested on; or only the mere gesture from Japan to show the world that it is doing something about the problems of under-development in these countries Japan had traded with, and had so much stake in.

I think in the wake of heavy budget deficit of the Japanese Government, the Japanese people, too, want to see every yen spent on assistance to ASEAN countries be worthwhile. The problem is

how. And I don't think we, the journalists, are capable of answering this question, you know, because of our limited stock of knowledge, sometimes even in the conditions of undergrowing countries. The JICA official said the other day during the briefing that technology has its own nationality; I think the crux of the problem is how Japan can help these ASEAN countries achieve their own level and their own brand of technology useful in their nations' building efforts.

Mr. Waran: My name is Waran, from the News Trade Times of Malaysia. In this morning session, Mr. Nakao requested more provocative questions. So, I wish to say that, as Mr. Nakao had voiced out, being profit-oriented is not wrong in business. I think it doesn't become necessary. But what ASEAN countries, and especially Malaysians, would wish for is more of an obligation from the Japanese business sector to come out into the open to assist the Malaysians and the other ASEAN countries people in organizing social activities and manpower training.

This, in a way, might cut down on their profits, but it would help to paint a better picture of the Japanese people. In other words, the Japanese business sector should follow JICA as its projects in transfer of technology and human resources development.

I wish to know what Mr. Nakao and the other Japanese panelists would say about this.

Mr. Nakao: Thank you very much. We will emulate JICA, that was a suggestion made. Basically I feel that may not be quite right. That is because private enterprises are basically profit seeking. But, JICA is in a completely different position to fill what lacks in the private sector. So, JICA's methodology and the private sectors methods should help each other to strengthen each other. (So, what is the basic element that JICA should augment?) I think basically we should not seek business to perform JICA's work. But then, the Japanese business sector, compared to the European and American enterprises today, lacks a long-term perspective. Even if you are profit seeking you need a long-term perspective so that you are fully accepted by the partner who is receiving your activities. If you have a long-term plan, then business can assure profit. But, in the case of the Japanese business sector, when they go out to the ASEAN region they are somewhat myopic, in other words, short-sighted, and this myopic attitude is perhaps too business like.

Perhaps Prime Minister Mahathir criticized the Japanese with that in mind. But I believe the Japanese business behavior became a little better after the former Prime Minister's visit to the ASEAN region. But in recent days an important staff member of the Indonesian Minister of Finance who has studied in Japan spoke to me. According to him the Japanese enterprises are seeking profit immediately in front of them.

In other words they are short-sighted again. I believe in the case of Indonesia, there are Indonesian people who are Indonesians, this may not be the right word, because there is the Overseas Chinese power in Indonesia. So I should say that there are Indonesian people and the Overseas Chinese businesses, and between them it seems that the Chinese-based enterprises are more capable and are more influential. And this Indonesian official said that this is awkward. I am sure, too, but the Indonesian government is also responsible for that situation.

So Japanese businesses are a little better than they were before, but we do have the Japanese system of management, a labor management relationship, which we can not transplant it to Indonesia, but try to realize it there. It will embarrass the local populace. He said that the Japa-

nese have improved but that attempt was futile.

Therefore, ignoring common customs and practices of the local area, the Japanese want so-called loyalty from the Indonesian employees and consider it bad to change jobs, and are also hesitant about forming labor unions. The points that we certainly should reconsider among ourselves and we should try to get a longer perspective is that your statement could be interpreted as a request for activities like JICA. But you see, there is a fundamental difference between the position of JICA and the position of the private sector. So, when the private sector goes into Asian countries, you must have a long-term perspective. I can say that because I am not a member of management. If you are in a management position of a business, you can't just look far away. You might say, "I have to make profit. Unless I make some profit quickly, well, what's the use?" So, it may be different then.

Mr. Arbee : I just would like to respond a bit on this question about the profit motive.

It's true, I think, nobody actually questions the right or the need for businesses to make money, to make profit. Otherwise, — the decision to be in business in the first place. Now, but what we are saying, and in fact, I mentioned this morning, and I also would like to get the response from some of the business people here, is that I think, as Mr. Kunimasa also mentioned, that they should not have a myopic view of their business interest — for their business interest. Because, after all, it is not just that they are operating in a country; not just for a short-term gain, but for a long-term interest. And I think it is in the longer term interest for all businesses — business companies to present themselves as an image of understanding — of image of not just making profit. This is what I mean by getting themselves involved in community projects.

Now, if other companies — companies from other countries — from the United States, from Britain, can get themselves involved in community projects, set aside some money for community projects, I don't see why Japanese companies cannot. Because after all, it is in their long-term interest to do so; to change the image.

That was why I mentioned the image of the "economic animal," probably the image of being the community man. And as it is, we know that normally Japanese, when they go to a country, even if, say, Japanese representatives of various Japanese companies in a country, or say, in Malaysia, for example, they have got their own Japanese club which they mix only among themselves, and do not mix with the general population as a whole. This is what we are trying to say; that they should not be aloof; should not just mix among themselves, but try and mix with the community.

This is, I think, what is lacking. If we can have — I can have some response from the members of the Japanese businesses who are here, I think that would be beneficial.

Fuse: Among us journalists, we often talk about this, we have listened to it and so it is very interesting. But among the people in the audience, there are some economic specialists, and from their view, I think, they might say to the ASEAN journalists that they would like to listen to the evaluation of the past project that have been conducted in the ASEAN nations.

In the morning session, in their reports and our report, Mr. Teo of Singapore raised the example of three JICA projects, and he praised them. These projects are being pursued by JICA and other governmental agencies of Japan, and the public sectors have been proceeding with these kind

of similar projects. If it is possible for you, the ASEAN journalist to raise some concrete example of private sector participation in these kinds of projects as well as other governmental agencies, please do so.

Of course, you might have some critical opinions, so we would like you to point out your critical opinions in concrete terms. Please explain them to us.

Mr. Arbee : Well, you see. Take, for example; — well, this is something to do with journalism, in Malaysia. The Malaysian Tobacco Company, which is a company incorporated in Malaysia but it has British interests from the British American Tobacco Company. Now, they provide every year a total of 50,000 dollars to the Malaysian Press Institute, of which I happen to be the chairman, to undertake press awards to the best — say, the best journalist of the year, the best photo-journalist of the year. And these are the sort of things I mean. For example, Shell Company has got a project for safety for schoolchildren throughout the country; — they have got the projects to get the schoolchildren involved to know the high-way court, for example. And there are other companies which sponsor, even to the extent of, say, live telecast of, say, a football game — the English F.A. Cup final, for example.

Now, these are some of the things. Of course, the sponsorship of the TV program is not a community project, but there are other community projects which have been undertaken by business — business organizations. These are some of the things that I mean.

Mr. Nakao : In that connection, I would like to ask a question to the ASEAN panelists, in relation to what was pointed out in the morning session. I'm sorry that I had to raise the example of the Philippines again. Right now the Philippines is suffering from very serious economic difficulties. The IMF, Bank of Japan, of course, the Japanese government, and the U.S. government have been primarily trying to give a helping hand by supplying financial assistance.

The Government has been embarking on this for a short while. And then, some Philippines, some celebrated persons also have been saying that this assistance is contributing only to the survival of the present dictatorship, not to the economic development for the people. I think this is a great problem.

For example, JICA has extended financial assistance to the agricultural Cagayan Project, in the agricultural development center, which has been assaulted by the NPA several times. Whether they are to be blamed or not, whether this kind of movement has merits or not, that is the question, that they are actually ineffective on people's daily life, and so forth. Some Japanese say assistance is wasting and not useful as economic cooperation. I would like to have your comment about this.

Mr. Cabanes : Thank you, Mr. Nakao, for raising that issue. That is the concern of every foreigner doing business in the Philippines now, about the stability of the present Government, and the question of how we are doing to cope with or to sort out our problems.

First of all, I would like to take up the question of our negotiations with the IMF. I suppose you are more aware about it. We have completed the negotiations, but we are waiting for the recommendation of the Managing Director of the IMF to the Advisory Board. However, it is pending — the people, I suppose, are waiting for the report of the Agravara Board, which was organized

to investigate the Aquino assassination. The report is forthcoming any time now. And I suppose our creditors are also anxiously awaiting the outcome of the report.

I believe that the President will act accordingly, will abide by whatever the findings are made, and will institute changes — substantial changes in the Government. But the Government work for the economic program has been laid; the priorities have been changed according to the existing situation. And we believe we will be able to overcome this problem as we go on.

As to the question of insurgency, which is being raised, I believe that the situation is under control. Whether there is popular support of the population of the Communists, I think this is a misconception. I think that there is no popular support, although the Communists are increasing their campaign to win the support of the population. However, I think the Government can cope with this. They are emphasizing economic solutions to this question of insurgency by trying to promote more economic projects for the people.

On the question of a project financed by JICA, being located in a Communist area and being disturbed by the Communists, I have no knowledge about this. This is the first time I heard of it. Before I came here, I only visited two projects which are in Metropolitan Manila. I have not had a chance to visit JICA-assisted projects in the far-flung provinces — much recent areas infested by the Communists. I will be glad if JICA will bring me there to find out the true situation and report accordingly. Thank you.

Mrs. Garcia: Unlike Mr. Cabanes, my colleague, unfortunately, I am not much familiar with JICA projects in our country. My coverage of foreign affairs — foreign relations, which is my beat in our paper, *Business Day*, has only given me the opportunity to follow up the controversial and tough yen credits of the Japanese Government to the Philippines, which was met by opposition by some sectors, but which was defended quite consistently by Japanese officials as to why they should grant this assistance.

Well, the opposition was premised on the assumption that this aid would just go to the present administration and would not benefit the Filipino people. But Japanese officials — the Japanese Ambassador in Manila, for instance, had explained insistently that this was meant to aid not just a single — not just a particular administration, but the Filipino people as a whole.

Now, I am not — well, I can only speak on this particular aspect of the Japan-Philippine relations, and I am specifically — particularly interested in this, because there has been talk that the Philippine Government officials have again manifested their desire to convert the thirteenth yen credits — to request the Japanese Government to convert the thirteenth yen credits, June 1985, into a commodity loan. And I was wondering what the Japanese Government's response to this matter has been.

But the only response that I know of so far is what Mr. Saburo Okita told us during a press conference — told me after a press conference in Manila, that Japan's response would still depend on the outcome of the IMF decision.

If I may, I would like to take this opportunity to raise the question as to why this decision should be tied up to IMF's response. If this is really meant to aid the Filipino people in times of economic difficulties

I am posing the question.

Fuse: As for economic cooperation and economic activities, I have lot of questions I would like to ask, but since I am a moderator I am not in a position to ask questions. I am quite frustrated, so I would like to ask at least one question for myself.

This is a rather superficial question, but in Indonesia, so far, though there must be various problems, the economic relations between Japan and Indonesia have not experienced any serious problems so far. Mr. Jufri said after a certain period of confusion both sides reviewed their actions and things are rather smooth and ironed out. But, in Malaysia and Thailand a lot of problems are arising. What do we think about those problems in Malaysia and Thailand? I would like to hear comments from the journalists from ASEAN countries.

Mr. Waran: Thank you. That was a very interesting question, but for Malaysia I would like to say that we are a very developing country, and we have here in recent times decided to look towards Japan for progress. And one of the most important questions that is in the minds of Malaysians is the great trade imbalance between Malaysia and Japan after the inception of the "Look East" Policy. Malaysians generally were expecting more cooperation in technical and other fields; at the same time, they were hoping to see it in figures whereby they expected more exports from Malaysia and more imports from Japan of technical know-how, etc.

