in 1992. Mr. Clark defined Canada's "Three dollars" policy on Europe, building on relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) process and with the European Community.

The year under review marked the first full year in which the Free Trade Agreement with the United States was in effect. This first phase passed with close to 99 per cent of Canada-U.S. trade being dispute-free. In addition, many important achievements were made in the process, which will eventually lead to complete elimination of bilateral tariffs and most other border restrictions between Canada and the United States. In February 1990, Canada hosted the

first Open Skies Conference involving the foreign Ministers of the 23 NATO

conclude in 1990.

and Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) member states. The goal of the Conference was to reach agreement on the means of increasing openness among members of the two organizations regarding military activities. During this meeting, the "Two-plus-Four" process of meetings between the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, the two Germanys, France and the United Kingdom emerged. This process eventually resulted in the final Four Power Agreement that led to the unification of Germany in October 1990.

In 1989/90 Pacific 2000 brought extra focus on the Asia-Pacific region, especially in the area of trade. Japan is Canada's largest offshore trading partner while, in 1989, Korea became Canada's fifth-largest trading partner.

Much of the diplomatic activity in
multilateral trade has been concerned
with the General Agreement on Tariffs
and Trade (GATT) and the UruguayEconomic summits focussed on the
environment and the need for indica-
tors that will account for the environ-
mental impact of economic policies and
business decisions. Sustainable devel-
opment initiatives have been designed
to address environmental problems.

CANADA AND

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