

regulations on inward foreign investment. There has also been a rise in informal investment barriers. At the other extreme, many countries eager to attract foreign investment have engaged in predatory practices such as the use of overly generous incentives. ... In the absence of an international regime, Canada has succeeded in improving access and protection for Canadian investment abroad through the North American Free Trade Agreement and a number of bilateral foreign investment protection agreements. ... " Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, at the Deutsche Bank Dinner (Toronto, Ontario, July 21, 1994, 94/37)

"... Canada has been a strong supporter for convening such an inclusive forum, believing that if we are to discuss security issues seriously, then all the key regional players must be present. ... There is no shortage of security issues to address. The situation on the Korean peninsula is the most immediate concern. ... Other regional security challenges also exist. They may lack the immediacy of the Korean situation, but they are important to regional stability and security — the buildup of conventional arms, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile systems, and the complex problems arising from the competing claims in the South China Sea. ... We must also consider the non-traditional threats which effect our collective security — environmental degradation, uncontrolled migration, unequal economic development, drug abuse and trafficking, piracy, as well as such health concerns as the spread of AIDS. ... This forum provides a unique opportunity to build security within the region and to articulate a strategic vision for Asia-Pacific — one that provides a framework for regional security and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflicts. ... Building a regional framework will take time. Asia-Pacific is a huge and diverse region which is only beginning to develop a habit of multilateral co-operation in security issues. We must respect the traditions of dialogue, consultations and consensus, which have served us well in other ASEAN-led fora. Our progress will be step by step, but it must aim at a definable goal. ... As a complement to an evolving security framework, we should also look at introducing some modest measures to build confidence and promote transparency between our countries. As a first step, we could develop a set of principles to guide our relations between states in the region. Existing instruments such as the UN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence provide a good starting point for our consideration. The principles we develop should be dynamic and should evolve as our habit of dialogue deepens. We should not hesitate to explore other practical initiatives for co-operative action in the areas which are the bedrock of long-term peace and security: confidence and security-building measures, conflict management, and non-proliferation. ..."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the inaugural meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (Bangkok, Thailand, July 25, 1994, 94/36)

"... The purpose of my visit to Asia is to strengthen the commitment of our government to the region; to strengthen our bilateral relationship here and to express our desire for co-operation in multilateral fora. ... Politically and economically, Japan and Canada are key interlocutors and partners in multilateral fora of prime importance to both of us, such as the new World Trade Organization, the G-7 [Group of Seven leading industrialized countries], the United Nations, APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation] and various other Asia-Pacific fora. Next year, Canada will chair the Economic Summit and Japan will host the APEC meetings. We look forward to working closely with Japan to ensure the success of these events. ... In my discussions here, I have also emphasized the key importance Canada attaches to reform of the United Nations. As we approach the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN in 1995, Canada would like to work with Japan to seek the key reforms needed to make the United Nations more effective. It is clear that Canada favours an increased Japanese role in the UN. For its part, Japan has lent its support to Canada in our efforts to enhance the efficiency of the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development]. ... It is our view that the Japanese government is on the right track with its efforts to promote economic growth by stimulating domestic demand through deregulation and market-opening measures. We believe this approach is the best way to deal with the problem of trade imbalances because it reflects the spirit of multilateral free trade and of the international rules-based trading system to which both our countries are committed. As Japan's economy changes, so does its market. Expanding Canadian exports to Japan will depend on our ability to position ourselves in the most rapidly growing market segments — higher value-added products — while maintaining our traditional exports of resource-based commodities, which still make up the bulk of our trading relationship. ..."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan and the Canada-Japan Society (Tokyo, Japan, July 21, 1994, 94/35)

CIDA

Canada Provides Additional Aid for Victims of the Conflict in Rwanda

July 21, 1994, no. 94-25

"Christine Stewart, Secretary of State for Latin America and Africa, ... announced, on behalf of Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet, that the Government of Canada is providing additional aid to help victims of the conflict in Rwanda. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has set aside an envelope of \$10 million to respond to this crisis. Of these funds, at least \$1 million will be used to provide clean water to the refugees. Sanitation equipment, medical supplies and emergency materials will also be purchased through Canadian funding. An amount of \$2 million will go towards purchase of Canadian food commodities such as lentils, peas or beans. ... This contribution brings Canada's total humanitarian assistance to Rwandans to \$21.8 million since the fighting began. ... In a collaborative effort between CIDA and the Department of National Defence, Defence Minister David Collenette announced that he had agreed to dedicate a Hercules C-130 to help with the transportation of relief supplies into refugee areas. ... Since April, Canada has provided the only vital airlink between Nairobi, Kenya, and Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. In total, the Canadian forces have flown 137 flights into Rwanda and neighbouring countries. This latest aircraft will enhance Canada's ability to support United Nations and NGO [Non-Governmental Organization] relief efforts in the area."

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- August 18-28, 1994: Commonwealth Games (Victoria, British Columbia)
- September 5-13, 1994: UN International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt)
- October 24, 1994: Launch of United Nations 50th Anniversary Commemoration Activities
- November 25-26, 1994: APEC Ministerial Meeting (Jakarta, Indonesia)

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