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**INFORMATION BOOKLET FOR
1999 HEADS OF MISSION MEETING
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
CALGARY, ALBERTA, 14-16 MARCH**

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March 12, 1999

Dear Colleagues:

I am delighted that we are able to convene the 1999 Americas Heads of Mission meeting in Calgary, a city that symbolizes Canada's economic dynamism and export strengths. I believe that we have developed a varied and informative program around a set of issues that will underpin our activities over the coming years. Thank you for your input to the program, as well as to those who have agreed to lead on key agenda items.

Canada is deeply engaged in the full range of economic, social and security challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean and we are working closely with partners and institutions in the region to forge new hemispheric relations. As we host the series of upcoming high-level hemispheric meetings and, in a sense, bring home the agenda to Canadians, the energies and efforts of the department, and especially those in the field, will be central to the success of these events and of the overall hemispheric strategy.

You will see that we have outlined a number of specific and targeted objectives for this meeting. It is our best occasion to discuss our challenges and opportunities in the field and at home.

Finally, we have an important opportunity for contact with the Calgary community, which will help us understand their priorities and allow us to demonstrate the multi-faceted work that we carry out on behalf of domestic clients. I am certain that this meeting and the ensuing outreach programs will elicit, in Calgary and around the country, an even greater level of interest from Canadians in this dynamic region.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'George Haynal'.

George Haynal
Assistant Deputy Minister
Americas



12 mars 1999

Chers collègues,

Je suis enchanté que nous puissions convoquer la réunion de 1999 des chefs de mission des Amériques à Calgary, une ville qui symbolise le dynamisme économique et la capacité d'exportation du Canada. Je crois que nous avons développé un programme diversifié et informatif autour d'un ensemble de questions qui sous-tendront nos activités des prochaines années. Je vous remercie de votre apport au programme ainsi que de vos conseils à ceux qui ont accepté de piloter les discussions sur des points clés de l'ordre du jour.

Le Canada est profondément engagé dans tous les grands défis économiques, sociaux et de sécurité qui se posent à l'Amérique latine et aux Antilles, et nous travaillons étroitement avec des partenaires et des institutions de la région pour forger de nouvelles relations hémisphériques. Alors que nous nous préparons à accueillir une série de réunions hémisphériques de haut niveau et à faire ainsi mieux comprendre les enjeux hémisphériques aux Canadiens, les énergies et les efforts du Ministère, et surtout ceux de ses agents sur le terrain, seront cruciaux pour le succès de ces activités et pour la réalisation de la grande stratégie hémisphérique.

Vous verrez que nous avons esquissé un certain nombre d'objectifs spécifiques et ciblés pour cette réunion. C'est là notre meilleure chance de discuter de nos problèmes et des possibilités qui nous sont offertes dans la région et au pays.

Enfin, nous avons une importante possibilité de contacts avec la communauté de Calgary, qui nous aideront à comprendre ses priorités et qui nous permettront de montrer le travail multiforme que nous menons au nom de nos clients canadiens. Je suis certain que cette réunion et les programmes de rayonnement qui la suivront susciteront, à Calgary et dans toutes les régions du pays, un niveau d'intérêt encore plus grand pour cette région dynamique.

Veillez agréer, Chers collègues, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

George Haynal
Sous-ministre adjoint
(Amériques)

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- At the broadest level, facilitate an exchange among Heads of Mission and senior headquarters officials on Canada's Latin America strategy, both in terms of current planning and brainstorming on moving the strategy forward
- Set out the important national unity agenda that will unfold over the next several years, and examine its international dimensions, with particular reference to Latin American and Caribbean missions
- Review Canada's human security agenda and its application at the regional level
- Provide Heads of Mission with the latest headquarters thinking on priorities and emerging management issues
- Permit DFAIT officials to better familiarize themselves with programming by other government departments and to hear the perspectives and constructive suggestions of these OGDs on program delivery abroad
- Foster horizontal communication/exchanges among Heads of Mission
- Establish core communication themes concerning Canada's Americas strategy for use at Embassies and High Commissions, and by Heads of Mission on national outreach
- Take advantage of Alberta's specific interests and strengths in the international field by introducing DFAIT officials to a wide cross-section of governmental, non-governmental and corporate actors
- Enable officials to expand the range of their Canadian contacts, and to listen to the opinions of these prominent constituencies
- Assess the quality of client service, particularly support to the business community, and discuss best practices

OBJECTIFS DE LA RÉUNION

- **Au niveau le plus général, faciliter un échange entre les chefs de mission et les cadres supérieurs de l'Administration centrale sur la stratégie du Canada pour l'Amérique latine, tant au plan de la planification courante qu'à celui du brainstorming sur les façons de faire progresser le dossier.**
- **Établir l'important programme d'action sur l'unité nationale qui sera exécuté dans les prochaines années, et en examiner les dimensions internationales, surtout en ce qui concerne nos missions en Amérique latine et dans les Antilles.**
- **Revoir le programme d'action du Canada sur la sécurité humaine et son application au niveau régional.**
- **Livrer aux chefs de mission les dernières réflexions de l'Administration centrale sur les priorités et sur les nouvelles questions de gestion.**
- **Permettre aux officiels du MAECI de mieux se familiariser avec les programmes d'autres ministères et d'entendre les perspectives et les suggestions constructives de ces autres ministères sur l'exécution des programmes à l'étranger.**
- **Favoriser les communications et les échanges horizontaux entre les chefs de mission.**
- **Établir les thèmes centraux des communications sur la stratégie du Canada pour les Amériques, qui seront utilisés par les ambassades et les hauts-commissariats ainsi que pour les activités nationales de rayonnement et de sensibilisation des chefs de mission.**
- **Tirer avantage des intérêts et des atouts spécifiques de l'Alberta au plan international en permettant aux officiels du MAECI de rencontrer un groupe largement représentatif des intervenants aux sein du gouvernement, du monde non gouvernemental et des milieux d'affaires.**
- **Permettre aux officiels d'élargir la gamme de leurs contacts canadiens, et de s'informer des opinions de ces personnes importantes.**
- **Évaluer la qualité du service au client, et plus particulièrement l'appui accordé aux milieux d'affaires, et discuter des meilleures méthodes à utiliser.**

**1999 HEADS OF MISSION MEETING
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
CALGARY, ALBERTA
14-16 MARCH**

Conference Theme: *Canada -- Host to the Hemisphere*

Sunday, March 14, 1999

- Afternoon: Arrival and Check-in Palliser Hotel (The Palliser, 9th Avenue & 1st Street, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M3 Tel 403-262-1234 Fax 403-260-1260)
- 1400-1700 **National Unity** (for those HOMs arriving early), Palliser Hotel
- 1715 Depart Palliser for opening reception by Province of Alberta
- 1730-1830 **Reception** to be hosted by Pearl Calahasen, Minister Responsible for Children's Services, Government of Alberta, McDougall Centre, 455-6 Street SW; Aboriginal guest list to be coordinated by Blaine Favel; Welcome toast offered by Minister Calahasen, response from Deputy Minister Donald Campbell
- 1840 Departure for Palliser Hotel
- 1900-2130 **Working buffet dinner** hosted by Deputy Minister Donald Campbell, Palliser Hotel Penthouse
- Working Dinner Topics - *State of Ottawa***
- Deputy Minister Donald Campbell on *Portfolio Priorities*
 - PCO, Assistant Secretary to Cabinet, Foreign and Defense Policy, Michael Kergin -- *PM's International Priorities*

Monday, March 15, 1999

AM - *State of the Nation*

- 0715 Bus #1 departure for Petroleum Club (Minister Marchi, plus selected HOMs, see below)
- 0730-0830 **Business CEO Breakfast** with Minister Marchi, host Kent Jespersen, sponsor/guestlist/invitations Enbridge Corp, Venue: Calgary Petroleum Club (319 5th Ave. SW, 403-269-7981) N.B. Selected HOMs to attend as agreed by Minister Marchi and hosts -- Mexico/Gooch, Venezuela/Stewart, Colombia/Ross, Brazil/Kohler, Argentina/Hubert, Chile/Lederman, Cuba/Christie; DM/Campbell; LGD/Durand; LXD/Clark
- 0815 Remaining HOMs and Ottawa participants leave hotel for UofC on bus #2
- 0830 Bus #1 departure from Petroleum Club for UofC; Minister Marchi departs by separate limousine
- 0845 Buses arrive at UofC campus; Student volunteers guide HOMs to Videoconferencing facilities (Bioscience Building, Room 561)

- 0900-0910 **Official welcome** by Dr. W. Duffie VanBalkom, Associate VP (International) and Executive Director of the International Centre, University of Calgary
Opening of 1998 Americas HOM Meeting by George Haynal
- 0915-1015 Videoconference with **Minister Stéphane Dion**, *Canadian Unity at Home and Abroad, an Agenda for the 21st Century*
- 1030 HOMs depart by bus for Canadian Chamber of Commerce for meeting with Minister Marchi
- 1045-1200 **Minister Marchi**, *Advancing Canadian Trade and Economic Interests in the Region*, presentation and discussion, Venue: Canadian Chamber of Commerce Building (517 Centre Street South)

Lunch *State of the Hemisphere*

- 1200-1330 **Luncheon** organized by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Keynote Speaker **Minister Marchi**, on *Trade and Investment in the Americas, Challenge and Opportunity*, with members of Calgary business community; Venue: Ballroom of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Building
- 1345 Return to UofC

State of the Strategy

- 1400-1500 *Trade Development and Trade Policy*: **Kathryn McCallion** on prospects for the FTAA Ministerial; Update on PMI; **John Klassen** on preparations for the next Round (International Hall; Rozsa Centre, University of Calgary)
- 1500-1530 **Coffee break and interaction with students** from the UofC Latin American Studies Group (coordinators Dr. Denise Brown, Anthropology, and Dr. Steve Randall, History)
- 1600-1730 **Advancing the Strategy for the Americas**
- *Getting the Substance Right-Strategy and Public Diplomacy*, Peter Boehm, Marc Lortie, Michael Brock
 - *Challenges of Managing the Summits*, Robert Clark
- 1730-1800 **Cuba -- The Last Holdout**, Keith Christie/Peter Boehm
- 1800-2000 **Dinner with NGO/Civil Society Representatives**
- Venue: University Faculty Club
- Introduction: President, University of Calgary, Dr. T. White.
- Speakers: Denis Thibault brief presentation on Government/Civil Society Cooperation: The Hurricane Mitch Case
Dr. Kathleen Mahoney, Chair of the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
- Table hosts: Kathryn McCallion on NGO input in the FTAA; Peter Boehm on Human Security and Human Rights in the Hemisphere; Bob Anderson with ODA NGOs; Blaine Favel on Indigenous Issues, Daniel Livermore on human rights in Central America; Keith Christie on building room for civil society in Cuba.

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

- 0830 **Newsmaker Breakfast** for Mexico/Gooch, Venezuela/Stewart, Brazil/Kohler, Argentina/Hubert, Palliser Hotel, Canadian Pacific Room, Penthouse Level
- 0830 Bus Departure for Other HOMs to Rozsa Centre, UofC
- 0900-1000 **Human Security -- Advancing the Concept in Latin America**
(Brian Stevenson/Blaine Favel/Peter Boehm)
- Foreign Ministers' Dialogue on Drugs -- A case study in selling the human security agenda
 - Aboriginal linkages
 - Parliamentary Network of the Americas
- 1000-1015 Coffee break
- 1015-1045 **Bob Anderson, CIDA Vice-President, Americas, *CIDA's Regional Outlook and Approaches***
- 1045-1115 **Martha Nixon, CIC ADM Operations, *CIC Regional Outlook and Approaches***
- 1115-1215 **Communications**
- *Engaging Canadians*, George Haynal/Steven Lee
 - *Communications & Public Affairs*, Christine Pappas, Richard Kohler
- 1215-1315 **Press Panel and Sandwich Lunch, International Lounge of Bioscience Building**
- 1315-1400 Videoconference with **Minister Axworthy, *Human Security: Linking Hemispheric and Global Agendas***, Room 561, Bioscience Building
- 1400 Depart for Rozsa Centre
- 1415-1515 Staffing and other **Core Management Issues** (Lucie Edwards)
- 1515-1530 Coffee Break
- 1530-1600 Briefing on **Organization for Pan American Games**, Don MacKenzie, President and CEO, Host Organization Committee, Pan American Games
- 1600-1700 **Summary and Wrap Up**
- 1715 Bus departure for Palliser Hotel
- 1800-2030 **Reception and dinner** with Calgary business community organized by ITC/Calgary and the CCA (format - guests select HOM to match table arrangements). Venue: Alberta Room, Palliser Hotel. (NB. Attendance -- confirmed HOMs, George Haynal, Paul Durand, Michael Brock, Simon Wade, Brian Dickson, Don MacKenzie -- Other HQ participants have evening free)

Wednesday, 17 March, 1999

- 0900-1200 **National Unity** (for those HOMs remaining in Calgary),
Palliser Hotel

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
1999 HEADS OF MISSION MEETING
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
CALGARY, ALBERTA, 14-16 MARCH**

Heads of Mission

Jean-Paul Hubert
Ambassador to the Argentine Republic
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Duane Van Beselaere
High Commissioner to Barbados
Tel (011-246-429-3550)

Richard Kohler
Ambassador to the Republic of Brazil
Tel (011-55-61-321-2171)

Jean-Michel Roy
Consul General in Sao Paulo
Tel (011-5511-253-4944)

Lawrence Lederman
Ambassador to the Republic of Chile
Tel (011-562-362-9660)

William Ross
Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia
Tel (011-571-313-1355)

Denis Thibault
Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica
Tel (011-506-296-4149)

Keith Christie
Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba
Tel (011-537-242-516)

Pierre Giroux
Counsellor, Dominican Republic
Tel (809-685-1136)

John Kneale
Ambassador to Ecuador
Tel (011-593-2-564-795)

Daniel Livermore
Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala
Tel (011-502-333-6104)

Alan Bowker
High Commissioner to Guyana
Tel (011-592-2-72081)

Gilles Bernier
Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti
Tel (011-509-232-358)

Gavin Stewart
High Commissioner to Jamaica
Tel (809-926-1500)

Stanley Gooch
Ambassador to Mexico
Tel (011-525-724-7900)

Peter Boehm
Permanent Representative to the OAS
Tel (202-682-1768)

Graeme Clark
Ambassador to the Republic of Peru
Tel (011-511-444-4015)

Peter Lloyd
High Commissioner to Trinidad & Tobago
Tel (868-622-6232)

Brian Northgrave
Ambassador to Uruguay
Tel (011-598-2-902-2030)

Allan Stewart
Ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela
Tel (011-582-264-0833)

Ministers

The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs
The Honourable Sergio Marchi, Minister for International Trade
The Honourable Stéphane Dion, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs

DFAIT Headquarters Officials

Donald W. Campbell
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
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Senior Coordinator
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Neil Reeder
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Kathryn McCallion
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Director
Caribbean and Central America Division
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Director General
Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
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Steven Lee
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Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
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Head of Mission Program Coordination
James Lambert (Overall pgm coordinator)
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Counsellor for International Indigenous Issues
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Christine Pappas
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Brian Stevenson
Senior Policy Advisor
Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
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Justin Robertson (Main Logistics Contact)
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Bernard Etzinger
Executive Assistant to
Assistant Deputy Minister for the Americas
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Pan American Games Presentation
Don MacKenzie
President and CEO
Pan American Games Society
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Other Government Departments

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Martha Nixon
Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
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Bob Anderson
Vice President, CIDA
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Local

Kent Jespersen
Chair of the Americas Business Forum
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W. Duffie VanBalkom
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University of Calgary
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Jessie Hislop
Head of the International Trade Centre
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Bill Warden
Interim Director of FOCAL West
Tel (403-220-8512)
Fax (403-289-0171)

Biographical Notes

Peter M. Boehm

*Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada
Organization of American States*

Theme of the presentation:



A career diplomat, Peter Michael Boehm joined the Canadian foreign service in 1981, where he has most recently served in Ottawa as Director of the South America and Inter-American Division. He has held a number of positions at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, including Director of the Economic Summit Division in the Policy Staff of the Department where, as Coordinator of the Halifax G-7 Economic Summit in 1995, he received a Public Service Merit Award. He has also worked in the United Nations Division, the Soviet and Eastern Europe Division, Western Europe Division and in the Personnel Bureau. Abroad, he has been assigned to the Canadian Embassies in Havana and San José. In 1993 he received the Canadian Foreign Service Award for his contribution to the establishment of peace in Central America. He was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Organization of American States in August 1997.

Born in Kitchener, Ontario, Peter Boehm holds a Ph.D. in History from the University of Edinburgh, a Master of Arts degree from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs of Carleton University and an Honours B.A. in English and History from Wilfrid Laurier University.

Biographical Notes

Alan Bowker

*High Commissioner of Canada to the Co-operative
Republic of Guyana with concurrent accreditation to the
Republic of Suriname*

Theme of the presentation:



Alan Bowker, (BA Honours [Modern History (English)], University of Toronto, 1965; MA, University of Toronto, 1966; Ph.D, University of Toronto, 1975) born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1973 and served abroad in Dar-es-Salaam and Harare.

In Ottawa, Mr. Bowker served in the United States Bureau and was involved for many years with the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) as CSCE Co-ordinator within the USSR and Eastern Europe Relations Division and in the Office of CSCE Affairs. From 1990 to 1993 he was Co-ordinator, Cabinet and Parliamentary Liaison, and from 1993 he was Co-ordinator, Access to Information and Privacy Protection. He has been High Commissioner for Guyana since 1996.

He is married to Carolyn Bowker and they have two children.

Biographical Notes

Keith H. Christie
Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Cuba

Theme of the presentation:



Keith H. Christie (BA Honours, University of Toronto, 1971; DPhil, Oxford University, 1974) entered the Foreign Service in 1976 after a period of lecturing at the Universities of Reading and British Columbia. A Rhodes Scholar (British Columbia, 1971), Mr. Christie has had postings in Brasilia and Lima.

His headquarters assignments have included Latin America Division, GATT Affairs Division, and the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Branch. In 1991, he was a Director in the Office of North American Free Trade Negotiations, leaving in 1992 to become Director of the Economic and Trade Policy Division. During 1995-96, he was concurrently Canada's Chief Negotiator of the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement. In 1996-97, he served on secondment in the Privy Council Office as Assistant Deputy Minister for Federal-Provincial Relations. Since July 1997, he has been Canada's Ambassador to Cuba.

Mr. Christie is married to Liliana Zapata and they have two children.

Biographical Notes

Graeme C. Clark

*Ambassador of Canada to Federative Republic of Peru
with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Bolivia*

Theme of the presentation:



Graeme C. Clark (BA, University of Toronto, 1982; MLitt Studies, Oxford University, 1986) joined the Department of External Affairs and International Trade in 1989. He has previously served in the Canadian Embassy in San José.

At headquarters, he has had assignments in a number of divisions, most recently in the International Security and Defence Relations Division, and beginning in September 1993, as Departmental Legislative Assistant in the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since 1995 he has served in the Prime Minister's Office as Legislative Assistant.

He succeeds Anthony Vincent.

Biographical Notes

Stanley E. Gooch
Ambassador of Canada to the
United Mexican States

Theme of the presentation:



Stanley E. Gooch (BA, University of Alberta, 1964; MA, University of Alberta, 1966) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966. He served abroad in Buenos Aires, Belgrade, Vienna and from 1986 to 1989 served as Ambassador to Costa Rica with concurrent accreditation to the Republics of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Panama.

In Ottawa, Mr. Gooch held a number of positions, including Director, United States Transboundary Division and Director General, Latin America and Caribbean Bureau. From 1991 to 1994, he was Assistant Deputy Minister, Latin America and Caribbean Branch. From 1994 to October 1997, Mr. Gooch served as High Commissioner to India with concurrent accreditation to Nepal. Since November 1997, he has been Ambassador to the United Mexican States.

He is married to Nancy Gooch and they have two sons.

Biographical Notes

Jean-Paul Hubert
Ambassador of Canada to the Argentine Republic
and the Republic of Paraguay

Theme of the presentation:



Jean-Paul Hubert (BA, (Magna cum Laude), Laval University, 1963; BCL, [Law], McGill University, 1966; MIA, [International Affairs], Columbia University 1969; Certificate of Studies in Latin American Affairs, Columbia University, 1969; PhD, [Political Science], Université de Paris, 1971; Doctor honoris causa [International Relations, Moncton University, 1998]) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1971.

He has served abroad at Canadian Embassies in Madrid, Havana and Paris. From 1988 to 1990, he served as the Personal Representative of the Prime Minister for the Francophonie Summits (1988-1989) and concurrently as Ambassador to Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, and High Commissioner to the Gambia. From 1990 to 1993, he was Canada's first ambassador to the Organization of American States in Washington. From 1994 to 1998, he was Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, continuing during this period to serve as "Sherpa" for Francophonie Summits.

In Ottawa, he has held a number of positions including Senior Advisor for the Commonwealth, la Francophonie and Inter-American Affairs (1993-1994), and later as the Prime Minister's personal representative for la Francophonie.

He is married to Florence Péloquin and they have five children.

Biographical Notes

John Kneale
Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Ecuador

Theme of the presentation:



John Kneale (BA Honours [Philosophy and Literature], McMaster University, 1965; LLB, University of Toronto, 1968;) was admitted to the Ontario Bar in 1970. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1973. He has had postings to Algiers, Mexico, Kuwait, Teheran, Quito, New York and, since 1995, to Madrid as Minister-Counsellor and Consul.

His assignments at headquarters have included the European Community Relations Division, and the Press Office as Departmental Spokesman, International Trade. He was Legislative Assistant and subsequently Senior Departmental Assistant to the Minister for International Trade from 1984 to 1986. He has also served as Director of the Trade Communications-Canada Division and Fellow at the Canadian Foreign Service Institute.

Mr. Kneale is married to Suzanne Bergeron and they have two daughters.

Biographical Notes

Richard Kohler

Ambassador of Canada to Federative Republic of Brazil

Theme of the presentation:



Richard Kohler (BA, Carleton University, 1970; Dipl., York Professional Management Institute, 1981) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1973. He has served abroad in Sydney, Los Angeles, Paris, São Paulo, Bucharest, Bangkok and as Minister-Counsellor (Commercial and Economic Affairs) from 1992 to 1994 in Paris.

In Ottawa, he has held a number of positions including Director of the Training and Development Division from 1984 to 1985, Director of the Trade Commissioner Service Personnel Division from 1988 to 1990, and Director of the Africa and Middle East Trade Development Division from 1990 to 1992. In 1994, he was named Chief Information Officer and Director General of the Information Management and Technology Bureau.

He is married to Edwina Kohler and they have two children.

Biographical Notes

Lawrence David Lederman
Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Chile

Theme of the presentation:



Lawrence D. Lederman (BA, University of Toronto, 1966; MBA, University of Toronto, 1968) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1968. Mr. Lederman was Chief of Protocol for Canada from February 1993 until August 1997. Prior to that appointment, he served on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Monitor Mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and as Consul General for Canada in Cleveland, Ohio (1987 to 1992).

Mr. Lederman has also served in the commercial and economic divisions of Canadian embassies in Brussels, (1969-1972), Berne (1976-1979), Caracas (1979-1982) and in the Canadian Consulate General in Munich. 1982-1983). His assignments at headquarters in Ottawa have included that of Deputy Director, Personnel, Trade Commissioner Service (1972 to 1975) Director of the Africa and Middle East Programs Division (1983 to 1985), Director of Western Europe II Trade Development Division (1985 to 1986), and Senior Advisor, International Appointments in the Bureau of Personnel (1986 to 1987).

In September 1997, he assumed the position of Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Chile.

He is married to Patricia Morrison.

Biographical Notes

Daniel Livermore
Ambassador of Canada to the Republics of
Guatemala and El Salvador

Theme of the presentation:



Daniel Livermore (BA, Brock University, 1969; MA, Carleton University, 1970; Ph D, Queen's University, 1975), born in St. Catharines, Ontario, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1975.

He served abroad in New York, Santiago and in Washington, where he was Minister-Counsellor from 1990 to 1991. In Ottawa he has held a number of positions, including Director, Human Rights and Social Affairs Division; and Director of Policy Planning. In 1993/1994 he served as Foreign Service Visitor at Queen's University. Between 1994 and 1995, he was Director, Regional Security and Peacekeeping Division.

He was appointed Ambassador of Canada to the Republics of Guatemala and El Salvador in August 1996.

Biographical Notes

Peter M. Lloyd
High Commissioner of Canada to
the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Theme of the presentation:



Peter M. Lloyd (BA, University of Toronto, 1969) was a journalist with the Canadian Press, the Toronto Star and CTV News from 1969 to 1982. He then became Director of Public Relations and Information Services at the University of Ottawa before entering the Department of External Affairs in 1986. From 1986 to 1988, he was Director General of the International Trade Communications Group.

He served as Director General of the Corporate and Media Communications Bureau from 1988 until 1993 when he became Director General of the Communications Bureau.

In 1997, Mr. Lloyd was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

He is married to Geri Horsford and they have two children.

Biographical Notes

Brian Northgrave
Ambassador of Canada
to the eastern Republic of Uruguay

Theme of the presentation:



Brian Northgrave (BA Honours, University of Toronto, 1962; Dipl., Business Administration, London School of Economics, 1963; MBA, University of Toronto, 1964) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966 and has served abroad in Islamabad, Rabat, Washington, Brussels (the Mission to the European Community) and, from 1991 to 1995, in Madrid as Minister-Counsellor.

In Ottawa, Mr. Northgrave's assignments have included Director of the Compensation and Benefits Policy Division, Director of the U.S. Trade and Investment Development Division and Director of the Western Europe Division.

He is married to Marie-Rose Simon and has three children.

Biographical Notes

C. William Ross

Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Colombia

Theme of the presentation:



C. William (Bill) Ross (BSC., University of Manitoba, 1966) joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1966. He served abroad in Brasilia, Canberra and in the Hague as Minister-Counsellor (Commercial). Mr. Ross was Consul General in Rio de Janeiro from 1984 to 1985, Perth, Australia, from 1985 to 1987 and in Sao Paulo from 1989 to 1992.

In Ottawa, with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Ross held a number of positions including Regional Co-ordinator, Asia and Pacific, Assistant Chief, Pacific Division; Chief, Textiles and Clothing Policy; Director, Caribbean and Central American Division; and Director, South America Trade Development Division. From 1992 to 1996, Mr. Ross held the positions of Director General, Grain Marketing Bureau and Director General, International Markets Bureau at Agriculture and Agri-food Canada. Mr. Ross has been the Canadian Ambassador to Columbia since October 1996.

He is married to Judith and they have three children.

Biographical Notes

Jean-Michel Roy
Consul General of Canada to Sao Paulo,
Federative Republic of Brazil

Theme of the presentation:



Jean-Michel Roy (BA, University of Montréal, 1965; MBA, University of Montréal, 1968) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1968 and has served abroad in Belgrade, London, Santiago, New York, and Brasilia. In 1994, he was appointed Counsellor (Commercial/Economic) at the Canadian High Commission in London.

His most recent assignment at headquarters was as Director of the Export Controls Division from 1990 to 1994. He also served earlier in Personnel and as Executive Assistant to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, (Operations) at the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Roy is married to Maria de Lourdes Da Silva and has one daughter, France-Isabelle.

Biographical Notesques

Allan J. Stewart
Ambassador of Canada to the
Républic of Venezuela

Theme of the presentation:



Allan J. Stewart was born in Toronto on the 10th of February of 1942. Mr. Stewart (BA [Economics], University of Western Ontario, 1965; MA [Economics], University of Western Ontario, 1967) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1968 and has served abroad in Australia, Stockholm, Seattle and Mexico. He was Consul General in Atlanta from 1994 to 1998. Since 1998 he is the Ambassador of Canada in Venezuela.

In Ottawa, Mr. Stewart has had a wide range of assignments including Director of the Cabinet Liaison and Co-ordination Secretariat (1986 to 1987), Director of the resource Management Division (1987 to 1989), and Director of the Export Investment Programs Division (1989 to 1990). In 1990, he was named Director General of the U.S. Trade, Tourism and Investment Development Bureau.

He is married to Donna Stewart and they have two children, Janine Anne Stewart, born in 1971, and Adam Graham Stewart, born in 1974.

Biographical Notes

Denis Thibault
Ambassador of Canada to the Republics of Costa Rica,
Nicaragua and Honduras

Theme of the presentation:



Denis Thibault (LLB, University of Sherbrooke, 1972) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1974. He has served abroad in Madrid, San Juan, Atlanta, Tunis, Buenos Aires, Caracas and Mexico, where he served as Minister-Counsellor (Commercial/Economic).

His assignments at headquarters in Ottawa have included the Africa Trade Development Division from 1984 to 1986 and as Director of the Latin America and Caribbean Trade Division from 1993 to 1995.

He was appointed Ambassador of Canada to the Republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras on September 3, 1998.

He is married to Isabel Rodriguez Alonso.

Biographical Notes

Duane Van Beselaere

*High Commissioner of Canada to Barbados,
with concurrent accreditation to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda,
British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat,
St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent
and the Grenadines*

Theme of the presentation:



Duane Van Beselaere, (BComm. [Economics], University of Saskatchewan, 1966) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1966. He served abroad in Sydney, Hamburg, Lagos, Washington and Bonn, where he was Minister-Counsellor (Economic/Commercial) from 1988 to 1992.

In Ottawa, he served as Director, Services and General Trade Policy Division from 1983 to 1988 and as Advisor, Multilateral Trade Negotiations Branch from 1992 to 1993. In 1993 he was appointed as Associate Chief Air Negotiator, where he was responsible for international air transport negotiations, and since 1994 has been Chief Air Negotiator. He has been High Commissioner of Canada to Barbados and the Eastern States of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines since November 1997.

Mr. Van Beselaere is married to Dagmar Van Beselaere, and they have two children.

Notes Biographiques

Peter M. Boehm

*Ambassadeur et représentant permanent auprès de
l'Organisation des États américains*

Thème de la présentation :



Diplomate de carrière, M. Peter Michael Boehm est entré au Service extérieur canadien en 1981. Il a occupé récemment le poste de Directeur de la Direction des relations interaméricaines et avec l'Amérique du Sud, à Ottawa. Il a assumé un nombre de fonctions à l'administration centrale du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, notamment celles de Directeur de la Coordination des Sommets Économiques, au sein du Groupe des Politiques du Ministère, où il a remporté le Prix d'excellence de la fonction publique à titre de coordonateur du Sommet économique des G-7 à Halifax. M. Boehm a aussi travaillé à la Direction des Nations Unies, et à la Direction de l'Union soviétique et de l'Europe de l'Est. Il a été affecté à l'ambassade canadienne à La Havane et à San José. Il a reçu le Prix des agents du Service extérieur canadien pour sa contribution à la consolidation de la paix en Amérique centrale. Il a été nommé Ambassadeur et Représentant permanent du Canada auprès de l'Organisation États Américains en août 1997.