This is a very interesting question because recently we had a meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' people, and the question arose between Japan and Indonesia. The trade is 6 billion dollars in favor of Indonesia. So, when we were speaking to these officials and asked them whether they had any questions, the Indonesian representatives did not have any question. Because they have a 6 billion dollars plus.

On the other hand, in Malaysia, the question is once again the deficit — the 1 billion deficit. And we, of course — this would naturally; for Japan a 6 billion deficit with one country could be overcome by the overall plus factor or minus factor compared to all the other countries. But for a small developing country, this 1 billion factor is very important.

But when the question of trade deficit is thrown to Japan, — what we receive is a counter-offer saying that it is not a deficit, but a plus. It is in our factor. And of course, in international trade we expect this kind of thing whereby each country will have different figures. This includes re-export from third countries; of course, prices including CIF and FOB prices that are calculated. But the difference is too great, while Japan says that for 1983 Malaysia had a 360 million surplus, while Malaysia says Japan had over a 1 billion surplus. The question is what happened to all this money. So, this is one factor that, as you say, doesn't make the relationship between Malaysia and Japan very smooth.

So, maybe some of the economists or the panelists would like to comment on that.

Mr. Arbee : If I can just add this question of trade imbalance and the question of difference of figures from the Malaysian side and the Japanese side

Nobody seems to be able, well, there are some answers, of course, to it. It's more the questions of the invisibles and all that. But I think we ourselves, the journalists, are not competent to give answers to this. And in fact, all these matters had been raised. Every time there is a Jameca conference, or Majeca conference; if I remember correctly, every time these matters have been raised, and what has happened is that from the Japanese side, people from the Keidanren, people

from MITI, would try to justify this; they would say, — again, with no solution in sight.

So, what is important is the solution; how to go about finding a solution. The Malaysian side says that there should be an opening-up of the Japanese market to Malaysian manufacturers. And then, again, the Japanese side says the Malaysians are not aggressive enough in marketing their products.

So, these are the sort of things. If it would continue with nothing in sight, then, I suppose, again, this is why I mentioned this morning — it's as if all these conferences are being held. It looks as if there is some form of a positive strategy to get this thing to be discussed; but without getting any solution.

Mr. Jufri: Actually, I would like to hear the comments from the floor, from the JICA as well as from the people from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In my paper I touched about the future China relation, and also about the stability in South-east Asia. But up till now, there is no reaction about that. But, I will go further about my friend from Malaysia, Mr. Waran. He said; well, Indonesia gets 6 billion plus, and Malaysia is a minus situation. But, my dear Waran, don't forget that 6 billion plus — I learned two days ago in this building — that 5.5 billion comes from oil exports. So, if you add LNG in it, it might be also the same as our case. So, it's oil and LNG. Maybe plus LNG it could be passing 6 billion.

What I would like to say is, like Mr. Fuse pointed out, why in Indonesia the situation is not as pressing as in Thailand or in Malaysia. I don't know the answer exactly. But in 1974 we reached a kind of a saturation point, maybe. People are buying cars. In Indonesia, they are buying — paying for Toyota's as assembled. But we do believe that in a situation like this, because the situation is not different than before; — I am talking about the economy of Indonesia — it's still an oil-floating economy. Anyhow, the whole budget — 70 percent lies in oil income.

Another situation is on the reverse. Before it was a seller's market; now it is a buyer's market. And if I am not mistaken, the Japanese portion is 15 percent — comes from Indonesia. And when Mr. Nakasone came to Jakarta, answering a question during a press conference, Mr. Nakasone answered "we will guarantee it." He doesn't say the words "we will take that into consideration." Well, I hope that the phrase "we will guarantee" in Japanese means "we will buy"; — still keep up with the 15 percent, and not less than that.

And then, I would like to comment a bit about Mr. Suzuki from the Asahi Shimbun. He mentioned about the indigenous people, and the Chinese overseas, that it is an awkward situation that Japanese business people used to look for partners more from the Chinese overseas in Indonesia. I think I should explain the latest development in my country. Although it's not yet a decree, but there is an agreement that we don't use the word "indigenous" and "non-indigenous" any more. "Pre-BUMI" is indigenous, and "non-pre-BUMI"; — and that is the overseas Chinese. But now, we are using the words, and it is already an agreement among the government itself; the "strong economy" and the "weaker economy." So, it could be indigenous, or it could be happening that — a weaker economy is also from a Chinese origin.

But it is true that Indonesians from Chinese origin are leading here in business. But then, if you see the development — when we opened foreign investment in 1968 or something, there were growing executives and business people from the Indonesians who were not coming from a Chinese origin.

And I don't know how you select your partners, but I think it's now the time for Japan to see for a more equilibrium. And this is important. Because, sometimes in the Japanese press and everywhere, when there are riots happening in my country, then, you know, the Chinese become a victim, and then, of course, people will see that we are racist. Actually it's not — that is not the case. Because that group happens to be better in economy, it is an easy target. But the core of the dissatisfaction is not because the Chinese are better. No. But because there is instability. It's a gap.

And if things happen negatively; — demonstrations, riots, and the targets are the business community or the Japanese investment, it will be no good for both of us — for all the parties.

So, I agree with Mr. Suzuki when he said that you should see things from a long term policy approach; it's true. I think in a long term policy approach, what you need is also stability. And that can only, you know, exist if there is more equilibrium. Without that, it's vulnerable.

And about Japan's intention to seek profit, I think I agree with that. You don't come so far away if you don't get profit. But as my friend from Malaysia pointed out, indeed in some foreign companies, they have — they implement their budget annually for social development, like Caltex. I mean they spend millions of dollars for that. And then, they give grants to students, mostly from the Institute of Technology in Bandung, to study anywhere they want, or usually in the U.S. But then, with completion they can come back, they can work in Caltex or they can work anywhere they want. It also happens with some other companies. But mostly it's American or some Western companies.

Fuse: I must apologize, but time seems to pass. We are not progressing too much into other subjects. If we continue, we can't touch on the human resources aspect or other communication aspects. So, within the economic aspect, we'll ask Mr. Kunimasa to talk briefly, and then we will concentrate on human resource development and the improvement of mutual communication and understanding.

Mr. Kunimasa: Yes, we talked about many figures and numbers. The Ministry of Finance customs clearance statistics say that in 1983 there was a 360 million Japanese deficit.

But there was a mention of a 1 billion Malaysian deficit. I think that 1 billion in the red in Malaysia might be wrong. I'm not trying to defend the Ministry of Finance, but our statistics are often quite right. When we have differences of opinion with the U.S. about statistics, we are usually right with our statistics in Japan. But of course, I don't know about Malaysian statistics. Probably it is not the trade balance, but it is perhaps the current balance including invisible aspects. When Japanese went to Malaysia, I remember the Malaysian authority saying that it is more or less the balance between Malaysia and Japan. I think that 1 billion in red may be some statistical difference.

Yes, there is a 6.8 billion deficit on the Japanese side to Indonesia. There was a 4.2 billion deficit in the early part of this year. So, while Japan is criticized for making a lot of money in trade, we are losing money with Indonesia. Therefore, we have to balance them out.

Now, with Thailand, Japan is having quite a big surplus, and I think this surplus is a problem. As it was mentioned earlier in the difference between Japan and Thailand, the Japanese surplus is a serious problem as far as Thailand is concerned. And as has been mentioned, the private sectors'

efforts should be strengthened, and I also wanted to emphasize that, what private enterprises should do, and what the government should do, JICA should do are basically different. That is, the government or JICA does not have to consider a profit margins. So, there is a basic difference with private enterprises. So, what are the differences in cooperative activities?

One difference is when the government does it, it is concerned with infrastructure. The emphasis is on the infrastructure, for education, for example. Also for human development. I think that is the main emphasis on the government side. Then the private sector conducts trade with a good infrastructure and good human resource development. But unless it is done in that order, it will destruct the general economic situation. I think that we mustn't beg. But rather than begging, we should not ask for something that they do not have. I think that is a better word than begging.

Mr. Alongkorn: What I want to say is about the trade imbalance problem. There are five points that we don't understand in the Japanese explanation about the trade problem.

It is indisputable that trade performance of any given country depends on availability of agencies. But analytical study of trade figures and relations between us reveal that Japan has been doing far less than its share, the abstractive capability in Japan-Thailand trade promotion. So, I would like to raise five points, which are very important and are accepted by many officials and private firms, especially those of trade of Thailand.

Firstly, the people have reason to appreciate the Japanese Government's market opening policy. However, the developing countries like Thailand have not equitably benefited from it, as almost all items that come under the auspices of this policy are non-agricultural.

Secondly, it is our impression that some practices and regulations imposed by Japan on some of our export items can only be viewed as giving undue preference to the developed countries at the expense of the developing ones. The frozen and broiler chicken import duty imposed by the Japanese authorities is a case in point.

Thirdly, most of the foreign investment and joint ventures in Thailand acquire Japanese technology, raw material, and machinery. It is ironic for the product undertaken to be rejected by the Japanese importers and authorities on the grounds that they are not up to the Japanese standard.

Fourthly, various world trade forums including the Williamsburg and London Summit have covered the elimination, or at least the drawback of protectionist practice; notwithstanding, Japan has still maintained numerous tariff and non-tariff barriers, particularly on agricultural products, without adequately taking into account economic reality and conditions of Thailand as Japan's trading partner.

Fifthly, upon reviewing past consultations, there are evidences to show the lack of emphasis to cope with Thailand's requests, particularly on their relaxation of import restrictions, tariff reduction, and GSP improvement, to mention only a few.

This is why I referred to the Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's quotation. He stressed the "unfairness." And I think the high ranking officials of the Thai Government stressed this word is not nonsense.

And also, I still believe that the trade imbalance is our major problem, and we have to solve it on the basis of bilateral cooperation.

Fuse: Well, the time is really running out. So, let's talk about human resources development and increase of mutual understanding.

Let us pick up human resources problem first.

Mr. Cabanes, who is sitting right by me touched upon this issue. He mentioned imbalance between the opportunities of employment and the training of technicians. Also, Mr. Chatchai pointed out whether those who came to Japan to study are really useful for the country, or they are useful for themselves. That is another interesting point.

If you have any opinions which will further help us understand this issue, please go ahead.

Mr. Cabanes, do you have anything you would like to add?

Mr. Cabanes: I touched on the question of imbalance between employment opportunities and the graduates that we produce. Perhaps this is related to our overall economic development status. We are simply not producing enough jobs to absorb the graduates.

So, to me, the basic solution to this imbalance should be a more aggressive promotion of economic development, which we are now undertaking.

Secondly, as far as the Philippines is concerned, we are also revising our curricula. The subjects that are taught in school are being revised to answer this need. For instance, we are now putting more emphasis on vocational education to produce graduates that are demanded by the economic development program.

Mila, would you like to add?

Mrs. Garcia: I wish to inform the people here that just like the experience of Mr. Chatchai; with his talk on Thai trainees – Thai JICA trainees, the Filipino trainees – whom I talked to two days ago – informed me that the problem, although they were very thankful that they had this opportunity to be trained with JICA in the respective fields, they are quite anxious as to whether this training would be put into use in our country. Since, as they have said, here in Japan they have all the equipment they need for research, for training, but back in our country there is none.

So, I was wondering how effective, really, this kind of program is in helping in our economic development.

Fuse: Thank you very much.

If you don't have any more questions, I have one question myself. I would like to ask ASEAN panelists and participants from the ASEAN region. In the framework of the JICA training program, people from ASEAN countries get training in Japan by Japanese companies which are established in various ASEAN countries. Do they employ those trainees who were sent to JICA? What is their behavior concerning employment of those graduates? Also localization of Japanese enterprises must be progressing. According to the material from the research institute on Asian affairs, in the case of Indonesia, it might be an exception, but Japanese companies seem to be advancing locally, but how about in other countries. Are they localizing themselves?

