

insecurity. Our challenge is to give this new body the credibility, legitimacy and purpose necessary to take us into the next century. First, we all must commit ourselves to full and effective implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement so that its achievements can be put into force on January 1, 1995. This means that we must all conclude expeditiously domestic ratification procedures. ... We must also recognize that the WTO should not and cannot operate in isolation. The world is increasingly globalized with trade, capital and technology crossing borders 24 hours a day. Close co-operation among the Bretton Woods institutions, as called for in the final act of the WTO agreement, is essential to a more coherent approach to the world economy. ... The OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation, for its part, is a valuable forum for analysis of the many issues that lie ahead as a result of rapid global economic integration and that might — in part or in whole — be placed on the WTO agenda. ... The OECD is also well placed to examine the emerging issue of trade and labour standards. Further liberalization of trade is critical to the longer-term growth of the global economy — a process that can only have a salutary effect on wages and employment. Yet, globalization can also raise concerns about potential comparative advantages based upon lower labour standards, intensifying the insecurities that workers in the industrialized world already feel in the face of technological and economic change.... [I]n this area, as with trade and environment, we must make progress only on the basis of mutual consent. Canada does not support the use of trade sanctions to impose standards of conduct. ... Equally important is the OECD's work on trade and competition policy. It should be possible over the next year to outline those aspects of competition policy of significance to the cross-border flow of goods and services which are ripe for inclusion in a future international agreement. ... This work may in time also provide the key to dealing with unfair pricing practices of firms without some of the distortions and costs associated with the blunt instrument of anti-dumping. Likewise, international trade and investment are key elements in the contemporary world economy in which North and South clearly have mutual interests and an increasingly shared responsibility. Canada strongly supports the OECD initiative for a new international investment agreement and intends to participate actively in its development. This work must progress quickly in the working groups which will be established. But perhaps the most difficult challenge facing the OECD is to help construct an international dialogue and a consensus. A relevant, active OECD can play a major role in facilitating shared discussion, analysis and co-operation. It can also provide member governments with the intellectual ballast needed to help resist domestic pressures for short-term solutions. And it can build bridges, not only among the main industrial economies, but with the newly independent states of Central Europe and the dynamic non-member economies in both Asia and Latin America. This is a process which is increasingly vital in an integrated world economy."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (Paris, France, June 7, 1994, 94-30)

"On behalf of the Government of Canada, I would like to welcome the parliamentarians from Central and Eastern Europe to Ottawa. Your objective is to learn how our Parliament works, but your visit should also serve as a reminder to us of the value of this institution. Regardless of our political affiliation, we parliamentarians all share this conviction: it is absolutely necessary to debate current issues freely. We represent the people, and in this capacity we speak for them in our debates. ... I would like to salute your courage, and that of your compatriots for fighting relentlessly against tyranny to build your legislative assemblies — for fighting force with reason to form your political parties. Yours is an example that we cannot allow ourselves to forget. ... Our government has recognized the importance of the geopolitical changes that you not only witnessed but played a part in. It has also clearly heard the message from the inhabitants of this country. ... During the debate that we had in this House on the review of Canada's foreign policy, I emphasized that our main duty in Europe is to contribute toward establishing economic and democratic structures and to guarantee Central and Eastern European security. ... With citizenship issues not fully resolved in Latvia and Estonia, parliamentarians there confront the difficult task of representing members of society who do not vote in the national elections. The challenge is particularly difficult in small countries which have reason to feel vulnerable next to larger neighbours. Indeed, in Estonia, Russian troops are still quartered a mere 100 meters from the parliament buildings. This government is keenly aware of your security concerns. We firmly believe that NATO [the North Atlantic Treaty Organization] should welcome new members in contributing further to the stability of Europe. We will contribute to the full extent of our capacities to NATO's Partnership for Peace; and we urge your governments to do the same. Associate membership in the Western European Union and the European Union has been granted to most of your countries. We expect full membership will follow and encourage you to prepare for it. ... We will also continue our efforts to further expand trade and investment in Central and Eastern Europe. ... Canada recognizes that security in the modern world is multi-faceted. Beyond membership in regional security organizations, we are convinced that only true democracies can ensure peace, security and stability in Europe. This is why Canada strongly supports the European Stability Pact. I made this point very clear to your respective foreign ministers in Paris last week. ... Together we must identify the challenges facing Eastern and Central Europe and recognize the importance of democratic institutions in building your new societies. Thank you."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a Seminar on the Canadian parliamentary system (Ottawa, Ontario, May 31, 1994, 94-31)

#### UPCOMING EVENTS:

July 5-13, 1994:	Jeux de la francophonie (Paris, France)
July 8-10, 1994:	G-7 Economic Summit (Naples, Italy)
July 11, 1994:	World Population Day
August 18-28, 1994:	Commonwealth Games (Victoria, British Columbia)
September 5-13, 1994:	UN International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt)

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