Né à Kitchener en Ontario, M. Boehm a obtenu un doctorat en histoire de l'université d'Édimbourg, une maîtrise de la Norman Paterson School of International Affairs de l'université Carleton, et une license en histoire et anglais de l'université Wilfrid Laurier.

Notes biographiques

Alan Bowker

*Haut-commissaire du Canada auprès de la République
coopérative de Guyana, avec accréditation simultanée auprès de
la République du Suriname*

Thème de la présentation :



Alan Bowker, (B.A. [histoire moderne (anglais)], Université de Toronto, 1965; M.A. Université de Toronto, 1966; Ph.D., Université de Toronto, 1975), né à Medicine Hat, en Alberta, est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1973 et a été affecté à Dar es-Salaam et à Harare.

À Ottawa, M. Bowker a travaillé à la Direction générale des États-Unis et s'est occupé pendant de nombreuses années de la Conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (CSCE), à titre de coordonnateur pour la CSCE au sein de la Direction des relations avec l'URSS et l'Europe de l'Est et du Bureau des affaires de la CSCE. De 1990 à 1993, il a été coordonnateur, Liaison avec le Cabinet et le Parlement, et, de 1993 à 1996, il était coordonnateur — Accès à l'information et protection des renseignements personnels. Il a été haut commissaire au Guyana depuis 1996.

Il est marié à Carolyn Bowker, et le couple a deux enfants.

Notes biographiques

Keith H. Christie
Amabassadeur du Canada auprès de la République de Cuba

Thème de la présentation :



Keith H. Christie (B.A. avec spécialisation, Université de Toronto, 1971; Ph.D., Université d'Oxford, 1974) est entré au Service extérieur en 1976, après avoir été chargé de cours à l'Université de Reading et à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Boursier de la fondation Rhodes (Colombie-Britannique, 1971), M. Christie a été affecté à Brasilia et à Lima.

À l'Administration centrale, il a été affecté, entre autres, à la Direction de l'Amérique latine, à la Direction des affaires du GATT et au Secteur des négociations commerciales multilatérales. En 1991, il a été directeur du Bureau des négociations sur le libre-échange nord-américain, poste qu'il a quitté en 1992 pour celui de directeur de la Direction des politiques économiques et commerciales. En 1995-1996, il a cumulé ce poste et celui de négociateur en chef de l'Accord de libre-échange canado-chilien, puis a été détaché, en 1996-1997, au Bureau du Conseil privé en qualité de sous-ministre adjoint des Relations fédérales-provinciales. Il est ambassadeur du Canada à Cuba depuis juillet 1997.

M. Christie est marié à Liliana Zapata et ils ont deux enfants.

Notes biographiques

Graeme C. Clark

*Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de la
République du Pérou avec accréditation simultanée auprès
de la République de la Bolivie*

Thème de la présentation :



M. Graeme C. Clark (B.A., Université de Toronto, 1982; maîtrise en littérature, Université d'Oxford, 1986) est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1989. Il était auparavant à l'ambassade du Canada à San José.

À l'Administration centrale, il a été affecté successivement à plusieurs directions, ses plus récentes affectations étant à la Direction générale de la sécurité internationale et des relations de défense et, à partir de septembre 1993, il a été adjoint législatif ministériel au Cabinet du ministre des Affaires étrangères. Depuis 1995, il est au service du Cabinet du premier ministre en qualité d'adjoint législatif.

M. Clark succède à M. Anthony Vincent.

Notes biographiques

Stanley E. Gooch
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès
des États-Unis du Mexique

Thème de la présentation :



Stanley E. Gooch (B.A., Université de l'Alberta, 1964, M.A., Université de l'Alberta, 1966) est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1966. Il a été affecté à l'étranger, notamment à Buenos Aires, Belgrade, Vienne et, de 1986 à 1989, à titre d'ambassadeur auprès de la République du Costa Rica avec accréditation simultanée auprès des républiques d'El Salvador, du Nicaragua, du Honduras et de Panama.

À Ottawa, M. Gooch a occupé plusieurs postes, notamment les postes de directeur des Relations transfrontières avec les États-Unis et de directeur général de l'Amérique latine et des Antilles. De 1991 à 1994, il a été sous-ministre adjoint, Secteur de l'Amérique latine et des Antilles. De 1994 à octobre 1997, M. Gooch a été haut-commissaire auprès de la République de l'Inde avec accréditation simultanée du Nepal. Depuis novembre 1997, il est ambassadeur auprès des États-Unis du Mexique.

Il est marié à Nancy Gooch et ils ont deux fils.

Notes biographiques

Jean-Paul Hubert

*Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de la République d'Argentine
et de la République du Paraguay*

Thème de la présentation :



Jean-Paul Hubert (B.A. avec grande distinction, Université Laval, 1963; B.C.L. [Droit], Université McGill, 1966; M.I.A. [Affaires internationales], Université Columbia, 1969; Certificat d'études en affaires latino-américaines, Université Columbia, 1969; Ph.D. [Sciences politiques], Université de Paris, 1971; Docteur honoris causa [Relations internationales], Université de Moncton, 1998) est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1971.

Il a été en poste à l'étranger, dans les ambassades du Canada à Madrid, à La Havane et à Paris. De 1988 à 1990, il a été représentant personnel du premier ministre pour les Sommets de la francophonie (1988-1989) et, simultanément, ambassadeur au Sénégal, en Mauritanie, en Guinée, en Guinée-Bissau et au Cap-Vert, et haut commissaire en Gambie. De 1990 à 1993, il a été le premier ambassadeur du Canada auprès de l'Organisation des États américains, à Washington. De 1994 à 1998 il a été ambassadeur auprès du Royaume de Belgique et du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, tout en continuant d'exercer les fonctions de « sherpa » pour les Sommets de la francophonie.

À Ottawa, il a occupé divers postes, ayant notamment été conseiller principal pour le Commonwealth, la francophonie et les Affaires interaméricaines (1993-1994) et, plus tard, représentant personnel du premier ministre pour la Francophonie.

M. Hubert est marié à Florence Péloquin et ils ont cinq enfants.

Notes biographiques

John Kneale
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de
la République de l'Équateur

Thème de la présentation :



M. John Kneale (B.A. avec spécialisation [Philosophie et Littérature], Université McMaster, 1965; LL.B., Université de Toronto, 1968) a été admis au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1970. Entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1973, il a été affecté à l'étranger à Alger, à Mexico, à Koweït, à Téhéran, à Quito et à New York; depuis 1995, il exerce les fonctions de ministre- conseiller et de consul à Madrid.

À Ottawa, il a oeuvré notamment à la Direction des relations avec la Communauté européenne et au Service de presse, en tant que porte-parole ministériel pour le Commerce extérieur. Il a été adjoint législatif, puis adjoint ministériel principal auprès du ministre du Commerce extérieur, de 1984 à 1986. Il a aussi été directeur à la Direction des communications sur le commerce au Canada et chargé de cours à l'Institut canadien du service extérieur.

Il est marié à Suzanne Bergeron et ils ont deux filles.

Notes biographiques

Richard Kohler

*Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de la
République fédérative du Brésil*

Thème de la présentation :



Richard Kohler (B.A., Université Carleton, 1970; Dipl., York Professional Management Institute, 1981) est entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1973. Il a été en poste à Sydney, à Los Angeles, à Paris, à Sao Paulo, à Bucarest, et à Bangkok. De 1992 à 1994, il a été ministre-conseiller (Affaires commerciales et économiques) à Paris.

À Ottawa, il a occupé des postes dans plusieurs directions, ayant notamment été directeur à la Direction de la formation et du perfectionnement (de 1984 à 1985), à la Direction du personnel/Service des délégués commerciaux (de 1988 à 1990) et à la Direction de l'expansion du commerce en Afrique et au Moyen-Orient (de 1990 à 1992). En 1994, il a été nommé agent d'information en chef et directeur général, Direction générale de la gestion de l'information et de la technologie.

Il est marié à Edwina Kohler et ils ont deux enfants.

Notes Biographiques

M. Lawrence D. Lederman
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de la République du Chili

Thème de la présentation :



Lawrence David Lederman (B.A., Université de Toronto, 1966; M.B.A., Université de Toronto, 1968) est entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1968. Il a été le chef du protocole pour le Canada de février 1993 à août 1997. Avant d'être nommé à ce poste, il avait participé à la mission de surveillance de l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe en ex-République yougoslave de Macédonie et avait rempli les fonctions de consul général du Canada à Cleveland, Ohio (de 1987 à 1992).

Il a aussi travaillé dans les sections commerciales et économiques des ambassades du Canada à Bruxelles (1969-1972), à Berne (1976-1979) à Caracas (1979-1982) et au consulat général du Canada à Munich (1982-1983). Ses affectations à l'Administration centrale à Ottawa ont compris notamment celles de directeur adjoint du Personnel, Service des délégués commerciaux (de 1972 à 1975), de directeur des Programmes - Afrique et Moyen-Orient (de 1983 à 1985), de directeur de l'Expansion du commerce avec l'Europe de l'Ouest II (de 1985 à 1986) et de conseiller principal des Nominations internationales à la Direction générale des opérations du personnel (de 1986 à 1987).

En septembre 1997 il a pris ses fonctions d'Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de la République du Chili.

Il est marié à Patricia Morrison.

Notes biographiques

Daniel Livermore
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès des Républiques
du Guatemala et d'El Salvador

Thème de la présentation :



Daniel Livermore (B.A., Université Brock, 1969; M.A., Université Carleton, 1970; Ph.D, Université Queen's, 1975), né à St. Catharines (Ontario), est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1975. Il a été affecté à New York, Santiago et à Washington, où il a été ministre-conseiller en 1990 et 1991.

À Ottawa, M. Livermore a occupé divers postes. Il a notamment été directeur des Droits de la personne et des Affaires sociales et directeur du Groupe de planification des politiques. En 1993 et 1994, il a été diplomate invité à l'Université Queen's. Entre 1994 et 1995, il était directeur, Sécurité régionale et Maintien de la paix.

Il a été nommé Ambassadeur du Canada auprès des Républiques du Guatemala et d'El Salvador en août 1996.

Notes biographiques

Peter M. Lloyd
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès
de la République de Trinité-et-Tobago

Thème de la présentation :



Peter M. Lloyd (B.A., Université de Toronto, 1969) a été journaliste pour la Presse canadienne, le Toronto Star et CTV News de 1969 à 1982. Il a ensuite été directeur du Service des relations extérieures et de l'information à l'Université d'Ottawa, avant d'entrer au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1986.

De 1986 à 1988, il a été directeur général du Groupe de communications sur le commerce extérieur. Il a été directeur général de la Direction générale des communications ministérielles et avec les médias de 1988 à 1993 quand il devint directeur général, Direction générale des communications.

En 1997 il fut nommé haut commissaire auprès de la République de Trinité-et-Tobago.

Il est marié à Geri Horsford et ils ont deux enfants.

Notes biographiques

Brian Northgrave
Ambassadeur du Canada
auprès de la République orientale de l'Uruguay

Thème de la présentation :



M. Brian Northgrave (B.A. avec spécialisation, Université de Toronto, 1962; Dipl., Administration des affaires, London School of Economics, 1963; M.B.A., Université de Toronto, 1964) est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1966. Il a été affecté à l'étranger, à Islamabad, à Rabat, à Washington, à Bruxelles (mission auprès de la Communauté européenne) et, de 1991 à 1995, à Madrid, en tant que ministre-conseiller.

À Ottawa, M. Northgrave a été notamment directeur à la Direction de la politique de rémunération et d'avantages sociaux, à la Direction de l'expansion du commerce et de l'investissement aux États-Unis, et à la Direction de l'Europe occidentale.

Il est marié à Marie-Rose Simon et a trois enfants.

Notes biographiques

C. William Ross
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès de
la République de Colombie

Thème de la présentation :



C. William (Bill) Ross (B. Sc., Université du Manitoba, 1966) est entré au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce en 1966. Il a été ministre conseiller (commercial) à l'étranger, notamment à Brasilia, à Canberra et à La Haye. M. Ross a été consul général à Rio de Janeiro en 1984 et 1985, à Perth en Australie, de 1985 à 1987, et à São Paulo, de 1989 à 1992.

À Ottawa, au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, M. Ross a occupé plusieurs postes, notamment coordonnateur régional, Asie et Pacifique; chef adjoint, Division du Pacifique; chef, Politique du textile et du vêtement; directeur, Division des Caraïbes et de l'Amérique centrale; et directeur, Division du développement du commerce en Amérique du Sud. De 1992 à 1996, M. Ross a été directeur général du Bureau de la commercialisation des grains ainsi que directeur général du Bureau des marchés internationaux à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Depuis octobre 1996, M. Ross est ambassadeur du Canada en Colombie.

Il est marié à Judith et est père de trois enfants.

Notes biographiques

Jean-Michel Roy
Consul général du Canada à Sao Paulo,
République fédérative du Brésil

Thème de la présentation :



M. Jean-Michel Roy (B.A., Université de Montréal, 1965; M.B.A., Université de Montréal, 1968) est entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1968. Il a été affecté à l'étranger à Belgrade, à Londres, à Santiago, à New York et à Brasilia. En 1994, il a été nommé conseiller (Affaires économiques/commerciales) au haut-commissariat du Canada à Londres.

À Ottawa, il a occupé le poste de directeur, Direction du contrôle des exportations, de 1990 à 1994, ayant précédemment oeuvré à la Direction du personnel ainsi qu'à titre d'adjoint exécutif auprès du sous-ministre adjoint principal (Opérations) au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

M. Roy est marié à Maria de Lourdes Da Silva et il a une fille, France-Isabelle.

Notes biographiques

Allan J. Stewart
Ambassadeur du Canada auprès
de la République du Venezuela

Thème de la présentation :



Allan J. Stewart est né à Toronto le 10 février 1942. M. Stewart (B.A. [Économie], Université Western Ontario, 1965; M.A. [Économie], Université Western Ontario, 1967) s'est joint au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1968. Il a été affecté en Australie, à Stockholm, à Seattle et à Mexico. Il a été consul général à Atlanta de 1994 à 1998. Depuis 1998, il est ambassadeur du Canada au Venezuela.

À Ottawa, M. Stewart a occupé un large éventail de postes. Il a notamment été directeur du Secrétariat de la liaison et de la coordination avec le Cabinet (de 1986 à 1987), de la Direction de la gestion des ressources (de 1987 à 1989) et de la Direction des programmes d'exportation-investissement (de 1989 à 1990). En 1990, il a été nommé directeur général de la Direction générale de la promotion du commerce, du tourisme et de l'investissement avec les États-Unis.

Il est marié à Donna Stewart, et ils ont deux enfants : Janine Anne Stewart, née en 1971, et Adam Graham Stewart, né en 1974.

Notes biographiques

Denis Thibault

*Ambassadeur du Canada auprès des Républiques
du Costa Rica, du Nicaragua et du Honduras*

Thème de la présentation :



Denis Thibault (LL.L., Université de Sherbrooke, 1972) est entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1974. Il a été affecté à l'étranger à Madrid, à San Juan, à Atlanta, à Tunis, à Buenos Aires, à Caracas et au Mexico, où il a exercé les fonctions de ministre-conseiller (Affaires commerciales/ économiques).

A Ottawa, il a notamment oeuvré à la Direction de l'expansion du commerce en Afrique, de 1984 à 1986, puis en tant que directeur à la Direction du commerce avec l'Amérique latine et les Antilles, de 1993 à 1995.

Il a été nommé Ambassadeur du Canada auprès des Républiques du Costa Rica, du Nicaragua et du Honduras le 3 septembre 1998.

M. Thibault est marié à Isabel Rodriguez Alonso.

Notes biographiques

Duane Van Beselaere

Haut commissaire du Canada auprès de la Barbade avec accréditation simultanée auprès d'Anguilla, d'Antigua-et-Barbuda, aux Iles Vierges britanniques à la Dominique, à la Grenade, à Montserrat à St. Kitts-et-Nevis à Sainte-Lucie et à Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines

Thème de la présentation :



Duane Van Beselaere (B.A. en sciences commerciales avec spécialisation en économie, Université de la Saskatchewan, 1966) est entré au Service des délégués commerciaux en 1966. Il a été affecté à Sydney, à Hambourg, à Lagos, à Washington et à Bonn, où il a été ministre-conseiller (Affaires économiques et commerciales), de 1988 à 1992.

À Ottawa, il a été responsable de la Direction de la politique commerciale générale et des services de 1983 à 1988, et conseiller auprès du Secteur des négociations commerciales multilatérales de 1992 à 1993. Cette année-là, il a été nommé négociateur en chef associé des accords aériens et avait la responsabilité des négociations sur le transport aérien international. Depuis 1994, il est négociateur en chef des accords aériens. Depuis novembre 1997, il a été haut commissaire du Canada à la Barbade, à Anguilla, à Antigua-et-Barbuda, aux Iles Vierges britanniques, à la Dominique, à la Grenade, à Montserrat, à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, à Sainte-Lucie et à Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines.

M. Van Beselaere est marié à Dagmar Van Beselaere et ils ont deux enfants.



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Sergio Marchi

Minister for International Trade

Sergio Marchi was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1956 and moved to Toronto with his family at a young age. He was educated at St. Basil's College and earned an honours degree in urban planning and sociology from York University in 1979.

Following graduation, Mr. Marchi served as executive assistant to Ron Irwin, M.P., until 1981, when he became Special Assistant to the federal Minister of State (Multiculturalism).

Mr. Marchi's political career began in the city of North York, where he was elected alderman in 1982. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1984 and has represented the Ontario riding of York West ever since.

During his years in opposition, Mr. Marchi served as critic for a number of portfolios, including immigration, multiculturalism, transport and labour.

Following the 1993 election of the Liberal Party to government, Mr. Marchi was sworn in as Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. He held this portfolio until January 1996, when he was appointed Minister of the Environment. Mr. Marchi was appointed Minister for International Trade in June 1997.

Mr. Marchi has sat on the Cabinet Committees for Treasury Board, Social Policy, Economic Development Policy and Program Review, and currently sits on the Cabinet Committee for Economic Union.

Mr. Marchi and his wife, Laureen, have two children.



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Hon. Pearl Calahasen (PC)contact information**MLA for Lesser Slave Lake***Minister Without Portfolio***MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR:**

- *Children's Services*
- *Child and Family Services Secretariat*
 - *Creation of and support to the new Child and Family Services Authorities*
 - *Interdepartmental Initiatives (between Health, Education, Justice, Family and Social Services, Community Development)*



Pearl Calahasen was born and raised in Grouard, Alberta.

Ms. Calahasen has a Bachelor of Education Degree from the University of Alberta and a Master's Degree from the University of Oregon. She has also taught in a minimum-security prison, served as a Continuing Education Coordinator at Alberta Vocational College and worked as a private consultant developing and evaluating education materials.

Ms. Calahasen has been a champion of Native education programs. She developed the first Native Language Program introduced in Alberta schools and was responsible for developing the Cree Language Program for adult students. As a consultant with Alberta Education, Ms. Calahasen was the principal advisor for the development of the Native Education Policy, Native curriculum materials and Native language programming.

Actively involved in community affairs, Ms. Calahasen has served as a member of the Native Economic Development Program, as an Alberta Human Rights Commissioner and as a volunteer tutor for illiterate adults.

Among her other activities, she has been a canvasser for the Heart Fund and Cancer Society and has been actively involved in community sports as a player, coach and administrator.

Ms. Calahasen is a long standing member of the Metis Nation of Alberta, the World Congress on Education, the High Prairie Native Friendship Centre, the Alberta Teachers' Association and the Metis Economic Development Board. She is a founder of the University of Alberta Native Student Club.

Ms. Calahasen was elected to the Alberta Legislature in 1989 as the MLA for Lesser Slave Lake. She has served on various legislative committees and been a member of the Northern Alberta Development Council and the former Premier's Council in Support of Alberta Families.

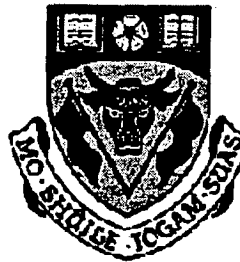
Ms. Calahasen was re-elected on June 15, 1993, and appointed Chair of the Standing Policy Committee on Natural Resources and Sustainable Development. She was appointed Minister without Portfolio responsible for Children's Services, within the portfolio of Family and Social Services on May 31, 1996 and re-appointed on March 26, 1997 following the provincial election.

Most recently, Ms. Calahasen has been given the additional responsibility by the Premier to facilitate Interdepartmental Initiatives for children between the ministries of Health, Education, Justice, Family and Social Services, and Community Development. This integrated approach is being facilitated by Ms. Calahasen's newly formed Child and Family Services Secretariat.

contact information



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UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY

Terrence H. White

President and Vice-Chancellor

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Terry White became the sixth president and vice-chancellor of The University of Calgary Aug. 1, 1996.

A former president and vice-chancellor of Brock University and dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Alberta, White brings to the U of C a strong research background in organizational change and quality of working life, a wealth of senior management experience and a high level of commitment to community involvement.

He was born in Ottawa and moved to Calgary in 1957 where he attended Western Canada High School and in 1959 was elected student council president. He earned his doctorate in 1972 at the University of Toronto. His administrative experience began the following year with a three-year term as head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Windsor. In 1975 he became chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, and five years later he was appointed for an eight year term as dean of the Faculty of Arts.

White's academic work has focused on the study of organizations, quality of working life and the operations of corporate boards. He is the author or editor of three books; has written more than 30 articles and chapters for scholarly publications and delivered numerous papers in academic and professional settings. He has also been a consultant to a variety of corporate and government organizations. Known for his infectious sense of humour, White's leadership style emphasizes personal contact and the collegial system.

In addition to his extensive academic background, White has a long history of community involvement. While in Edmonton, he served as a director of Labatt's Alberta Brewery, chair of the marketing committee of the Edmonton Convention and Tourism Authority, vice president of development for the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, president of the South Edmonton Rotary Club and director with the Edmonton Boy Scouts and Alberta Ballet. In St. Catharines he chaired the successful 1992 United Way campaign and served on the boards of Ridley College, the Canada-United States Business Association (Niagara chapter), Niagara Symphony Association, YMCA of St. Catharines, the Niagara Child Development Centre and the Fox Foundation. He also served as chair of the Ontario Commission on Interuniversity Athletics and as a member of the Team Niagara Tourism Task Force, Rotary Club of St. Catharines and the St. Catharines Club.

In Calgary, he serves as a member of the boards of the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, the Calgary Research and Development Authority, Calgary Economic and Development Authority and the Fok Ying Tung Foundation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), the regional Advisory Council for the Inter-American Organization for Higher Education (IOHE) for Canada, the advisory board for Ridley College, the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, the Petroleum Club and the Ranchmen's Club. He served as division chair for the 1997 Calgary United Way campaign.

White's recreational pursuits include squash, goalie in old-timer hockey, tennis, skiing and oil painting. He and his wife Sue have two daughters.

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IN PROFILE: DR. W. DUFFIE VANBALKOM

Dr. Duffie VanBalkom

Welcome to our new Associate VP (International)!

Duffie VanBalkom is a man who loves his work—and his enthusiasm shows in his many accomplishments. His areas of expertise are education management (including institutional development and international project management) and inter-cultural human resources development. His broad experiences in academia and business consulting will give him a head start in his new position as the U of C's Associate Vice-president (International) and Executive Director of the International Centre.

An accomplished scholar, Dr. Van Balkom has a Ph.D. in Comparative Education from McGill University, a B.A. (Sociology) from Concordia University, and an Associate Degree (Applied Technology) from Philips JNO in The Netherlands. He has also earned a Certificate in Management Development from Harvard University Graduate School of Education.

Since 1991, Dr. VanBalkom has been a professor of education at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec. He has also worked as lecturer at Concordia University, McGill, and the College of Education in Minna, Nigeria. In addition to teaching responsibilities, Dr. VanBalkom has always been involved on local and international committees and boards related to education, including the Senate of Bishop's University, the Technology and Social Health Foundation (Mumbai, India), the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Education (Quebec), and the Quebec Science-Education Alliance. He is also a founding member and executive director of the Quebec Learning Consortium.

During a recent sabbatical, Dr. VanBalkom divided his time between the Harvard University Graduate School of Education where he was a visiting scholar, as well as fulfilling the responsibilities of the Golden Jubilee Chair in Social Sciences at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai, India, and acting as the Provincial Coordinator of the CIDA-supported South Africa Education Management Program at McGill University—a role in which he continues today. The program involves 3,000 schools and 1 million pupils.

Since 1985, Dr. VanBalkom has regularly provided consultations all over the world, mainly in the areas of cross-cultural adaptation and communications, with a focus on maximizing overseas effectiveness for Canadian professionals and technical experts. He has worked independently, as well as through CIDA. His clients have included several Canadian universities, and such organizations as Acres International, the Aga Khan Foundation, Coopers and Lybrand, Lavalin Engineering, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (New York), and many others.

It is plain that Dr. VanBalkom has a great deal to offer in his new role, and the University of Calgary, the International Centre, and the community at large look forward to a long association with him.



**IN PROFILE:
DR. KATHLEEN MAHONEY**

Dr. Kathleen Mahoney

Passion for human rights fuels law professor's distinguished career

Kathleen Mahoney has been a professor of law at the U of C for 18 years. Her law degrees are from the University of British Columbia and Cambridge University, and she has a diploma from the Institute of Comparative Human Rights Law in Strasbourg, France.

During her career, Dr. Mahoney has held many international lectureships and fellowships, including the Sir Allan Sewell Visiting Fellowship at the Faculty of Law, Griffiths University, Brisbane, and the Distinguished Visiting Scholar Fellowship at the University of Adelaide. She taught law as a visiting professor at the University of Chicago in the fall of 1994.

In addition to lecturing nationally and internationally, Dr. Mahoney has successfully appeared as counsel for several cases in the Supreme Court of Canada, most notably the two leading Canadian cases for the legal regulation of hate propaganda and pornography. Since July of 1993, she has been counsel and advocate on a team of international lawyers representing Bosnia and Herzegovina in their genocide action against Serbia and Montenegro in the International Court of Justice, focusing primarily on the issue of systematic rape as a crime of genocide.

Dr. Mahoney regularly attends the Council of Europe as an independent expert and North American representative, and is a consultant to the Family Law Court of Australia, and to the Chief Justice of Western Australia on judicial education programs on gender and race issues. She has organized and participates in a variety of collaborative human rights projects in Canada, Geneva, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Israel, China, and the United Nations.

Closer to home, Dr. Mahoney chairs the U of C Group for Research and Education in Human Rights, and is the director of a project on social context, *Judicial Education for South Africa*. She publishes extensively on human rights, constitutional law, and women's rights, as well as on judicial education and the social context. Her most recent book is *Human Rights in the Twenty-first Century: A Global Challenge*, which she co-edited.

Dr. Mahoney is the 1997 recipient of the Law Society of Alberta and Canadian Bar Association *Distinguished Service Award for Legal Scholarship*, and the Soroptomist Club of Canada *Woman of Distinction Award*. In 1997, she was elected to the Royal Society of Canada for her academic achievements, one of Canada's highest academic honours.

ROBERT G. ANDERSON

CURRENT POSITION: Vice-President, Americas Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
(CIDA)

LANGUAGES: English - Mother tongue
Spanish - Fluent
French

EDUCATION

- 1961 to 1964 B.A. Geography and History, Faculty of Arts, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
- 1964-65 Work for M.A. in Economic Geography, Regional and Natural Resource Planning and Development, Faculty of Arts Course, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
- 1965 Grant for three month course in Agrarian Reform Planning, Administration and Execution, Organization of American States, Lima, Peru
- 1967-68 M.A. Economic Geography, Regional and Natural Resource Planning and Development, Faculty of Arts, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

EXPERIENCE

1993 to Aug. 97

I have 31 years experience in international cooperation (including NGO, Bilateral, Multilateral as well as with the private sector).

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA) - Americas Branch**

The Director General, South America Division reporting directly to the Vice President is accountable for managing all operating systems and co-ordinating the day-to-day operations of the Directorate to support the multi-channel and Bilateral aid program (approx. \$55 million) for all recipient countries in South America. This includes the development of policies, systems and programs to meet Agency information requirements and the multiple channels of aid delivery within South America; planning and managing funding allocations among recipient countries; and managing the provision of administrative services. In addition, he represents the Vice President as alternate in assigned areas of Agency and Branch-wide policy, programming and management.

1983 to 1993

Country Programme Director for Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and present Ecuador 1983/84 and for Peru, Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Venezuela, 1984 to 1989; Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela 1989 to 1990; from 1991 to present Country Program Director for South America.

Within the limitations of policy constraints and Canadian capabilities, developed country programmes specifying the use of the most appropriate combination of the Agency's mechanisms, outlining sectorial and geographic areas of concentration, recommending funding levels and defining the objectives to be achieved. This is based on detailed knowledge obtained of the political, social and development situation in the countries under his responsibility as well as the activities of other donors and of the policy orientations of the Department of External Affairs;

Planned and managed the implementation of all aspects of CIDA's bilateral programme and follows the implementation of projects administered by other Branches/groups in CIDA;

Developed, implemented and evaluated specific projects to achieve programme objectives within legislative and regulatory authorities;

Monitored aid activities flowing through channels under the Aegis of the Multilateral Branch and Special Programmes' Branch and ensured that these activities are consistent with the Country Programme;

Managed the fiscal and human resources of the programme within a matrix system;

Represented Canada at international fora and on field visits, and with the Canadian public and commercial groups to foster an understanding of CIDA's programmes and solicited their support as well as negotiate the specifics of individual projects.

October 1982

Deputy Director of Programming and Evaluation for the Americas Branch

Managed the Branch Evaluation Programme;

Developed policy recommendations concerning economic and social development policies and strategies applicable to the development programme managed by the Branch;

Participated in the management of the programming and planning function for the Branch;

Coordinated the Mission Administered Fund for the Branch;

Deputized for the Director of Programming and System.