Mr. Cabanes: May I say something on that?

On the employment of trainees trained in Japan, I understand it's the policy of our Government to require them to render service after training within five years. It's mandatory that before

they are sent to Japan for training, they are asked to sign a commitment that they will not leave government service until five years. But after that, some of them transfer to the private sector where the salaries are higher. But there is nothing that the Government can do, after their contract with the Government has lapsed, to prevent them from seeking employment opportunities outside the country, which is happening very commonly.

Fuse: Thank you very much.

I think I learned this in covering issues in the Middle East other than East Asia, but not only for training programs in JICA, but for some other projects, people are sent to advanced countries or to Japan to get training. Since they cannot obtain any appropriate job opportunities in their own countries, they go out overseas to seek another job. So, actually the training and education they receive are not really helpful in their own countries. I would like to know about the present situation in ASEAN countries concerning this point.

Mr. Arbee: I think this question is — there are differences in the various countries concerned.

I think insofar as Malaysia is concerned, the trainees that have been sent for the various courses here would be those who are already working in various; — whether it's government — in a government department or government agencies, or probably even in the private sector. In fact, under the "Look East" Policy, there are some trainees who are already here for training in the Japanese private sector.

So, I think this problem does not arise insofar as Malaysia is concerned. Because these trainees, when they got back, they have got to sign an agreement in order to serve their various agencies or departments, and they can only go out from their various departments to go elsewhere after they have completed their contract. Thank you.

Fuse: Thank you very much.

I think I learned this in covering issues in Middle East other than East Asia, but not only for training programs in JICA, but for some other projects, people are sent to advanced countries or to Japan to get training. Since they cannot obtain any appropriate job opportunities in their own countries, they go out overseas to seek another job. So, actually the training and education they receive are not really helpful in their own countries. I would like to know about the present situation in ASEAN countries concerning this point.

Mr. Nakao: An improvement or an increase in mutual understanding is very, very important and indispensable, which should be put into practice.

Now I would like to share with you some of my experiences and my impressions that I gained in the past.

For example, in Senegal in Africa, there is a dish called *Tiebou Diene*. This is mixed rice with fish and other vegetables cooked and put together in a big bowl. After it's cooked, everybody puts it into a big bowl and everybody eats with their fingers or hands. The Japanese people are accustomed to having food with chopsticks in hand, with food contained in each one's bowl. We are not used to this kind of diet habit. So when they go and see the local people eating with hands food in a big bowl, the Japanese people feel like refraining from joining them in eating. Some youth at JOCV, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, in Senegal spoke about the difficulties of mutual understanding by mingling themselves in the local community. They had gone through

very much difficulty and tried to force themselves to eat this Tiebou Diene, the local dish. Now, they get used to it, and take it and start to think about it as very edible or tasty, as much as Japanese food. There we come to recognize the difference in culture. By understanding this, particularly over food or diet manners, this will increase our affinity or closeness, which is very important.

Now I would like to make comments on the case in the Philippines.

When I went to Mindanao Island in the Philippines I went to San Isidro, I met the mayor there. In the morning we were served a cup of coffee. It was instant coffee, and I noticed that in a cup, they put first boiled water, and after this, they put instant coffee powder. I was surprised. As for Mrs. Garcia, I asked her, and she told me that this is very common way of making coffee in the Philippines. Well, this is just a mayor drinking a cup of coffee, but in Japan, naturally we put powder of instant coffee and then pour hot water. This is just an example. I have never mingled myself with a local community very much in depth, but I had an occasion with the mayor.

I have heard from journalists from Malaysia that the Japanese people do not mingle themselves with community projects, and this criticism was voiced. In order not to cause this kind of criticism and take a long-term view and establish friendly relations, this is very important to be practiced.

Fuse: Thank you very much for your comment.

Now, in proceeding to promote mutual understanding, the role of the press, particularly the newspaper, Mr. Suzuki from Asahi Shimbun pointed this out and emphasized.

Before I listened to Mr. Suzuki, in his report I was having that kind of critical opinion that was reported by Mr. Suzuki. In many developing nations, even if they establish the identity of Kyodo News Service, they are too much under control. They can only get controlled or limited information. Because of this, I wonder if this activity is meaningful or not. I thought like this before I listened to Mr. Suzuki's opinion. But I was informed that it is the development of their own news services that establishes free press. At the same time, according to the data given by Mr. Suzuki to us made clear that in the Japanese press, a newspaper unlike that compared to their counterparts in the United States and Europe, they relatively cover the news of Asian nations, which are neighbors to ourselves which must require a lot of self-searching and review. In mutual understanding, what's the role of the press? In this point, I would like to have more further comments.

Mr. Arbee: Now, on the question of the role of the press in improving mutual understanding among the people — between the peoples of ASEAN and the Japanese, I think there is definitely a role — a positive role to be played by the press in both areas.

And there is one basic point that we should remember, which is that I think insofar as I mentioned this morning, is that there is — there seems to be a lack of coverage of ASEAN matters or ASEAN developments in the ASEAN region by the Japanese papers, unlike in the ASEAN region themselves, where the newspapers there give better coverage of Japanese affairs.

The other point is that whatever events happen in the ASEAN countries that are covered, generally, the negative aspects — the negative events. Now, of course, this is the classic case of news — or perception of news to us. Probably, the Japanese press continues to maintain their perception of news; what is the so-called "generalism of perception," meaning something that is out

of the ordinary — something extraordinary, that is news. Otherwise, it is not. Only the negative things are news; something that is good is not news. So, it is not worth reporting.

Now, these sorts of perception are some of the things that we are trying. That is OANA, the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, of which I happen to be the Secretary General. It is actually an organization of 24 news agencies from twenty countries in the Asia and Pacific region. We have got a system of news exchange. And because of some time constraint, what happens is that each agency is given 15 minutes to move — or to send the items to the other 23 agencies. Now, of course, this OANA exchange under the “ANN” — the Asia-Pacific News Network — is not working very well. It is working well within the ASEAN region — within the four ASEAN agencies, plus Yonhap of South Korea, and also with, to some extent, India, the Press Trust of India. But, it's sad to say with the others, it's not working very well.

Again, it was mentioned just now that — well, what is happening is that, as again I mentioned this morning, there is this exchange, in addition to the OANA exchange. Bernama, for example, has got an exchange program with Kyodo. We have got a satellite link, from which Bernama sends everyday items to Kyodo. We receive items from Kyodo. I think we receive probably in the region of 50 or 60 items, and we use most of those — quite a bit of those items, which we put out on our network to our subscribers. In Malaysia, there are about over thirty daily newspapers which subscribe to Bernama.

Now, the same, as I said, is not happening on the reverse. We send items to Kyodo probably in the region of 15 or 20 items. And in addition to that, we also send items which we receive from Antara — from the Philippine news agency, the Thai news agency, which altogether would amount — would be about 30 to 40 items on to the Kyodo line. But as I said, it doesn't seem to be selected at all. Of course, under the OANA exchange, the usage of the items is up to the agencies concerned.

But we feel that there should be at least some sort of a desire on the agencies to use it, if the exchange is to be meaningful. Now, if it is not, you just receive items, and then, you throw it into the wastepaper basket. Then, what's the point of the exchange? This is what I was talking about.

Now, the other thing is, as I mentioned, the perception of news by the newspapers themselves. We heard this morning from Mr. Suzuki: He gave some figures, which themselves are very eye-opening. And the figures themselves were very general, but that in themselves show to what extent news of Japan is being — to what extent newspapers in the ASEAN countries are giving to events in Japan, as against what the Japanese papers are giving to events in ASEAN.

So, these are some of the things. Now, Bernama, for example; we are in some ways concerned about this. And in fact, the OANA Secretariat is also concerned about the exchange which is not working very well. Now, Bernama, for example, to the extent that we feel now that we need to appoint a representative in Tokyo. And in fact, we have done so. I think for the last two months now, we have appointed a representative of Bernama in Tokyo.

So, these are some of the things we have done. But these do not seem to be getting the same response from the Japanese papers.

Mr. Jufri: I would like to add something about what my Malaysian colleague has just said. Indeed, there is less coverage about Indonesia. And the Japanese press tends to see more as a package. If they cover that region, it's an ASEAN. It's not country by country. Although they

have in Indonesia, in Jakarta, quite a number of correspondents there

I don't know where the mistake lies. The correspondents there supply less news? Or, if there is, it's more to imitate the style of the Western press; how they cover things. I am sorry to say, quote unquote, "seeking blood." Or, they are sanguineous. But then, the Headquarters thinks that it's not advocatory enough to be presented in the Japanese press.

I think the role of the press — the mass media — is very important, because only through that do the Japanese people know about foreign countries; — I mean, not only, but most; for the Japanese common people if they read about Indonesia, they read it from the press. And if they read mostly the negative things about that, then they can draw a wrong conclusion about the country. I learned that one day it appeared in the Japanese press that in one of the main roads there near the Palace, now they begin to have prostitutes, something like that. That appeared in the Japanese press. Of course, there are good things, too. But it's more on the side of looking at news in a way that there is a problem always. I think this is a perception of how you look at news.

We look it more differently, you know, because we are not following that Western style of publication and how to look at news.

But I think the role of the press is very important. And I would like to ask our colleagues from the press here. Is there less news coming from ASEAN countries, in particular, Indonesia, or is there a lot of news? But then, — doesn't have space enough?

Thank you very much. Oh, yes, I want to add one thing. I can talk about my own publication, the Tempo Magazine. During my stay here, only for a few days I talked with my correspondent who is now here, Mr. Seiichi Okawa. I think, also because of his activity I have begun to promote his office here to become a bureau, maybe. Now he is a correspondent. But I want to discuss that with my boss. Because I think news from Japan is important.

Mr. Chatchai: It would be very brief this time. I have to say that I disagree completely with the two veteran journalists from Malaysia and Indonesia who said there is not enough coverage of ASEAN countries in the Japanese press. I think, as we mentioned a little bit during lunch, there is an imbalance of understanding and information flow between ASEAN and Japan.

I think Japan has more than adequate information and they know more on Thailand — on any countries in ASEAN than they need. You know, otherwise, they can't be so successful, you know, in business in all the ASEAN countries. But at the same time, I think there is not enough coverage of Japan in ASEAN press, you know; — first coverage — I mean, first-hand coverage. Because, take for instance the Thai press you know. We all rely heavily on dispatches from AP, UPI or AFP. And these stories were written by foreigners. By foreigners, I mean they are not Asians in the first place. And they are aliens. You know, they spend some time here — a year or so, and then they claim to be master of Japanese affairs, and they dispatch those stories about Japan in all areas. You know, the so-called power of journalism.

I think this is something that has to be corrected — the imbalance of information flow between ASEAN and Japan. I remember this morning, Mr. Teo, the Singaporean panelist, mentioned that Japanese researchers are doing all kinds of research projects in Singapore. He told the example of the Opera House in Singapore. And I have an even more bizarre story about research — a Japanese research project in Thailand.

The Japanese firm — I forgot which — hired some graduates in Thammasat University to

conduct a survey on the Bangkokian behaviors concerning eating habits at night. They go out at night and they interview the people who were eating at vendors, you know, at vending shops on side streets.

So, I don't think there is a lack of understanding on the Japanese part about ASEAN countries. And I don't think what we are saying today is, we gave anything new to the audience here, most of whom have been stationed overseas before.

So, I think I just want to add a few more things about JICA projects, which I am not entirely familiar with, but I can name the few on King Mongkuk's Institute of Technology and the aid from JICA to the Forestry Laboratory Center, Fishing Research Center, Export Training Center, and Youth Center in the heart of Bangkok.

