

increasing; in 1991, China, Brazil, India and Indonesia alone emitted almost 20% of global greenhouse gases;¹⁸

- international forestry issues, especially with regard to the developing countries with the greatest expanse of forests and thus the greatest impact on and stake in negotiated outcomes - including Brazil (by far the most important in this regard), followed by China, Indonesia, Peru, India, Bolivia, Colombia and Mexico;¹⁹
- fisheries conservation issues - for example, several Latin American countries have been active players in the development of international fisheries régimes because of important fisheries production.

Moreover, several Zone 2 countries wield considerable influence in their respective regions. Sustained economic growth in these countries holds out the promise of creating regional development poles that can benefit neighbouring, less dynamic economies. More broadly, Zone 2 countries exercise a powerful demonstration effect on their neighbours with regard to security, good governance and economic policies. They are countries that "matter" in the sense that they can make an important contribution to resolving problems of interest to the international community or they can make the search for solutions noticeably more difficult.

One of the defining characteristics of Canadian foreign policy is its focus on international rule-making. Canada's security and prosperity are inextricably connected with the health of the international system, including the predictability of inter-state behaviour. One essential technique for working toward a secure environment abroad has been to focus on the elaboration of international institutions underpinned by a gradually more complex and effective network of rules governing relations among nations and between governments and their citizens. This network addresses (with varying degrees of success and completeness) issues ranging from conflict resolution at the state level to respect for fundamental human rights to trade and investment relations and environmental sustainability.

¹⁸ World Resource Institute, *World Resources 1994/95*.

¹⁹ Three Zone 1 African countries also have extensive forests - Zaïre, Angola and the Sudan - but their domestic economic and political dysfunctionality greatly limits their international presence and makes effective large-scale collaboration on internal reforestation/conservation impossible as a practical matter.