1980 to 1982

THE SNC GROUP - SURVEYER, NENNIGER & CHENEVERT INC. - Montreal Energy and Transport Division

Project Manager for the Sabana Yegua Irrigation Project in the Dominican Republic;

Responsible for the management of the feasibility studies and design of the zone of influence of the Sabana Yegua dam; the \$2 million project was funded by Interamerican Development Bank. The objectives of the project were:

- a. to undertake a number of basic studies in the area of influence of the Sabana Yegua dam (43,000 ha. net) and, on that basis identify and define projects for development;
- b. feasibility studies and final design of those projects chosen to be proposed for implementation;
- c. preparation of the necessary documentation to request financing from International Funding organizations.

The feasibility phase (13 months) included a complete water balance study for the Sabana Yegua basin and its sub-basins, the development of a simulation model for the operation of the dam and the irrigation systems, and included completely integrated studies as well on hydrogeology, geology, drainage, soils with a particular focus on the management of salinity problems, agro-economics, economics, the establishment of design criteria, environmental impact and the sociological aspects for the proposed works.

Criteria were established, based on the above studies, for the selection of specific agricultural and rural development projects, and recommendations were made concerning their priorities. The contract called for 134 person-months of services consisting of 20 individuals from SNC Group and 9 individuals from two subcontracted Dominican firms.

1972 to 1980

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

**Deputy Regional Director for Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and
the South Pacific**

Responsible for day to day management of the Aid Development Programme consisting of over 40 projects with annual disbursements in excess of \$25 million. The sectors of concentration were Transportation, Power and Agriculture (mainly water resource development), with projects ranging from pre-feasibility to feasibility studies and design, and two large irrigation projects now at construction stage;

Responsible for negotiation and coordination of all loan agreements and memoranda of understanding; providing functional supervision of 12 officers and 6 support staff; planning, organizing, and participating in the development, implementation and review of country programmes; monitoring and controlling the implementation of projects and establishing effective working relationships with senior officials and representatives of foreign governments, national and international organizations, the World Bank and Regional Development Banks, the United Nations and its agencies, and Canadian industry;

Project Officer for Sri Lanka

Responsible for determining the feasibility, cost and probable duration of the Canadian assistance required to implement new projects; preparation of detailed plans of operation for project implementation, work schedules, loan agreements and memoranda of understanding;

- a. directed the provision of training programmes in Canada;
- b. controlled the disbursement of project funds;
- c. monitored the progress of project implementation and plans initiating remedial action to correct deviations;

The CIDA programme in Sri Lanka concentrated mostly on the agricultural (irrigation and dryland) and forestry sectors. The projects included the initial planning of the Maduru Oya Project, to which CIDA contributed \$83 million. The Madura Oya Project is one of the components of the Master Plan for the Development of the Mahaweli Ganga River.

Project Officer for Central America

Responsibilities were similar to those described for Sri Lanka.

First Secretary (Development) for the Canadian Embassy in Costa Rica

Area of responsibility included Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador; managed the Development Section of the Embassy;

Areas of concentration were: agriculture (primarily irrigations and small grains service centres), forestry, fisheries, mines and education; annual disbursements were in excess of \$6 million;

Identified new aid projects, performed initial analysis and negotiated their terms of reference with officials of the recipient governments; monitored the implementation of on-going projects and recommended corrective action to the project contractors, the recipient government or CIDA headquarters.

1971-72

SPARTAN AERO SERVICESSpecialist - Rural Development Project (Tunisia)

Responsible for the collection and preliminary analysis of agricultural marketing data during the first phase of the Kairouan Irrigation and Flood Control Feasibility Study in Tunisia. Participated in the collection and analysis of additional socio-economic data which was later used in the determination of the developmental potential of the region.

This regional development study resulted in a development plan for flood control, irrigation and agricultural development. One of the proposed reservoirs will store 25 million cubic metres of water to be used for irrigation and for groundwater recharge.

Specialist - Responsible for Agricultural Extension Services and Education Programmes (Ecuador)

In charge of the analysis and evaluation of existing agricultural extension services and rural adult education programmes in the Guayas River Basin, Ecuador. Development of viable solutions to most urgent rural technical assistance requirements, as well as contribution to marketing, rural credit and basic education studies.

These studies were financed by CIDA and BID.

1969 to 1971

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERVICES OVERSEAS (CUSO)Regional Coordinator for Peru, Bolivia and Chile

In charge of planning, budgeting, administering and evaluating of a technical assistance programme consisting of 35 Canadian professionals

working in the fields of rural health, resource development (particularly agriculture and forestry), education, and community development.

Country Coordinator for Chile

Directed and supervised the work of 16 Canadian professionals working on various technical assistance projects concentrated in the agricultural education and public health and nutrition fields.

1967-68

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

London, Ontario
Canada

Research for M.S. Thesis

An analysis, on a regional basis, of factors related to the development of the Peruvian agricultural sector. Using linear programming techniques, the Perene-Satip-Ene colonization

Project was used as a case study to test the hypotheses that the 1964 Peruvian Agrarian Reform Law, as applied to colonization in the high jungle, placed such severe restrictions on the crop mix pattern and landholding sizes that the programmes were not feasible.

1966-67

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERVICES OVERSEAS (CUSO)

Volunteer. Oficina Nacional de Evaluacion de Recursos Naturales. Peru

Inventory and evaluation of the natural resources of the Puno Programme:

- inventory and evaluation of the natural resources of the Villa Rica - Puerto Pachitea Zone;
- inventory, evaluation and integration of the natural resources of the Rio Tambo - Gran Pajonal Zone;
- study of salinity and other problems of the Peruvian coast;
- photo interpretation of slopes for land capability studies;
- developed a geomorphological classification used by soils department;
- land tenure analysis;
- agricultural programming for project implementation;
- contributed to developing work scope and critical path for costal irrigation studies; and,
- field work for M.A. thesis.

1964 to 1968

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

London, Ontario

Canada

In charge of laboratory field courses in Human Geography, Economic Geography, Physical Geography and Latin American Regional Development

Research assistant on urban planning project, analyzing the retail and service sectors of Windsor, Ontario, Canada



Martha Nixon

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations



From 1968 to 1973, Ms. Nixon raised two children. She later returned to the labour force as a policy development officer in the Job Creation Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC). In 1977, she took a leave of absence to set up a refugee scholarship program for the World University Service of Canada.

Since 1978, Ms. Nixon has worked in a variety of capacities at EIC (now Human Resources Development Canada). These have included positions in insurance, immigration, refugee policy and employment. Ms. Nixon's assignments have been varied: Legislative Assistant to the Minister; Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister; Field Manager for Canada Employment Centres in Ottawa; Director General, Employment Operations, National Headquarters; and Director General, Learning and Literacy.

Until recently, Ms. Nixon held the position of Associate Executive Head of the Human Resources Investment Branch. In this capacity, she dealt with issues in the area of labour market, and social and learning programming.

In September 1998, Martha Nixon was appointed ADM, Operations, at Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Ms. Nixon was born in Parry Sound, Ontario, and spent her early years in the Montreal area. She graduated from McGill University with a B.A. in sociology and anthropology. Following university, she spent a year in India as a volunteer for Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) after which she returned to Canada to work in CUSO's Ottawa office.



DON MACKENZIE
PRESIDENT AND CEO
PAN AMERICAN GAMES SOCIETY (WPG. 1999) Inc.

BIOGRAPHY

Don MacKenzie is the ex-Vice President of Subterranean (Manitoba) Ltd. He is an avid sportsman and has been a key player in Manitoba's sports and business community for many years.

Don has been integrally involved with Winnipeg's Pan American Games since 1987 when he served as 1994 co-chair for the Pan Am Games Bid Committee.

In addition to his professional involvement with sports, Don has 30 years experience coaching all levels of hockey, community club football and baseball.

Don is married with 2 children.

Community Service includes:

First Vice Chairman of the Western Canada Summer Games,
(Wpg.1990)

Chairman of the Manitoba Sport Policy Committee (1989)

Director of the Manitoba Sports Federation (1981-1989)

Chairman of the Manitoba Sports Federation (1985-1988)

Chairman of the World Junior Hockey Championship (1982)

Director of Winnipeg Minor Hockey Association (1972 - 1982)

President from 1977-1979

Director of Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association (1975-1985)

President from 1980-1984

Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Latin America & Caribbean Regional Strategy



Revised March 1999

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN BUREAU

REGIONAL STRATEGY

OVERVIEW:

The Latin America/Caribbean region has been transformed in the past decade. All 33 governments - except Cuba's - are democratically elected; the human rights situation has improved dramatically; the military is no longer a key factor; orthodox economic policies are opening long-protected economies to the rigours of global competition and, as a result, Canadian trade and investment are growing in leaps and bounds. Canada has influence and can make a difference in this hemisphere, because we are part of it - a unique advantage that sets the Americas apart from other regions.

The Prime Minister has emphasized that the hemisphere is a high priority for the government and for him personally, and he has dedicated an unprecedented amount of his time to it. In January, 1998, he led the largest and most complex Team Canada mission ever to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. In April he held a regional summit with his Caribbean counterparts in Nassau, followed by the 34-nation Summit of the Americas in Santiago. The Prime Minister then made a bilateral visit to Cuba, a useful reminder that Canada has an independent approach to hemispheric issues. He has forged close personal relationships with a number of hemispheric leaders, whom he consults regularly by telephone.

Other ministers have been very active; at the OAS General Assembly in June, Minister Axworthy underlined the influence that the region now wields globally as a result of its economic and political reforms; it now has an important voice on issues of world concern. Minister Marchi has been very active in the region and was instrumental in forging consensus on the Free Trade Area of the Americas at the trade ministerial meeting in Costa Rica in March 1998. Canada, as a result, was selected to chair the trade negotiations for the first 18 months. SSLA Kilgour has made frequent visits to the region, promoting Canada's trade and investment interests and human security issues. The hemisphere has become a solid supporter of Canadian values and Canadian initiatives such as the anti-landmine campaign, human security concerns and our bid for a seat on the Security Council (100 percent support).

The active schedule of 1998, outlined above, has set the stage for an unprecedented agenda over the next two years: In 1999, Canada will host the Pan American Games in Winnipeg; the First Spouses conference; the FTAA Trade Ministerial and the Americas Business Forum. In the year 2000, the General Assembly of the OAS will be held in Canada - the tenth anniversary of our joining - and, to close the millenium (or open the next), all the leaders of the hemisphere will come to Canada for the Third Summit of the Americas. Canada is providing leadership in the process of integration in the Americas - a process that is irreversible, opening the way to a new era in hemispheric relations, and new opportunities to promote Canadian economic, political and cultural interests.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy framework is to provide direction to the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau and missions in the region in light of the government's stated objectives and policy guidelines. It reflects the changing dynamic affecting Canada's place in the Americas, and offers a clear rationale for expanding Canada's presence in the hemisphere.

BACKGROUND:

Historically, Canada's record in the America's has been, at best, mixed. At times we exerted our influence, at others we came and went with little to show for our pains. Sometimes our exertions were nothing more than a counterbalance to the influence of the USA. There have been certain constants: we have always maintained a different policy toward Cuba; we have committed resources to peacekeeping efforts and peaceful resolution of disputes; we have maintained our historical relationship with the Commonwealth Caribbean and, of course, we have pursued our own developmental and trade interests. But what was lacking, despite our wide range of interests and activities, was coherence and consistency. In parts of Latin America, the incidence of dictatorship, debt crises and human rights abuses had been punctuated occasionally by promising developments during the past 40-50 years, but they were not sustained. Our brief forays into the region reflected this instable climate and our lack of deep commitment. It should be noted that our involvement in the Commonwealth Caribbean, because of its historical legacy, has been more sustained and consistent.

All of this has changed. As the 1980's progressed, it became clear that fundamental, irreversible change was underway. Experiments with radical economic, social and political models had failed and, after the collapse of communism, the liberal/democratic model was the only viable alternative. Orthodox economic policies replaced import-substitution models, democratization began to penetrate beyond holding elections, de-militarization progressed and genuine attempts were being made to improve the human rights record.

For the first time, both economic and political reforms were being introduced simultaneously, reinforcing one another and offering hope that at last change would be permanent. By the early 1990's it was evident that our hemispheric neighbours were, for the first time in their troubled history, emerging on the world scene as modern states. Canada possesses many of the tools and much of the expertise that they will need to assist them in effecting this transformation.

CONSIDERATIONS:

Our new relationship with Latin America is a complex challenge, one that brings into play a wide range of domestic and foreign policy considerations, including some new situations that we are confronting for the first time:

- **ECONOMIC:**

Although Canadian trade and investment in the region are hitting new records every year, the most remarkable feature remains **the huge untapped market**. In the first half of the nineties, Canadian exports to the region doubled from \$2.6 B to \$5 B; this is more than our exports to France and Germany combined and they should double again by the end of the decade. Exports to the Andean group plus Chile roughly equal those to ASEAN, and exports to Brazil are four times those to India. Actual exports are much higher (as much as 20%) but trans-shipment through the United States tends to understate official figures. Canadian investment has jumped from \$6B to \$28B. This is a part of the world where the percentage of Canadian exports of high technology goods and services is growing rapidly. Despite this, and the fact that Canada enjoys comparative advantages in sectors such as resource exploitation, information technology and infrastructure development, **our share of the market remains at less than three percent - we have just scratched the surface.**

- The **potential** is virtually without limit; by the year 2000 Latin America and the Caribbean together will boast a population of nearly 500 million and a combined GDP of US\$2.0 trillion. The average age is 17-21, ie., their prime productive and consuming years lie ahead. These factors, combined with the opening of markets and economies, describe a dynamic, expanding market, one that is very receptive to Canada.

There are areas of **economic fragility**, as demonstrated by Asia's economic crisis and its impact on Russia, then Brazil. The Americas, like other regions, is being affected by this uncertainty and will suffer some economic reverses in the short-term, but medium-term prospects are good.

- In Canada, one out of every three jobs is the result of trade. Our success will be judged by a demonstrated ability to create new commercial opportunities for Canadian business that result in jobs for Canadians. To this end, we will be innovative in our trade promotion initiatives and aggressive in pursuing further trade liberalization; our chairmanship of the FTAA negotiating process affords an excellent opportunity to push this agenda.

- **POLITICAL:**

In political and cultural terms, the potential for Canada is equally impressive. Our membership in the OAS, combined with the relationships that are being developed at the ministerial and Prime Ministerial levels, are building a solid reservoir of good will and influence. We are not just reacting to the dramatic changes taking place, we are shaping and guiding them to reflect our interests and values. As in no other part of the world, we are full partners in the building of a new regional architecture. While there are wide discrepancies and it will take time, our hemisphere has unique potential to become closely attuned to Canadian values.

Canada has unique advantages in projecting its influence in the region. As a member of the G-7, it is already seen as a potential partner of weight. We are transforming this into reality by taking a lead role on major issues -from regional security to free trade. Our human security agenda resonates powerfully in the Americas, as witnessed by the enthusiastic support for our initiatives to ban land mines, our campaign for a Security Council seat, and the ministerial dialogue on the impact of drugs on our societies. Because Canada has never been a colonial power and has a distinguished record of multilateralism - as opposed to unilateralism - Canada is perceived as an "honest broker".

- **NATIONAL UNITY:**

There is a growing national unity dimension to our hemispheric engagement. The government has worked the "Team Canada" theme with great success, not simply for the trade benefits but also as an example of what the country can accomplish when we work together -- public and private sectors, federal and provincial levels. Pursuing Canadian interests in Latin America is very amenable to this kind of cooperation -- unlike the case in some of our more developed trading partners where a thriving and advanced private sector can carry most of the load.

As relations with the region mature, we are finding that it plays well in each region of Canada. The Maritimes have an historical relationship with the Caribbean and are developing new ties with Latin America. Quebec has long had an affinity for Latin America, a feeling that is reciprocated. Ontario sees a growing market for manufactured goods, while the western provinces are opening new markets for grains and oil and gas technology. British Columbia shares the Pacific dimension (and Canada's APEC membership) with Mexico, Peru and Chile, eventually to be joined by others.

- **CANADIAN VALUES:**

Many of the value-based priorities of Canadian foreign policy – human security, good governance, democratization, a rules-based system, aboriginal rights, sustainable development, the role of women, etc. – find fertile ground for action throughout the hemisphere. These questions in Latin America become more important as our economic interests expand; the connections between poverty and inequality on one hand and instability and insecurity on the other are clear, and we have an important stake in seeing the region progress on all fronts at a reasonable pace. We should be building a hemispheric environment supportive of the democratic transformations in recent years - where public opinion remains firmly against a return to military authoritarianism.

To project effectively Canadian values in the region, posts and headquarters are making communications and media relations an integral part of all activities in and for the region. From outreach speaking engagements in Canada by Ambassadors, to involving Canadian businesses, environmentalists, academics and NGOs operating in the region, our activities in and commitment to the region must be clearly stated at every possible opportunity.

Taking our lead from the Canadian International Information Strategy, we will build on the opportunities offered by new technologies, to project Canada's influence, values and culture abroad. Latin America and the Caribbean have been identified as the first priority in the implementation of Canada's International Information Strategy (CIIS). The series of Summit-related events that Canada will host over the next two years is providing an excellent platform to project the Canadian identity throughout the hemisphere.

- **US/CANADA RELATIONS:**

In no other region do we have to contend with such a weighty US presence; this is both a challenge and an opportunity; we will use every opportunity to encourage a multilateral, inclusive approach to hemispheric affairs. Despite occasional differences, our relations with the U.S. on hemispheric issues are overwhelmingly positive. We have had very constructive dealings with them in the OAS and in the follow-up to the Miami and Santiago summits. We have also been successful in 'compartmentalizing' controversial issues like Helms-Burton, to avoid their souring other facets of the relationship.

ELEMENTS OF A STRATEGY:

A strategy to capitalize on the setting described here should be based on overall goals and specific objectives. The aim is to encourage a focussed response from DFAIT and other government departments, provincial governments, as well as the private and NGO sectors.

The general goals outlined below follow political guidelines and establish the framework for specific objectives. Trade and investment are the means to more and better jobs for Canadians and increased prosperity, and should therefore be a primary theme guiding the strategy. However, economic gains will not be sustainable without social justice and stability, so we will apply equal weight to governance, civil society and human security in implementing this strategy. The following general goals reflect the Government's priorities as stated in the Foreign Policy Review, adapted to the conditions in our hemisphere:

GOALS:

- - create more jobs and increase prosperity of Canadians, including youth, by exploiting the untapped potential of hemispheric markets;
- - improve regional security and support sustainable development;
- - promote Canadian values and culture, strengthening democratic institutions in the region; and
- - build effective regional institutions and strengthen our political position in the region.

From these goals certain broad activities follow naturally: creating jobs for Canadians through trade liberalization and innovative trade promotion; contributing to regional security; projecting Canadian influence, values and culture abroad; focussing on priority countries to maximize impact and husband scarce resources; and strengthening regional institutions to ensure stability.

CONCLUSION:

The approach outlined in this policy framework is ambitious but attainable. Taken as a whole, it sets a comprehensive, active agenda to guide our engagement in the hemisphere - this is a dramatic departure from the past. Much progress has already been made, already giving a different character to Canada's place in the Americas and our relative position in the world.

Messages principaux

1. L'avenir du Canada est directement lié à celui de nos voisins de l'hémisphère. Il s'agit de notre hémisphère — de la région à laquelle nous appartenons géographiquement, politiquement et économiquement.
2. Nous avons élaboré notre potentiel concurrentiel dans l'hémisphère grâce à notre participation dans l'ALENA; le temps est maintenant venu de regarder au sud du Rio Grande. Les changements spectaculaires survenus dans le paysage politique et économique de l'hémisphère ont ouvert cette région au monde.
3. Les valeurs canadiennes — la tolérance, la coopération, le respect des différences culturelles — ont permis au Canada de jouir d'une influence et d'un respect sans pareils dans la région.
4. Les Canadiens auront leur mot à dire dans notre avenir politique et économique au sein de l'hémisphère.
5. À titre d'« hôte des pays de l'hémisphère » au cours des trois prochaines années, le Canada témoignera de son engagement à long terme à l'égard de la région.

1. L'avenir du Canada est directement lié à celui de nos voisins de l'hémisphère

Le Canada est un pays des Amériques. Il se rattache physiquement aux 35 pays d'un hémisphère qui s'étend du pôle Nord au pôle Sud. Il est presque ahurissant que nous ayons commencé seulement au cours des dix dernières années à examiner comment nous pouvons jouer pleinement notre rôle dans cet hémisphère que nous partageons avec 600 millions de personnes.

Il y a dix ans, nous avons décidé de devenir un partenaire plus présent et plus important dans les Amériques. En 1990, nous avons adhéré à l'Organisation des États américains. L'OEA est le seul organisme qui réunit les pays de l'hémisphère; le Canada peut y collaborer avec des pays animés des mêmes idées pour influencer sur le cours des événements dans divers domaines, comme les droits de la personne ou le développement économique.

Le Canada n'a pas tardé à faire sentir sa présence dans la région. Plusieurs mois après avoir adhéré à l'OEA, il a annoncé son intention de parvenir à la conclusion d'un Accord de libre-échange nord-américain avec les États-Unis et le Mexique. La négociation de l'ALENA a ouvert des horizons entièrement nouveaux. L'Accord a incité les entreprises canadiennes à mettre davantage l'accent sur le Mexique — en fait, sur toute l'Amérique latine.

La signature de l'ALE entre le Canada et le Chili a ouvert encore plus de portes. Il y a déjà plus de 50 coentreprises en activité au Chili. De plus, le Canada cherche activement à resserrer les liens avec les pays du MERCOSUR, zone de libre-échange entre le Brésil, l'Argentine, l'Uruguay et le Paraguay. L'énergie qu'il déploie à cette fin explique peut-être pourquoi les exportations canadiennes vers cette région ont augmenté de 121 % entre 1991 et 1995.

Le Canada a participé aux efforts de maintien de la paix déployés à grande échelle dans la région. Il s'est joint aux « Amis d'Haïti » en 1994 en vue de rétablir la démocratie dans la région et a entrepris un programme avec la GRC pour enseigner à la police d'Haïti les principes de l'application démocratique de l'ordre public. Par l'entremise du ministère de la Défense nationale et de la GRC, le Canada a apporté une contribution importante aux opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies au Nicaragua, au Salvador et au Guatemala en déployant plus de 200 membres du personnel des Forces canadiennes dans la région. Nous continuons d'assurer une présence policière et militaire dans le cadre de la mission des Nations Unies au Guatemala.

En outre, nous avons commencé à travailler au sein de l'OEA afin de réformer le système — dont l'inefficacité est reconnue.

Nous avons contribué à la création au sein de l'OEA d'une Unité pour la promotion de la démocratie. Cette unité aide à la création d'institutions démocratiques dans les Amériques comme des systèmes judiciaires transparents, des élections libres et justes et des programmes de règlement des conflits. Le Canada a envoyé des équipes chargées de l'observation des élections au Salvador, au Guatemala, au Pérou et au Venezuela. De concert avec l'ACDI, il a élaboré du matériel pédagogique sur l'exercice du droit de vote et a enseigné à des milliers de bénévoles civils à surveiller les élections dans leur pays.

Le premier Sommet des Amériques, tenu à Miami en 1994, constituait une percée réelle dans les relations de l'hémisphère et a été le prélude à des activités d'une importance très réelle. Cette réunion de dirigeants des pays de l'hémisphère a montré que l'Amérique latine a accédé à un nouveau stade. Des gouvernements démocratiques ont remplacé les régimes autocratiques et répressifs. L'isolement économique a fait place à l'ouverture sur l'extérieur. Et, par-dessus tout, il y a une volonté d'amorcer de nouveaux partenariats et de tirer parti des nouveaux débouchés.

Au deuxième Sommet, qui a eu lieu au Chili l'an dernier, les pays participants se sont inspirés de cette ouverture sur l'extérieur en établissant quatre grands objectifs pour la région : améliorer l'accès à l'éducation, réduire la pauvreté et la discrimination, renforcer et préserver les droits de la personne et intégrer les économies des Amériques. Le troisième Sommet des Amériques se tiendra au Canada, où nous mettrons l'accent sur l'atteinte de ces objectifs.

Le processus n'a pas été facile — et le changement, bien entendu, s'accompagne d'embûches. Par exemple, l'économie du Mexique, qui a connu une croissance rapide, a éprouvé des difficultés, comme l'ont montré les événements du Chiapas et la crise du peso. Cependant, le Mexique a surmonté ces difficultés pour devenir un intervenant important dans l'hémisphère.

À l'instar du Canada, le Mexique se préoccupait au plus haut point de sa souveraineté et de son indépendance par rapport à son voisin du Nord; il a toutefois ouvert courageusement son économie à la concurrence des États-Unis et du Canada. Les exportations du Mexique vers le Canada sont passées de 3,7 milliards de dollars en 1993 à 7,6 milliards de dollars en 1998 — il s'agit d'une hausse de 105 %. Et les investissements canadiens au Mexique ont doublé pendant cette période.

Le Mexique a également invité deux délégations distinctes de parlementaires au Chiapas au cours de la dernière année, l'une chargée d'observer les élections au Chiapas en octobre 1998, par suite des recommandations d'une délégation de parlementaires qui s'y était rendue en mai 1998. Ces deux missions ont mis en lumière le fait que le gouvernement mexicain cherchait une solution pacifique et négociée au conflit.

En fin de compte, des résultats positifs résultent de l'intégration économique. Il ne s'agit pas d'un lieu commun, mais d'une réalité. Les pays visent à répondre à leurs propres intérêts, mais dans un monde où les frontières s'estompent, nous commençons à apprécier la nécessité — et les avantages — de l'établissement de liens régionaux plus étroits.

Les transformations économiques, sociales et politiques en cours en Amérique latine offrent des possibilités nouvelles et intéressantes au Canada. Par ailleurs, il importe que nous établissions des règles équitables sur le plan du commerce tout en faisant avancer les questions sociales et institutionnelles. Cette façon de procéder permettra à tous d'en profiter. Nous savons qu'il est possible de vaincre la pauvreté, l'inégalité, l'instabilité et l'insécurité si les pays bénéficient de la prospérité économique.

Le commerce et les investissements accroissent la prospérité. Le Canada peut aider à améliorer la sécurité régionale en luttant contre le trafic des drogues illégales et en lançant des initiatives de maintien de la paix comme celles que nous avons entreprises en Haïti et au Guatemala. Nous pouvons faire progresser le processus des réformes en offrant notre savoir-faire en matière d'instauration d'institutions démocratiques et de défense des droits de la personne. Nous pouvons exercer une influence en appuyant le développement durable. Nous pouvons nous rapprocher par la coopération et les échanges culturels, éducatifs et politiques. En mettant l'accent sur la situation des femmes et des Autochtones, nous pouvons aider à améliorer leur qualité de vie.

Il ne fait aucun doute dans mon esprit que le siècle des Amériques est sur le point de commencer. Nous vivons une période unique et une situation sans pareille. En cherchant à nouer des liens plus étroits avec l'hémisphère, nous pouvons obtenir des avantages économiques énormes au Canada sur le plan de la création d'emplois et de la croissance économique. En plus de favoriser l'avènement de véritables démocraties et institutions démocratiques, la prospérité qu'apportera l'accroissement des échanges améliorera le niveau de vie de tous les habitants de l'hémisphère.

2. Nous avons élaboré notre potentiel concurrentiel dans l'hémisphère grâce à notre participation dans l'ALENA; le temps est maintenant venu de regarder au sud du Rio Grande.

Le Canada est un pays commerçant. Un emploi sur trois dépend de notre capacité d'exporter nos produits et services. Comme notre pays est de taille moyenne, nous avons besoin de règles du jeu claires pour éviter d'être assujettis aux caprices des grands pays. Il s'agit d'un principe dont le Canada a bénéficié par le passé. C'est également un message que nous transmettons à nos partenaires commerciaux de petite taille des Amériques. Nous avons appris par expérience que la libéralisation des échanges et des investissements crée des emplois, accélère la croissance économique et favorise la technologie canadienne.

Les changements spectaculaires survenus dans le paysage politique et économique de l'hémisphère ont ouvert cette région au Canada et au monde. Les Canadiens sont parfaitement au courant des efforts déployés pour ouvrir aux entreprises canadiennes les portes économiques des pays des Amériques.

Les missions d'Équipe Canada constituent une façon pour le Canada d'ouvrir ces portes. Ces missions visent à faire un coup d'éclat — un immense coup d'éclat — dans les pays que nous visitons. Pendant quelques jours, les dirigeants des gouvernements et du milieu des affaires ainsi que les médias des pays hôtes prennent conscience d'une importante présence canadienne sur leur territoire. Soudainement, les produits et les services que nous avons à offrir sont sous les feux des projecteurs. Des poignées de mains, des cartes d'affaires et des brochures sont échangées. Des contacts sont établis dans un cadre spectaculaire. Les bases de relations d'affaires sont jetées. Puis, on passe au pays suivant

Cependant, l'histoire ne s'arrête pas là. D'une façon générale, la mission d'Équipe Canada en Amérique latine a mis en lumière une relation qui commence à peine à éclore. Il s'agit d'une histoire passionnante, qui se déroule sur de nombreux plans et de nombreux fronts.

Les entreprises canadiennes comptent parmi les premières — et nous avons contribué à ouvrir la voie grâce à l'ALENA et à l'Accord de libre-échange Canada-Chili. Nous envisageons maintenant une zone de libre-échange des Amériques.

En mars 1998, les ministres du Commerce de l'hémisphère ont décidé, au cours d'une réunion tenue à San Jose au Costa Rica, que le Canada présiderait le processus de négociation pendant les 18 premiers mois, qui sont très importants. Le Canada considère cette décision comme un vote de confiance très révélateur dans sa capacité d'amorcer les pourparlers de manière productive. Le Canada accueillera la prochaine réunion des ministres du Commerce l'automne prochain pour évaluer l'état d'avancement des négociations.

Nous montrons aux pays des Amériques que nous avons relevé bon nombre des défis physiques auxquels fait face l'hémisphère : transports, télécommunications, infrastructure, soins de santé et éducation.

Par exemple, grâce à l'ALENA, la société Alternative Fuel Systems Inc. de Calgary innove dans certaines des régions du monde où la concentration de smog est la plus élevée. Au cours de la prochaine décennie, cette société convertira tout le parc de véhicules de transport en commun du Mexique — plus de 100 000 micro-autobus et taxis — de l'essence au gaz naturel comprimé. Selon le vice-président de la société, Arie van der Lee, « les Mexicains voulaient réellement traiter avec des sociétés canadiennes, mais, avant l'ALENA, il y avait des obstacles commerciaux, dont la plupart ont été supprimés pendant les cinq dernières années ». Selon ce dernier, en luttant contre la pollution dans le monde entier, la société crée des emplois pour les Canadiens — dans le cas de la société Alternative Fuel Systems, Inc., cela signifie de 400 à 500 nouveaux emplois pour les Canadiens. (D'autres récits de réussites seront fournis.)