The reason why I mentioned these projects is, even though I know next to nothing about them, that I know that the Thai Government is seriously considering the aid it is receiving from Japan. The Committee, Mr. Alongkorn mentioned a while ago, that was chaired by Deputy Premier Bhichai is charged with studying if the aid coming from Japan is worthwhile to Thai economy. The reason why I mentioned about this is that I think the issue of economic cooperation, human resource development, and whatever we are talking about today, is over-shadowed by one thing. It's the trade imbalance problem.

And thanks for our panelists' recognition of the problem that the Japanese surpass Thailand in trade areas is a very serious problem. And it is serious.

Fuse: Now, we end our panel discussion. I must apologize for this very long delay. I think the time is now 33 past. When do we resume after this? Okay. At 50, we start. Interpreters resume at 4:50, and we will start. The floor will be opened for the audience and we can exchange opinions and discussions and we will make the final summary, then we'll have the ending ceremony.

Questions

From the general participants



Fuse: In the morning, we asked the floor, the audience on the floor to write down questions. There are four or five of them. So I would like to first read the questions, and then invite answers from the panelists.

The first question, is a question addressed to Mr. Arbee. This is a question from the Overseas Construction Association. And it goes like this.

"As for activities of Japanese construction companies in Malaysia, especially concerning the training of personnel and transfer of technology. We would like to ask Mr. Arbee to evaluate them. Also would like some requests from the Malaysian side for the future activities of Japanese construction industries, and if possible, if time allows, we would like to get comments from various panelists from other ASEAN countries."

We would like to ask Mr. Arbee to comment on this point.

Mr. Arbee: Well, the question on the activities of the Japanese construction companies: In so far as Malaysia is concerned, and the training, that is, the transfer — especially the transfer of technology, I think there is some positive efforts being done by the Japanese construction companies that operate in Malaysia to transfer technology.

But there have been questions in Malaysia itself on — at what cost. Well, one case in point is the construction of the "DIA-BUMI" project, which was run by a Japanese conglomerate; — I can't exactly remember the name. But the criticism was that the project was given through the Japanese construction company, even though there had been bids by Malaysian construction companies which were much lower than the bid by the Japanese company. And in fact, the difference ran to millions of dollars.

Now, the answer given was that the Malaysians were trying to learn about new techniques in construction. Now, I myself am not very familiar with this, so I do not actually — I am no expert, so I am just an ordinary journalist that reads what happens in the country; that is as far as I can say. And I think there is, in fact, some transfer of technology, but then, again the question is asked "at what price?" And whether at that price it is worth the transfer.

I do not know whether I have answered the question.

Fuse: This is a question addressed to Mr. Cabanes.

"I appreciate the fact that you evaluated highly Japanese technological cooperation. Not just the project of reforestation of Panta Bangan, but last year, the Cagayan Agricultural Project were covered by the Bulletin Today on a large scale. Both projects were attacked by the New People's Army. Where was the problem, where did the problem lie? Was there anything lacking in the Japanese cooperation system? Or were there any grass-roots complaints or dissatisfaction? If so, please let us know frankly, because we can use your comments for future projects.

What about the prospects of political instability which were mentioned by Mr. Nakao?"

This is a question from the International Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation Association. Mr. Iwasaki is the person who asked this question.

Mr. Cabanes: I don't think the reason for the attack on the projects in Panta Bangan and Cagayan was the lack of grass-roots or rural people support. I think it was more a question of the efforts of the Communist to embarrass the Philippine Government before the Japanese Govern-

ment. I think it was an isolated case, and elapsed in security on our Government side.

On the question of political instability, this is a very delicate matter for me to discuss here. In fact, Mr. Mitarai from JICA warned me about it. But personally I feel that our political system is not in danger in any way in the next couple of years. The Government is under control of the situation. There are increasing demonstrations, oppositions to President Marcos, but these are not representative of the 52 million people. But what is 500,000 to 52 million?

The last election for the Parliament somewhat doused the discontent of the people, because many from the opposition were elected to the Diet — to the Parliament.

I think, come what may, we will survive; people are waiting for the economic program to get things going again, to be normal again. The question of succession has been resolved. I think President Marcos will continue to finish his — his term is expiring in 1987. When his term comes up, he will stand for election. And I think the people will abide by the results of the elections. Thank you.

Fuse: This is another question addressed to Mr. Cabanes.

This is a question from a person who used to work for JICA.

"Mr. Cabanes pointed out that there is further need of technical cooperation in the field of mining, but would you be a little bit more concrete and let us know the names of necessary technology and names of products, in the field of mining?"

Mr. Cabanes: In the field of what? In the field of mining? Our mining industry is now in slump. The price of copper is below production cost.

But probably, the Japanese side, with its sophisticated technology, could assist us more in finding new minerals; — new reserves of minerals. You know, the Philippines is very rich in minerals, but we lack the necessary technological equipment to find them out.

And secondly, I think Japanese assistance could be directed at processing these minerals at home and exporting them as semi-processed products to Japanese companies. Thank you.

Fuse: Thank you very much.

This is a question from a person working in JICA. It is a very wide scope question, and too vague, and if we can foresee everything, then we will not have any job and any role to play, but the question goes like this.

"To every panelist from ASEAN countries.

We will be in the 21st century in 17 years, and in the coming 17 years, how do you foresee your countries change in fields of politics, economy, social, cultural and educational aspects."

Of course it is impossible to get answers for all these aspects, so if there are any panelists from ASEAN region who would like to comment on this point, please raise your hand and take the floor.

Mr. Arbee: I can only say from the Malaysian standpoint. Well, I can only say what has been mentioned by the Malaysian Prime Minister; what he mentioned of his vision is what Malaysia should be in the 21st century.

That it should be a country which is self-reliant, which is advanced, which is modern, and can

stand on his own feet. And this is the vision that he envisaged. And this is also towards meeting this vision that he has been announcing or been following certain policies; policies like the "Look East" Policy. That is to get the Malaysian people to follow the good work ethics of the Japanese, the group loyalty, meaning that the loyalty towards the society where they are, as against not too much individualism.

Then, again, the question — the controversial policy that he mentioned about is that Malaysia should try to attain a population of 70 million in 115 years. Now, the reason why he is mentioning that Malaysia should have a population of 70 million is; it was felt that it is — with the population of 70 million then you can have your own strong domestic market, meaning that you don't have to depend on others; that you can produce things which are on the basis of the economies of scale which would be economic to produce.

So, I suppose in so far as Malaysia is concerned, this is what it is. And, well, I think bearing anything, of course you can't foresee what is going to happen; you can't even foresee what is going to happen tomorrow, let alone trying to visualize how your country would be in a two-decade time. I think that is the response that I have.

Fuse: I have to apologize for the bad pronunciation of Japanese. The interpreter might have misunderstood what I said. I'm sorry, this is a question addressed to Mr. Cabanes, and maybe his answer was a little bit off the point because of a wrong interpretation.

This is a question from a former JICA official, "it went, not only mining but manufacturing. Mr. Cabanes mentioned that there is a necessity for further technical assistance and cooperation in just the field of mining, so would you like to elaborate on the subject of necessary technical cooperation in the fields of manufacturing?"

Mr. Cabanes: I think I get the question.

I am referring to the availability from JICA of low interest long-term funding provided to private — Japanese private corporations to assist the — Sorry.

I am referring to the availability from JICA of funding which is extended to Japanese corporations to assist the Philippine efforts to modernize or expand our manufacturing facilities to a more competitive level. I mention this because most of the assistance given to us by JICA were more on — I am speaking on the number, not on the amounts — were more on development surveys of projects planned by the Government. But as far as this kind of assistance which is available from JICA is not being exploited; — I don't know what's the reason for this; it might be that there is a lack of request on our part. Thank you.

Fuse: The next question comes from a member of JICA. This is a question directed to Mr. Kunimasa from Yomiuri Shimbun regarding the advancement of economic entities for development in Asia. They are highly motivated by profitability, that's understandable, but regarding international cooperation, the arrogance of the Japanese enterprises, trying to penetrate the marketing developing nations, might be hindering the development of the developing nations. I wonder. With the social distortion by the high economic growth and the people preferring economic profitability in their economy, it seems to be necessary for us to drive in the direction so that people can live humanly, in a human manner. Particularly to the people in the ASEAN

nations, the Japanese seemed to push or impose upon them to become a second Japan or a third. It seems to be unwise to brag about Japanese superiority.

Mr. Kunimasa: I'm sorry, I really didn't mean that. I have never meant to impose upon ASEAN nations to become a second or third Japan. You have raised the point about arrogance and so forth in your comments, I do not think I have touched upon this aspect in my report, in my comments. I do not think that it is only Japanese enterprises which can extend economic cooperation to the developing nations. Regarding your emphasis on human aspects, I think the truth is between two poles; one is giving priority to economy and ignoring humanity, the other is to the contrary, giving priority to humanity and ignoring economy.

To think about that aspect, economic advancement has produced this kind of aspect. So it is the result of high economic growth in Japan. Now as a result, we are in a stage of reviewing what we have done. This should be reviewed again, and I think that we have learned a very important lesson from our past experience. So we have to do a lot of soul searching in this aspect, and we would like to come up with a better balance in this aspect.

That's my brief comment. Thank you very much.

Question from the floor: As a dispatched expert of JICA, I stayed one and a half year in Malaysia, and from my experience, I would not like to ask a question, but I would rather like to express my comment.

Primarily I was concerned with technical cooperation. Technical cooperation or a trade problem, and various other aspects were discussed today. Among that discussion, there seems to be a very severe misunderstanding or maybe misconception. That's what I had felt when I was in Malaysia. In short it could be said that they seem to be thinking that Japanese are imposing their own thinking on the people in ASEAN nations. In the morning sessions, Mr. Nakao and Mr. Kunimasa, our panelists here today, have reported to us of this aspect. That is, being a capitalist nation, we prefer the policy of making a profit, and this policy does function in the capitalist system. Theoretically, that's right and natural.

However, you are taking it for granted, imposing it upon the recipient nations. I think this kind of attitude is very dominant in the side of the Japanese or Japanese enterprises. It is not only in the economical aspect, but also in JICA's assistances, the ideas of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and in Japanese journalism.

If we take other perspectives on this matter, we would understand the frustration of the ASEAN countries, such as the kind which the Japanese feel in the negotiation of fishery with the Soviet Union or in the problem of automobile exports to the United States.

I think the kind of frustration is increasing, and to this extent, the Prime Minister of Malaysia came up with criticism toward Japanese behavior.

In this connection, I would like to express my opinion, as Mr. Fuse, our moderator today said that probably we do not know anything about it. I also think so.

For example, for Malaysia, we have Mr. Arbee. Mr. Ahmad I think we should authentically call him Mr. Ahmad to follow the way in Malaysia.

When we take up this kind of detail, a small aspect, it's never ending.

It is good that we take this overall look to general matters, but also it was pointed out that

Japanese people should mingle themselves as one of the members in the community. For example in Islamic society, it is very difficult for Japanese people to accustom ourselves to it. There we pick up our food in our fingers and dine. I also have had repeatedly, and we can understand this ideally. However, it seems that the level of mingling of Japanese people is not that ideal.

So, in today's Symposium, as I was listening to your opinions or comments, I think there is a gap between the real Malaysia and what the Japanese know about Malaysia.

Now, I would like to ask comments from the Japanese panelists in this matter.

Fuse: Thank you very much for your very valuable opinion or comment. I really appreciate the points that you have pointed out. At the same time I would like to apologize to you, Mr. Ahmad, it may be too late, but I would like to call you Mr. Ahmad.

