

## STATEMENTS

I see Canada-Australia trade and investment expanding in several directions. With globalization and the advent of innovative technologies, our companies can embark together on new business ventures. Although much of the business between our two countries has traditionally been exporting and importing, we are witnessing the emergence of new methods of doing business, as companies on both sides of the Pacific devise innovative forms of co-operation that meet the challenges of today's international marketplace... The future of our partnership is tied more to our geographical connection as countries of the Pacific Rim and our mutual interest in the enormous economic promise of the Asia-Pacific region. Canada and Australia have much to gain from the success of APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum]. Canada, like Australia, views APEC as a vital instrument for accelerating economic liberalization throughout this most dynamic of regions. APEC is crucial for a number of reasons. The potential for trade with Japan and the Asian "Tigers" remains far from fully realized. Beyond these countries lies China, an enormous and hitherto closed economy. Its emergence — along with that of India — will unsettle the equilibrium of the international trading system, if not effectively managed... Canada, Australia and other like-minded countries have an important role to play. Our policies and actions must promote trade between the blocs and discourage the "us-versus-them" mentality often associated with regional groupings. We must strive for a consensus, one premised on the need for trade liberalization, to advance on an inter-regional — as much as an intra-regional — basis.

**Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, to the New South Wales State Chamber of Commerce, "Canada-Australia: Partners in the Pacific and in the World", Sydney, Australia, March 13, 1995, 95/17**

I would like to address five themes today which I believe have a particular interest for the Committee: **Foreign Policy Review:** The Foreign Policy Statement, *Canada in the World*, recognizes that change — economic, political and social — has accelerated since the end of the Cold War and that we must adapt to meet the new challenges posed. At the same time, it emphasizes that our actions are constrained by fiscal limits. The Statement, therefore, establishes three overriding objectives to guide the choices that must be made in this evolving context: the promotion of prosperity and employment, the protection of our security within a stable global framework; and the projection of Canadian values and culture... **Halifax Summit:** I know the Committee is very interested in the question of reform of international institutions. This question will also be a central focus of the G-7 Summit in Halifax. We must look for ways to eliminate the overlap of responsibilities and streamline the operations of the international financial institutions and the United Nations... **The Former Yugoslavia:** There is a real possibility, especially in Bosnia, that fighting will resume in the spring. The draft bill presented to the American Congress unilateral lifting of the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia remains a concern for this government. Cabinet will discuss later this month the future of Canada's contribution to peacekeeping in the former Yugoslavia. Our options will depend on the evolution of the political and military situation in the field... **Haiti:** Since the return of President Aristide to Haiti, the results of the presence of foreign military and police forces have surpassed our expectations. Violence, particularly that of a political nature, has practically ceased, and in general, Haitians are no longer afraid to speak their minds or to go about their day-to-day business. However, the void left by the virtual disappearance of the Haitian military and police forces has led to a certain amount of banditry. Canada has committed itself through a bilateral agreement with the Haitian government to participate in the training of new Haitian police officers...

**Francophonie:** Canada now invites la Francophonie to reflect — during a seminar to be held in Canada next September — on what role it should play in collaboration with the UN and other regional organizations in the area of "preventive diplomacy," given the crises that have shaken two of its members, namely Rwanda and Haiti. In terms of co-operation, it should be noted that of the 45 member countries and two governments participating in la Francophonie, 38 are developing countries, some among the least developed countries of the planet.

**Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa, Ontario, March 14, 1995, 95/16**

As we enter into this new and exciting period in our relationship, we want to capitalize on opportunities for greater Canada-India commercial co-operation... In Canada, we have developed a forward-looking strategy known as Focus: India, which will be the cornerstone of our business development efforts. Focus: India is a Team Canada approach that involves federal and provincial governments and, far more important, the private sector. It aims not only to raise Canada's commercial profile in India but to facilitate Canada-India business linkages, sharing technology and expertise with Indian industry... But this new era in the relationship cannot be limited to commercial exchange alone... We shall continue to co-operate in areas of sustainable development, we shall embrace the rich intellectual interchange provided by our academic and cultural relations, we shall continue to work together on important issues such as the environment. We must also continue to address the more difficult and sensitive matters related to regional security and human rights in a mature and constructive manner.

**Notes for an Address by the Honourable Raymond Chan, Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), to the Indo-Canadian Business Club, New Delhi, India, March 14, 1995, 95/15**

The changing economy has exacerbated three of the greatest social ills of our time: unemployment, poverty and social exclusion. Together they constitute the human deficit we must tackle with the same verve and determination that many of us have applied to the fiscal deficit... While we must continue to provide a level of income support for the unemployed, increasingly we need to move our programs away from simple income support to active measures that get people back to work... At the heart of our reforms to Canada's social programs will be a fundamental rethinking and restructuring of our system, to ensure that greater power is given to local communities and individuals. This will be done by shifting both resources and decision-making