Cependant la mission d'Équipe Canada a également montré à quel point notre présence dans les Amériques se fait sentir sur de nouveaux fronts. Le nombre de participants du monde de l'éducation (universités, collèges, fournisseurs de cours spécialisés) était le plus élevé jamais atteint dans une mission d'Équipe Canada. Ils ont signé le nombre sans précédent de 68 accords dans des domaines allant de l'enseignement à distance aux programmes de cours spécialisés. Le Canada a également ouvert quatre nouveaux centres d'éducation canadiens au Mexique, au Brésil en Argentine et au Chili. Ces CEC, comme on les appelle, sont des « centres de services » visant à inciter les étudiants étrangers à poursuivre leurs études au Canada.

Le Canada s'est fixé comme objectif de devenir le pays le plus branché du monde d'ici l'an 2000. Nous connaissons bien les difficultés que présentent les distances auxquelles font face nos partenaires de l'hémisphère. Notre pays s'appuie sur une base solide :

- Le Canada occupe la première place parmi les pays du G-7 en ce qui concerne le nombre d'ordinateurs personnels et la pénétration du câble et du téléphone
- Nous affichons les tarifs téléphoniques les plus faibles de tous les pays du G-7
- Les frais d'accès à Internet les plus bas parmi les pays du G-7
- Les coûts à assumer pour faire des affaires en matière de technologie de l'information les plus faibles parmi les pays du G-7
- Les coûts de production de logiciels les moins élevés en Amérique du Nord
- Et le Forum économique mondial classe le Canada au premier rang dans le monde pour la production de travailleurs intellectuel.

Deux notes finales

1) L'incertitude économique mondiale met en danger la croissance économique vigoureuse dans l'hémisphère. En fait, les échanges du Canada avec l'Amérique latine ont diminué d'environ 10 p. 100 en 1998, en raison surtout de l'incertitude créée par la crise économique en Asie. Mais les chiffres antérieurs nous incitent à l'optimisme. De 1992 à 1997, les échanges bilatéraux entre le Canada et l'Amérique latine ont augmenté de 254 p. 100 — passant de 7,2 milliards de dollars à 18,3 milliards de dollars. En outre, compte tenu de la population jeune et nombreuse de la région, de ses ressources illimitées et de ses possibilités de développement, le potentiel de celle-ci à titre de force motrice importante de la croissance à l'échelle internationale est assuré.

2) En dépit de la turbulence à court terme au Brésil, bon nombre des éléments fondamentaux de l'économie brésilienne sont encore solides. L'immense territoire et la population nombreuse de ce pays offrent beaucoup de débouchés à bien des sociétés canadiennes. Le président et chef de la direction d'une grande entreprise canadienne de télécommunications qui investit des sommes considérables dans la région a dit que sa société vise le long terme et que la turbulence de l'économie offre d'excellentes occasions d'achat à un prix inférieur aux valeurs marchandes réelles.

3. Les valeurs canadiennes — la tolérance, la coopération, le respect des différences culturelles — ont permis au Canada de jouir d'une influence et d'un respect sans pareils dans la région. Que ce soit en dégageant des villages du Honduras ensevelis sous des coulées de boue ou au moyen d'un soutien au développement économique d'un montant de plusieurs milliards de dollars, le Canada a démontré qu'il est un véritable ami de la région.

Ce statut nous a fait bénéficier d'une influence considérable dans des domaines touchant la sécurité humaine.

Cet aspect revêt de l'importance, car les menaces à la sécurité de notre monde évoluent. Les drogues illégales, le terrorisme, la dégradation de l'environnement, les violations des droits de la personne et la prolifération des armes transcendent les frontières. Nous vivons à l'ère de la toile informatique mondiale — les préoccupations éloignées de nous, qui n'ont pas d'incidences sur nos vies, sont un phénomène du passé.

À cet égard, le Sommet de Santiago a à nouveau eu valeur de jalon décisif. Ses quatre thèmes — amélioration de l'accès à l'éducation, éradication de la pauvreté et de la discrimination, renforcement et préservation de la démocratie, justice, droits de la personne et garantie de la prospérité économique, traduisent une approche des affaires hémisphériques nettement centrée sur les êtres humains.

Étant donné que notre pays accueillera le prochain Sommet, il oeuvre activement avec ses partenaires de l'hémisphère afin de transformer les engagements souscrits au Sommet en progrès concrets.

La vigueur du soutien de la région à l'action visant à interdire les mines antipersonnel constitue une illustration saisissante de la mise en oeuvre du programme d'action en faveur de la sécurité humaine. Trente-trois pays des Amériques ont signé le Traité sur les mines terrestres et 14 d'entre eux l'ont ratifié. L'Amérique centrale s'est engagée à éliminer les mines terrestres d'ici l'an 2000.

La prolifération des armes de petit calibre, comme les mines terrestres, représente un problème mondial sur le plan de la sécurité; toutefois, ce problème a une incontestable dimension régionale. La prolifération des armes légères et bon marché — instrument de prédilection des terroristes, des barons de la drogue et des criminels — a des effets dévastateurs sur nos sociétés.

Sur ce plan, également, nous faisons des progrès. L'an dernier, les membres de l'OEA ont signé la Convention interaméricaine contre la fabrication et le trafic illicite des armes à feu, munitions, explosifs et autres matières afférentes, convention émanant d'une initiative du Mexique. Premier instrument de ce type dans le monde, la Convention cible le commerce illégal des armes à feu au moyen de contrôles plus rigoureux. Elle démontre notre volonté et notre capacité de prendre collectivement des mesures contre la criminalité dans les Amériques. Et ce sont là des questions qui posent des menaces très réelles aux gens ordinaires.

Les sociétés en train de se relever d'un conflit ont besoin d'une attention particulière. Le Canada soutient divers projets, en Amérique centrale, qui visent à développer la capacité de gérer les différences sans violence et à instaurer les conditions d'une paix durable. En janvier, notre pays et le Mexique ont annoncé un programme, à mettre en oeuvre conjointement avec l'Organisation panaméricaine de la santé, dont le but est de venir en aide aux victimes des mines en Amérique centrale.

Une menace — celle posée par les drogues illicites — présente un défi de première importance sur le plan de la sécurité humaine dans les Amériques. Ce problème nous touche tous : des enfants de la rue dont la vie est détruite par l'inhalation de la colle aux citoyens dont on augmente les impôts pour financer la surveillance policière des voies empruntées par les trafiquants.

C'est pourquoi le premier ministre Chrétien a proposé, au Sommet tenu à Santiago l'an dernier, la convocation d'un dialogue sur les drogues des ministres des Affaires étrangères des Amériques. Les travaux du groupe de dialogue ont officiellement été lancés par le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Lloyd Axworthy, en Jamaïque, le 8 janvier. Des émissaires se rendent dans les pays des Amériques dans le but de préparer un programme d'action qui sera soumis à la réunion des ministres des Affaires étrangères, laquelle aura lieu plus tard cette année, afin de s'attaquer à ce problème.

Le commerce et l'investissement accroissent la prospérité. Le Canada peut concourir au relèvement de la sécurité régionale en combattant le trafic des drogues illégales et en exécutant des initiatives de consolidation de la paix, dans la lignée de celles que nous avons prises dans les cas d'Haïti et du Guatemala. Nous pouvons faire progresser le processus de réforme en offrant nos compétences à des fins de mise en place d'institutions démocratiques et de promotion des droits de la personne.

Bon nombre d'entre vous ont probablement entendu parler du rapport publié ce mois-ci au sujet de la « Commission de la vérité », au Guatemala. Ce rapport a été rendu public au terme de deux années d'enquêtes et ses auteurs ont eu le courage d'imputer aux forces armées guatémaltèques 93 % des 200 000 pertes de vie survenues pendant la guerre civile qui a duré 34 ans, pour la plupart parmi la population maya.

Le Canada a été un des premiers pays qui a accordé un soutien à la Commission de la mémoire historique au Guatemala; il a débloqué une subvention de 600 000 \$ destinée aux travaux de la Commission et il a réservé un montant supplémentaire de 21 000 \$ afin de permettre aux Guatémaltèques vivant dans notre pays de témoigner. Le Canada forme le voeu que ce rapport guérira les plaies des victimes du conflit et aidera le Guatemala à jeter les bases d'une vigoureuse démocratie.

L'ouragan Mitch

Nos compatriotes ont été vivement touchés par la catastrophe naturelle qui a dévasté l'Amérique centrale l'an dernier. Ils y ont réagi avec un élan de générosité à titre individuel, à l'échelle des collectivités et comme pays.

Les Canadiennes et Canadiens ont montré, encore une fois, qu'ils savent unir leurs efforts lorsqu'une crise se présente. Les travaux réalisés sur le terrain en Amérique centrale par les Forces armées canadiennes, par l'Agence canadienne de développement international, par des organisations comme la Croix-Rouge, Vision mondiale, CARE, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam-Québec, le Centre d'études et de coopération internationale (CECI) et d'autres, n'ont fait qu'incarner les valeurs et les principes de tous nos concitoyens. Nous ne nous désintéressons pas, et ne nous désintéresserons jamais, des populations dans le besoin, qu'elles vivent dans notre pays ou dans notre hémisphère.

Le Canada a fourni 110 millions \$ au titre des secours immédiats et de la reconstruction à longue échéance en Amérique centrale. L'Équipe d'intervention en cas de catastrophe (DART) du ministère de la Défense nationale, a été déployée à La Ceiba, au Honduras; elle y a installé un hôpital, purifié l'eau et reconstruit des ponts. Le ministère de la Défense nationale a également envoyé quatre hélicoptères livrer de l'eau et des fournitures médicales à des villages rendus inaccessibles par Mitch. Au total, plus d'un million de livres de fournitures de secours ont été livrées au Honduras, au Nicaragua, au Guatemala et au Salvador.

Le Canada a suspendu le remboursement du capital et de l'intérêt sur une dette de 29,5 millions \$ que lui doit le Honduras. Il a également versé une contribution de 8 millions \$ au Fonds d'affectation spéciale pour les situations d'urgence en Amérique centrale de la Banque mondiale. Les Canadiennes et Canadiens ont montré qu'ils avaient du coeur et de la générosité : ils ont fait des dons d'un montant supérieur à 14 millions \$.

Tout en étant extrêmement réconfortante, la réaction des Canadiens n'a pas vraiment surpris. Nos compatriotes ont toujours vu dans leur pays un participant actif aux affaires internationales, un pays disposant de profondes attaches dans le monde entier.

Cela tient en partie à notre tradition de pays commerçant : des navires des provinces de l'Atlantique faisaient le commerce de la morue et de la bière en échange de rhum et de sucre bien avant que notre pays n'accède à l'indépendance; cela s'explique aussi, dans une certaine mesure, par les grands efforts que nous avons déployés pour accueillir des gens de tous les coins du monde.

Cette ouverture, ce lien avec des gens et des pays du monde entier, constituent notre atout le plus précieux. De plus en plus de personnes venant de l'Amérique latine et des Antilles s'établissent au Canada. Elles enrichissent notre culture, créent des liens indissolubles, en plus d'avoir sensibilisé notre pays aux promesses et à la richesse des Amériques.

Le Canada verse chaque année à l'Amérique centrale — par l'entremise de l'ACDI — de 40 millions \$ au titre de l'aide au développement. Ces crédits servent à la mise en oeuvre de programmes qui viennent en aide aux plus pauvres d'entre les pauvres de ces pays; ils encouragent les femmes à participer davantage au développement de leur collectivité, ils permettent de construire des routes, des ponts, de mettre en place des réseaux d'égouts et des infrastructures de base, de soutenir les droits de la personne, d'aider des entreprises à amorcer leur activité et de protéger l'environnement.

Nous le faisons parce que le Canada appartient à la région des Amériques et parce que nous sommes aussi chez nous dans l'hémisphère.

L'engagement du Canada envers la région s'est exprimé clairement en avril dernier à Santiago, au Chili, lorsque notre premier ministre a fait la déclaration suivante devant des dirigeants d'Amérique latine et des Antilles : « Nous sommes en train de devenir una gran familia. Une famille faite de cultures différentes, de langues différentes, et de nombreuses races, mais une famille qui, néanmoins, a en commun des valeurs et des objectifs. »

Les liens interpersonnels : les programmes municipaux

La mission d'Équipe Canada en Amérique latine a été accompagnée d'une délégation de dirigeants municipaux, volet souvent négligé des contacts interpersonnels entre le Canada et les Amériques. Du nombre de plus de 60 programmes d'échanges municipaux actuellement en vigueur, 14 concernent des villes du Canada et de l'Amérique latine. Ce sont :

Calgary (Alberta) - Naucalpan et Colima, Mexique;
Kitimat (C.-B.) - Riobamba, Équateur;
District régional de Sunshine Coast (C.-B.) - Pastaza-Puyo, Équateur;
Toronto - Sao Paulo, au Brésil, et Lima, au Pérou;
York - Soyapango, Salvador;
Aymer (Québec) - Quillota, Chili;
Charlesbourg (Québec) - Ovalle, Chili;
Gatineau (Québec) - Managua, Nicaragua;
Montréal - Port-au-Prince, Haïti;
MRC de la Matapédia - San Vincente, Salvador;
Sherbrooke (Québec) - Guayaquil, Équateur;
Sainte-Julie (Québec) - Maule, Chili;
Union des municipalités du Québec (UMQ) - Asociación chilena de municipalidades (AchM)

Certains de ces contacts sont tout simplement le fruit du hasard. Un pompier de Gatineau, au Québec, qui prenait des vacances au Nicaragua, il y a quelques années, a rencontré fortuitement certains collègues de Managua. Au fur et à mesure qu'une amitié s'est nouée, il a repéré des domaines où les compétences du Canada en matière de formation et d'équipement pourraient se révéler utiles. À son retour à Gatineau, il a soumis une idée à son supérieur. Avec l'aide de la Fédération canadienne des municipalités, d'entreprises et de la Chambre de commerce de Gatineau, Managua a reçu deux conteneurs remplis d'équipement de lutte contre les incendies; cette ville disposera bientôt d'un nouveau centre de documentation pour son service de pompiers et d'un meilleur système de communication. L'ambassade du Canada à Managua a débloqué des fonds pour l'achat de pièces de rechange et pour le transport de matériel. Chacune des parties a maintenant rendu visite à l'autre : la mission canadienne a contribué à la formulation d'un programme de formation et d'un programme de formation des formateurs à l'intention des pompiers de Managua, et des pompiers nicaraguayens sont venus au Canada pour y étudier les techniques de lutte contre les incendies à Gatineau et à Montréal.

Autre exemple : dans l'un des quartiers les plus pauvres de Sao Paulo, on trouve maintenant une de verdure comptant des arbres luxuriants, du matériel de pointe pour terrains de jeu, des pataugeoires, un lac artificiel et une promenade, des tables à pique-nique, des foyers et une aire de sport. Le Parque Cidade de Toronto a été aménagé il y a maintenant sept ans et il n'a pas son pareil à Sao Paulo : il marque l'aboutissement des efforts faits conjointement par des équipes de politiciens, d'administrateurs, et de techniciens en parcs et en loisirs de Sao Paulo et de Toronto.

Ce sont là des exemples de villes qui se tendent la main, de contacts interpersonnels qui, souvent, se sont développés parce que nos compatriotes ont montré qu'ils se soucient du sort des autres.

4. Les Canadiens auront leur mot à dire dans notre avenir politique et économique de l'hémisphère

Le gouvernement cherche à connaître l'opinion des Canadiens sur notre avenir au sein de l'hémisphère et il continuera de le faire.

Cela ne surprendra personne qu'il existe de profondes divergences de vues — à l'intérieur du Canada et dans l'hémisphère — quant aux moyens de faire participer la société civile au processus de la ZLEA et même quant à l'opportunité de le faire.

Le défi que nous avons à relever consister à combler le fossé séparant ceux qui se félicitent de cette participation active de ceux qui entretiennent des soupçons à l'égard des objectifs de la société civile. Ce ne sera pas une tâche facile.

Cela étant, nous ne pouvons nous attendre à conclure un accord commercial historique, auquel 34 pays seront parties, sans faire participer nos populations. Pour le Canada, il serait impossible de faire accepter une approche de ce type sur son territoire ou d'en faire la promotion à l'étranger. Nous ne le souhaitons pas, d'ailleurs. En effet, dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, le processus débouchant sur une entente commerciale revêt autant d'importance que l'entente elle-même. Le commerce, après tout, ne vise pas uniquement à bonifier le bilan financier d'un pays. Le commerce a pour but d'enrichir la vie de la population du pays concerné. Nous ne recherchons pas la libéralisation des échanges comme une fin en soi; nous la recherchons parce qu'elle donnera à nos citoyens des récompenses pour leur travail, des marchés pour leurs produits et un espoir pour leur avenir.

Les ministres du Commerce de l'ensemble de l'hémisphère en ont convenu. Lorsqu'ils se sont rencontrés l'an dernier au Costa Rica, ils ont souscrit au principe d'un renforcement de la participation de représentants de la société civile au processus de la ZLEA. Le ministre du Commerce international, M. Sergio Marchi, a annoncé le 8 février que le gouvernement de notre pays cherche à connaître les intérêts et priorités des Canadiens dans les négociations qui sont maintenant engagées sur la zone de libre-échange des Amériques (ZLEA) et dans les négociations prévues au sein de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). Nos compatriotes sont invités à soumettre leurs observations et mémoires d'ici le 30 avril 1999. Pour obtenir des détails, veuillez consulter le site Web du Ministère (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca)

Toutefois, les Canadiens souhaitent que ces consultations ne portent pas uniquement sur le volet commercial de notre avenir au sein de l'hémisphère.

Aussi bien l'Assemblée générale de l'OEA que le Sommet des Amériques ont reconnu l'importance qu'il y a à consulter la société civile, au moment où l'hémisphère évolue dans un sens d'une plus grande intégration. Au dernier Sommet des Amériques, à Santiago, tous les dirigeants se sont engagés de faire figurer des consultations avec la « société civile » dans le plan d'action qui émanerait du sommet. L'OEA a été chargée d'élaborer une stratégie interaméricaine de participation de la population.

Parmi les organisations de la société civile figurent entre autres les organisations communautaires et d'autres organismes de la base, des fondations, des micro-entreprises, des producteurs et vendeurs du secteur économique informel, des églises, des ONG, des universités et des syndicats.

Le gouvernement est déterminé à suivre une approche intégratrice, plus participative, de l'élaboration du plan d'action qui sera présenté au prochain sommet des Amériques, qui se tiendra au Canada.

5. À titre d'« hôte des pays de l'hémisphère » au cours des trois prochaines années, le Canada témoignera de son engagement à long terme à l'égard de la région.

Du 23 juillet au 5 août de l'année en cours, Winnipeg accueillera les 13^{es} Jeux panaméricains. Le nombre des participants à 41 disciplines sportives pourrait atteindre 5 000 athlètes, 2 000 entraîneurs, des soigneurs et des chargés de mission de 42 pays du Nord, du Sud, de l'Amérique centrale et des Antilles.

Du 29 septembre au 1^{er} octobre, Ottawa sera le théâtre de la Conférence des conjoints des chefs d'État et de gouvernement des Amériques. Cette conférence s'est tenue pour la première fois pendant la décennie des années 80, sous la forme de l'initiative des femmes des présidents d'Amérique centrale; elle avait pour buts de permettre un échange d'expériences et d'intégrer les objectifs, les projets et les mécanismes de coopération. Elle est devenue une manifestation annuelle dans l'hémisphère en 1994 et le Canada a décidé de l'accueillir en 1999. Les discussions seront axées sur le développement des jeunes enfants et sur la santé des femmes.

Du 30 octobre au 1^{er} novembre, Toronto sera l'hôte du Forum des affaires des Amériques. En sa qualité de président des négociations sur la zone de libre-échange des Amériques jusqu'en octobre 1999, le Canada coordonnera la cinquième réunion du Forum des affaires, laquelle coïncidera avec la réunion des ministres du Commerce des pays de l'hémisphère (ZLEA), en novembre. Le Forum concerne le secteur privé et son organisation sera assurée par des associations du secteur privé canadien actives dans l'hémisphère; le gouvernement fédéral lui fournira un soutien. On prévoit que 3 000 gens d'affaires de l'ensemble de l'hémisphère participeront au Forum.

Du 3 au 5 novembre, Toronto accueillera la réunion des ministres du Commerce des pays de la future zone de libre-échange des Amériques (ZLEA). On a confié au Canada la présidence de la première phase des négociations sur la ZLEA, qui prendra fin en octobre 1999. De ce fait, le Canada sera l'hôte de la réunion des ministres du Commerce dont on prévoit la tenue à Toronto début novembre. En accueillant cette manifestation, le Canada donnera la preuve de ce qu'il souhaite toujours jouer un rôle directeur dans le cadre des négociations. À titre de président de la première manche de ces trois séries de négociations, le Canada a la responsabilité de montrer que des progrès concrets seront accomplis dans ce domaine d'ici l'an 2000.

En juin 2000, le Canada sera l'hôte de la 30^e Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des États américains, session qui marquera le 10^e anniversaire de l'adhésion de notre pays à l'OEA. L'Assemblée, qui se tient à l'échelon des ministres des Affaires étrangères, donne à l'organisation l'occasion d'approuver des stratégies orientant son action pendant l'année qui suit. Parmi les sujets d'intérêt prioritaire pour le Canada, mentionnons la participation de la société civile, les stratégies antidrogue à l'échelle de l'hémisphère et la réforme de l'OEA.

L'Assemblée générale sera précédée de la simulation d'Assemblée générale, qui se tiendra à l'université de l'Alberta à Edmonton; cette session réunit des étudiants de niveau universitaire de l'hémisphère, qui tiennent des débats et discutent des questions intéressant la région, un peu comme le fait l'Assemblée générale de l'OEA. Chacune des universités qui y participent représente un pays membre de l'OEA.

Enfin, le Canada accueillera des dirigeants des Amériques à l'occasion du troisième Sommet des Amériques. Toutes les manifestations énumérées plus haut prépareront le terrain à la tenue de ce sommet; ce dernier aura pour effet la venue au Canada de tous les présidents et premiers ministres de l'hémisphère. Les principales priorités du Canada visent la participation de la société civile, l'intégration des échanges commerciaux et la convergence des positions sur des questions d'ordre économique et social.

Key Messages

1. Canada's future is directly linked to that of our hemispheric neighbours. This is our hemisphere – the region to which we belong geographically, politically and economically.
2. Our competitive powers were developed in the hemisphere through the NAFTA; it is now time to look south of the Rio Grande. Dramatic changes in the hemisphere's political and economic landscape have opened this region to the world.
3. Canadian values -- tolerance, cooperation, respect for cultural differences -- have given Canada a unique position of influence and respect throughout the region.
4. Canadians will have a say in our political and economic future in the hemisphere.
5. Canada will play "Host to the Hemisphere" over the next three years, signalling our long-term commitment to the region.

1. Canada's future is directly linked to that of our hemispheric neighbours

Canada is a nation of the Americas. Physically, we are attached head-to-toe with the 35 nations of a hemisphere that stretches from the North Pole to the South Pole. It is almost startling that we have only in the past 10 years begun to explore how we can play a full role in this hemisphere we share with 600 million people.

Ten years ago, we made a decision to become a closer, more important partner in the Americas. In 1990, we joined the Organization of American States. The OAS is the only forum that brings together the countries of the hemisphere, and a place where Canada can work with like-minded countries to bring about change on issues from human rights to economic development.

Canada wasted no time in making its presence felt in the region. Several months after joining the OAS, Canada announced its intention to seek a North American Free Trade Agreement with the U.S. and Mexico. The negotiation of the NAFTA has opened up whole new vistas. The Agreement prompted Canadian businesses to focus on Mexico -- indeed, all of Latin America -- with a new intensity.

The signing of the Canada-Chile FTA has opened more doors. Already there are more than 50 joint ventures up and running in Chile. Canada is also aggressively pursuing closer ties with the countries of Mercosur, the trade area linking Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. This energy and dedication may help to explain why Canadian exports to the region rose 121 per cent between 1991 and 1995.

Canada became involved in large-scale peacekeeping efforts in the region. We joined the "Friends of Haiti" in 1994 in an attempt to restore democracy to the region and began a program with the RCMP to train Haitian police in democratic law and order. Through the Department of National Defence and the RCMP Canada made a significant contribution to UN Peacekeeping operations in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, deploying more than 200 Canadian Forces personnel to the region. We continue to have a police and military presence in the UN Mission to Guatemala.

And we began to work within the OAS to reform the system -- known for its inefficiency.

We were instrumental in setting up within the OAS a Unit for the Promotion of Democracy. This Unit helps to develop democratic institutions in the Americas, such as transparent legal systems, free and fair elections, and conflict resolution programs. Canada has sent election observers to El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela. In partnership with CIDA, it has developed teaching materials on voting, and trained thousands of civilian volunteers to monitor elections in their own countries.

The first Summit of the Americas, held in 1994 in Miami, was a real breakthrough in hemispheric relations, and what it heralded was of very real importance. This gathering of hemispheric leaders showed that Latin America has moved into a new stage. Democratic governments have replaced autocratic and repressive regimes. Economic isolation has been replaced with an outward-looking philosophy. And, above all, there is a willingness to engage in new partnerships and new opportunities

The Second Summit in Chile last year built on that outward-looking philosophy by setting four major objectives for the region: Improve access to education, alleviate poverty and discrimination, strengthen and preserve human rights, and integrate the economies of the Americas. It's Canada's turn next, as we host the Third Summit of the Americas and push these objectives forward.

The process has not been easy — and change, of course, is not without its challenges. The rapidly growing Mexican economy, for example, was not without problems, as events in Chiapas and the peso crisis illustrated. But Mexico has emerged to become a significant player in the hemisphere.

Mexico, like Canada, was deeply concerned about its sovereignty and independence from its northern neighbour, courageously opened up to U.S. and Canadian competition. Mexico's exports to Canada rose from \$3.7 billion in 1993 to \$7.6 billion in 1998 — that's a 105 per cent increase. And Canada's investment in Mexico doubled during that time.

Mexico also has invited two separate parliamentary delegations to Chiapas over the last year, one to observe elections in Chiapas in October 1998, which responded to the recommendations of a parliamentary delegation that was there in May 1998. These two missions signalled that the Mexican government was looking for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict.

At the end of the day, positive events are coming about because of economic integration. This is not a platitude. It is a reality. Countries seek out their own self-interests but, in a shrinking world, we are coming to appreciate the need — and the benefits — of building closer regional ties.

The economic, social and political transformations underway in Latin America offer new and exciting possibilities for Canada. At the same time, it is important that we get it right and ensure that we work out equitable rules for doing business while we moving forward on social and institutional issues. This route will ensure that everyone benefits. We know that poverty, inequality, instability and insecurity can be attacked if nations prosper economically.

Trade and investment result in increased prosperity. Canada can help improve regional security by fighting traffic in illegal drugs and by undertaking peacebuilding initiatives such as those we have taken in Haiti and Guatemala. We can advance the reform process by offering our expertise in the development of democratic institutions and human rights. We can wield influence by supporting sustainable development. We can move closer through cultural, educational and political co-operation and exchanges. By focusing on the status of women and of native people, we can help improve their quality of life.

There is no doubt in my mind that the century of the Americas is about to dawn. We are at a unique time and in a unique position. Canada's pursuit of closer ties with the hemisphere means we can realize enormous economic benefits at home in terms of jobs and economic growth. While fostering the development of true democracies and democratic institutions, the prosperity that improved trade will bring means a brighter future for all of us in this hemisphere

2. Our competitive powers were developed in the hemisphere through the NAFTA; it is now time to look south of the Rio Grande.

Canada is a trading nation. One in three jobs depends on our ability to export our goods and services. We also are middle-size country, so we need clear rules of the game to ensure that we are not held to the whims of larger countries. This is a philosophy that has worked well for Canada. It is also a message that we are giving to our smaller trading partners in the Americas. Our experience has shown that trade and investment liberalization creates jobs, increases economic growth, and promotes Canadian technology.

Dramatic changes in the hemisphere's political and economic landscape have opened this region to Canada and the world. Canadians are well acquainted with efforts to open the economic doors for Canadian businesses in the Americas.

The Team Canada idea is one way that Canada is opening these doors. These missions are designed to make a splash -- a big splash -- in the countries we visit. For a few days, governments and business leaders and the media in the host countries are acutely aware of a powerful Canadian presence in their land. Suddenly, there's a sharp focus given to the products and services that we have to offer. Hands are shaken, business cards and brochures are exchanged. Contacts are made in a dramatic setting. The seeds of business relationships are planted. And then it's off to the next country.

But there's much more to the story than that. In a broader sense, the Team Canada mission to Latin America highlighted a relationship that is just beginning to flower. It is an exciting story, and it is taking place on many planes, on many fronts.

Canadian businesses are getting in on the ground floor -- and we've helped pave the way with NAFTA and with the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement. We are now turning our attention to a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

In March 1998, hemispheric trade ministers met in San Jose, Costa Rica and decided that Canada will chair the negotiating process for the important first 18 months. Canada sees this as a strong vote of confidence in its ability to get talks off to a productive start. Canada will host the next meeting of trade ministers this fall to assess the state of play of negotiations.

We are showing the countries of the Americas that we have mastered many of the physical challenges being faced by the hemisphere: transportation, telecommunications, infrastructure, health care and education.

For example. With the help of NAFTA, Calgary-based Alternative Fuel Systems Inc. is making a difference in some of the world's smoggiest regions. Over the next decade, this company will convert Mexico's entire public vehicle fleet -- more than 100,000 micro buses and taxis -- from gasoline to compressed natural gas. According to the company's vice president Arie van der Lee, "the Mexicans really wanted to deal with Canadian companies, but prior to NAFTA, there were trade obstacles, most of which have been removed over the past five years." He says that by fighting pollution around the world, the company is creating work for Canadians -- in the case of Alternative Fuel Systems, Inc. this means 400 to 500 new jobs for Canadians. (Additional success stories will be provided.)

But the Team Canada mission also signalled how our presence in the Americas is expanding on new fronts. The number of participants from the education services (universities, colleges, specialized training providers) was the largest-ever on a Team Canada mission. They signed a record 68 agreements ranging from distance education to specialized training programs. Canada also opened up four new Canadian Education Centres in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. These CECs, as they are known, are "service centres" designed to attract foreign students to study in Canada.