Mr. Hagiwara: As a specialist, you have expressed your opinion, having lived in Malaysia for one and a half years. I really appreciate and understand your point. However, through the opinion that you have expressed from your own experience, it is sort of partial, to be frank with you. I am not saying that it is bad, but this kind of issue requires an official level of government sponsored cooperation and cooperation by the private sector both. It has only characteristic features and it is so different from others. We have to come up with various devices or measures. So, then in the case of cooperation by the Japanese private sector or private enterprises, we cannot deny the fact that they follow profit. We shouldn't deny this, even if we go the humanitarian way. At the same time if a man made much loss by the humanitarian way, ignoring profit following, he would lose his position in Japan.

What I am really concerned about is a problem in construction work in Malaysia, that to find some profitability aspect, Japanese companies dash to Malaysia. I think it is not good, it's not wise, but maybe they think that in order to survive competitively, they should not miss this chance. Probably, with this much profitability or aspect for making money, they then concentrate in activities and try to go over to Malaysia. But, at the same time, as a supplement to this, government sponsorship or government cooperation is much needed. As you are aware, the various conditions are not right in Japan, so we try to increase the amount of grant aid and try to improve various other conditions and much effort has been done in this direction. Due to the tight financial conditions, we cannot really double the amount of aid in five years. Some problems lie, especially in the official cooperation level, and if we follow particularly when we go to rural areas, we encounter some of the problems that the plan made theoretically does not fit the real conditions, especially in rural areas.

These kinds of problems inevitably arise, but that does not mean that we should give up on this, but something may arise. So, as was mentioned before, we should take the short-term view, but should also take the long-term view. Secondly, because the trade is not bilateral, we should take the more extensive view over trade in which we should work out concrete measures in this direction. I think what you have pointed out is quite right. So, this aspect should be given serious consideration and incorporated in future policy. I understand that you have stayed in Malaysia for one and a half years, and maybe you will point out that my understanding is not enough. To be very honest with you, I am not confident that I have adequate knowledge in this matter, but as I have mentioned so far, various aspects or various efforts, though they might be small in quantity,

might grow gradually step by step. Then, we should be able to tackle the next problem. That's the way it is.

Fuse: Thank you.

I am told by the secretary that the time is absolutely out. But, if you want to ask a question.

Question from the floor: I also was sent by JICA and I have been there for two years in Malaysia. During the period, I lectured on astronomy and surveying at the Institute of Technology.

During that experience, I wondered when the developing countries will become developed countries through technical transfer and high technology. There are many problems such as transfer of high technology and so on. For example, the U.S. developed a new technology "A", which is transferred to the people of developing countries in workshops or in symposiums. They can use the technology at home but then Germany developed maybe a newer technology "B" and then Japan newer one "C".

So, we are constantly chasing after the transfer of technology. And, will this country become a truly developed country some day if you are just running after transferred technology?

As Mr. Ahmad mentioned just now, I think this is a very important point. When will the developing countries evolve? I'm not saying everyone should become a top class nation, but these nations have their own unique positions and could become leaders as a developed country.

I said, as I was teaching astronomy and surveying, to these students that I hope you will come to Japan ten years later and lecture the Japanese. So, what do the panelists from the ASEAN countries consider about the fact that I just mentioned?

Thank you very much. Any panelist from ASEAN countries, please answer.

Mr. Waran: Yes. And Inche Ahmad, and not Mr. Ahmad, if I may correct.

Anyway, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Shinji, who talked just now, and a few other Japanese people at this Symposium. And during my talks with them I found that not only they are fluent in Bahasa Malaysia but they seem to share the same feelings. But just now Mr. Hagiwara said that the reason for this could be because they were in Malaysia. But if you want the Japanese people all to know about Malaysia, if we can't be setting hold of Japan to Malaysia, that would be impossible. So, here is where, as Inche Ahmad has said just now, the importance of mass media in playing a role to educate the Japanese people about Malaysia comes through.

I can quote you instances when the LDP office was burnt, the interview with your Prime Minister Mr. Nakasone was the first news item which included — the interview was dubbed into English, so that the Malaysian public would know that the LDP office in Tokyo was burnt, and his comments, etc. Well, this is how we learn about Japan. And not only that, we have got a lot of others. And this is my first trip to Japan, but I seem to know a lot about Shinjuku.

So, as I tell you, this once again is the role of mass media whereby in Malaysia we have stories about Japan corporations even if it is a small trade pact between a Japanese company and a Malaysian company; it would appear in the business pages, the front pages, etc. And we have columns like "travel talk" where visitors to Japan when they come back they write about it. When I was in Malaysia, I knew all about Disneyland and the EXPO that's coming up before I came to

Japan.

And this kind of thing is only evident with Japanese people who are already in Malaysia for a number of years. And as I said, they share the same feeling. While the other Japanese, if I may quote, that I have talked to as a journalist, have very peculiar questions to ask me. One of the very peculiar questions is: How many of your journalists are in jail? Because the concept is that the Malaysian journalists, if they were to criticize the Government, end up in jail. We have an internal security act, etc. But Malaysian journalists are in a manner free to advocate their feelings, and at the same time, criticize the Government.

But, maybe it's because of overseas reports etc. where you have the feeling that Malaysian press is all subdued and we only talk about cultural and heart, and we don't criticize the Government. This is wrong.

So, where, how can we promote this kind of feeling? Where can we — how can we get this to the Japanese people? The only way I can think of is the newspapers, TV and radio. And here is where Inche Ahmad had said we don't have enough courage.

The five days in Japan — I have been tuning on to twelve channels, and included in the CN-NTV. And twelve, I think — 11 or 12 Japanese channels I have not heard Malaysia ever mentioned. On the other hand, in Malaysia it's a common factor; even, I mean, people like Konishiki, Kamamoto, are famous. And as far back as 1965, we the Malaysian people are very much of motor racing fans, and a lot of your — Hasegawa, Motohashi — people's names were so known to Malaysians. But it's the other way around here.

I am not talking about getting the whole of Japan educated about Malaysia, but maybe some parts, about Kuala Lumpur or other areas where it's necessary for you to know about us, so that we can maybe bridge that gap. And it's not a matter of you being in Malaysia to know about Malaysia. Because I was not in Japan, but I have come to know quite a lot about it.

So, once again, it's the role that the newspapers and media have to play in order to express about Malaysia to the Japanese people.

From the civil sector, I would like to say a word.

Question from the floor: I have been concerned in trade. It is very difficult how to connect business and cooperation but we are doing our best as a trading firm. And we believe that we are doing our best, so I would like to mention the following.

The trade imbalance with Thailand, has been mentioned for scores of years, and every year. There are missions for promotion of imports from Thailand and also the Japanese promote Japanese imports.

Most of Thailand's products are agricultural products, which Japanese markets do not require and so they do not have the possibility of meeting the requirements for the Japanese market, and this problem has been repeated for years. Tobacco, tapioca, sugar, mining products, going up into the Chiang Mai to find certain semiprecious stones, so forth. Also, we are importing, for instance, high class vegetables from China and okras from Thailand by air, and so forth. But there is few merchandise that fits Japanese demands. We are trying our best. I would like for you to understand. We are making efforts but not realizing the desirable results.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hagiwara that trading firms are profiteering from ODA. But some Japanese are proceeding with projects deep in the mountains of Southeast Asia and Africa with no

end in sight.

They are venturing their career on their projects. It was only several years ago that every trading firm established an economic cooperation division, and so we are being scolded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for our lack of economic cooperation ideas. But we are making efforts towards it. I beg for your understanding of our situation and give some time to us.

Question from the floor: Well, I stayed in Johore Bahru in Malaysia and worked for Mala IKM for four years as an expert from JICA. Other than working for vocational training school, I was asked by the people from Malaysia to talk on behalf of Malay headquarter's people.

In Johore Bahru, there are more than thirty joint ventures between Japan and Malaysia, and most of technologies of those joint venture companies are still very low. There is an electronic parts manufacturer, but the level of the technology is 70% of the Japanese parent company. There is a tin plating company, and their final objective of the technological level is 40% of the parent company in Japan. These things have been spread widely among Malaysians, and there is dissatisfaction among Malaysians about why the Japanese do not teach them real advanced technology and know-how.

So, they come to me, actually my name is Furukawa, and they asked me to invite middle-aged and elderly people with experience of technology devoting all their lives to Malaysia. They would really like to learn the nitty-gritty of know-how and expertise. For example, if a patent is 2 million yen, the charge for the know-how is namely 200 million yen. Japanese companies never teach real know-how. In case of joint ventures between Malaysia and other countries such as Italy, engineers who go to Malaysia are watched to see if they are teaching expertise and know-how to Malaysian engineers or not. So, there is a strong request and desire from the Malaysian side that they should really learn know-how and expertise from Japanese companies.

So, we middle-aged and old people who take retirement from Japanese companies, get annualities or pensions from companies with a comfortable life and have a high level of technology. I really hope that they will go to Malaysia and live there until the last day of their life, to really contribute to the Malaysian society. Because there is a strong desire from the Malaysian side, I really hope that the concerned parties will do a campaign to promote this.

Conclusion

*Mitsuo Fuse
Chief Editor
Nihon Keizai Shimbun*



I would like to include my personal opinions in the conclusions of today's Symposium.

Based on reports given in the morning, we conducted a panel discussion in the afternoon and also invited questions and comments from the floor. Through these experiences, I believe that we have to understand each other, we have to know each other better. I think we can say everything in one word. And for us to know each other and understand each other, the role of journalists is very important. Japanese journalists as well as ASEAN countries' journalists have to make further efforts. Of course I myself have to make further efforts in this direction. In order to deepen mutual understanding, Mr. Jufri and others made very constructive suggestions. I think they are really worth listening to and taking into consideration.

I think Mr. Ahmad pointed out that we often seem to hold Symposiums not to really solve the problem, but just to kill time and temporarily given an appearance of trying to solve a question. Of course, we do not arrive at any conclusion, in this Symposium, that is true, but since we are journalists, we can either write articles or we can find opportunities to speak on this issue. I really hope and expect further development in this area.

At the same time, human resources development is one of the key elements for the future and that has become clear through the discussions in the Symposium. Within the framework of economic cooperation, human resources which have been trained and educated have not been utilized to the full extent. That is a serious problem.

In case of private sector sponsors programs, there are double aspects. They of course try to make profits, or else they will not be involved in cooperation. The government should be on a separate level and compliment the efforts of the private sector. But unless we have efficient and effective means of cooperation, it is not very useful because all those assistance programs are supported by the taxes of the people. Government programs do not have to make profits, but they should try to make their projects as efficient as possible, utilizing as small an amount of money as possible.

As Mr. Cabanes pointed out, economic cooperation is not often in harmony or coordination with training of human resources. We have to further coordinate these two aspects, economic cooperation themselves or the role of economic cooperation of the overall economy. In the beginning of the afternoon session, there was a complaint from the floor that we should further discuss these economic cooperation issues, and I am not afraid we might not have been able to really discuss these points in depth. But, at the time that we accepted the question from the floor, we could cover this issue to a certain degree, so I feel relieved.

I would like to make a comment on this point. Cooperation itself is not really sufficient. Cooperation programs and investment should be considered in the overall economic framework. So the relationship between the economic cooperation and trade cannot be ignored. In the case of Thailand and Malaysia from the representatives of those countries we were asked very serious questions, and we often tend to say that the trade issue should be discussed multi-laterally, or the Japanese market should be really specific, so you should learn more about the market taste and so on, but we cannot really end our discussions as they are.

We have to really look at the reality in the Asian region. Japan is an advanced country. Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong (maybe mainland China might not like us to say Hong Kong), but all those countries and among the ASEAN countries, Singapore is rather developed, it's playing a leading role. And then, the five remaining ASEAN countries are trying to catch up with the first

group. And if we try to find reasons for progress in industrialization of those countries in Asia, we cannot ignore the economic cooperation of Japan and provision of the investment. And plant exportation and the supply of materials cannot be ignored.

