

## □ ECONOMIC SUMMIT '88 COMES TO CANADA □

The government of Canada will be host to the 14th Economic Summit in Toronto from June 19th to June 21st, 1988. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will welcome the leaders of the six other major industrialized democracies — France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and members of the Commission of the European Communities. Canada previously hosted the Economic Summit in 1981 at Montebello, near Ottawa.

Since 1975, the year of the first economic summit organized by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Rambouillet, France, new bridges of international cooperation have been built in an ongoing effort to maintain world economic growth. Summit achievements include agreements to control aircraft terrorism, deregulation of energy and the reduc-

tion of some protectionist barriers restricting world trade.

The Summit has no permanent home or secretariat. Sites have been rotated among member nations since the yearly meetings began. Summits have been held in Rambouillet, France (1975), Puerto Rico (1976), London (1977 and 1984), Bonn (1978 and 1985), Tokyo (1979 and 1986), Venice (1980 and 1987), Ottawa/Montebello (1981), Versailles, France (1982), and Williamsburg, U.S.A. (1983).

While economic summits are not decision-making forums, they do provide a unique opportunity for leaders from the major industrialized countries to discuss common problems directly and informally. Working together, the summit leaders can set in motion changes on issues from across the spectrum of global concerns, often setting an agenda for action in the broader international economic system.

The continuing objective of the summit meetings is to foster compatible economic policies among summit countries in order to promote sustainable world growth, and to provide effective and coherent responses to economic challenges as they arise. The need for increased policy co-ordination reflects the high degree of interdependence among nations in the global economy today.

The substantive agenda for the 1988 Summit is being prepared by Dr. Sylvia Ostry, the Prime Minister's personal representative for the Economic Summit. Canada will work to help achieve progress on the full range of summit issues: appropriate macro-economic policies; protectionism, and the need for a stronger GATT; the plight of the poorest developing countries; Third World indebtedness; East-West relations; and other economic and political questions □

## □ BRASILIA ACCORD: EMPLOYMENT RECIPROCITY IN BRAZIL □

On July 6, 1987 the Embassies of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America in a joint ceremony exchanged letters with the Minister of External Relations of Brazil, the Honourable Roberto de Abreu Sodré, constituting reciprocal employment arrangements to allow the dependant of diplomatic and embassy personnel in their respective countries to work on the local labor market.

This is not the first time that Canada has entered into such an arrangement but it was an historic first for Brazil. This country has never before had such reciprocal employment arrangements and it took us some two years to complete negotiations. In the end it was probably the personal intervention of the minister of External Relations, who has been instrumental in modernizing the condi-

tions of posting for the Brazilian foreign service, that allowed the completion of these arrangements □

Yours Sincerely,  
Richard Belliveau  
Counsellor and Consul



Left to right: Roberto de Abreu Sodré, Minister of External Relations of Brazil; Marcos Azambuja, Under-secretary for Administration; Richard Belliveau, Counsellor and Consul, Embassy of Canada; and Harry Schlaudeman, USA Ambassador.

Photo: Chuck Barry