Canada has the goal of becoming the most connected country in the world by 2000. We know well the challenges of geography, a challenge shared by our hemispheric partners. And it is built on an excellent base:

- Canada is Number One in the G-7 in home computer, cable and telephone penetration
- We have the lowest telephone rates in the G-7
- The lowest Internet access costs in the G-7
- The lowest cost of doing Information Technology business in the G-7
- The lowest software production costs in North America
- And the World Economic Forum ranks Canada Number One in the world in producing knowledge workers

Two final notes:

1) Powerful economic growth in the hemisphere is being challenged by global economic uncertainties. In fact, Canada's overall trade with Latin America actually fell by about 10 per cent in 1998, attributable mainly to the uncertainties created by the Asian economic crisis. But history is on our side. Between 1992 and 1997, Canada's two-way trade with Latin America grew 254 per cent -- from \$7.2 billion to \$18.3 billion. And with a large, young population, limitless resources and opportunities for development, the region's potential as a major international engine of growth is assured.

2) Despite the short-term turbulence in Brazil, many of the fundamentals of the Brazilian economy are still strong. Brazil's large territory and population offer plenty of opportunity for many Canadian companies. The CEO of one large Canadian telecommunications company aggressively investing in the region said his company is taking the long-term view, and the turbulence in the economy is offering excellent opportunities to buy below real market values.

3. Canadian values -- tolerance, cooperation, respect for cultural differences -- have given Canada a unique position of influence and respect throughout the region. From digging villages out of mudslides in Honduras to multi-billion support to economic development, Canada has shown it is a true friend of the region.

This has allowed us to have considerable influence in areas of human security.

This is important because the threats to security of our world are changing. Illegal drugs, terrorism, environmental degradation, human rights abuses and weapons proliferation respect no borders. We live in the age of the World Wide Web -- far-off concerns, isolated from our own lives, are a thing of the past.

In this regard, the Santiago Summit again was a milestone event. The four themes of the Summit - improving access to education, eradicating poverty and discrimination, strengthening and preserving democracy, justice and human rights and ensuring economic prosperity reflect a distinctly human-centred approach to hemispheric affairs.

Since Canada will host the next Summit, we are working actively with our hemispheric partners in translating the commitments made at the Summit into concrete progress.

Strong regional support for efforts to ban anti-personnel mines vividly illustrates the human security agenda in action. Thirty-three countries of the Americas have signed the Landmines Treaty, and 14 have ratified it. Central America has made a commitment to eradicate landmines by the year 2000.

The proliferation of small arms -- like landmines -- is a global security problem but one with an undeniable regional dimension. The proliferation of light, cheap weapons -- the instrument of choice of terrorists, drug lords and criminals -- is having a devastating impact on our societies.

Here too we are making progress. Last year, OAS member states signed the Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Material — a Mexican-led initiative. The first of its kind in the world, it targets the illegal trade in firearms through better controls. This is proof of our willingness and capacity to take collective action against crime and violence in the Americas — a very real threat to ordinary people.

Societies emerging from conflict need particular attention. Canada is supporting a number of projects in Central America aimed at building a capacity to manage differences without violence, and creating the conditions for sustainable peace. In January, Canada and Mexico announced a joint program with the Pan American Health Organization to assist landmine victims in Central America.

One threat — illicit drugs — poses a major human security challenge for the Americas. It is a problem that affects us all: from the street children whose lives are destroyed by sniffing glue, to the citizens whose taxes are raised to pay for policing of trafficking routes.

That is why Prime Minister Chretien offered, at the Santiago Summit last year, to convene a Foreign Ministers Dialogue on Drugs in the Americas. The dialogue group was officially launched by Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy in Jamaica on January 8. Envoys are visiting the countries of the Americas with a view to putting together an agenda for action when foreign ministers meet later this year to tackle the problem.

Trade and investment result in increased prosperity. Canada can help improve regional security by fighting traffic in illegal drugs and by undertaking peacebuilding initiatives such as those we have taken in Haiti and Guatemala. We can advance the reform process by offering our expertise in the development of democratic institutions and human rights.

Many of you may have heard about the report released this month about the Guatemala "Truth Commission." The report was released after two years of investigations, and had the courage to blame the Guatemalan military for 93 per cent of the 200,000 people who died in 34-year civil war -- most of whom were Mayan people.

Canada was among the first nations to support the Commission for Historical Memory in Guatemala, providing a grant of \$600,000 for the work of the commission, and earmarking a further \$21,000 to allow Guatemalans living in Canada to testify. Canada hopes that the report will heal the wounds of the victims of the conflict and help Guatemala build the foundations for a solid democracy.

Hurricane Mitch

Canadians felt acutely the devastation that struck Central America last year. We responded with an outpouring of generosity as individuals, as communities and as a nation.

Canadians have shown yet again that they know how to pull together in times of crisis. The work that was done on the ground in Central America by the Canadian Forces, the Canadian International Development Agency, organizations like the Red Cross, World Vision, CARE, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Quebec, le centre d'études et coopération internationale (CECI) and others, was simply a reflection of the values and principles of all Canadians. We don't, and never will, turn our backs on people in need -- whether they are in our country or in our hemisphere.

Canada provided \$110 million for immediate relief and long-term reconstruction in Central America. National Defence's Disaster Assistance Response Team, or DART, was deployed to La Ceiba, Honduras, which set up a hospital, purified water and help rebuild bridges. National Defence also sent four helicopters to deliver water and medical supplies to villages cut off by Mitch. In all, more than 1 million pounds of relief supplies were delivered to Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Canada suspended repayments of principal and interest on a \$29.5 million debt owed by Honduras. Canada also made an \$8 million contribution to the World Bank's Central America Emergency Trust Fund. Canadians showed their generosity of heart, donating more than \$14 million.

The Canadian response, while extremely gratifying, was not really surprising. Canadians have always seen their country as an active participant in international affairs, with strong attachments around the world.

This is partly because of our tradition as a trading nation -- ships from the Maritimes were trading cod and beer for rum and sugar long before we were an independent nation, and partly because we have worked hard to make a home for people from every corner of the globe.

This openness, this connection with people and countries around the world, has been our greatest strength. There are a growing number of people from Latin America and the Caribbean who are making Canada their home. They enrich our culture, forge unbreakable bonds and sensitized our country to the promise and the richness of the Americas.

Canada contributes -- through CIDA -- \$40 million in development assistance every year to Central America. That money is used for programs that help the poorest of the poor in these countries, to encourage women to participate more in the development of their communities, to help build roads, bridges, sewage systems and basic infrastructure, to support human rights, to help businesses get off the ground, and to help the environment.

We do this because Canada is part of the Americas and the hemisphere is also our home.

Canada's commitment to the region was made clear last April in Santiago, Chile, when the Prime Minister told leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean: "We are becoming *una gran familia*. A family of different cultures, of different languages, and of many races, but a family nonetheless with shared values and shared goals."

People-to-People Links: Municipal Programs

The Team Canada mission to Latin America brought with it a delegation of municipal leaders, an often overlooked component of the people-to-people contact between Canada and the Americas. Of the more than 60 municipal exchange programs now in effect, 14 of them are between Canadian and Latin American cities. They are:

Calgary, Alberta - Naucalpan and Colima, Mexico;
Kitimat, BC - Riobamba, Ecuador;
Sunshine Coast Regional District, BC - Pastaza-Puyo, Ecuador;
Toronto - Sao Paulo, Brazil and Lima, Peru;
York - Soyapango, El Salvador;
Aymer, Quebec - Quillota, Chile;
Charlesbourg, Quebec - Ovalle, Chile;
Gatineau, Quebec - Managua, Nicaragua;
Montreal - Port-au-Prince, Haiti;
M.R.C. de la Matapedia - San Vincente, El Salvador;
Sherbrooke, Quebec - Guayaquil, Ecuador;
Sainte Julie, Quebec - Maule, Chile, and
Union des municipalites du Quebec (UMQ) - Asociacion Chilena de Municipalidades (AchM)

Some of these contacts happened simply by chance. A firefighter in Gatineau, Quebec, vacationing in Nicaragua a few years ago, happened to meet some Managua colleagues. As a friendship developed, he saw where the Canada's expertise in training and equipment could help. Back in Gatineau, he put the idea to his chief. With help from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Gatineau companies and the Chamber of Commerce, Managua received two containers of firefighting equipment and will soon have a new firefighting documentation centre and a better communications system. The Canadian embassy office in Managua contributed funds for spare parts and transport of equipment. Two visits have now been exchanged: The Canadian mission helped to develop a training program and a train-the-trainers program for Managuan firefighters, and Nicaraguan firefighters have come to Canada to study firefighting techniques in Gatineau and Montreal.

Another example. In one of the poorest neighbourhoods of Sao Paulo is an oasis of green, with lush trees, state-of-the-art playground equipment, wading pools, an artificial lake and boardwalk, picnic tables, BBQ pits, and sports area. The Parque Cidade de Toronto is now seven years old and is unique in Sao Paulo -- the result of a joint efforts by teams of politicians, administrators, and parks and recreation technicians from Sao Paulo and Toronto.

These are examples of cities reaching out, of the people-to-people contacts developed often as a result of Canadians showing they care.

4. Canadians will have a say in our political and economic future in the hemisphere.

The government is seeking and will continue to seek the views of Canadians on our future in the hemisphere.

It will come as no surprise to anyone that there is a great differences of opinion -- within Canada and within the hemisphere -- as to how -- or even whether -- to engage civil society in the FTAA process.

The challenge we face is to bridge the gap between those that welcome that active engagement and others who harbour suspicions about the civil society agenda. This will not be an easy task.

But we cannot expect to establish a historic, 34-country trade agreement without involving our people. Canada would find it impossible to sell such an idea at home or to promote it abroad. Nor would we want to. Because, in today's world, the process leading to a trade deal matters as much as the contents of the deal itself. Trade, after all, is about more than just enhancing the bottom line of a nation. Trade is about enriching the lives of its people. We do not seek freer trade for its own sake: we seek it because it will provide our people with rewards for their labour, markets for their products and hope for their futures.

Trade Minister from across the hemisphere agreed. When they met last year in Costa Rica, they endorsed the principle of increased in the FTAA by representatives of civil society. International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi announced on February 8 that Canada is seeking Canadians' interests and priorities in negotiations now under way at the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and in the anticipated negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO). Canadians are asked to present their comments and submissions by April 30, 1999. For details check the department's website. (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca)

But Canadians want to be consulted on more than just the trade component of our future in the hemisphere.

Both the General Assembly of the OAS and the Summit of the Americas have recognized the importance of consulting civil society as the hemisphere evolves towards greater integration. At the last Summit of the Americas in Santiago, all leaders made a commitment to include consultations with "civil society" on the plan of action that emerged from the Summit. The OAS has been tasked to develop an Inter-American Strategy for Public Participation.

Civil Society organizations include, but are not limited to: community based and other grassroots organizations, foundations, micro-enterprises, informal economic producers and sellers, churches, NGOs, universities and labour organizations.

The government is committed to providing an inclusive, more participatory approach to the development of the Plan of Action for the next Summit of the Americas in Canada.

5. Canada will play "Host to the Hemisphere" over the next three years, signalling our long-term commitment to the region.

From July 23 to August 5 this year, Winnipeg will host the 13th Pan American Games. Up to 5,000 athletes and 2,000 coaches, trainers and mission staff from 42 nations of North, South and Central America and the Caribbean will participate in 41 sport competitions.

From September 29 to October 1, Ottawa will host the Conference of the Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas. The Conference originated in the 1980s with the initiative of the Central American First Ladies to exchange experiences and to integrate goals, projects and mechanisms for cooperation. It became an annual hemispheric event in 1994, with Canada agreeing to host the 1999 event. Discussions will centre on early childhood development and women's health.

From October 30 to November 1, Toronto will host the Americas Business Forum. As chair of the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations until October 1999, Canada will coordinate the fifth meeting of the Business Forum that will coincide with the FTAA hemispheric trade ministers meeting in November. The Forum is a private sector forum and will be organized by Canadian private sector associations active in the hemispheric with support from the federal government. The Forum is expected to attract 3,000 business people from across the hemisphere.

From November 3 to 5, Toronto will host the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Trade Ministers Meeting. Canada was chosen to chair the FTAA negotiations during the first phase which will conclude in October 1999. As a result Canada will host the Trade Ministerial to be held in early November 1999 in Toronto. By playing host to this event, Canada will demonstrate its continued interest for playing a leadership role in the negotiations. As chair of the first of three such tranches of negotiations, Canada has a responsibility to show that concrete progress will be made in the negotiations by 2000.

In June 2000, Canada will host the 30th General Assembly of the Organization of American States, marking Canada's 10th anniversary as a member of the OAS. The Assembly, held at the level for Foreign Minister, is the occasion for the Organization to approve strategies that guide the way ahead for the next year. Canada's priorities include civil society participation, hemispheric anti-drug strategies, and OAS reform.

The General Assembly will be preceded by the Model General Assembly, being hosted by the University of Alberta in Edmonton, which brings together university students from the hemisphere to debate and discuss hemispheric issues, much like the OAS General Assembly, with each university representing a different OAS member country.

Finally, Canada will host leaders from the Americas at the Third Summit of the Americas. All the above events build towards the Third Summit of the Americas, and will involve the arrival in Canada of all presidents and prime ministers of the Hemisphere. Major priorities for Canada include civil society participation, trade integration, and the convergence of social and economic issues.

The Six Major Events Canada will be Hosting

Main Overall Objectives:

- 1) to gain regional and global leverage on issues vital to Canada;
- 2) to tap into the promising economic potential of the Americas;
- 3) to lead on critical global issues;
- 4) to showcase Canadian domestic achievements, technology and values; and
- 5) to advance teamwork among the provinces, civil society, and the federal government.

XIII Pan American Games (July 23 - August 8, 1999, Winnipeg)

- one of the largest celebrations of sport and culture ever staged in Canada
- up to 5000 athletes and 2000 coaches, trainers and mission staff
- 42 nations will participate in 41 sport competitions.

[Conference of the Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

(September 29 - October 1, 1999, Ottawa)

The Conference originated in the 1980s with the initiative of the Central American First Ladies to exchange experiences and to integrate goals, projects and mechanisms for action and cooperation between their nations. It became an annual hemispheric event in 1994, with Canada agreeing to host the 1999 conference. The themes for this year's meeting will be investing in the early years of childhood development and women's health.]

Americas Business Forum (October 30 - November 1, 1999, Toronto)

- the primary mechanism for facilitating private sector input to hemispheric economic integration
- as FTAA Chair until November 1999, Canada will coordinate the fifth ABF

- scheduled to coincide with the FTAA ministerial meeting in November.

Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Trade Ministers Meeting (November 3-5, 1999, Toronto)

- Canada chosen to chair the FTAA negotiations during the first phase
- as host and Chair, Canada's objectives will be:
 - short term - maintain the momentum and to keep the negotiations firmly on track
 - long term - achieve more transparent and open trade regime in the hemisphere
- Minister Marchi laid out his objectives to the Sub Committee last week

OAS General Assembly (June 2000)

- held at the level for Foreign Ministers
- the occasion for the Organization to approve strategies, set priorities and establish agreed objectives for the coming year
- provides an important forum for dialogue among Foreign Ministers on major hemispheric issues
- meeting in 2000 will also be an occasion to:
 - discuss a strategic course for the Americas Summit
 - recognize Canada's 10th year as an OAS member
 - celebrate OAS accomplishments and perspectives for the millennium

Third Summit of the Americas (2000- 2001)

- above events build towards the Third Summit of the Americas
- democratically elected Heads of State and Government of the hemisphere will convene at the invitation of the Prime Minister
- objective: to chart a collective course and agree on an action plan to improve the economic well being and the quality of life of their peoples.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gar Pardy, JPD
Paul Durand, LDG
FROM: Debbie DesRosiers, JPDS
ON: 8 March 1999
REGARDING: CONSULAR STATISTICS FOR LDG.

Statscan Figures: OVERNIGHT TRIPS by CANADIAN RESIDENTS

Central America, Mexico, and other N.American countries (other than the US):
1996 - 527,600
1997 - 644,100

Caribbean (25 countries)
1996 - 720,100
1997 - 750,000

South America (14 countries)
1996 - 130,900
1997 - 163,600

- TOTAL OVERNIGHT TRIPS IN 1996: 1,378,600
- TOTAL OVERNIGHT TRIPS IN 1997: 1,557,700 which is a 13% INCREASE!

- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CANADIANS LIVING IN LATIN AMERICA:
103,624

- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CANADIANS LIVING IN THE CARIBBEAN:
29,748

- NEW CONSULAR CASES LOCATED IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
1997 - 25% of all cases, or 3,348 cases

Summit I of the Americas, Miami 1994

I. Preserving and Strengthening the Community of Democracies of the Americas

1. Strengthening Democracy
2. Promoting and Protecting Human Rights
3. Invigorating Society/Community Participation
4. Promoting Cultural Values
5. Combatting Corruption
6. Combatting the Problem of Illegal Drugs and Related Crimes
7. Eliminating the Threat of National and International Terrorism
8. Building Mutual Confidence

II. Promoting Prosperity Through Economic Integration and Free Trade

9. Free Trade in the Americas
10. Capital Markets Development and Liberalization
11. Hemispheric Infrastructure
12. Energy Cooperation
13. Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure
14. Cooperation in Science and Technology
15. Tourism

III. Eradicating Poverty and Discrimination in Our Hemisphere

- 16. Universal Access to Education
- 17. Equitable Access to Basic Health Services
- 18. Strengthening the Role of Women in Society
- 19. Encouraging Micro enterprises and Small Businesses
- 20. White Helmets--Emergency and Development Corps

IV. Guaranteeing Sustainable Development and Conserving Our Natural Environment for Future Generations

- 21. Partnership for Sustainable Energy Use
- 22. Partnership for Biodiversity
- 23. Partnership for Pollution Prevention.

Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development,
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia 1996

I. INITIATIVES FOR ACTION

- 1.. Health and Education
2. Sustainable Agriculture and Forests
3. Sustainable Cities and Communities
4. Water Resources and Coastal Areas
5. Energy and Minerals

**II. INSTITUTIONAL, FINANCING, TECHNOLOGY, AND
COOPERATION ASPECTS**

6. Institutional Arrangements
7. Financing
8. Science and Technology Transfer
9. Public Participation

Second Summit of the Americas, Santiago, Chile

I. EDUCATION: THE KEY TO PROGRESS

1. Funding, Horizontal Multilateral Cooperation Strategies and Follow-up

II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

2. Democracy and Human Rights
3. Cooperation with and support for the activities of the Organization of American States (OAS)
4. Education for Democracy
5. Civil Society
6. Migrant Workers
7. Strengthening Municipal and Regional Administrations
8. Corruption
9. Financing of Electoral Campaigns
10. Prevention and Control of Illicit Consumption of and Traffic in Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other Related Crimes
11. Terrorism
12. Building Confidence and Security Among States
13. Strengthening of Justice Systems and Judiciaries
14. Modernization of the State in Labour Matters

III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE

15. Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)
16. Strengthening, Modernizing and Integrating Financial Markets
17. Science and Technology
18. Regional Energy Cooperation
19. Climate Change

Hemispheric Infrastructure

20. General Infrastructure
21. Transportation
22. Telecommunications

IV. ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

23. Fostering the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises
24. Property Registration
25. Health Technologies
26. Women
27. Basic Rights of Workers
28. Indigenous Populations
29. Hunger and Malnutrition
30. Sustainable Development
31. Cooperation

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS FOLLOW-UP

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

- Origins:** Founded in 1948 in Bogota. Formerly called "International Union of American Republics", founded in 1890; the world's oldest regional organisation.
- Purpose:** The region's primary political forum for high-level dialogue and cooperation in political, economic and social areas.
- Head:** Secretary General: César Gaviria Trujillo (Colombia).
- Membership:** All 35 countries of the hemisphere (Cuba is a member, but its government has been suspended since 1962). There are 46 Permanent Observers.
- Budget:** OAS Regular Fund in 1998: US\$74.65 million.
- Canadian Contribution:** Canada is the second largest contributor, paying 12.36% of the 1998 Contribution: CDN\$12.6 million to Regular Fund and CDN\$2 million to Voluntary Fund for development (CIDA).
- Canadian Membership:** Canada joined in 1990 after 18 years as a Permanent Observer.
- Canadian Reform Initiatives:** Democratic development - creation of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy which has supported consolidation of democratic institutions and programs such as de-mining of Central America; Institutional renewal - support for Special Working Group on Strengthening and Modernization of the OAS; Trade and economic integration - creation of the Trade Unit to support the process of liberalization and the FTAA; Civil Society and Parliamentary relations - strong for General Assembly resolutions that would open OAS system to civil society participation and create inter-American parliamentary network linked to OAS; maintenance of zero growth budget at OAS for last four years.
- Ambassador and Permanent Representative:** Peter M. Boehm

Bodies which receive funding from the OAS through its Regular Budget are listed below followed by other organizations that form part of the inter-American system, but receive support separately (beginning with the Inter-American Development Bank).

Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI)

Under the OAS Charter, the economic and social development of the countries of the Americas has been a goal of the Organization since its creation. Following a period of intense reflection with the OAS on the goals of multilateral cooperation and an examination of existing management structures, the CIDI was created in 1996 to foster a new partnership approach toward technical cooperation programming among the members states and the permanent observers (some of whom, especially the Nordics, are significant donors on a bilateral and multilateral basis). Canada has contributed to the development of rigorous criteria for the assessment of projects submitted to the CIDI. A significant portion of funds dedicated to technical cooperation within the OAS are devoted to training and fellowship programs.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

CICAD was created pursuant to the passage of a resolution at the 1986 General Assembly of the OAS in Guatemala City. CICAD's mandate is to develop and promote programs that will lead to the elimination of the illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs. In its Statute, CICAD was established as a technically autonomous agency of the OAS. In 1997, the OAS General Assembly meeting in Lima adopted the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere. Through the mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, the member states have committed themselves to developing an objective process to evaluate performance in the fight against the drug problem. A Working Group Chaired by Canada's Deputy Solicitor General, Jean Fournier, has been making excellent progress in the development of this Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

In Santiago, Prime Minister Chrétien announced that Canada would convene a Foreign Ministers' Dialogue Group on Drugs. This initiative is proceeding on a separate track from the MEM and will consider issues related to the broader impact of the drug problem such as governance and inter-state relations. The Dialogue Group is led by Foreign Minister Axworthy. The first formal meeting of the Group will take place at the time of the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala City in the first week of June.

The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)

The CIM was established in 1928 at the Sixth International Conference of American States and is a specialized agency of the OAS. Its first, and still principal, mandate is to ensure the recognition of the civil and political rights of women in the member countries. The CIM represents support for women's movements throughout the Americas and helps to foster inter-American cooperation.

Canada has been active within the CIM in recent years and has been promoting the Commission's role both as a vehicle for promoting gender equality both within and among the countries of the Americas and within the OAS itself.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

The IACHR is an autonomous organ of the OAS whose mandate derives from the OAS Charter. Its principal function is the promotion of the observance and defence of human rights throughout the hemisphere. The inter-American human rights system was born in 1948 with the adoption of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man. In 1965, the IACHR was expressly authorized to examine complaints or petitions concerning specific cases of human rights violations. IACHR has processed or is currently processing 12,000 cases. In 1969, the American Convention on Human Rights was adopted. The Convention has been ratified by 25 countries. Canada has neither signed nor ratified the Convention although we cooperate with the Commission. There are currently 16 petitions against Canada, all involving refugee cases, before the IACHR.

Canada has not signed the Convention due to difficulties with some of its provisions. Canada has, however, been a supporter of the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and their independence. Canada supports more emphasis on the protection role of the inter-American human rights system, with consideration of individual cases being given precedence over resource-diluting "promotional" activities. Canada also encourages more consistent application of the rules of procedure. Procedural delays are a significant problem for the Commission and frustration over delays in rendering decisions in capital punishment cases led Trinidad and Tobago to renounce the Convention on May 26, 1998 (with effect from May 26 of this year) and declare that it would no longer cooperate with the Commission.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Established in 1979, following the entry into force of the American Convention on Human Rights, the Court accepts cases alleging violations of the Convention brought by member states or the Commission. The Court may also be petitioned for consultative opinions. Canada currently has no cases before the Court. The Court is located in San José, Costa Rica.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee (IAJC)

The purpose of the IAJC is to serve the OAS as an advisory body on juridical matters, to promote the progressive development and codification of international law and to study juridical problems associated with the integration of the developing countries of the hemisphere. The IAJC has eleven members with Canada being represented by Mr. Jonathan Fried (DFAIT).

The Inter-American Children's Institute

The Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) is a specialized organ of the OAS founded in 1927. It has as its mandate the promotion of child-oriented public policies, the development of relations between the member states and civil society on issues related

to children and the promotion of awareness of problems affecting children and young people in the Americas. The development and adoption by the international community of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has generated a focus for regional efforts that go beyond purely legal protections and use the Convention as a reference model for any actions to be developed in favour of children and young people.

A Canadian, Mr. Brian Ward of Health Canada, was elected to serve a two year term (1999-2000) as President of the IACI at a meeting of the Institute's Directing Council in the fall of last year. Supported by Canada, Mr. Ward will seek to make the IACI a more effective instrument for creating awareness and monitoring the performance of the inter-American system as a whole in promoting and protecting the rights of children and young people.

The Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL)

The existing CITEL was created by a resolution of the OAS General Assembly in 1993 and technical autonomy for its functions. Its objectives include the facilitating and promoting the continuous development of telecommunications capacity within the hemisphere in the areas of public telecommunications, radio and television. It serves as the principal advisory body to the OAS on telecommunications matters, including the Y2K problem. Canada supports the work of the Commission including its efforts, further to a mandate from the Santiago Summit, to examine ways to promote greater commonality in the certification process for telecommunications equipment and to the establishment of a framework for moving toward a Mutual Recognition Agreement for telecommunications equipment encompassing all the countries of the region.

The Inter-American Indigenous Institute

Created under the 1940 Pátzcuaro International Convention, the basic objectives of the Inter-American Indian Institute are to assist in coordinating the Indian affairs policies of the member states and to promote research and training of individuals engaged in the development of indigenous communities. The Institute has its headquarters in Mexico City.

The Inter-American Defence Board (IADB)

The IADB has been in continuous existence since its establishment in 1942. It oversees the Inter-American Defence College, which was founded in 1962 has served as a post-graduate Defence College for the Americas. The IADB defines its principal mandate as the peace and security of the Americas. The IADB is composed of four major components: the Council of Delegates, the Staff, the Secretariat, and the Inter-American Defence College.

The Council of Delegates serves as a military advisory body to the Organization of American States (OAS) in matters of a military nature and acts as an organ of planning and preparation for the defence and security of the Americas. The officers of the Staff

perform the planning and advisory functions necessary to be responsive to changes in continental security issues. The Secretariat of the IADB provides required administrative, automation, logistical, financial, interpretative, liaison, protocol, and public relations support. It is also tasked by OAS charter to serve as the Secretariat to the Advisory Defence Committee should it be convened by the member states. Although the IADB is funded through the OAS Regular Budget, it has no formal reporting relationship to the OAS Secretariat.

Canada is not a signatory of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (the Rio Treaty) and is neither a Member nor a Permanent Observer of the IADB. Canadian officers do, however, attend courses offered by the Inter-American defence College. The OAS General Assembly has mandated a review of hemispheric security arrangements and bodies. Canada will be an active participant in this review.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

Origins: Created in 1959. The oldest and largest of the regional development banks.

Purpose: Social and economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean through poverty alleviation, capacity building, and economic integration.

President: Enrique Iglesias (Uruguay).

Membership: 46 members including Latin American, Caribbean and OECD countries. Cuba is not a member. Canada is a member since 1972.

Canadian Reform Objectives: Canada would like the IDB to be more involved in follow-up activities to the Santiago Summit of the Americas, to support full participation of small economies in the FTAA process, and to support fully the education initiatives that will emerge from the Summit.

Budget: US \$7 billion in 1997. Canada is the 4th largest shareholder with 4.20% of the Bank's capital stock.

Canada Executive Director: Guy Lavigueur

Canadian Governor: Minister Lloyd Axworthy

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

Origins: Established in 1948.

Purpose: Help Latin American and Caribbean governments promote their economic development through the elaboration of economic and social studies and analyses.

Members: 40 countries. Canada is a member since 1948.

Executive Secretary: José Antonio Ocampo (Colombia).

Canadian Reform Objectives: ECLAC (like the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)) is a regional organization of the United Nations. Reform goals mirror those for multilateral institutions generally, including greater efficiency in the use of resources and greater responsiveness to the needs and concerns of the member states.

PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

Origins: Created in 1902.

Purpose: Improve health and living standards of the countries of the Americas.

Members: 35 members including Canada since 1971. Cuba is a full participant.

Canadian Contribution.: Canada is the second largest contributor to PAHO accounting for 12% of its budget. Canada provides US\$10 million annually.

Director General: Sir George Alleyne (Barbados).

Canadian Reform Objectives: Canada has urged PAHO to take an active role in the reduction of the use of tobacco products and to consider the Canadian health system as a viable alternative to the American model. PAHO played a key role in the relief effort following Hurricanes Georges and Mitch and is considered to be among the best run and most efficient organizations within the inter-American system.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE (IICA)

Origins: Created in 1943.

Purpose: Encourage, facilitate and support cooperation among Member States and civil society, in order to promote the sustainable development of

agriculture and the rural milieu.

Members: 34 members including Canada since 1974.

Canadian Cont.: Canada is the second largest contributor to IICA accounting for 12% of its budget. Canada provides US \$3.4 million annually.

Director General: Carols Aquino Gonçalves (Dominican Republic).

Canadian Reform Objectives: Canada has urged IICA to consolidate its institutional reform and decentralization activities in support of the less-productive agricultural regions in the Americas. Canada also supports a role for IICA in providing technical support to the FTAA process in the area of agricultural trade. Canada views IICA as a potentially useful vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge of Canadian agricultural practices and techniques and the development of market opportunities for Canadian agricultural and agri-food products and services.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OAS SYSTEM - 1997¹

OAS REGULAR FUND

Assessed Contributions 1997	US\$ 74.65 million
Canadian quota: 12.36%	CDN\$ 12.9 million*

OAS VOLUNTARY FUNDING

Voluntary Fund Budget 1997	US\$ 16.2 million
Canadian contributions (1998)	CDN\$ 2.0 million

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

Canadian Voluntary Contribution	CDN\$ 100,000 - Projects (Sol Gen) CDN\$ 200,000 - 1997-98 (DFAIT)
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PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

PAHO assessed contribution 1997	US\$81.5 million
Canadian quota: 12.35%	CDN\$ 13 million*

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE (IICA)

IICA assessed contributions 1997	US\$ 27.5 million
Canadian quota: 12.36%	CDN \$4.9 million*

TOTAL OF CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS: CDN \$33.1 million

* (Canadian amounts approximate, due to exchange rate fluctuations);

¹Final figures for 1998 not yet available for all areas.