But up until they reach a certain level, they cannot have a favorable trade balance, and they suffer from a trade deficit, and Japan went through a similar history. In the case of Japan, due to the high economic growth and exporting of industrialized goods, we have tried, and have been trying, to catch up with advanced countries. And in a sense, the same sense, the same thing is happening with the ASEAN countries. Because of their objective of industrializing their country, they sometimes have to suffer from trade deficit. They do not have to buy any goods from Japan, but when they think of quality, price and function, they have to use those goods from Japan to promote industrialization of their own country. Up until the time that ASEAN countries catch up with Japan, they have to suffer from a trade deficit, but that is not an ideal situation.

We cannot say that that's all. We have to cope with and deal with this situation from the Japanese side. As Mr. Kunimasa said, in the Japanese market it is difficult for foreigners to come into the market and sell products because of its specific nature and because of the division of labor in a horizontal manner in the Japanese market. Also, the Japanese domestic market is big enough to support the domestic demand.

I am not trying to make an excuse, but because of the lately advanced, or the lately developed countries, faced with ASEAN countries, which will certainly become advanced countries within certain years, we are affected by those neighboring countries. They are influencing our industrial structure and I think ASEAN countries will play an important role having a horizontal division of labor among countries. We cannot just sit and wait for time to come, but I really hope that ASEAN countries will take this into consideration as well.

As people from Thailand and Malaysia said, we have to make further efforts to open up the market. Japan tends to look at European countries and the U.S., and this is not restricted to economic relations. In case of measures to open up the markets, it is also addressed to Europe and the U.S. We try to satisfy the U.S. first, and Europe next, and thirdly Asian countries. When we look at Japan from the outside, I think it is natural to regard Japan in this manner. I think we have to try to correct these attitudes, Europe-oriented or Western-oriented attitudes.

Some journalists from ASEAN countries asked me if we make recommendations and I said "Well, we will not offer any recommendations." Then, that journalist said "Oh, this is a brainstorming session." And, I think in some ways it was true. I think it's okay to have a brainstorming session in the Symposium.

And if we have more opportunities to do similar things, then it is better for all of us. Maybe I cannot say this when the Symposium is sponsored by JICA, but, I think the Symposium offered very good opportunities for both Japanese and ASEAN journalists. And it is very useful for JICA to continue its economic cooperation programs in the future.

I would like to thank the sponsor, and the organizer of this Symposium, JICA, and I would like to also thank all the participants.

Thank you very much.

Closing Ceremony

Closing Address

Ritsu Nakahira
Executive Director
JICA



Today, for the Symposium in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, a lot of people participated in this Symposium from 9:30 in the morning to 6:00, and I really thank you for your participation and enthusiastic discussions.

I would like to thank all the panelists who gave very useful reports and discussions. Especially journalists from ASEAN countries and journalists from Japan who gave us very useful and instructive suggestions from different perspectives and I really appreciate this. As was mentioned, the Japanese press does not cover much about ASEAN countries, and it was very useful for us to get an opportunity to receive suggestions and opinions from ASEAN journalists.

Four days ago, in Osaka, I was a panelist of a panel discussion on the ideal ways of international exchange. I pointed out that the starting point of international cooperation is the understanding of different cultures and I agreed with similar point made by some of the journalists.

At that time the Symposium was over its time, and today, we are more than one hour behind schedule. But at that Symposium in Osaka, organizers came out and made a closing remark. Everybody in the audience wanted to go home, and wished the organizer to finish its closing comments quickly. So, I would like to be brief, but please give me one more minute.

I told you that this is the tenth anniversary of the JICA, and we are going to be in a second boom period after 10 years of experience. In the world where mutual dependence is increasing, it is very important for developing countries to make progress and that will contribute to international peace and stability, I do not think anybody disagrees with this point.

So the Japanese government as well as its jurisdiction, would like to make further efforts for international cooperation, and I would like to ask for your support and cooperation.

Last but not least, I think one of the biggest reasons for the successful Symposium today, is the interpreters. I would like to thank the interpreters.

Thank you very much, and I would like to conclude today's Symposium. Thank you very much.

JICA 10th Anniversary Commemorative Symposium Programme
ASEAN and Japan: Today and Tomorrow

*Human Resources Development, Nation Building
and Heart-to-Heart Communication*

October 11, 1984 (International Conference Hall, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

1. Opening Ceremony		9:30 – 10:00
Opening Address	Ishimatsu Kitagawa Parliamentary Vice-minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Greeting	Keisuke Arita President, JICA	
2. Introduction of the Panelists		10:00 – 10:05
3. Reports		
Part 1	Mr. Fikri Jufri Vice-editor of newspaper <i>Tempo</i> (Indonesia)	10:05 – 10:25
	Mr. Mitsuoaki Nakao Editorialist, <i>Mainichi Newspapers</i>	10:25 – 10:35
	Mr. Ahmad R. Arbee Chief Editor, <i>Bernama Communications Co.</i> (Malaysia)	10:35 – 10:55
	<u>INTERVAL</u>	
Part 2	Mr. Loreto Cabanes Coordinating Economic Vice-editor, <i>Bulletin Today</i> (The Philippines)	11:10 – 11:30
	Mr. Tsunehiro Kunimasa Editorial Director, <i>The Yomiuri Shimbun</i>	11:30 – 11:40
	Mr. Teo Han Wue Editorialist, <i>The Straits Times</i>	11:40 – 12:00
	Mr. Sunao Suzuki Editorial Director, <i>The Asahi Shimbun</i>	12:00 – 12:10
	Mr. Alongkorn Ponlaboot Economics Chief, <i>Naewna Newspaper</i> (Thailand)	12:10 – 12:30
	<u>LUNCH BREAK</u>	
4. Panel Discussion		
Report Summary	Coordinator Mr. Mitsuo Fuse, Chief Editor, <i>Nihon Keizai Shimbun</i>	14:00 – 14:15
Discussion	Individual panelists	14:15 – 16:00
	<u>INTERVAL</u>	
Questions	(Questions from the general participants)	16:15 – 16:45
Conclusion	Coordinator Mr. Mitsuo Fuse, Chief Editor, <i>Nihon Keizai Shimbun</i>	16:45 – 16:55
5. Closing Ceremony		16:55 – 17:00
Closing Address	Ritsu Nakahira Executive Director, JICA	
(Master of Ceremonies)	Dr. Shinsuke Horiuchi Director, Planning Department, JICA	

JICA 10th Anniversary Commemorative Symposium ASEAN and Japan: Today and Tomorrow

— Profile of the Panelists —

■ COORDINATOR ■



Michio Fuse 1929 Born, 1953: Graduated from The University of Tokyo, entered *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, and worked in India, Britain and West Germany as the Chief Overseas Correspondent, 1979: Chief Editorial Writer of *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, 1983: Member of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council.

■ ASEAN COUNTRIES ■



Fikri Jufri (Indonesia) 1936 Born, 1963: Graduated from Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, 1972: Completed course in journalism at Stanford University, worked for the *Harian Kami*, *Pedoman* Newspapers as Editorial Staff Member, 1971: Vice-Editor-in-Chief of *Tempo*.



Ahmad Rejal Arbee (Malaysia) 1940 Born, 1960: Graduated from Malay University, worked as Journalist for the *New Straits Times* as the Jakarta correspondent, 1981: Chief Editor at the *Bernama*, 1984: Regional Director of Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies.



Loreto D. Cabanes (The Philippines) 1948 Born, 1970: Graduated from Faculty of Agriculture, The University of the Philippines, and worked as journalist for *Business Day*, and as Vice-Editor-in-Chief of Economics at *Bulletin Today*.



Teo Han Wue (Singapore) 1945 Born, Graduated from Malaya University with M.A. in Chinese literature, Appointed lecturer at Malaya University, worked on editorial staff of *Grow Magazine*, and presently on the editorial staff of *The Straits Times*.



Alongkorn Ponlaboot (Thailand) 1956 Born, 1979: Graduated from Department of Politics, Tamasaat University, worked on foreign editorial staff of *Siang Puang Chon*, *Ban Muang* Newspapers, 1984: Economics Chief at the *Naewna*, and Chief of editorial club for foreign news.

■ JAPAN ■



Tsunehiro Kunimasa 1935 Born, 1959: Graduated from Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo, appointed Washington Correspondent of *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, appointed Deputy Director of the Economics Department (in charge of international economics), 1981: Appointed as Editorial Writer of *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, (Publication) "World Economic Revolution" by the Yomiuri Shimbun.



Sunao Suzuki 1928 Born, 1950: Graduated from Faculty of Law, The University of Tokyo, Vice-Editor-in-Chief, *The Asahi Shimbun*, *Asahi Journal*, survey member for the Peace Problem Research Group, 1975: Editorial Writer of *The Asahi Shimbun*, (Translation) "Political Society in South Korea — Whirlpool Structure Analysis" (G. Henderson) by SIMUL INTERNATIONAL.



Mitsuaki Nakao 1929 Born, 1955: Graduated from Hitotsubashi University, worked as special correspondent for the Overseas Department of the *Mainichi Newspapers*, appointed Deputy Director of the Economics Department, 1974: Editorial staff of the *Mainichi Newspapers*, 1976 — 1980: Washington Branch Chief, (Publication) "Dynamics of International Relations — Shaking Japan" by GAKUYO SHOTEN.



Kohei Hagiwara 1926 Born, 1951: Graduated from Faculty of Literature, The University of Tokyo, worked as Branch Manager at Bonn branch of *NHK*, Director of Foreign News Department, Director of the Political Department, Asia Branch Manager, 1977: Commentator, (Publication) "South and North".



Masami Furuno 1932 Born, 1956: Graduated from Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Director of Economics Department at *Kyodo News Service*, 1982: Editor and Editorial Writer, Osaka, and also, 1984: Member, Executive Committee, Asia Agricultural Journalist Society, (Publication) "Japan's Food" by DIAMOND.

Reference Material

- I. ODA of the Japanese Government
 - 1. For all ASEAN countries
 - (1) Financial flows from Japan to ASEAN
 - (2) ODA from Japan with respect to ASEAN
 - 2. Statistics for ASEAN countries
 - (1) Indonesia
 - (2) Malaysia
 - (3) The Philippines
 - (4) Singapore
 - (5) Thailand
 - 3. Statistics of JICA operations for ASEAN countries
 - (1) Indonesia
 - (2) Malaysia
 - (3) The Philippines
 - (4) Singapore
 - (5) Thailand
- II. Trade between Japan and the ASEAN countries
 - 1. Trade between ASEAN countries and the advanced countries
 - 2. Changes of Japanese import/export amount with respect to ASEAN
 - 3. Changes of trade between Japan and ASEAN countries
- III. Investment in ASEAN countries
 - 1. Indonesia
 - 2. Malaysia
 - 3. The Philippines
 - 4. Singapore
 - 5. Thailand

I. ODA of the Japanese Government

1. For all ASEAN countries (with the exception of Brunei)

(1) Financial flows from Japan to ASEAN countries

Units: \$ mil.

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Indonesia	348.5	646.3	143.4	541.3	2,383.8
The Philippines	122.1	460.9	331.6	262.6	297.6
Thailand	72.0	228.7	338.7	274.7	417.7
Malaysia	46.0	211.6	209.2	167.3	72.5
Singapore	98.2	98.2	285.8	121.5	309.8
Percentage of the total bilateral financial flows	15.1	18.4	20.4	26.3	36.3

Note: The financial flows' comprise ODA (Official Development Assistance), OOF (Other Official Funds) and PF (Private Funds).

