

responsibilities to present realities and positions us to meet future challenges. This Treaty is our flexible instrument for dealing with nuclear non-proliferation; it is our instrument for promoting and achieving nuclear disarmament. Canada is committed to both elements of the Treaty. We are confident that all of the countries gathered here are committed to the Treaty. We should all be committed because the NPT provides us with enhanced security. Let us use the only opportunity to make a firm, political decision in favour of indefinite and unconditional extension.

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the NPT Review and Extension Conference, (New York, New York, April 18, 1995, 95/27)

Canadian trade missions need to be further co-ordinated among various levels of government to avoid confusion, not least among our potential customers. Only when all levels of government and business get together, can we make the greatest impact.... This is what the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that Premier Klein and I are about to sign is all about. It sets the course for yet closer co-operation between Ottawa and Alberta in services for our exporters. This is the first such MOU signed in western Canada. I am grateful to the Alberta government for having provided leadership in the successful negotiations that brought us here today. This Memorandum of Understanding, similar to the one that we signed last year with Ontario and those we shall sign shortly with Manitoba and Saskatchewan, provides for greater collaboration in planning, information sharing, fairs and missions, education and training, representation abroad, investment promotion, industry and technology development. Although our federal-provincial agreements do not provide for the immediate, full integration domestically of government trade services, they do constitute a strong base for our future work. Ideally, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade should focus efforts on business support overseas, while provinces — in tandem with Industry Canada and other key federal departments and agencies — co-operate in support services domestically. Our ultimate goal must be for each level of government to do what it can do best.... The Canada-Alberta MOU recognizes the fact that education and training are the most effective means to increase the number of export-ready firms. Bringing companies to the export readiness level is also critical if we are to make optimal use of our own scarce resources abroad

Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, to the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, (Calgary, Alberta, April 19, 1995, 95/26)

Clearly, blunt and misdirected trade remedies are being used to constrain legitimate pricing behaviour within the [NAFTA] free-trade area. Anti-dumping actions are no longer aimed at genuinely injurious pricing behaviour, but are used more for strictly protectionist purposes. The results are higher input costs, reduced outputs, higher product prices, and more uncertainty in investment decisions for North American firms. This, in turn, makes Canada, the United States and Mexico less competitive in other international markets, essentially downgrading or nullifying the rationale for a North American free-trade area in the first place. It prevents us all from getting the most from the increased efficiencies that should result from our North American free-trade area....What can we do about it here in North America? For one thing, the three NAFTA countries have established two working groups to come up with answers by the end of this year to a number of important questions. For example: What definitions, thresholds and mechanisms can be used to counter inappropriate pricing behaviour in the modern North American context? Can we establish a more direct link between the pricing decisions of one firm and those of its competitors? And if so, what actions or compensation will actually remedy the specific situations? Should governments continue to focus on the pricing of individual products — the usual basis for trade remedy actions? Or should the focus be shifted to individual firms — the traditional approach of domestic competition laws? Should different sectors of the economy be treated differently at various points in their cycle, or should we still seek a "one suit fits all" approach? Admittedly, these are not easy questions. And getting agreement on the answers may be just as difficult as it was on other fundamental trade issues covered by the NAFTA. But we really don't have a choice. If we choose to ignore the "skeleton in the closet," it will continue to haunt us.

Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, to the Mid-America Committee, (Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1995, 95/25)

FISHERIES AND OCEANS

Canada-EU Reach Agreement to Conserve and Protect Straddling Stocks

April 15, 1995, NR-HQ-95-36E

Brian Tobin, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, and André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced an agreement on the conservation and management of stocks that straddle Canada's 200-mile limit. The agreement was negotiated by senior officials of the Government of Canada and the European Commission. The Ministers congratulated Canadian and European Union negotiators for their success in reaching an agreement to settle the dispute over the fishing of Greenland halibut. "This agreement is not just about providing immediate protection for turbot stocks," Mr. Tobin said. "It's also about rebuilding cod and flatfish stocks currently under moratoria...." "We can now put this dispute behind us, secure in the knowledge that we have a fair, workable and sensible agreement" Mr. Ouellet said. "We can also be pleased that our strong stand on conservation will contribute to the formulation of stronger international rules covering the harvesting of endangered fish stocks elsewhere in the world."

UPCOMING EVENTS

April 17-May 12:	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference (New York)
May 4-6:	Quadrilateral Trade Ministers Meeting (Whistler, British Columbia)
June 15-17:	G-7 Summit (Halifax, Nova Scotia)