**LIST OF TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CANADA
AND LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES**

	DTA(1)	FIPA(2)	OTHER
South America			
Argentina	Yes	Yes	TICA ₍₃₎
Bolivia			Negotiations (TICA)
Brazil	Yes		TICA
Chile	Yes		CCFTA ₍₄₎
Colombia			Negotiations (TICA)
Equador			Negotiations (TICA)
Paraguay			TICA
Peru		Negotiations	Negotiations (TICA)
Uruguay		Yes	TICA
Venezuela		Yes	Negotiations (TICA)
Central America			
Costa Rica		Negotiations	MOUTI ₍₅₎
El Salvador		Negotiations	MOUTI
Guatemala		Negotiations	MOUTI
Honduras		Negotiations	MOUTI
Nicaragua		Negotiations	MOUTI
Panama		Yes	TICA
Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda			CARIBCAN ₍₆₎
Bahamas		Negotiations	CARIBCAN
Barbados	Yes	Yes	CARIBCAN
Beliza			CARIBCAN

HEADS OF MISSION
APPOINTED TO LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

MISSION

HOM

BOGOTA, Colombia	C.W. Ross
BRASILIA, Brazil	Richard Kohler
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados	Duane Van Beselaere
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina	Jean-Paul Hubert
CARACAS, Venezuela	Allan Stewart
GEORGETOWN, Guyana	Alan Bowker
GUATEMALA, Guatemala	Dan Livermore
HAVANA, Cuba	Keith Christie
KINGSTON, Jamaica	Gavin Stewart
LIMA, Peru	Graeme Clark
MEXICO CITY, Mexico	Stanley Gooch
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay	Brian Northgrave
PANAMA CITY, Panama	
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti	Gilles Bernier
PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad & Tobago	Peter Lloyd
QUITO, Ecuador	John Kneale
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica	Denis Thibault
SANTIAGO, Chile	Larry Lederman
SAO PAULO, Brazil	Jean-Michel Roy
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic	Pierre Giroux
WASHINGTON (WDOAS)	Peter Boehm

Durand, Paul -LGD

From: Hopton, Ray -UAM
Sent: March 8, 1999 2:50 PM
To: Durand, Paul -LGD
Cc: Brown, Chris -UAM; Welton, Gina -UAM; Ballantyne, Charles -UAM
Subject: FTE's and Budgets in your Bureau

Paul,

As per your request, here are the figures you wanted:

Number of CBS in your bureau at HQ: 44 (not including the 4 UAM people on B-3).

Number of CBS abroad: 145.

Number of LES abroad: 658.

Budgets as of 01 April 1998:

CV 014 - Operations: \$26,659,300.

CV 017 - LES Salaries: \$16,078,700.

CV 050 - Capital: \$2,774,700.

CV 015 - CB Overtime: \$483,100.

Canada-Based Salaries (HQ and Abroad): \$10,960,600.

Foreign Service Allowances: \$6,380,500.

Grants and Contributions: \$12,975,000.

Please let me know if you need more info/explanations.

Ray.
944-6902

TOTAL \$96,312 m

Cuba		Negotiations	
Dominica			CARIBCAN
Grenada		Negotiations	CARIBCAN
Guyana			CARIBCAN
Jamaica		Negotiations	CARIBCAN
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			CARIBCAN
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Negotiations		CARIBCAN
Saint Lucia	Negotiations		
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes (Negotiations to update)		CARIBCAN
North America			
Mexico	Yes		NAFTA(7)

(1) Double Tax Agreement (DTA)

DTAs are designed to avoid double taxation and to prevent fiscal evasion; they also encourage trade and investment by creating a stable tax framework and by reducing certain tax rates.

(2) Foreign Investment Protection Agreement (FIPA)

Parties agree to:

- offer fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security of investments
- permit the establishment of a new business enterprise or acquisition of an existing business enterprise
- extend Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) Treatment and National Treatment to foreign investor
- give protection against arbitrary expropriation and compensation for losses

(3) Trade and Investment Cooperation Arrangement (TICA)

The Parties seek to:

- expand economic relations between them, in particular, concerning trade in goods and services and investment;
- enhance their cooperation in liberalizing trade and investment, by identifying measures that impede or distort trade and investment flows, with a view to their elimination;
- facilitate the increased involvement of the private sector, in particular, of small and medium-sized enterprises, in trade and commercial cooperation.

(4) Canada-Chile Free-Trade Agreement (CCFTA)

(5) Memorandum of Understanding on Trade and Investment (MOUTI)

(6) Caribbean-Canada Preferential Market Access Agreement

Grants preferential access to Canadian market to products from Caribbean members of the Commonwealth

(7) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

1998 LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN MERCHANDISE TRADE DATA

CANADIAN EXPORTS					CANADIAN IMPORTS					2-Way Trade 1998
	Millions of \$Cdn			% Change		Millions of \$Cdn			% Change	
	1996	1997	1998	98/97		1996	1997	1998	98/97	
ALL LATIN AMERICA	5,748.63	6,827.23	6,004.89	-12.05	ALL LATIN AMERICA	10,349.18	11,816.43	12,723.05	7.67	18,727.74
SOUTH AMERICA	3,498.00	4,366.38	3,423.07	-21.60	SOUTH AMERICA	2,994.25	3,500.90	3,607.03	3.03	7,030.11
Chile	417.97	392.44	323.35	-0.18	Chile	342.23	324.87	359.82	0.11	683.17
Venezuela	621.55	952.75	695.08	-0.27	Venezuela	725.88	969.61	840.53	-0.13	1,535.62
Colombia	512.74	472.03	381.56	-0.19	Colombia	296.96	300.61	336.37	0.12	717.93
Peru	179.57	270.47	165.12	-0.39	Peru	126.36	134.39	164.93	0.23	330.05
Brazil	1,428.75	1,674.97	1,369.94	-0.18	Brazil	1,133.56	1,314.15	1,375.40	0.05	2,745.34
Argentina	205.17	409.08	319.39	-0.22	Argentina	186.43	231.45	259.21	0.12	578.60
CENTRAL AMERICA	210.73	247.27	223.07	-9.79	CENTRAL AMERICA	215.65	286.65	344.54	-20.24	567.61
CARICOM	323.29	346.32	361.60	4.41	CARICOM	574.84	558.37	637.07	123.21	998.67
OTHER CARIBBEAN	464.86	539.19	633.45	17.48	OTHER CARIBBEAN	630.45	479.61	489.42	2.04	1,122.86
Cuba	289.40	363.98	457.11	25.59	Cuba	401.16	353.11	334.25	-5.34	791.36
MEXICO	1,251.76	1,328.06	1,363.49	2.67	MEXICO	6,034.00	6,991.00	7,646.00	9.35	9,008.49

Source: Statistics Canada, February 1999 (prepared by LSR) (l:\stats\1998\december\region) subject to revision in May 1999

1998 LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN MERCHANDISE TRADE DATA

CANADIAN EXPORTS					CANADIAN IMPORTS					2-Way Trade 1998
Millions of Canada Dollars % Change					Millions of Canada Dollars % Change					
	1996	1997	1998	98/97		1996	1997	1998	98/97	
ALL LATIN AMERICA	10,746.83	10,627.23	10,004.85	-5.82%	10,345.78	11,816.43	12,723.05	7.67%		16,727.74
SOUTH AMERICA	1,349.00	1,366.36	1,423.07	3.03%	1,384.26	1,500.60	1,607.63	3.03%		7,030.11
Chile	417.97	392.44	323.35	-17.60%	342.23	324.87	359.82	10.78%		663.17
CARIBBEAN PACIFIC	1,113.30	1,013.78	1,373.03	34.36%	1,285.55	1,560.89	1,548.63	-0.83%		2,921.05
Venezuela	621.55	952.75	695.08	-27.04%	725.88	969.61	840.53	-13.31%		1,535.82
Colombia	512.74	472.03	381.56	-19.17%	296.96	300.61	336.37	11.90%		717.93
Ecuador	72.86	86.68	114.13	31.70%	128.74	140.76	192.35	36.63%		308.48
Peru	179.57	270.47	165.12	-38.95%	126.36	134.39	164.93	22.72%		279.08
Bolivia	26.56	31.86	17.13	-46.22%	17.61	15.59	13.64	-11.23%		30.97
MERCOSUR-4	1,066.73	2,160.10	1,726.70	-20.07%	1,356.46	1,616.04	1,699.19	6.21%		3,426.86
Brazil	1,428.75	1,674.97	1,369.94	-16.21%	1,133.56	1,314.15	1,375.40	4.88%		2,746.34
Argentina	205.17	409.08	319.39	-21.92%	188.43	231.45	259.21	12.00%		578.80
Uruguay	26.28	65.02	23.37	-64.06%	33.55	66.16	60.65	-8.03%		84.21
Paraguay	6.52	11.12	14.00	25.86%	2.92	3.29	3.73	13.36%		17.73
CENTRAL AMERICA	210.73	247.27	223.07	-9.75%	221.65	286.55	344.64	20.24%		567.61
Costa Rica	50.71	74.21	48.99	-36.66%	146.68	184.88	201.13	6.79%		248.11
El Salvador	11.43	21.38	26.17	22.43%	27.77	44.03	31.66	-28.09%		67.83
Guatemala	67.42	62.52	69.01	-16.37%	103.24	132.97	156.58	17.75%		226.59
Honduras	18.43	18.56	17.76	7.26%	51.05	54.12	78.34	44.78%		98.10
Nicaragua	16.71	10.93	11.19	2.33%	9.78	9.82	22.21	128.23%		33.40
Panama	48.03	41.68	51.96	24.66%	23.83	45.61	55.75	22.23%		107.71
CARICOM (Caribbean)	323.29	346.32	381.60	7.41%	671.64	856.37	637.67	-23.21%		996.67
Bahamas	21.00	21.61	23.61	9.26%	23.43	6.05	22.04	173.97%		45.65
Barbados	37.32	37.19	35.99	-3.23%	15.70	13.65	11.72	-15.38%		47.71
Guyana	11.91	10.67	9.64	-7.63%	204.03	203.38	203.11	-0.14%		212.94
Jamaica	94.22	67.94	91.91	4.62%	239.10	257.61	256.41	-0.47%		346.32
Trinidad-Tobago	66.97	102.54	128.07	24.89%	46.58	26.37	34.16	29.56%		162.23
Other	71.86	86.36	72.19	-16.41%	46.00	49.11	109.62	182.52%		181.81
CARICOM (Non-Caribbean)	464.60	639.16	633.48	-0.97%	530.45	479.81	466.42	-2.64%		1,122.66
Cuba	269.40	363.98	457.11	26.69%	401.16	353.11	334.25	-5.34%		791.36
Dominican Rep.	78.51	83.96	90.49	7.77%	91.91	109.86	115.80	5.39%		206.29
Haiti	31.22	27.09	23.94	-11.63%	2.95	4.26	4.44	4.38%		26.38
Other	65.73	64.18	61.91	-3.61%	34.43	12.36	34.93	182.52%		96.64
MEXICO	1,261.74	1,326.06	1,363.46	2.67%	1,034.86	1,661.06	1,764.88	6.35%		6,008.49

OTHER NON-CARICOM (CARIB)

Bermuda, Fr. Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Neth. Antilles

OTHER -CARICOM (NON-CARIB)

Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Br. Virgin Isl., Cayman Isl., Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks & Caicos Isl.

1998 LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN MERCHANDISE TRADE DATA

OTHER NON-CARICOM (CARIB)	CANADIAN EXPORTS		Change		OTHER -CARICOM (NON-CARIB.)	CANADIAN IMPORTS		% Change		2-Way Trade 1998
	1996	1997	1998	1997/98		1996	1997	1998	1997/98	
Bermuda	34.46	39.18	40.08	2.29%	Anguilla	0.01	0.04	0.01	-83.14%	1.01
French Guiana	0.21	0.10	0.15	60.77%	Antigua-Barbuda	1.86	1.26	2.70	114.16%	11.09
Guadeloupe	3.25	4.03	2.18	-46.26%	Belize	7.95	12.75	6.28	-35.19%	12.02
Martinique	6.42	2.67	4.65	74.35%	Br. Virgin Is.	1.30	0.20	0.62	209.86%	3.24
Neth. Antilles	27.50	40.39	25.15	-37.75%	Cayman Islands	1.96	0.83	1.07	70.56%	13.21
TOTAL	71.66	66.38	72.18	10.21%	Dominica	1.18	1.41	1.87	32.68%	5.10
					Grenada	0.56	1.11	1.07	-4.32%	4.51
					Montserrat	0.20	0.34	0.03	-91.80%	0.11
					Saint Lucia	1.60	1.29	1.59	23.27%	13.09
					St. Kitts-Nevis	2.96	4.43	4.49	1.33%	10.05
					St. Vincent Gren.	0.14	0.14	0.20	43.36%	3.86
					Surinam	28.16	25.17	67.03	245.77%	62.19
					Turks Caicos Is.	0.09	0.34	0.69	102.89%	2.03
					TOTAL	46.60	49.11	106.62	123.16%	171.53

HUMAN SECURITY

MAIN MESSAGES

Canada is advancing a human security agenda which focuses on four central elements:

1. the survival and safety of individuals in the face of threats from both traditional military and other non-military sources;
2. an approach which takes people and their communities as its point of reference, and promotes a foreign and security policy "as if people mattered";
3. an approach which recognizes the complex interdependencies between challenges to human safety and assistance and which seeks out synergistic responses; and
4. an approach which complements traditional state security and ensures that the safety of people is the ultimate objective of national security policy.

We are pursuing this agenda in close collaboration with Norway and together we are also looking to develop a broader human security partnership with other like-minded partners.

We intend to pursue some of these themes during our tenure at the Security Council, and look forward to collaborating with like-minded partners on critical human security issues.

RATIONALE

Canada's human security agenda reflects the evolution in foreign policy from traditional concerns with state behaviour to the complex ways in which humanitarian crises and conflicts affect the daily lives of individuals and their communities. Viewed from this perspective, human security objectives complement conventional security goals by shifting the analysis from a state-centred focus to one that responds to individual human needs - to the safety of the ordinary people and their communities. The human security "optic" demands creative responses and forward looking solutions to threats to international peace and security so that individuals and their communities have the stability needed to build peaceful and prosperous societies.

While the State continues to be the primary institution for providing the services of good governance and protection against threats and external aggression, we believe that both traditional and human security dimensions are necessary. This concept establishes a standard for judging the success or failure of international security policies based on their ability to protect people. In Canadian foreign policy, we have begun to transform this concept into a guiding principle for action.

ACTION

1. Lysoen Partnership with Norway.

On May 11, 1998, Canada and Norway signed a bilateral Partnership for Action, entitled the "Lysøen Declaration". The overarching objective of the Partnership for Action is to provide coherence for, to strengthen, and to build momentum around human security initiatives.

Under the Partnership, the two countries have agreed to promote a flexible framework for bilateral consultation and cooperation on the following issues: Landmines; the International Criminal Court; Human Rights; Humanitarian Law; the Gender Dimensions of Armed Conflict; Small Arms Proliferation; War-Affected Children (including Child Soldiers); Child Labour; and Arctic and Northern Cooperation.

Senior Official Coordinators of the Lysøen Partnership met in December, 1998, followed by a Ministerial retreat in the February, 1999 to discuss the concept of human security and joint Canadian-Norwegian actions.

This will eventually involve forming partnerships and coalitions with like-minded countries, NGOs, civil society and the ICRC.

2. Extended Human Security Partnership.

Multilaterally, Canada and Norway hosted a human security luncheon with Foreign Ministers in New York on 25 September, 1998. The countries involved were: Austria; Chile; Ireland; Jordan; Netherlands; Slovenia; South Africa; Switzerland; and Thailand. A follow-up meeting in Norway is scheduled for 19-20 May, 1999 in Norway.

3. United Nations Security Council.

Canada intends to pursue a number of these human security issues while a member of the United Nations Security Council (1999-2000). One of the first initiatives will be take place during Canada's Presidency of the UN Security Council in February, 1999 when we will develop the theme of the "protection of civilians in armed conflict".

CANADIAN EDUCATION CENTRE NETWORK

MISSION AND BACKGROUND

The mission of the Canadian Education Centre Network (CECN) is to promote and market Canada as a destination for international students as well as a source for international corporate and group training.

Founded in April, 1995, the CEC Network is based in Vancouver and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada. It is run in partnership with DFAIT, CIDA and CIC. To date, 230 institutions - universities, community colleges, career colleges, private and public secondary schools, language schools and training associations - are clients of the CEC Network. These institutions pay a yearly fee for services provided by the CECN.

IN OUR REGION....

The CECN only recently expanded its activities to our hemisphere. PM Chrétien officially inaugurated the CEC in Mexico City in January 1998 during Team Canada's visit to this country. Minister Marchi and Secretary of State Kilgour inaugurated CECs in Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires during this mission. An education marketing centre was also inaugurated in Santiago, although not formally part of the CECN.

The Canadian education sector is also actively promoted in Caracas through a partnership with a NGO that also promotes American providers of education services. The CECN is also planning the opening of a centre in Bogota, to be co-located in the new Chancery.

The L-Bureau has been supportive of these centres, funding the fit-up costs of these centres and some of their operation costs (CEC lease in BAIRS, FTE in STAGO). While initial comments have been favourable, a number of legal, administrative and policy issues need to be addressed. ACE has given a mandate to Consulting and Audit Canada to assist DFAIT in dealing with these issues. A draft report has been submitted and the final version is expected shortly.

Discussions in Calgary could evolve around the following themes :

- What synergy could be developed between CECs and embassies?
(identification of best practices)
- How do we measure performance?
(although funding CECs activities, L-Branch has yet to receive reports on results)
- Do CECs have to be located in Embassies? Is co-location the right model?
(CEC is not co-located in BAIRS and working well)

XIII PAN AMERICAN GAMES



PAN AMERICAN GAMES SOCIETY (WPG. 1999) INC. ~ 12th FLOOR, 433 MAIN ST. ~ WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA R3B 1B3
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March 1999

PAN AM at a GLANCE

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

- The 1999 Games will be the largest celebration of sport and culture ever staged in Canada.
- 5000 athletes and 2000 coaches, trainers, and mission staff from the 42 countries of North, South, and Central America and the Caribbean will participate in 41 sport competitions. About 2,500 technical officials (1500 assigned by International Federations and 1,000 local) will take part.
- The XIII Pan Am Games will be the third-largest athletic competition ever held in North America. They are eclipsed only by the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles and Atlanta.
- The Games are expected to attract 100,000 visitors.
- The Games will be hosted by Winnipeg in partnership with the three levels of government and the corporate community, under the auspices of the Canadian Olympic Association.
- Winnipeg is the host of the Games. Some sports will be staged in other Manitoba cities and towns such as Gimli, Minnedosa, Stonewall, and the Birch Ski Area near Roseisle.
- Primary athletes villages will be located in Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. Satellite villages will be located in Brandon and Gimli.
- Community spirit will make the 1999 Games a success. The goal of 15,000 volunteers needed to deliver the Games was reached in October 1998; recruitment continues to ensure an active volunteer pool at Games time.
- For more information about the Games, call headquarters at (204) 985-1900 or visit our web site at www.panamgames.org.

Tickets for the Games are now on sale!

**Call SELECT-A-SEAT at
780-SEAT (7328)**

Outside Winnipeg, call 1-888-780-7328

Or visit our website at www.panamgames.org

**Check for Games information in the MTS Yellow Pages
or pick up your updated Ticket Guide at Select-a-Seat locations.**

MISSION STATEMENT

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

The 1999 Pan American Games will give all the communities in which the Games take place the opportunity to rekindle a sense of excitement, optimism and shared vision as we approach the 21st century.

The Games provide the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and Canada with a vehicle to promote new North and South economic and cultural relationships and, further, to showcase the City, the Province and the Country as attractive and dynamic communities.

The Games will be a first class athletic event run for the benefit of athletes in a fiscally responsible manner.

GAMES LOGO

The Pan Am Games logo is a symbol of celebration. For the people who will come together in 1999, this event celebrates life, sport, competition, friendship, culture, and the strength of the human spirit.

The logo design captures both universal and uniquely Manitoba symbols. Upon first glance, one can see a flame, the familiar symbol of Games and sport excellence. The flame can also be seen as the welcoming sun, and as the head of a person whose outstretched arms invite the people of the Americas to Winnipeg. These arms can also be interpreted as the lanes of a track.

The converging lines are also emblematic of two local symbols: the joining of Winnipeg's two rivers, the Red and Assiniboine, at the historic Forks site; and Manitoba's flowing fields of grain.

The Pan Am logo, with its vibrancy and universal appeal, is the face we present to the world. The 1999 Pan Am Games are the third largest sporting event ever to be held in North America, and they will be seen by more viewers in the Western Hemisphere than any other Pan Am Games in history. The logo's dynamic design will become a familiar sight in all 42 competing nations in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

PARTNERS and PUBLICS

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

1999 Pan American Games Funding Partners

Government of Canada
Province of Manitoba
City of Winnipeg
Corporate community

1999 Pan American Games Sport Partners

International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Pan American Sports Organization (PASO)
Canadian Olympic Association (COA)
National Olympic Committees of All PASO Nations
International Sports Federations
National Sports Organizations
Provincial Sports Organizations

1999 Pan American Games Publics

Athletes, coaches and officials
Partners
Sponsors
Volunteers
Media
Winnipeg/Manitoba community
Tourists
Television spectators
Suppliers

Winnipeg '99. Where the Americas come to play.

The HISTORY of WINNIPEG'S BID

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

Winnipeg had previously played host to the 1967 Pan American Games, an event that was not only a significant achievement for PASO, but also a major milestone for the city, leaving a legacy of facilities, pride and volunteerism which can still be seen today. It was only natural, then, that when thoughts turned to the possibility of holding another major event in Winnipeg, the city looked south, to the Americas. In 1991, on the heels of a very successful 1990 Western Canada Summer Games, Winnipeg City Council overwhelmingly approved a motion to support a bid to return the Pan American Games to Winnipeg in 1999.

In April 1991, then-Mayor Bill Norrie approached Don MacKenzie and Barbara Huck to co-chair the bid process. With the assistance of a dedicated Board of Directors, an inexhaustible committee that represented a broad cross-section of the Winnipeg business, sports and cultural community, and support from the City and Province, the Winnipeg Bid Committee went to work. The competition was formidable: Toronto, which had just lost a bid for the 1996 Olympics; Edmonton, which had staged a very successful Commonwealth and World Student Games; and Sherbrooke, representing an influential province that had not had a major games since 1976.

Twenty months and thousands of hours of effort later, the Winnipeg team presented its Games plan to the Canadian Olympic Association Board of Directors in Toronto on December 5, 1992. The decision went to three ballots before Winnipeg was selected by a one-vote majority over Toronto.

The international bid process lay ahead and with it, the task of convincing the 42 nations of the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO) that Winnipeg was the best place to stage the 1999 Games. With the assistance of the Canadian Olympic Association and the three levels of government, the bid committee rolled out the red carpet for the PASO delegates to visit Friendly Manitoba and made a series of visits to the nations of the Americas in order to win the hearts of the voting members.

In late July 1994, a delegation of nearly 40 Manitobans landed in Guayaquil, Ecuador, the site of the final selection process. As it had been in Toronto nearly two years earlier, the competition involving Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and Bogotá, Columbia, was fierce. Once again, however, it took three ballots to decide the eventual winner. Bogotá was eliminated on the first ballot, the second was a 25-25 tie, and it was only on a tie-breaking third ballot that PASO President Mario Vázquez Raña announced Winnipeg the winner by 28 votes to 22.

The HISTORY of PAN AM

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

When 5000 of the Western Hemisphere's best athletes arrive in Winnipeg in July 1999, they will be set to compete in the 13th version of the Pan American Games—Games that are second in size only to the Summer Olympics. When the Games begin on July 23, 1999, Winnipeg will become only the second city to host this event twice. The city first held the Pan Ams in Canada's centennial year, 1967; Mexico City hosted them in 1955 and 1975.

The first Pan American Games were held in 1951, but their history dates back two decades earlier. In 1932, the South American delegation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) proposed the formation of an organization to promote amateur sport in the Americas. The idea developed and led to the first Pan American Sports Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1940. The 16 countries represented at the meeting formed the Pan American Sports Committee.

The first Pan American Games were to take place in 1942 in Buenos Aires, but World War Two forced their postponement. The idea stayed alive, and at the 1948 Olympics in London, a second congress was held, renewing the commitment to hold the Games. The first Pan American Games opened on February 25, 1951, in Buenos Aires, featuring 2,513 athletes from 21 countries.

The organization governing the Games was renamed the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO) in 1955. It is currently made up of 42 nations of North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. PASO is headquartered in Mexico City, and its official languages are Spanish and English.

The PASO emblem is a torch superimposed over five concentric circles colored green, yellow, white, red and blue. At least one of these colors appears on every national flag of the Americas. PASO's motto "America, Espirito, Sport, Fraternité" incorporates four of the languages in common use in the Americas: Spanish, Portuguese, English and French.

Approximately 80 per cent of the sports of the Pan American Games are sports found at the Olympics. The Pan Ams are held every four years during the summer preceding the Olympic Games; this often means that Pan Am athletes are future Olympians. Winnipeg's Games will feature many competitors striving for the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia.

Pan American Games Host Cities

Games	Year	City	Country	#Nations	#Sports	#Athletes
I	1951	BUENOS AIRES	ARG	21	19	2 513
II	1955	MEXICO CITY	MEX	22	17	2 583
III	1959	CHICAGO	USA	24	18	2 263
IV	1963	SAO PAULO	BRA	22	19	1 665
V	1967	WINNIPEG	CAN	29	19	2 361
VI	1971	CALI	COL	32	17	2 935
VII	1975	MEXICO CITY	MEX	33	19	3 146
VIII	1979	SAN JUAN	PUR	34	22	3 700
IX	1983	CARACAS	VEN	36	25	3 426
X	1987	INDIANAPOLIS	USA	38	27	4 453
XI	1991	HAVANA	CUB	39	31	4 519
XII	1995	MAR DEL PLATA	ARG	42	34	5 144
XIII	1999	WINNIPEG	CAN	42	41	5 000

COMMUNICATIONS/PROMOTIONS/MEDIA SERVICES

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

Communications/Promotions

Communications Goal:

- To support and facilitate the execution of a successful, community-wide, international sports and cultural event through effective internal and external communications.

Image and Creative Services

Image and Creative Services is responsible for establishing and protecting the integrity of the 'Look and Feel' of the Games. The Division designed the pageantry and banner program; acts as a service bureau for graphic design to all other divisions; creates and places advertising; and is responsible for the internal document centres responsible for producing all Games publications.

Media Services

The Winnipeg Host Society will provide the best possible working environment for all television and radio broadcasters, journalists and photographers. The Xerox Main Press Centre (XMPC) will be located in the Winnipeg Convention Centre in downtown Winnipeg.

The Xerox Main Press Centre, to be located on the second floor, will contain approximately 280 work stations within a 12,000 sq. ft. area. This facility will operate from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m. each day. A featured multi-monitor video wall will carry the live feed of the Games' major sporting events.

The Host Society will operate a media relations/communications office in the XMPC throughout the Games, with staff to service all needs. The design of the XMPC is now complete and will include an electronic information service and laser printers (Info '99) to allow access to instant, up-to-the-minute results. Duplicating and facsimile services will also be available. There will also be six soundproof radio booths located in the XMPC.

Arrangements have been made to rent office space to agencies, newspapers and National Olympic Committees who wish to establish their own information bureau/hospitality suites.

COMMUNICATIONS/PROMOTIONS/MEDIA SERVICES, cont'd

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

The 400-plus seat Convention Centre Cinema will serve as the Main News Conference Room. It will be equipped with two translation booths and the latest infrared transmission/headphones equipment for simultaneous interpretation in English, Spanish and French.

The Photographic Centre will also be located at the XMPC and will provide work areas for photographers and a major photo lab. A messenger service will support the pool of photographers at the sports venues for the delivery of unprocessed film to the XMPC.

The Convention Centre will also act as the hub for the Media/Host Broadcast Transportation System. All media and broadcast personnel will have access to the Games Transportation System at the main entrance to the XMPC. An information/transportation centre will be at the main entrance to the XMPC along with common facilities and public services, such as banking and postal services.

Media Sub-Centres

All sports venues and athlete villages in Winnipeg (University of Manitoba and Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg) and Portage la Prairie (Southport), will have a media sub-centre. All will be equipped with media work areas, telecommunications and duplicating services and up-to-the-minute results monitors and laser printers. An area will be provided for journalists to file their stories right from their work area in the venue. Within the media sub-centre, where possible, a CATV feed of the Games coverage will be provided. Other venues will provide an off-air television feed of the domestic rights holder when available.

Host Broadcast Services/Television Coverage

A news conference was held simultaneously in Toronto and Winnipeg on May 26, 1997, to announce a Canadian broadcasting first: the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and NetStar Communications (TSN/RDS) will provide joint coverage of the 1999 Pan Am Games. CBC will provide approximately 35 hours of prime time coverage, including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. CBC's coverage will include two hours in prime time to the full English language network, and an additional hour will be seen locally every night during the Games on CBC Manitoba and its Northwest Ontario repeater stations. NetStar Communication's commitment is for 65 hours of additional coverage during the day, on both TSN and their French language counterpart RDS.

The CBC has been announced as host broadcaster, providing the picture and international sound for all rights holders. The Panasonic International Broadcast Centre will be located at CBC Winnipeg studios.

FESTIVALS

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

The Festivals Division is responsible for the Games' cultural activities. Through its programs it will provide an opportunity for Canada to showcase its cultural heritage for the entertainment of athletes and spectators. Encompassing everything from the Games' Opening and Closing ceremonies, to the presentation of community performing groups at the Athletes villages to the MTS Festival of the Americas site and the Arts & Cultural Initiative, the Festivals program will highlight the common elements of music, dance, and artistic expression that unite all Pan American nations.

Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony, with a live audience of 42,000 spectators and a television audience of 400 million viewers will take place on July 23, 1999, between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. at Winnipeg Stadium. The ceremony will feature the entrance of 5,000 athletes from 42 competing nations, the raising of the Games flag, and the lighting of the Pan Am Games flame. The Opening Ceremony is our opportunity to share Canada's cultural heritage and traditions with the world.

Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony will take place Sunday, August 8, 1999, at Winnipeg Stadium. During the Closing Ceremony, broadcast live on television throughout the Western Hemisphere, the Games Flag will be lowered and the flame extinguished as athletes and spectators join in tribute to all who were a part of the Pan Am Games.

Athlete Villages Entertainment

Athlete Villages Entertainment will provide 19 days of live programming each night at the Games' three main villages (University of Manitoba, CFB Winnipeg, and Southport).

MTS Festival of the Americas site

The MTS Festival of the Americas site will provide entertainment from July 24 to August 7, 1999, on the grounds of Winnipeg's historic Forks development. The site will feature daytime community performances and nightly attractions on the Royal Bank Stage. Access to all activities will be free.

Daytime performances will be scheduled approximately between 12 noon and 6:00 p.m. In addition, the Royal Bank Stage will present 15 nights of feature performances highlighting a mix of entertainment. The site will also be home to Canada House (the Government of Canada's feature pavilion), the MTS Technology Centre and the Pan American Games Corporate Hospitality Village.

Arts and Cultural Initiative

In the year leading up to the Games, the Arts and Cultural Initiative will promote opportunities for artistic and cultural expression to celebrate the 1999 Pan American Games and thereby leave a lasting legacy. The initiative will showcase the dynamic cultures of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Canada in an endorsement program that features self-produced community projects that reflect the essence of the Games and embrace all forms of the arts. The program is open to Canadian professional and non-professional arts and cultural groups.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

Hosting the XIII Pan American Games in 1999 provides the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and Canada with a vehicle to promote new North and South economic relationships. This event will showcase Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Canada as an attractive and dynamic location for doing business in the Americas.

The Pan American Games Society is working actively with its partners and the business community to establish a legacy for the XIII Pan American Games that highlights the linkage of sporting events and economic development.

The legacy is twofold. The longer term focus of the XIII Pan American Games economic development effort is to promote increased trade and investment among Pan American countries through the expanded international exposure the Games provide. The short-term focus is to maximize the economic benefits offered by hosting this event.

The Impact

The March 1997 Economic Impact Assessment highlights major trade and tourism benefits that will accrue to Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada.

- Gross expenditures in Canada due to the Games are estimated at \$424 million.
- Direct Games Expenditures in Canada of \$128 million are estimated to lever an additional \$296 million in spin-off expenditures.

• Total employment associated with the Games is projected to be 3,700 person-years.

• Approximately 110,000 visitors and athletes will spend \$28.5 million in incremental expenditures in Manitoba.

FINANCE

The Business Plan for the 1999 Pan American Games has been presented to, and approved by, the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, and Government of Canada. The Business Plan calls for a budget of \$140 million Canadian.

Funding for the Games, from the three levels of government and corporate sponsorship, is managed so that the Games will be a quality athletic event run for the benefit of athletes in a fiscally responsible manner.

GAMES OPERATIONS

XIII Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999

The Games Operations Division is responsible for:

- Venue Fit Out
- Venue Operations
- Spectator Services
- Venue Scheduling and CAD Department
- Fabrication Shop
- Internal Transportation
- External Transportation
- Materials Management
- Security

Venue Fit Out's major responsibility is to provide and install the temporary structures and equipment necessary to execute the venues during the Games. Fit Out will also play a role in venue adaptation including temporary site enhancement and installation of the "Look of the Games."

Venue Operations will manage the operations of all Games competition venues. The department will develop and implement the operational policies and procedures and coordinate the space allocation, crowd control and flow at venues.

Spectator Services will help to ensure that 1999 Games are an enjoyable experience. The department is responsible for the management, development, and implementation of services at Games venues.

Venue Scheduling and the CAD Department will ensure that all necessary divisions, contractors and suppliers deliver venue plans to be incorporated into a master Games schedule and that these plans are accurately represented on the CAD drawings.

The **Fabrication Shop** will design and produce finished goods and signage elements used to enhance and support the operation of Games venues.

Internal Transportation is responsible for planning and scheduling the movement of athletes, spectators, and Games Family during the Games. The department will also play a role in the movement of equipment prior to and during the Games.

External Transportation will provide external transportation and cartage for athletes, mission staff, technical staff, NOCs, and VIPs.

The **Material Management** function will ensure that all materials and equipment required to execute the Games are identified, stored, issued, delivered, recovered, and disposed of in the most efficient and effective way.

Security will ensure the safety of all attending the Games. Services will be provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, contracted security, and volunteers.



1999 Pan American Games

July 23 - August 8, 1999



Games Profile

- 、 Largest Canadian Multi-Sport Event
- 、 Third Largest in North America
- 、 42 Countries
- 、 41 Sports (Summer Olympics + 6)
- 、 7000 Athletes, Coaches & Officials
- 、 1500 Judges and Referees





Games Profile cont

- 、 Over 16,000 Volunteers
- 、 35 Venues
- 、 1,200 Media
- 、 Over 100,000 Tourists
- 、 Repeating Hosts:
 - 、 Winnipeg (1967, 1999)
 - 、 Mexico City (1955, 1975)



Winnipeg 99



Games Profile cont

- 、 Host Society subsidizes Athlete Accommodation, Travel & Meal
- 、 15 Events are Qualifiers for the 2000 Olympics
- 、 Finest athletes - including Canada's Donovan Bailey
- 、 Pan Am Athletes captured 59 gold medals in Atlanta in 1996



Winnipeg 99



Major Games Sites

- 、 35 Sports Venues (Winnipeg & area)
- 、 5 Athletes' Villages (3 major; 2 satellite)
- 、 Broadcast Center
- 、 Media Center
- 、 3 Protocol VIP Hotels
- 、 Opening & Closing Ceremonies
- 、 Festival Site Program (daily)



Funding Sources

- 、 Government of Canada
- 、 Province of Manitoba
- 、 City of Winnipeg
- 、 Corporate Sponsors
- 、 Ticket Sales
- 、 Royalties



Pan American Games Society (Wpg. 1999) Inc.

KEY CONTACTS

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- ♦ All issues pertaining to Pan American Games Society management

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- ♦ Liaison with all government funding partners, providing a communications link to the Pan American Games Society
- ♦ Key contact regarding Customs and Immigration issues and Visas to Canada.

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- ♦ Key contact regarding VIP accreditation, VIP accommodations and other VIP services to be provided at the 1999 Pan American Games

APERÇU des JEUX

XIIIe Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

- Les Jeux de 1999 seront la plus importante manifestation sportive et culturelle jamais organisée au Canada.
- Environ 5 000 athlètes de 42 pays d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique du Sud, d'Amérique centrale et des Antilles se disputeront des épreuves dans 41 sports. Quelque 2 000 instructeurs, entraîneurs et membres du personnel de mission, ainsi que 1 500 officiels techniques participeront aux Jeux.
- Les XIII^e Jeux panaméricains se classent au troisième rang des manifestations athlétiques jamais tenues en Amérique du Nord. Ils sont devancés seulement par les Jeux olympiques d'été de Los Angeles et d'Atlanta.
- On s'attend à ce que les Jeux attirent 100 000 visiteurs.
- Winnipeg accueillera les Jeux en collaboration avec les trois paliers de gouvernement et le secteur privé sous les auspices de l'Association canadienne olympique.
- Winnipeg sera l'hôte des Jeux, mais toutes les compétitions n'y auront pas lieu : certaines épreuves sportives se dérouleront dans d'autres villes du Manitoba, telles que Portage la Prairie, Gimli, Minnedosa, Stonewall, Birch Hills Ski Area près de Roseisle et dans les environs de Brandon.
- Les villages d'athlètes se trouveront à Winnipeg et à Portage la Prairie, avec des villages satellites à Brandon et à Gimli.
- En septembre 1997, on a lancé une importante campagne de recrutement de bénévoles, qui bat encore son plein. À l'ouverture des Jeux, on prévoit que plus de 15 000 personnes se seront inscrites à titre de bénévoles.
- **Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les Jeux, appelez-nous au (204) 985-1900 ou visitez notre site Web à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.panamgames.org>**

Les billets pour les Jeux sont en vente présentement!

Procurez-vous votre Guide et bon de commande de billets qui se trouve dans les Pages Jaunes de Winnipeg de MTS, édition 1998. À l'extérieur de Winnipeg, on peut se procurer des exemplaires du Guide et bon de commande de billets aux centres, aux dépôts et aux comptoirs téléphoniques MTS, dans tous les magasins de la Société des Alcools du Manitoba, aux succursales de la Banque Royale et chez tous les concessionnaires Ford et Mercury.

Les commandes peuvent être passées par téléphone à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1998.
Appelez SELECT-A-SEAT au 780-SEAT (7328)
Pour les appels interurbains, composez le 1 888 780-7328
ou visitez notre site Web au www.panamgames.org

ÉNONCÉ de MISSION

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Les Jeux panaméricains de 1999 donneront à toutes les collectivités où ils se dérouleront l'occasion de raviver la joie, l'optimisme et une vision commune à l'approche du XXI^e siècle.

Les Jeux constituent pour la ville de Winnipeg, la province du Manitoba et le Canada un moyen de favoriser de nouvelles relations économiques et culturelles entre le Nord et le Sud. En outre, ils mettent en valeur la ville, la province et le pays en tant que communautés attrayantes et dynamiques.

Les Jeux seront une manifestation de premier ordre, organisée au profit des athlètes, et ce, d'une manière responsable sur le plan financier.

Le LOGO des JEUX

Le logo des Jeux panaméricains symbolise la célébration, car pour les gens qui se rassembleront en 1999, cet événement célébrera la vie, le sport, la compétition, l'amitié, la culture et la force de l'esprit humain.

Le logo a été conçu pour intégrer des symboles universels ainsi que des symboles particuliers au Manitoba. Au premier coup d'oeil, on remarque la flamme, soit la marque de commerce des Jeux et synonyme de l'excellence sportive. La flamme peut représenter un soleil accueillant, ou la tête d'une personne dont les bras sont grands ouverts pour inviter les gens des Amériques à Winnipeg. Ces bras peuvent aussi évoquer des rails de chemin de fer.

Les lignes convergentes rappellent deux symboles locaux : le confluent des deux rivières de Winnipeg, soit les rivières Rouge et Assiniboine, au site historique de la Fourche, ainsi que les champs de blé du Manitoba qui dansent dans le vent.

Le logo des Jeux panaméricains, resplendissant de couleurs vivantes et attrayantes, devient le visage que nous présentons au monde. Les Jeux panaméricains de 1999 seront la plus importante manifestation sportive jamais tenue en Amérique du Nord et ces Jeux attireront plus de téléspectateurs que tous les Jeux panaméricains précédents. L'image dynamique du logo sera familière dans tous les 42 pays participants d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique centrale, d'Amérique du Sud et des Antilles.

PARTENAIRES et PUBLICS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Partenaires financiers des Jeux panaméricains de 1999

Gouvernement du Canada
Province du Manitoba
Ville de Winnipeg
Secteur privé

Partenaires sportifs des Jeux panaméricains de 1999

Comité international olympique (CIO)
Organisation sportive panaméricaine (OSP)
Association canadienne olympique (ACO)
Comités nationaux olympiques de toutes les nations membres de l'OSP
Fédérations sportives internationales
Organismes de sport nationaux
Organismes de sport provinciaux

Publics des Jeux panaméricains de 1999

Athlètes, entraîneurs et officiels
Partenaires
Commanditaires
Bénévoles
Médias
Habitants de Winnipeg / du Manitoba
Touristes
Téléspectateurs
Fournisseurs

Winnipeg 99. Où les Amériques se rencontrent pour jouer.

HISTORIQUE de la SOUMISSION de WINNIPEG

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Winnipeg a déjà accueilli les Jeux panaméricains en 1967, un événement qui a été, non seulement un grand succès pour l'OSP, mais aussi un jalon pour la ville, laissant son héritage d'installations, et des souvenirs de fierté et de bénévolat qui se font sentir encore aujourd'hui. Il était alors tout à fait normal que lorsqu'on a songé à la possibilité d'organiser un autre événement d'envergure à Winnipeg, la ville se tourne vers le Sud, vers les Amériques. En 1991, à la suite du succès connu par les Jeux d'été de l'Ouest canadien de 1990, le conseil municipal de Winnipeg a approuvé à l'unanimité une motion visant à appuyer le retour des Jeux panaméricains à Winnipeg en 1999.

En avril 1991, le maire de Winnipeg, Bill Norrie, a demandé à Don MacKenzie et à Barbara Huck de coprésider le processus de soumission. Avec l'aide d'un conseil d'administration dévoué, comité inépuisable représentatif du milieu des affaires, du sport et de la culture de Winnipeg, ainsi qu'avec l'appui de la ville et de la province, le comité de soumission de Winnipeg s'est mis au travail. La concurrence était féroce : Toronto, qui venait de perdre sa soumission pour les Jeux olympiques de 1996, Edmonton, où s'étaient déjà déroulés avec succès les Jeux du Commonwealth et les Jeux mondiaux universitaires, et Sherbrooke, représentant une province influente n'ayant pas accueilli de jeux importants depuis 1976.

Vingt mois et des milliers d'heures d'efforts plus tard, l'équipe de Winnipeg présentait son plan des Jeux au conseil d'administration de l'Association canadienne olympique à Toronto le 5 décembre 1992. Il a fallu trois tours de scrutin avant que Winnipeg soit sélectionné par une majorité d'un vote aux dépens de Toronto.

Il restait encore le processus de soumission international ; l'équipe de Winnipeg avait alors la tâche de convaincre les 42 nations de l'Organisation sportive panaméricaine (OSP) que Winnipeg se prêtait le mieux à la tenue des Jeux de 1999. Grâce à l'aide de l'Association canadienne olympique et des trois paliers de gouvernement, le comité de soumission a déroulé le tapis rouge pour accueillir les délégués de l'OSP lors de leur visite au « Manitoba, province accueillante » et a fait une série de visites dans les pays d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique du Sud et d'Amérique centrale afin de réussir à capter l'attention des membres votants.

À la fin de juillet 1994, une délégation de près de 40 Manitobains a atterri à Guayaquil (Équateur), lieu du processus de sélection finale. Tout comme à Toronto deux ans auparavant, la concurrence entre Saint-Domingue (République dominicaine) et Bogota (Colombie) était féroce. Une fois encore, il a fallu trois tours de scrutin pour décider du grand gagnant. Bogota a été éliminée au premier tour de scrutin. À l'issue du deuxième tour, les deux villes qui restaient étaient ex-aequo (25-25). Ce n'est qu'à l'issue d'un troisième tour que le président de l'OSP, Mario Vásquez Raña, a annoncé que la ville gagnante était Winnipeg avec 28 voix contre 22.

HISTORIQUE des JEUX PANAMÉRICAINS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Lorsque 5 000 des meilleurs athlètes de l'hémisphère occidental arriveront à Winnipeg en juillet 1999, ils seront prêts à compétitionner à la XIII^e édition des Jeux panaméricains - ces Jeux se classeront au deuxième rang en importance après les Jeux olympiques d'été. À l'ouverture des Jeux, le 23 juillet 1999, Winnipeg sera la deuxième ville qui aura accueilli cet événement à deux reprises. La ville a déjà accueilli ces Jeux lors de l'année du centenaire du Canada, soit en 1967 ; Mexico fut la ville hôte des Jeux en 1955 et en 1975.

La première édition des Jeux panaméricains a eu lieu en 1951, mais leur histoire remonte à deux décennies plus tôt. En effet, en 1932, la délégation sud-américaine du Comité international olympique (CIO) proposait la formation d'une organisation ayant pour but de promouvoir le sport en Amérique. L'idée a évolué au point d'aboutir au premier congrès sur les sports en Amérique, qui a eu lieu à Buenos Aires (Argentine) en 1940. Les 16 pays représentés à la réunion ont formé le Comité des sports panaméricains.

Les premiers Jeux panaméricains devaient avoir lieu en 1942 à Buenos Aires (Argentine), mais ils ont été rapportés en raison de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. L'idée est cependant demeurée ancrée et en 1948, lors des Jeux olympiques de Londres, on a tenu un deuxième congrès pour renouveler l'engagement à tenir des Jeux panaméricains. C'est ainsi que les Jeux panaméricains ont été inaugurés en 1951 à Buenos Aires, accueillant 2 513 athlètes venant de 21 pays.

L'organisation régissant les Jeux a été rebaptisée Organisation sportive panaméricaine (OSP) en 1955 et compte aujourd'hui 42 nations membres d'Amérique centrale, d'Amérique du Nord et d'Amérique du Sud, de même que des Antilles. Le siège social de l'OSP se trouve à Mexico et ses langues officielles sont l'espagnol et l'anglais.

Son emblème est une torche superposée à cinq cercles concentriques. Au moins une des couleurs des cercles (vert, jaune, blanc, rouge et bleu) apparaît sur chacun des drapeaux des pays membres. Le slogan de l'OSP, *America, Espirito, Sport, Fraternité*, intègre quatre des langues d'usage courant en Amérique, soit l'espagnol, le portugais, l'anglais et le français.

Environ 80 pour cent du programme des Jeux panaméricains comprend des sports inscrits au programme des Jeux olympiques. Les Jeux panaméricains ont lieu tous les quatre ans, l'été qui précède les Jeux olympiques. Ceci vaut souvent à certains athlètes une qualification pour les Jeux olympiques. Les Jeux à Winnipeg mettront en vedette plusieurs athlètes aspirant aux Jeux olympiques de l'an 2000 à Sydney, en Australie.

HISTORIQUE des JEUX PANAMÉRICAINS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Villes hôtes des Jeux panaméricains

Jeux	Année	Ville	Pays	# pays	# de sports	# d'athlètes
I	1951	BUENOS AIRES	ARG.	21	19	2 513
II	1955	MEXICO	MEX.	22	17	2 583
III	1959	CHICAGO	É.-U.	24	18	2 263
IV	1963	SAO PAULO	BRÉ.	22	19	1 665
V	1967	WINNIPEG	CAN.	29	19	2 361
VI	1971	CALI	COL.	32	17	2 935
VII	1975	MEXICO	MEX.	33	19	3 146
VIII	1979	SAN JUAN	P. R.	34	22	3 700
IX	1983	CARACAS	VEN.	36	25	3 426
X	1987	INDIANAPOLIS	É.-U.	38	27	4 453
XI	1991	HAVANA	CUBA	39	31	4 519
XII	1995	MAR DEL PLATA	ARG.	42	34	5 144
XIII	1999	WINNIPEG	CAN.	42	41	5 000

COMMUNICATIONS / PROMOTIONS / SERVICES aux MÉDIAS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Communications/Promotions

Le but de Communications :

- Appuyer et faciliter la mise sur pied d'un événement sportif et culturel communautaire et de classe internationale par l'entremise de communications internes et externes efficaces.

Image et services de création publicitaire

La division Image et Services de création publicitaire est responsable de créer et de protéger l'intégrité de l'image et de l'essence des Jeux. La division a conçu le programme de l'apparat et des bannières, offre des services de conception graphique aux autres divisions, crée et met en place le matériel de promotion, en plus d'être responsable du centre de production de tous les documents publiés pour les Jeux panaméricains.

Services aux Médias

La Société hôte de Winnipeg offrira le meilleur environnement de travail possible à toutes les stations de télévision et de radio, aux journalistes et aux photographes. Le Centre principal des médias Xerox (CPMX) se trouvera au Centre des congrès de Winnipeg, situé au centre ville de Winnipeg.

Le Centre, situé au deuxième étage, comptera environ 280 postes de travail sur une superficie de 12 000 pieds carrés. Les heures d'ouverture seront de 6 h à 24 h à tous les jours. Une vidéomosaïque de transmission par fibres optiques permettra de suivre en direct les épreuves sportives d'importance et vous propose également un poste consacré aux Jeux et à la météo.

La Société hôte assurera le fonctionnement d'un bureau de communications / relations avec les médias sur les lieux même du Centre principal des médias Xerox pendant toute la durée des Jeux, et disposera des effectifs nécessaires pour répondre à n'importe quel besoin. La conception du CPMX est maintenant terminée. Il comprend un service électronique à écran tactile et des imprimantes à laser (INFO 99) qui permettent d'accéder immédiatement aux résultats mis à jour à toutes les minutes. On y trouvera également des photocopieurs, des télécopieurs, ainsi que six cabines radio insonorisées.

On a pris les dispositions nécessaires pour offrir des locaux pour des bureaux aux agences, journaux et aux comités olympiques nationaux qui désirent aménager leurs propres bureaux de renseignements ou de réception.

La salle de cinéma du Centre des congrès, qui contient plus de 500 sièges servira de salle principale de conférence. Elle sera équipée de deux cabines d'interprétation et de matériel de pointe en matière d'émetteurs-récepteurs infrarouges pour la traduction simultanée en anglais, en espagnol et en français. La salle de conférence sera en liaison radio et télévision avec le Centre principal des médias et avec les divers centres des médias secondaires installés sur les sites de compétition qui ont accès au relais unilatéral de télédistribution.

COMMUNICATIONS / PROMOTIONS / SERVICES aux MÉDIAS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Le centre de photographie sera également installé au CPMX. Il comprendra des postes de travail pour les photographes et un important laboratoire de photomécanique. Un service de messenger servira de soutien à l'équipe de photographes sur les sites de compétition pour le transport des pellicules non développées au CPMX.

Enfin, le Centre des congrès sera aussi le pivot du système de transport des médias et aux diffuseurs-hôtes. Ceux-ci pourront tous accéder au système de transport des Jeux à partir de l'entrée principale du CPMX. Un centre d'information et de transport sera aménagé à l'entrée principale du CPMX, sans compter les autres services que l'on retrouve couramment comme les services bancaires et postaux.

Centres secondaires des médias

Tous les sites de compétition et les villages d'athlètes de Winnipeg (Université du Manitoba et BFC 17^e Escadre) et de Portage la Prairie (Southport) seront chacun équipés d'un centre secondaire des médias qui comprendra des postes de travail, des services de télécommunications et de photocopies, ainsi que des imprimantes à laser et des écrans tactiles pour obtenir les derniers résultats. Un espace sera offert aux journalistes afin qu'ils puissent envoyer leurs articles à partir de leur poste de travail à l'intérieur du site de la compétition. Dans la mesure du possible, les centres secondaires des médias seront équipés d'un relais de télédistribution qui assurera la couverture des Jeux. D'autres sites seront dotés d'un relais de télévision d'antenne, le cas échéant, à l'intention des détenteurs de droits locaux.

Services de diffusion-hôte / Couverture télévisée

Le 26 mai 1997, lors d'une conférence de presse tenue simultanément à Toronto et à Winnipeg, on annonçait que la diffusion serait canadienne d'abord : la Société Radio-Canada (SRC) et NetStar Communications (TSN/RDS) couvriront conjointement les Jeux panaméricains de 1999. La SRC comptera environ 35 heures de couverture aux heures de grande écoute, y compris les cérémonies d'ouverture et de clôture. La couverture de la SRC comprendra deux heures de grande écoute diffusées sur tout le réseau anglais, et une autre heure diffusée localement chaque soir pendant les Jeux sur les ondes de Radio-Canada Manitoba et ses stations-relais du Nord-ouest ontarien. L'engagement de NetStar Communications est de 65 heures de couverture additionnelle pendant la journée sur les ondes de TSN et de son homologue de langue française, soit RDS.

La SRC a été nommée diffuseur hôte, fournissant l'image et le son à tous les détenteurs de droits. Le centre de diffusion internationale sera situé dans les studios de la SRC à Winnipeg.

FESTIVALS

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

La Division des Festivals est responsable de la mise sur pied des activités non sportives d'importance, qui permettront au Canada de mettre en valeur son patrimoine culturel pour le divertissement et le plaisir des athlètes et des spectateurs. Qu'il s'agisse des cérémonies d'ouverture et de clôture, des présentations plus intimes mettant en vedette des groupes d'artistes locaux sur les petites scènes aux villages des athlètes, du site MTS du festival des Amériques, ou du programme des initiatives artistiques et culturelles, le programme de la division des festivals fera ressortir les éléments communs de la musique, de la danse et de l'expression artistique qui unissent toutes les nations panaméricaines.

Cérémonie d'ouverture

La cérémonie d'ouverture, qui attirera 42 000 spectateurs et 400 millions de téléspectateurs, aura lieu le 23 juillet 1999, entre 20 h et 22 h, au Stade de Winnipeg. La cérémonie comprendra l'entrée de 5 000 athlètes en provenance des 42 pays participant aux Jeux, la levée des couleurs et la cérémonie du flambeau. La cérémonie d'ouverture nous donnera la chance de partager notre patrimoine culturel et nos traditions canadiennes avec le monde entier.

Cérémonie de clôture

La cérémonie de clôture aura lieu le dimanche 8 août 1999, au Stade de Winnipeg. Lors de la cérémonie de clôture, qui sera télédiffusée dans tout l'hémisphère occidental, on baissera le drapeau et éteindra le flambeau pendant que les athlètes et les spectateurs rendront hommage à tous ceux et celles qui auront participé aux Jeux panaméricains.

Spectacles aux villages d'athlètes

Grâce au programme de divertissement aux villages d'athlètes, il y aura des spectacles à tous les soirs pendant la période des Jeux aux trois villages principaux, soit à l'Université du Manitoba, à la BFC de Winnipeg et à Southport.

Site MTS du festival des Amériques

Le site MTS du festival des Amériques offrira toute une gamme de spectacles du 24 juillet au 7 août 1999 sur les lieux du site historique de la Fourche à Winnipeg. On pourra y voir des spectacles pendant la journée ainsi que le soir sur la scène Banque Royale. Toutes ces activités seront gratuites.

Pendant la journée, les spectacles se dérouleront entre 12 h et 18 h. De plus, on présentera pendant 15 soirées d'affilée divers spectacles sur la scène Banque Royale. La Maison du Canada (le pavillon du gouvernement du Canada), le Centre de technologie MTS et le Village d'accueil des commanditaires des Jeux panaméricains se trouveront aussi sur ce site.

Le programme des initiatives artistiques et culturelles

Pendant l'année précédant les Jeux, le programme des initiatives artistiques et culturelles encouragera toute forme d'expression artistique et culturelle en vue de célébrer les Jeux panaméricains de 1999, laissant ainsi un héritage éternel. Le programme fera la promotion des groupes de la collectivité qui réaliseront eux-mêmes des projets artistiques de toutes formes. Ceux-ci témoigneront du dynamisme culturel de Winnipeg, du Manitoba et du Canada et refléteront l'essence des Jeux. Ce programme s'adresse aux groupes artistiques et culturels professionnels et amateurs canadiens.

FINANCES

XIII^e Jeux panaméricains

23 juillet au 8 août 1999

Le Plan d'affaires dans le cadre des Jeux panaméricains de 1999 a reçu l'approbation de la Ville de Winnipeg, de la province du Manitoba et du gouvernement du Canada. On y prévoit un budget de 140 millions de dollars canadiens.

Le financement des Jeux, en provenance des trois paliers de gouvernement et des commanditaires privés, est géré de façon à ce que les Jeux soient un événement sportif de haute qualité au profit des athlètes et de façon responsable sur le plan financier.

DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE

Les XIII^e Jeux panaméricains de 1999 présenteront à la ville de Winnipeg, à la province du Manitoba et au Canada un moyen de promouvoir de nouvelles relations économiques entre le Nord et le Sud. Cet événement prestigieux fera la promotion de Winnipeg, du Manitoba et du Canada à titre d'endroits attrayants et dynamiques où les Amériques peuvent faire des affaires.

La Société des Jeux panaméricains côtoie ses partenaires et le milieu des affaires afin d'établir un héritage pour ces XIII^e Jeux panaméricains qui soulignerait l'articulation entre les événements sportifs et le développement économique.

L'héritage aurait un double objet. Ainsi, dans le cadre de leur initiative de développement économique, les XIII^e Jeux panaméricains ont comme objectif à long terme de promouvoir un regain d'activités commerciales et d'investissements parmi les pays panaméricains grâce à la couverture internationale qu'offrent les Jeux. L'objectif à court terme est de maximiser les retombées économiques issues de l'organisation de cet événement.

L'impact

Selon l'Analyse des retombées économiques de mars 1997, les Jeux auront un impact certain sur l'économie de Winnipeg, du Manitoba et du Canada dans les domaines de l'industrie du tourisme et du commerce :

- On estime à 424 millions de dollars les dépenses totales engendrées par la tenue des Jeux au Canada ;
- On estime à 296 millions de dollars les retombées qui s'ajouteront aux 128 millions de dollars dépensés directement au Canada en raison de la tenue des Jeux ;
- Les Jeux permettront de créer des emplois totalisant environ 3 700 années-personnes ;
- Environ 110 000 visiteurs et athlètes débourseront 28 millions de dollars en dépenses supplémentaires au Manitoba pendant les Jeux.



March 8, 1999

Dear Friends,

Foreign Affairs Minister, Lloyd Axworthy, and the government of Canada are committed to engaging Canadians in the development of foreign policy. Our mandate at the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development is to help identify policy development needs and opportunities and to engage Canadians in meeting those needs. For the next two years Canada will host a number of Hemisphere meetings, including the next Summit of the Americas.

With these things in mind, it is a pleasure to invite you to an opening conversation about Hemisphere issues and Canadian foreign policy. Our conversation will be an opportunity to begin generating a broad discussion for and by Canadians over the next two years. This will be an opportunity to signal interests and issues that you think deserve further public discussion and policy development attention.

As you may know, human security is an important new framework for Canadian foreign policy. Therefore, it is of particular interest to look at the Hemisphere from human security point of view, including issues like illegal drugs, health, disaster response, the rights and welfare of children, women, indigenous peoples, good governance, culture, education, and others.

Our Calgary meeting, which takes place at the Calgary Centre for Performing Arts, 205 - 8th Avenue, S.E. Calgary, on Wednesday, March 17, 1999, will also be an opportunity to make connections and learn about some perspectives and developments in Hemispheric affairs. We have invited one government and five non-government people to make short presentations (two panels) to help set the scene and inform our conversation. Following those presentations we will all have an opportunity to think together in three working groups. Our goal is to help shape a Canadian discussion and reflect upon where Canadians can best contribute to Hemispheric needs and issues.

We hope that this meeting will launch further discussions and contribute to developing a genuine dialogue between interested Canadians and foreign policy makers involved in the region.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Calgary. If you have any questions, please contact Marketa Geisler at (613) 992 7984 (voice mail: Penny Kerrigan).