(2) ODA from Japan to ASEAN countries

Units: \$ mil.,%

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Indonesia	148.4	227.6	226.9	350.0	299.80	294.6
The Philippines	30.6	66.5	89.2	94.4	210.1	136.4
Thailand	51.8	103.8	179.9	189.6	214.5	170.3
Malaysia	29.4	48.0	74.6	65.6	64.7	75.3
Singapore	8.8	3.6	1.5	3.8	10.6	7.6
Total	269.0	449.5	572.1	703.4	799.7	684.2
Percentage of the total bilateral ODA	29.9	29.4	29.8	35.9	35.4	28.9

2. Statistics for ODA

(1) Indonesia

Units: \$ mil.

Year	Bilateral Grants			Loan Assistance	Total
	Grant Aid	Technical cooperation	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%
77	8.1 (9.2)	16.1 (10.9)	24.2 (10.2)	124.2 (18.7)	148.4 (16.5)
78	14.3 (8.8)	25.0 (11.3)	39.3 (10.3)	188.3 (16.4)	227.6 (14.9)
79	19.9 (6.3)	23.7 (9.8)	43.6 (7.8)	183.3 (13.5)	226.9 (11.8)
80	26.5 (7.1)	32.7 (11.8)	59.2 (9.1)	290.8 (22.2)	350.0 (17.9)
81	15.1 (3.5)	37.3 (9.9)	52.4 (6.5)	247.4 (17.1)	299.8 (13.3)
82	19.5 (4.7)	37.2 (9.5)	56.7 (7.0)	237.9 (15.2)	294.6 (12.4)

Figures in parentheses are the portions of the total bilateral ODA.

(2) Malaysia

Units: \$ mil.

Year	Bilateral Grants			Loan Assistance	Total
	Grant Aid	Technical cooperation	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%
77	— (—)	5.3 (3.6)	5.3 (2.3)	24.1 (3.6)	29.4 (3.3)
78	2.9 (1.8)	7.7 (3.5)	10.6 (2.8)	37.4 (3.3)	48.0 (3.1)
79	0.1 (0.0)	9.9 (4.1)	10.0 (1.8)	64.6 (4.7)	74.6 (3.9)
80	0.1 (0.0)	12.6 (4.5)	12.7 (1.9)	52.9 (4.0)	65.6 (3.3)
81	0.3 (0.1)	15.0 (4.0)	15.3 (1.9)	49.4 (3.4)	64.7 (2.9)
82	1.1 (0.3)	15.5 (3.9)	16.6 (2.1)	58.7 (3.8)	75.3 (3.2)

(3) The Philippines

Units: \$ mil.

Year	Bilateral Grants			Loan Assistance	Total
	Grant Aid	Technical cooperation	Total		
77	2.7 (3.1) %	11.1 (7.5) %	13.8 (5.8) %	16.8 (5.5) %	30.6 (3.4) %
78	9.8 (6.0)	15.4 (7.0)	25.2 (6.6)	41.3 (3.6)	66.5 (4.3)
79	14.3 (4.5)	17.7 (7.3)	31.9 (5.7)	57.3 (4.2)	89.2 (4.6)
80	17.9 (4.8)	17.8 (6.4)	35.7 (5.5)	58.7 (4.5)	94.4 (4.8)
81	23.3 (5.4)	21.7 (5.7)	45.0 (5.6)	165.1 (11.4)	210.1 (9.3)
82	22.1 (5.4)	23.0 (5.9)	45.1 (5.6)	91.3 (5.8)	136.4 (5.8)

(4) Singapore

Units: \$ mil.

Year	Bilateral Grants			Loan Assistance	Total
	Grant Aid	Technical cooperation	Total		
77	— (—)	2.1 (1.4)	2.1 (0.9)	6.7 (1.0)	8.8 (1.0)
78	— (—)	4.2 (1.9)	4.2 (1.1)	△ 0.6 (△ 0.1)	3.6 (0.2)
79	— (—)	5.5 (2.3)	5.5 (1.0)	△ 4.0 (△ 0.3)	1.5 (0.1)
80	0.1 (0.01)	6.0 (2.2)	6.0 (2.2)	△ 2.3 (△ 0.2)	3.8 (0.2)
81	0.1 (0.02)	8.8 (2.3)	8.9 (1.1)	1.7 (0.1)	10.6 (0.5)
82	0.3 (0.07)	7.0 (1.9)	7.3 (0.9)	0.3 (0.02)	7.6 (0.3)

(5) Thailand

Units: \$ mil.

Year	Bilateral Grants			Loan Assistance	Total
	Grant Aid	Technical cooperation	Total		
77	4.2 (4.7)	11.1 (7.5)	15.3 (6.5)	36.5 (2.5)	51.8 (5.8)
78	6.1 (3.8)	20.0 (9.0)	26.1 (6.8)	77.6 (6.8)	103.8 (6.8)
79	22.9 (7.2)	20.1 (8.3)	43.0 (7.7)	136.9 (10.1)	179.9 (9.4)
80	44.0 (11.8)	26.2 (9.4)	70.2 (10.8)	119.3 (9.1)	189.6 (9.7)
81	50.4 (11.7)	32.2 (8.5)	82.6 (10.2)	131.9 (11.0)	214.5 (9.5)
82	33.7 (8.2)	27.5 (7.0)	61.2 (7.6)	109.1 (7.0)	170.3 (7.2)

3. Statistics of JICA Operations for ASEAN Countries

(1) Indonesia

Units: ¥1000 (upper figures)
\$1000 (lower figures)

	Cumulative total from 1954 ~ 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Cumulative total
Acceptance of Trainees	3,121,954	571,344	569,119	639,003	702,570	5,603,990
	11,546	2,519	2,581	2,568	2,958	22,172
(Number of trainees accepted)	(3,488)	(317)	(318)	(353)	(352)	(4,828)
Dispatch of Experts (1)	7,774,993	1,822,505	2,011,255	2,217,690	2,660,232	16,486,675
	29,615	8,036	9,120	8,905	11,200	66,876
(Number of experts dispatched)	(1,065)	(164)	(186)	(160)	(209)	(1,784)
Survey teams dispatched	9,534,578	2,177,088	2,006,967	3,019,218	2,647,372	19,385,223
	37,440	9,600	9,101	12,123	11,146	79,410
(Number of survey teams dispatched)	(2,529)	(500)	(650)	(714)	(587)	(4,980)
Grant of Equipment (2)	5,549,071	1,362,264	1,364,658	1,598,828	1,070,139	10,944,960
	20,888	6,007	6,188	6,420	4,506	44,009
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)	—	970	3,656	—	71,597	76,223
	—	4	17	—	301	322
(Number of cooperative groups dispatched)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Others	323,883	107,931	125,887	146,153	134,164	838,018
	1,312	476	571	587	565	3,511
Total	26,304,479	6,042,102	6,081,542	7,620,892	7,286,074	53,335,089
	100,801	26,642	27,578	30,601	30,676	216,300

Note: Exchange rates : 1954—1971 ¥360.00/US\$ 1972 ¥308.00/US\$ 1973 ¥272.84/US\$
 1974 ¥291.49/US\$ 1975 ¥297.04/US\$ 1976 ¥296.50/US\$
 1977 ¥268.51/US\$ 1978 ¥210.47/US\$ 1979 ¥219.17/US\$
 1980 ¥226.79/US\$ 1981 ¥220.53/US\$ 1982 ¥249.05/US\$
 1983 ¥237.52/US\$

(1) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(2) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(2) Malaysia

Units: ¥1,000 (upper figures)

\$1,000 (lower figures)

	Cumulative total from 1954 ~ 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Cumulative/ total
Acceptance of Trainees	1,288,402	268,881	274,430	298,861	719,140	2,849,714
	4,791	1,186	1,244	1,200	3,028	11,449
(Number of trainees accepted)	(1,329)	(140)	(134)	(177)	(357)	(2,137)
Dispatch of Experts (1)	1,357,551	299,642	414,584	599,084	690,737	3,361,598
	5,308	1,321	1,880	2,406	2,908	13,823
(Number of experts dispatched)	(208)	(36)	(40)	(50)	(44)	(378)
Survey teams dispatched	2,403,487	940,855	1,209,474	1,625,593	1,191,740	7,371,149
	9,998	4,148	5,484	6,527	5,017	31,174
(Number of survey teams dispatched)	(644)	(205)	(243)	(318)	(223)	(1,633)
Grant of Equipment (2)	1,262,537	253,326	307,699	253,731	245,935	2,323,228
	4,864	1,117	1,395	1,019	1,035	9,430
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)	1,440,113	233,665	277,022	273,356	303,893	2,528,049
	5,167	1,030	1,256	1,098	1,280	9,831
(Number of cooperative groups dispatched)	(385)	(44)	(32)	(28)	(39)	(528)
Others	84,925	39,174	42,899	60,794	44,901	272,693
	361	173	195	244	189	(1,162)
Total	7,837,015	2,035,543	2,526,108	3,111,419	3,196,346	18,706,431
	30,489	8,976	11,454	12,494	13,457	76,870

Note: Exchange rates : 1954-1971 ¥360.00/US\$ 1972 ¥308.00/US\$ 1973 ¥272.84/US\$
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 1983 ¥237.52/US\$

(1) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(2) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(3) The Philippines

Units: ¥1,000 (upper figures)
\$1,000 (lower figures)

	Cumulative total from 1954 ~ 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Cumulative/ total
Acceptance of Trainees	2,209,620	327,716	381,086	456,024	494,460	3,868,906
	8,252	1,445	1,728	1,831	2,082	15,338
(Number of trainees accepted)	(2,358)	(190)	(222)	(241)	(271)	(3,282)
Dispatch of Experts (1)	2,517,368	626,544	764,563	921,702	1,127,587	5,957,764
	9,638	2,763	3,467	3,701	4,748	24,317
(Number of experts dispatched)	(479)	(81)	(91)	(71)	(115)	(837)
Survey teams dispatched	4,908,026	1,519,442	2,147,567	1,950,789	2,287,102	12,812,926
	19,343	6,663	9,738	7,833	9,629	53,206
(Number of survey teams dispatched)	(1,417)	(343)	(456)	(506)	(485)	(3,207)
Grant of Equipment (2)	3,423,129	471,560	543,568	637,066	1,085,039	6,160,362
	13,340	2,116	2,465	2,558	4,568	25,047
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)	1,831,852	299,115	298,744	328,676	388,992	3,147,379
	6,610	1,319	1,355	1,320	1,638	12,242
(Number of cooperative groups dispatched)	(449)	(36)	(35)	(38)	(30)	(588)
Others	188,176	68,920	84,393	96,820	94,627	532,936
	765	304	383	389	398	2,239
Total	15,078,171	3,313,297	4,219,921	4,391,077	5,477,807	32,480,273
	57,948	14,610	19,136	17,632	23,063	132,389

Note: Exchange rates : 1954-1971 ¥360.00/US\$ 1972 ¥308.00/US\$ 1973 ¥272.84/US\$
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 1983 ¥237.52/US\$

- (1) Including technical cooperation as part of projects
 (2) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(4) Singapore

Units: ¥1,000 (upper figures)
\$1,000 (lower figures)

	Cumulative total from 1954 ~ 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Cumulative/ total
Acceptance of Trainees	944,262	203,073	312,803	270,958	316,507	2,047,603
	3,628	895	1,418	1,088	1,332	8,361
(Number of trainees accepted)	(865)	(93)	(158)	(131)	(181)	(1,428)
Dispatch of Experts (1)	1,116,043	219,314	342,719	436,310	566,371	2,680,757
	3,855	967	1,554	1,752	2,385	10,513
(Number of experts dispatched)	(162)	(48)	(38)	(41)	(88)	(377)
Survey teams dispatched	248,436	77,664	89,145	111,943	135,318	662,506
	1,063	342	404	449	570	2,828
(Number of survey teams dispatched)	(61)	(27)	(28)	(40)	(54)	(210)
Grant of Equipment (2)	810,158	20,533	386,637	47,276	137,536	1,402,140
	3,250	91	1,753	190	579	5,863
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Number of cooperative groups dispatched)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Others	24,476	12,191	11,363	14,008	32,181	94,219
	106	54	51	56	134	401
Total	3,143,375	532,775	1,142,667	880,495	1,187,913	6,887,225
	11,902	2,349	5,180	3,535	5,000	27,966

Note: Exchange rates : 1954-1971 ¥360.00/US\$ 1972 ¥308.00/US\$ 1973 ¥272.84/US\$
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 1983 ¥237.52/US\$

(1) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(2) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(5) Thailand

Units: ¥1,000 (upper figures)
\$1,000 (lower figures)

	Cumulative total from 1954 ~ 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Cumulative/ total
Acceptance of Trainees	2,885,805	498,028	599,251	738,367	708,609	5,430,060
	10,460	2,196	2,717	2,965	2,984	21,322
(Number of trainees accepted)	(3,612)	(284)	(344)	(337)	(432)	(4,770)
Dispatch of Experts (1)	5,520,260	1,514,597	1,704,122	1,872,627	1,741,640	12,353,246
	19,909	6,679	7,727	7,519	7,333	49,167
(Number of experts dispatched)	(1,070)	(312)	(328)	(262)	(159)	(2,131)
Survey teams dispatched	4,275,869	1,277,555	1,928,535	2,183,634	2,440,108	12,105,701
	17,369	5,633	8,745	8,768	10,273	50,788
(Number of survey teams dispatched)	(1,360)	(327)	(550)	(557)	(635)	(3,431)
Grant of Equipment (2)	5,938,160	863,414	1,200,210	992,234	1,101,528	10,095,546
	21,383	3,807	5,442	3,984	4,638	39,254
Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)	-	-	6,124	38,561	107,392	152,077
	-	-	28	155	452	635
(Number of cooperative groups dispatched)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(13)	(15)	(33)
Others	192,814	103,868	128,952	142,332	130,529	698,495
	797	458	585	571	550	2,961
Total	18,812,908	4,257,462	5,567,194	5,967,755	6,229,806	40,835,125
	69,918	18,773	25,244	23,962	26,230	164,127

Note: Exchange rates : 1954-1971 ¥360.00/US\$ 1972 ¥308.00/US\$ 1973 ¥272.84/US\$
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 1983 ¥237.52/US\$

(1) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

(2) Including technical cooperation as part of projects

II. Trade between Japan and the ASEAN countries

1. Trade between ASEAN countries and the advanced countries (with the exception of Brunei)

IMF, DOT 1982 Total amount units: \$ mil.

	With respect to Japan	With respect to the U.S.A.	With respect to the E.C.	With respect to Canada	With respect to Australia	With respect to New Zealand	With respect to the world
Indonesia	Exports 10,298	3,533	903	22	637	329	20,004
	Imports 4,428	2,076	2,869	152	406	109	15,647
	Total 14,726 (51.5%)	5,609 (15.7%)	3,772 (10.6%)	174 (0.5%)	1,043 (2.9%)	438 (1.2%)	35,651
Malaysia	Exports 2,463	1,266	1,703	60	222	40	11,789
	Imports 3,039	2,141	1,517	152	546	105	12,543
	Total 5,502 (22.6%)	3,407 (14.0%)	3,220 (13.2%)	212 (0.9%)	768 (3.2%)	145 (0.6%)	24,332
The Philippines	Exports 1,145	1,581	691	58	90	5	5,010
	Imports 1,645	1,866	870	78	255	82	8,229
	Total 2,790 (21.1%)	3,447 (26.0%)	1,561 (11.8%)	136 (1.0%)	345 (2.6%)	87 (0.7%)	13,239
Singapore	Exports 2,262	2,612	1,941	133	828	314	20,787
	Imports 5,044	3,632	2,901	103	657	104	28,176
	Total 7,306 (14.9%)	6,244 (12.8%)	4,842 (9.9%)	236 (0.5%)	1,485 (3.0%)	418 (0.6%)	48,963
Thailand	Exports 955	864	1,667	26	78	190	7,040
	Imports 2,126	1,042	953	132	183	377	8,940
	Total 3,081 (19.3%)	1,906 (11.9%)	2,620 (16.4%)	158 (0.1%)	261 (1.6%)	567 (0.4%)	15,980
ASEAN	Exports 17,123	9,856	6,905	299	1,855	707	64,630
	Imports 16,282	10,757	9,110	617	2,047	437	73,535
	Total 33,405 (24.2%)	20,613 (14.9%)	16,015 (11.6%)	916 (0.7%)	3,902 (2.8%)	1,144 (0.8%)	138,165

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the proportion of the total.

2. Changes of Japanese import/export amount with respect to ASEAN (with exception of Brunei)

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 ~ 1982 Cumulative total
Japan	Export amount	6,066	6,892	8,727	9,577	13,092	15,152	14,806	74,312
	Import amount	7,751	8,963	9,988	16,148	21,339	20,888	19,382	104,459
	Balance	-1,685	-2,071	-1,261	-6,571	-8,247	-5,736	-4,576	-30,147
	Total of exports and imports	13,817	15,855	18,715	25,725	34,431	36,040	34,188	178,771
	Proportion of total trade	10.5%	10.4%	10.5%	12.1%	12.7%	12.2%	12.7%	11.8%

3. Changes of trade between Japan and ASEAN countries

Units: \$ 100 mil.

		1980	1981	1982	1983
With respect to the world	Trade amount	2,703	2,953	2,709	2,733
	Exports	1,298	1,520	1,389	1,469
	Imports	1,405	1,433	1,320	1,264
	(Trade balance)	(-107)	(+ 87)	(+ 69)	(+205)
With respect to ASEAN	Trade amount	375	392	370	348
	Global comparison	(13.9%)	(13.3%)	(13.7%)	(12.7%)
	Exports	131	153	150	151
	Imports	244	239	220	197
	(Trade balance)	(-113)	(- 86)	(- 70)	(- 46)
With respect to Indonesia	Trade amount	166	174	163	140
	Exports	35	41	43	36
	Imports	132	133	120	104
	(Trade balance)	(- 97)	(- 92)	(- 77)	(- 68)
With respect to Malaysia	Trade amount	55	54	55	59
	Exports	21	24	25	28
	Imports	35	30	30	31
	(Trade balance)	(- 14)	(- 6)	(- 5)	(- 3)
With respect to The Philippines	Trade amount	36	37	34	30
	Exports	17	19	18	17
	Imports	20	17	16	13
	(Trade balance)	(- 3)	(- 2)	(- 2)	(+ 4)
With respect to Singapore	Trade amount	54	64	62	59
	Exports	39	45	44	44
	Imports	15	19	18	15
	(Trade balance)	(+ 24)	(- 26)	(+ 26)	(+ 29)
With respect to Thailand	Trade amount	30	33	29	35
	Exports	19	23	19	25
	Imports	11	11	10	10
With respect to Brunei	(Trade balance)	(+ 8)	(+ 12)	(+ 9)	(+ 15)
	Trade amount	33	30	27	25
	Exports	1	1	1	1
	Imports	32	29	26	24
	(Trade balance)	(- 31)	(- 28)	(- 25)	(- 23)

III. Investment in ASEAN countries (with the exception of Brunei)

1. Indonesia

Breakdown of total direct investment (Dec. 1982.)

Units: \$ mil.

Country Name	No. of cases	Amount	Industry	No. of cases	Amount
Japan	208	4,343.7	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	150	1,126.2
Hong Kong	134	1,193.0	Mining	10	1,339.4
Canada	5	863.3	Manufacturing	500	8,233.5
U.S.A.	73	663.7	Weaving	69	1,350.4
The Netherlands	43	551.1	Chemicals	142	2,212.4
West Germany	21	295.0	Base metals	24	1,865.4
The Philippines	13	290.9	Metal products	129	1,456.8
U.K.	46	286.7	Construction	69	148.1
Switzerland	20	247.1	Real estate, transport, service	82	930.1
Australia	35	226.8			
Others	213	2,816.0			
Total	811	11,777.3	Total	811	11,777.3

Note : 1. Petroleum, banking and insurance are excluded.

2. Approval is cancelled for investment approved total (new period, expansion, capital increases) and the figures after revisions to the status of domestic investment.

Resource: BKPM

2. Malaysia

Breakdown of total foreign capital approved

Units: Ringgitt (R) mil.

Country Name	1978	1979	Country Name	1978	1979
Singapore	583.2	642.0	West Germany	54.0	54.5
Japan	647.4	539.9	Saudi Arabia	—	46.5
U.K.	416.0	419.9	The Netherlands	11.5	33.6
Hong Kong	278.8	281.9	Switzerland	30.2	31.5
U.S.A.	281.8	193.7	Bahamas	20.1	19.5
Denmark	67.2	73.1	Canada	10.2	17.7
Australia	58.8	63.2	France	9.4	15.5
India	70.2	55.3	Others	69.8	91.9
Total				2,608.6	2,759.7

Source: Malaysia Industrial Development Agency (MIDA)

3. The Philippines

Breakdown of cumulative total foreign capital (approved by Central Bank)

Units: \$ mil.

Country Name	1981	1982	Industry	1981	1982
U.S.A.	920	1,077	Banking, finance	278	298
Japan	328	402	Manufacturing	961	1,114
Hong Kong	123	131	Public works	49	—
U.K.	73	93	Mining	327	476
Switzerland	58	84	Commerce	109	—
Canada	48	65	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	41	—
Nauru	40	40	Service	83	—
France	40	42	Construction	27	—
Others	247	294	Others	1	—
Total	1,877	2,228	Total	1,877	2,228

Note : Cumulative total from Feb. 1970 to the end of each year.

Source: Manila J.T.C. survey by the Philippine Central Bank

4. Singapore

Breakdown of balance of foreign investment (manufacturing) (for Dec., 1980)

Units: S\$ mil.

Country Name	Amount	Composite ratio (%)	Industry	Amount	Composite ratio (%)
U.S.A.	2,215	29.5	Food and beverages	241	3.2
Canada	29	0.4	Woven products	215	2.9
U.K.	1,226	16.3	Clothing	151	2.0
The Netherlands	1,218	16.2	Leather and rubber products	62	0.8
West Germany	241	3.2	Timber and cork	249	3.3
France	38	0.5	Paper and paper products	102	1.4
Italy	30	0.4	Chemical engineering	122	1.6
Denmark	23	0.3	Other chemical products	173	2.3
Other European	176	2.3	Petroleum and petroleum products	3,160	42.0
Japan	1,185	15.8	Plastic products	98	1.5
Other Asian countries	1,139	15.1	Non-metallic mineral products	125	1.7
			Base metal products	60	0.8
			Metallic products	261	3.5
			Machinery	562	7.5
			Electrical machinery and products	1,212	16.1
			Transportation equipment	339	4.5
			Precision machinery	314	4.2
			Other products	74	1.0
Total	7,520	100.0	Total	7,520	100.0

Source: Countries - JETRO, Industries - EDB

5. Thailand

Breakdown of investment balance (by country)

Units: mil. bahts

Country/region	1980	1981	1982
Japan	1,564	1,620	1,678
Taiwan	644	670	702
U.S.A.	578	609	644
Hong Kong	353	367	383
U.K.	265	295	334
Malaysia	159	168	174
India	89	105	118
West Germany	110	114	120
Switzerland	95	102	108
The Netherlands	95	98	103
Singapore	65	73	95
France	62	66	70
Others	598	658	730
Total	4,677	4,945	5,259

Source: BOI, Investment Report by Countries