Sincerely,

Steve Lee
National Director



125 Sussex Dr. Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

AGENDA FOR THE CALGARY ROUNDTABLE

**HUMAN SECURITY AND CIVIL SOCIETY:
HELPING TO SHAPE A CANADIAN DISCUSSION/POLICY DEVELOPMENT
ON THE AMERICAS**

CALGARY CENTRE FOR PERFORMING ARTS
205 -- 8TH AVENUE S.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA
Tel. (403) 294 - 7455
Fax. (403) 294 - 7457

* right - museum
1st st, next
Unica. (Play mitero)
8th av. Jack
finger entrance
Elevator - 2nd
floor

12:00 Coffee and Sandwiches available

Colin Jackson, Executive Director, Calgary Centre
for Performing Arts
Welcome

Steve Lee, National Director, Canadian Centre for
Foreign Policy Development
Starting the Conversation

Panel I:

12:20-12:40 George Haynal, Assistant Deputy Minister for the
Americas, DFAIT
Canada and the Americas

12:40-13:00 Barbara Arneil, Department of Political Science,
University of British Columbia
Human Security in the Western Hemisphere

13:00-13:20 (TBC) Donald Barry, Department of Political
Science, University of Calgary
Canadian Foreign Policy in the Western Hemisphere

13:20-13:40 Questions and Answers

Panel II:

13:40-14:00 Maureen Wilson, FOCAL
Civil Society

14:00-14:20 Darryl McLeod, Federal Treaty Negotiator, BC
Commission
Indigenous Peoples in the Western Hemisphere

14:20-14:40 Liss Jeffrey, Associate Director, McLuhan Program
Connections (PanAm by Design)

14:40-15:00 Questions and Answers

15:00-16:30 Brainstorming Session:

Human Security and Civil Society: Helping to Shape a Canadian
Discussion/Policy Development on the Americas.
Where Can Canada and Canadians Contribute/Lead/Make a Difference?

	<i>Air Theatre</i>	<i>J.J. Young room</i>	<i>Granny Wintie room</i>
	Group #1	Group #2	Group #3
Facilitator	N. Hannemann	L. Reif	N.K. Seymoar
DFAIT Resource Person	M. Brock <i>Christine Rappas</i> ✓	R. Clark	G. Haynal <i>Michael Brock</i> ✓
Rapporteur	R. Acuna	J. Chan	A. McGarth (TBC)

16:30-17:00 Reports from Groups

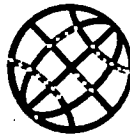
Stephen Randall, Dean of Social Sciences,
University of Calgary
Concluding Remarks

Steve Lee, Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy
Development
Next Steps

17:00-18:30 Stand Up Reception

The Air Theatre
Hon. David Kilgour, Secretary of State,
Latin America - Africa (TBC)
Welcome

For inquiries, please contact Marketa Geisler at 613 992 7984
(voice mail Penny Kerrigan).



125 Sussex Dr. Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

THE CALGARY ROUNDTABLE: LIST OF INVITEES

***Human Security and Civil Society:
Helping to Shape a Canadian Discussion/Policy
Development on the Americas***

Calgary Centre for Performing Arts

SPEAKERS:

- 1) **Colin Jackson**
Executive Director
Calgary Centre for Performing Arts
- Welcome
- 2) **Steven Lee**
National Director
The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
- Starting the Conversation
- 3) **George Haynal**
Assistant Deputy Minister to the Americas
- Canada and the Americas
- 4) **Barbara Arneil**
Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia
- Human Security in the Western Hemisphere
- 5) **Donald Barry (TBC)**
Department of Political Science, University of Calgary
- Canadian Foreign Policy in the Western Hemisphere
- 6) **Maureen Wilson**
FOCAL
- Civil Society
- 7) **Darryl McLeod**
Federal Treaty Negotiator, British Columbia Commission
- Indigenous People in the Western Hemisphere
- 8) **Liss Jeffrey**
- Connections: PanAm by Design

9) **Stephen Randall**
Dean of Social Studies, University of Calgary
- Concluding Remarks

Hon. David Kilgour, SSLA, to be confirmed

GROUP FACILITATORS:

Nancy Hannemann
International Centre (Alberta International), University of
Alberta, Edmonton

Linda Reif
University of Alberta, Edmonton

Nola Kate Seymoar (TBC as facilitator)
Executive Director, International Centre for Sustainable Cities

RAPORTEURS:

Ricardo Acuna
Change for Children-Association

John Chan
Alberta Environmental Protection
Alberta Council for Global Cooperation

Anne Garth (TBC as a rapporteur)
OXFAM

PARTICIPANTS:

I. GOVERNMENT:

George Haynal, ADM Americas, DFAIT
(see "speakers")

Brian Stevenson
Senior Policy Advisor, Foreign Affairs Minister, Lloyd Axworthy

Mary Ellen Kenny
Special Assistant, Foreign Affairs Minister, Lloyd Axworthy

Michael Brock
Director, Mexico and Inter-American Division, DFAIT

Blaine Favel
Counsellor for International Indigenous Issues, DFAIT

Robert Clark
Senior Co-ordinator Western Hemisphere Summits, DFAIT

Christine Pappas
Communications and Outreach Co-ordinator, South America Division,
DFAIT

Randolf Mank
Director, Policy Planning Staff, DFAIT

(Paul Chambers will recommend)
Strategic Planning, CIDA

Wayne Clifford
Assistant Deputy Minister, International Relations, Alberta
Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

Wes Elliott
Public Relations Officer, Drug Section, RCMP, Calgary

II. NGOs:

John Chan
(see "rapporteurs")

Colin Jackson
(see "speakers")

Gary Redmond
The Canadian Red Cross Society, North Alberta (Edmonton office)

Paul Carrick
President of Alberta Council for Global Cooperation
Executive Director of Cause Canada
Board member of CCIC

Robert Schmidt
Development and Peace, Edmonton

Maureen Wilson
(see "speakers")

Dawn McLean
Development Consultant

John Lain (recommended by Laurie Beachell)
Disabled Peoples International

Indigenous Women of Americas
(Inuit Women's Association)

Ann McGrath

(see "facilitators")

Rick Berube
Catholoic Social Services
SOMBRILLA (refugee support society)

Sarah Coumantarakis
Director, Alberta Global Education Project, (Alberta Teachers
Association)

Mikael Taffesse
Edmonton Multicultural Society

Randy Kohen
Project Accompanymment, Edmonton

Michel Frojmovic (Calgary representative)
Canadian Institute of Planners

Liss Jeffrey
(see "speakers")

Darryl McLeod
(see "speakers")

Nola Kate Seymoar
(see "speakers")

Luis D'elia
Pablo Partizans, Amnesty International

Enrique Chacon (seems to be a language prof., call Richard Young at
780 492 3629)
SANSAT, Edmonton

Marylin Gaa
Project Ploughshares, Edmonton

Pat Shields
Social Studies Council, Edmonton

Douglas Raynor
Interfaith Council on Human Rights

Edith Baragar, Margaret Dumin
Alberta Council for Global Justice

Guy Blood
NAIT Engineering Technologies

Jeff Gilmour
Arctic Institute in Calgary

Karen McBride
AUCC

YMCA, Calgary

III. YOUTH:

Ricardo Acuna
(see "rapporteurs")

Kathy McGeen
Canada World Youth Association, Edmonton

Hank Zyp
St. Joseph Safety Children

IV. UNIVERSITIES:

Donald Barry
(see "speakers")

Lorne Jacques
Director, International Centre, University of Calgary

Ron Keith
Political Science Department, University of Calgary

Stephen Randall
(see "speakers")

Linda Reif
(see "facilitators")

Ted Chambers
University of Alberta, Edmonton

Nancy Hannekman
(see "facilitator")

Ross Mitchell
International Relations Office for Latin America, University of
Alberta

Bill Moore-Kilgannon
Parkland Institute, University of Alberta
(Centre for International Alternatives)

Rudy Wiebe
University of Alberta

Pierre Van Der Donkt
Secrtaire General Executif,
Organisation Universitaire Interamericaine

Barbara Arneil
(see "speakers")

Philip Cook
University of Victoria (Indigenous Children in the Hemisphere)

Yvon Dandurand
University of British Columbia, Criminal Justice and Law in the
Hemisphere

Elizabeth Smythe
Concordia University College of Alberta

Dittman Mundel

V. LABOUR:

Anna Nitoslawska
Canadian Labour Congress

VI. BUSINESS:

Board of Trade, Calgary

Tom Colleir
Dean, Business Division, Grant MacEwan Community College, Edmonton

Verne Jones
Director, Division of International Business, University of Calgary

Stephen Jantzen
Centre for International Business Studies, University of Alberta

Michael Leung
Telecommunications Research Labs.

Roger Gibbins
President, Canada West Foundation

Don Stein
Associate Director of Planning, The Banff Centre

Terry Pool
Nova Corporation

Tyra Henchen
CIBC

Steve Marqey
Senior Vice President Corporate Government Affairs
Canadian Airlines International Ltd.

VII. JOURNALISTS:

Catherine Ford
Calgary Herald, Calgary

David Evans
Edmonton Journal, Edmonton

David Pugliese
Journalist

CBC Newsworld



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

99/3 CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE LLOYD AXWORTHY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO AUTÓNOMO DE MÉXICO (ITAM) "CANADA'S HUMAN SECURITY AGENDA FOR THE HEMISPHERE"

MEXICO CITY, Mexico
January 11, 1999 (6:00 p.m. EST)

In recent years, Canada and Mexico have come to know each other better. As our relationship develops, partnerships and co-operation — international, regional and bilateral — have grown considerably. An important part of this has been the expanding number and variety of direct contacts — economic, political, social, cultural and academic — between Canadians and Mexicans. In that regard, I am very pleased to be with you to share some thoughts on Canada's foreign policy.

As both students and practitioners of international politics, you are well aware that security — obtaining and maintaining it — has been a traditional *leitmotif* in global politics. Indeed, Mexico has been a leader in building multilateral agreements to advance global security, notably in the area of disarmament and arms control. This was reflected most clearly through Mexico's leadership in developing the Treaty of Tlatelolco, for which, among his other accomplishments, former Foreign Minister Garcia Robles was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

Today, I would like to address the evolving challenges to global security in a changing world, review Canada's response, discuss the hemispheric dimension, and focus on one issue in particular — the fight against illicit drugs.

The Challenge Of Human Security

The events of the past decade have diverted the global community from the well-worn trails of the Cold War to new, uncharted paths toward the next century. As a result, our traditional guidebook for global security is in need of an update. A few certainties have emerged from the new world disorder to help give us our bearings.

Civilians are increasingly the main victims and targets of violent conflicts — especially the most vulnerable. This is partly the result of a change in the complexion of war. The majority of conflicts now occur inside rather than between states. Regardless, the world has witnessed human tragedies of devastating proportions — massive refugee flows and the grossest violations of humanitarian law, including genocide.

The nature of threats to global security is evolving. Many are multifaceted, and have a transnational dimension. The challenges posed by illicit drugs, terrorism, environmental despoliation, human rights abuses and weapons proliferation respect no borders, but cut across many disciplines. They cannot be solved unilaterally. They do, however, have a direct impact on us through the safety of our streets, the air we breathe, the quality of our lives.

No one is immune — we are all affected. The inescapable truth of our lives today is they are more connected than ever. We live in the age of the World Wide Web — far-off concerns, isolated from our own lives, are a thing of the past. And while globalization presents opportunities, it can also expose all

of us — especially the most vulnerable — to economic and social insecurity.

The common denominator of these new realities is their human dimension. Our changing world has increasingly put the individual, more precisely, the security of the individual, at the centre of global affairs. As a result, the safety and well-being of the individual — human security — has become a new measure of global security.

Promoting humanitarian objectives — protection from abuse, reducing risks of physical endangerment, improving the quality of life, and creating the tools to guarantee these goals — should provide, and indeed are providing, a new impetus for concerted global action.

The international community is being mobilized to address subjects that affect everyday lives. These new threats require that we see security increasingly in terms of human, rather than state needs. This is not to deny that traditional state-based security concerns are obsolete. Human security and national security are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they are opposites sides of the same global security coin.

Canada's Response

It is within this context that Canada has been reshaping and refocussing our own foreign policy priorities. We are increasingly occupied with issues that strike directly home to the individual. This human security-centred approach to global relations is based on a number of elements:

Engagement not isolationism: Canadians have long been open to the world. This openness creates both prosperity and vulnerabilities. Sooner or later, directly or indirectly, others' insecurity becomes our problem, and in some cases, our insecurity. The transboundary nature of many of the challenges we face makes co-operative action at different levels global, regional and local, all the more essential if they are to be tackled effectively.

Advancing fundamental standards of humanity: New and updated international humanitarian and human rights instruments will help to guarantee protection for individuals. They serve to expand the reach and scope of humanitarian norms. They set a higher standard of global behaviour to which we are all bound. This was the objective behind our strong support for the creation of the International Criminal Court.

Promoting peacebuilding: Human security can be enhanced by strengthening the capacity of a society to manage its differences without violence. This is why we established the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative two years ago. Working with civil society, the initiative funds practical projects to build democratic institutions, increase local capacity— for example training for legislators, jurists, public servants, or creating an independent media — all with a view to establishing sustainable peace.

Reforming existing international and regional organizations: Institutions established in a different era, such as the United Nations Security Council and the OAS [Organization of American States], need to better reflect the changing nature of threats to peace and security — especially their human dimension. This will give us the collective capacity not only to respond to crisis but to be proactive in moving human security forward. Canada takes its place on the Security Council this month. We will work to better integrate humanitarian concerns into the Council's agenda.

Pursuing new, innovative partnerships and coalitions: Canada is working in concert with other like-minded countries to advance global action on human security issues. However, it is evident that foreign policy is no longer simply the preserve of nation-states and diplomats. New players on the international scene, including non-governmental organizations, business associations, trade unions, and regional organizations have a growing influence. They can play a positive and productive role, which continues to be the case with the ban on anti-personnel mines, where civil society was instrumental in achieving our objectives.

Using soft power concepts — creatively: Negotiation rather than coercion, powerful ideas rather than powerful weapons, public diplomacy rather than backroom bargaining — these are effective means to

pursue many elements of human security. In the information age, new communications tools, in particular, should, can, and have been used effectively in the service of our goals.

The Hemispheric Dimension

In practical terms, all of these elements have resulted in more focus and activism in Canadian foreign policy on some key human security problems. We have brought this perspective to our engagement in the hemisphere. In many ways, human security concerns — and collective hemispheric responses to them — are already part of the regional agenda.

In this regard, the Santiago Summit was a milestone event. The four themes of the Summit - improving access to education, eradicating poverty and discrimination, strengthening and preserving democracy, justice and human rights and ensuring economic prosperity reflect a distinctly human-centred approach to hemispheric affairs. Our leaders have made these themes a collective priority. This demonstrates that we are already on the road to putting human security at the head of hemispheric concerns. Canada will host the next Summit. We are working actively with our hemispheric partners in translating the commitments made at the Summit into concrete progress.

Hemispheric security concerns have an increasingly human dimension. Strong regional support for efforts to ban anti-personnel mines vividly illustrates the human security agenda in action. Thirty-three member states of the OAS have signed the Convention, and 14 have ratified it. Concrete efforts are under way to make the objectives of the Convention a reality in our own neighbourhood. Central American countries have made a firm commitment to eradicate landmines by the year 2000.

Canada and Mexico are working together in this area. This week, we organized a regional landmines conference aimed at taking stock and redoubling regional efforts. We were very pleased to have the active participation of civil society. The partnership that led to the Ottawa Convention is indispensable in realizing its goals.

The proliferation of small arms, like landmines, is a global security problem but one with an undeniable regional dimension. The proliferation of light, cheap weapons — the instrument of choice of terrorists, drug lords and criminals — is having a devastating impact on our societies. And it is the most vulnerable in our societies who suffer most.

Here too we are making progress. Last year, OAS member states signed the Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Material — a Mexican-led initiative. The first of its kind in the world, it targets the illegal trade in firearms through more effective controls on the legal trade. This is proof of our willingness and capacity to take collective action against crime and violence in the Americas — a very real threat to ordinary people.

We need to go further to address other aspects through practical approaches tailored to real problems on the ground: disarming and reintegrating child soldiers; taking weapons out of circulation in societies that are saturated with them; and retraining and re-equipping people in these societies so that they can lead peaceful and productive lives.

Stable and open societies provide a firm foundation for enhancing human security. Hemispheric leaders affirmed this at Santiago with their emphasis on democracy, justice and human rights. Three areas of focus are peacebuilding, integrating all sectors into the political, economic and social lives of our societies, and strengthening democratic institutions.

Societies emerging from conflict need particular attention. Through our peacebuilding initiative, Canada is supporting a number of projects in Central America aimed at building local capacity to manage differences without violence, and creating the conditions for sustainable peace. Today, Foreign Secretary Green and I announced a joint Canada-Mexico program with the Pan American Health Organization to assist landmine victims in Central America.

A great collective challenge for us is to promote greater social equity while pursuing economic reform and sustainable growth. All of our citizens, including women, children, the disabled and our indigenous peoples, must be able to live in societies that reflect their interests, satisfy their legitimate aspirations and guarantee real participation in and access to the political, economic and social life of our countries.

Strengthening national human rights frameworks and the inter-American human rights system are the twin instruments to move this issue forward. I am particularly encouraged that indigenous issues are beginning to register with greater resonance on the hemispheric radar. Indeed, Mexico and Canada have been working to build links between our indigenous communities with a particular emphasis on developing business partnerships.

Progress in these areas must be accompanied by a commitment to strengthening democratic institutions, especially legislatures and judiciaries. Canada played a significant role in the development of concrete commitments at Santiago — focussing on access to justice, independence of the judiciary in systems of criminal justice, organized and transnational crime, children and youth, and more regular contact among justice ministers of the hemisphere.

Legislatures are also key for the effective functioning of representative democracies. At the first Summit of the Americas in Miami, our leaders tasked the OAS with encouraging exchanges of experiences among our legislatures. The OAS has followed up on this by organizing the first meeting of a network of parliamentary leaders of the Americas in Santo Domingo in November. This network is an important step in building parliamentary exchanges within the framework of the OAS — a process endorsed by foreign ministers at the OAS General Assembly in Caracas last June.

Advancing human security requires not only that we look at what issues we address but how we address them. To this end, the time has come to further redefine the interaction between governments and non-state actors, through dialogue, consultation and participation to meet emerging challenges and threats. Strengthening civil society is not only a key element in the consolidation of democracy. It promotes accountability, and contributes to the formulation of better policy by taking into account the concerns, preoccupations and expertise held by citizens.

At the regional level, Summit leaders endorsed increased dialogue between governments and civil society. At the OAS, we are collectively working to modernize the relationship of the Organization with civil society.

We need to continue the reform of our regional institutions to better respond to human security challenges. Undersecretary-General Gaviria, the OAS has been developing a new vision of its role as the hemisphere's principal political and social forum. The establishment of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy and the expansion of the Organization's Committee on Hemispheric Security to include human security issues demonstrate the Organization's capacity to adapt its role to the challenges of the next century. The mandate given to the Organization by Summit leaders will add further momentum and shape to the OAS modernization process.

As we pursue reform at the OAS, Secretary Green, U.S. Secretary of State Albright and I have discussed how to complement these efforts through greater co-operation among the three North American countries in addressing emerging human and social challenges. We agreed on an agenda for trilateral co-operation that emphasizes our common identity as North Americans. From this flows unique challenges and opportunities to pursue closer continental co-operation across a broad range of human security issues.

For example, as North Americans we should be working more closely together on common environmental challenges, continental disaster relief operations, more people-to-people exchanges involving students, academics, indigenous peoples, government officials, and the private sector, just to mention a few. Secretary Green, Secretary Albright and myself are taking up this challenge because it can improve the daily lives of our citizens, and it builds on what we share in common. We will meet again in the coming months to review progress.

Illicit Drugs

Human security concerns are clearly a growing part of the hemispheric agenda. The dimensions of these challenges have an impact on the way we do business, and are encouraging us to look at new partnerships and approaches.

One threat — illicit drugs — poses a major human security challenge for the governments and peoples of the hemisphere. It is a problem that affects us all: from the street children whose lives are destroyed by sniffing glue day after day, to the citizens whose taxes are raised to pay for policing of trafficking routes, and states whose delicate relations are made even more complicated by the international politics of illicit drugs.

In many ways, it is a quintessential human security challenge: multifaceted, transnational, superficially attractive, ingeniously adaptive but brutally destructive. As such, it calls for a human security response: creative, multidimensional, co-operative yet decisive.

Much is already being done in this regard. Many governments have national drug strategies that include efforts to reduce demand through educational and health programs, to reduce supplies through eradication or alternative development, and to control trafficking through interdiction, law enforcement or measures to counter money laundering.

Non-governmental organizations also play a major role through, for example, specialized research to guide public health interventions or through community development projects. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) fosters co-operation among states in the Americas. Work is now under way in CICAD to establish a Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism. Various United Nation forums also foster the development of multilateral approaches to this problem.

As we have elsewhere, Canada and Mexico have collaborated extensively in these anti-drug bodies. Yet we believe that more must be done to counter this threat, and to address fully its impact on human security. Failure to advance in our common fight against illicit drugs will undermine other objectives like hemispheric integration and democratic consolidation.

That is why Canada offered, at the Santiago Summit last year, to convene a Foreign Ministers Dialogue on Drugs in the Americas. The idea has been well received by others, including the Government of Mexico. We very much appreciated Mexico's leadership in proposing the UN General Assembly Special Session last summer, and look forward to Mexico's contribution to this initiative.

We are discussing options for a first meeting on the margins of the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala. To that end, I am distributing to my colleagues a paper for reflection suggesting five areas for discussion:

1. **Governance:** Fragile democratic institutions and the absence of full guarantees for human rights can undermine anti-drug efforts. Foreign Ministers could explore options for enhancing the capacity of police and judicial institutions to enforce the law, while guaranteeing justice and human rights. They could also discuss ways of building on efforts to minimize corruption and curtail the political influence of drug-related criminal organization.
2. **Small arms and firearms:** The illicit proliferation of small arms and firearms adds to the arsenals of drug traffickers, undercuts law enforcement and jeopardizes public security. Ministers could work together to promote the ratification of the Inter-American Firearms convention, the development of complementary global instruments and the strengthening of domestic institutions charged with implementing these standards.
3. **Development and trade:** The difficulties of sustaining legal alternatives to the cultivation of plant-based drugs, and of gaining access to markets for those legal goods, complicates supply-reduction efforts. The Dialogue Group could explore ways of working together to generate greater support for alternative development, and to increase market access for legal alternatives to

illicit drug crops.

4. Education and health: Many promising programs are under way to educate youth and other high-risk groups on the alternatives to drug abuse, and to treat those who do end up abusing those substances. Foreign Ministers might discuss how we can enhance international co-operation in this area, and promote research on the effectiveness of demand-reduction programs in different national settings.
5. Public engagement: Recent international agreements, including the Santiago Plan of Action and several documents adopted at the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem, call for greater collaboration with civil society organizations working on drugs and broader human security issues. We believe that Foreign Ministers could do more to encourage public initiatives, and to involve sectors of the public in a dialogue on policy options in this area.

These are not the only drug-related issues of concern in the hemisphere. Yet they are matters on which we believe Foreign Ministers could make a significant contribution. They would help to ensure coherence among existing efforts, to reinforce promising initiatives that deserve more support, and especially to foster innovation in engaging our citizens in the search for solutions.

Each of these issues is complex. Their discussion requires careful preparation and consultation with a range of stakeholders. With this in mind, we have asked a consortium of independent research centres to organize a conference in early spring, to generate more ideas for the Foreign Ministers Dialogue in June. We look forward to the active participation of Mexican experts at that conference. And we are confident that Canada and Mexico can work together to make the Dialogue a productive contribution to the construction of human security in the hemisphere.

Conclusion

Our changing world has redefined traditional notions of security. Increasingly, the security challenges we face and our impetus for action — global, regional or local — are based on the security of the individual. I have outlined how Canada is responding, and have highlighted the hemispheric dimension of our efforts, especially the challenges posed by illicit drugs.

Over the next few years, Canada will host a series of hemispheric events ending with the next Hemispheric Summit. We are committed to strengthening links with the hemisphere, and in so doing to advance human security in the region. Canada and Mexico have established a sound partnership, which will allow us, together, to play a leadership role in promoting this objective.

I look forward to your questions. Thank you.

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Canada



Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international

98/82 CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE SERGIO MARCHI MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO THE 22ND ANNUAL MIAMI CONFERENCE ON THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA "BUSINESS IN THE HEMISPHERE — FROM TALK TO ACTION"

MIAMI, Florida
December 9, 1998 (10:00 a.m. EST)

I am delighted to be with you today.

As a Canadian who is always being kidded about my country's weather by my American friends, it is good to be here to enjoy the warmth of both the weather and your welcome.

It is certainly appropriate that we should meet in Miami — a city known as a gateway to the Americas. Over the years, it has become a meeting place for diverse cultures and languages: a city with its eyes clearly on the vast and vibrant markets of Central and South America, as well as on the Caribbean.

Canada, though separated by distance from many of you, sees itself as a nation of the Americas. And this will be made very clear during the next two years when we will become, quite literally, host to the hemisphere.

Starting next summer, we will welcome athletes from throughout the hemisphere to the Pan American games in Winnipeg. In September, the Conference of Spouses of Leaders of the FTAA [Free Trade Area of the Americas] will be held in Ottawa and then — in my hometown, Toronto — the meeting of FTAA Ministers and the Americas Business Forum. In the year 2000, Canada will host the OAS [Organization of American States] General Assembly, and later, Canada will receive the leaders of the hemisphere for the Third Summit of the Americas.

Our commitment to the Americas has also been displayed in other ways. When Hurricane Mitch devastated Honduras and Nicaragua, Canada, together with many other nations, moved swiftly to assist. In addition to the immediate deployment of a 180-person military relief mission to Honduras, Canada was proud to pledge \$110 million in disaster relief and reconstruction assistance. Above all, our hearts and our prayers go out to all of you who were tragically affected by this terrible disaster.

As you can see, we take our hemisphere seriously. We also take our commercial relations seriously. In the past five years, two-way trade between Canada and the Americas has doubled — and our investment in the region has tripled!

This morning, I would like to concentrate on an initiative that holds tremendous potential for the future — the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

As you know, Canada is chairing the FTAA negotiations until October of next year, and this will culminate with a meeting of Trade Ministers in Toronto on November 1 and 2, immediately following the Americas Business Forum on October 30 and 31.

And I am pleased to announce that Kent Jespersen has been appointed Chair of that Forum. Until recently, Mr. Jespersen was President of NOVA Gas International and is currently Chairman of La Jolla Resources International, based in Calgary. He will be working closely with the Canadian Council of the Americas and other Canadian business groups to ensure the success of the Forum.

Today, I would like to share with you the progress that has been made so far, and the key challenges that lie ahead of us.

Thus far, the FTAA process is on track. We had a good launch in Santiago, with all 34 leaders present. The Administrative Secretariat is now up and running here in Miami, and I am delighted that Michael Eastman has been selected to act as its Director.

In June, Canada chaired the first meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee in Buenos Aires. That Committee established work programs for the nine negotiating groups. These nine groups met this past September and October in Miami to begin their work.

At that same meeting in June, the Committee established work programs for the three bodies that will deal with some of the larger issues that face all: namely, electronic commerce; the special interests of smaller economies; and the participation of civil society. These groups also held their inaugural meetings in October.

Just last week in Suriname, the Trade Negotiations Committee held its second meeting. It focussed on the issue of business facilitation. Real progress was achieved as our chief negotiators agreed to initial efforts in the area of customs procedures. They will reconvene in a few months to examine options in greater detail.

So the negotiations are now under way.

But to recount the progress is not to discount the challenges. And they are significant. But then, no undertaking of this magnitude could be otherwise.

Canada sees five key challenges which must be addressed and overcome: U.S. fast-track authority, business facilitation, the involvement of civil society, the unequal size of the various players and the global financial crisis.

Let me just touch on each of these:

First, U.S. fast-track authority.

The continuing absence of this authority is unfortunate and, frankly, disappointing. While it is not fatal at the moment, the lack of fast track has clearly had an impact on the level of engagement by the United States. This, in turn, will affect the engagement of others, for no country will agree to negotiate twice.

More generally, the lack of fast-track authority sends an unhelpful signal about American commitment to liberalized trade. It would be unfortunate indeed if the

United States, which has been both an architect and beneficiary of trade liberalization over the past 25 years, were to now slacken its vigour or abdicate its leadership.

I was encouraged that President Clinton, in speeches to the World Bank and IMF in recent weeks, rallied the troops for a fast-track mandate in January of next year.

I wish him every success because the world needs the United States to remain committed to trade liberalization; to engage outwardly, rather than turning inward. The FTAA is a prime test of that commitment and fast track would provide an important reassurance.

Second, we need to make progress in the area of business facilitation.

The ultimate goal is straightforward: it should be as easy for a firm in Miami to do business in Santiago as it does in Toronto.

And business leaders will measure our progress on this front, not by the statements we make, but by the action on the ground; by the time saved as they move their goods and services expeditiously across borders to reach their markets on time and on budget.

As I mentioned, the Trade Negotiations Committee has just finished a successful first discussion of proposals for reducing red tape and other costs of doing business in the hemisphere. Their focus is on simplified and harmonized customs procedures and that's certainly a step in the right direction.

Business facilitation will be a major theme at the FTAA Ministerial meeting next year. This is an area where we can produce practical results, prior to the completion of the FTAA and, at the same time, provide momentum to our talks.

Third, the matter of involving civil society is pivotal.

It will come as no surprise to anyone in this room when I say that there is a great divergence of opinion, across the hemisphere, as to how — or even whether — to engage civil society in the FTAA process.

The challenge we face is to bridge the gap between those that welcome that active engagement and others who harbour suspicions about the civil society agenda.

This will not be an easy task. But we cannot expect to establish a historic, 34-country trade agreement without involving our people. Canada would find it impossible to sell such an idea at home or to promote it abroad. Nor would we want to. Because, in today's world, the process leading to a trade deal matters as much as the contents of the deal itself.

At our meeting in Costa Rica, the Trade Ministers of the Americas, among others, endorsed the principle of increased participation in the FTAA by representatives of civil society.

These commitments were not simply words to fill our speeches. They were principles to guide our actions. So, today, countries cannot conveniently pick and choose. The FTAA package that leaders endorsed is a framework of interconnected elements. If you chip away at one or the other, then the entire FTAA process becomes fragile.

Trade, after all, is about more than just enhancing the bottom line of a nation. Trade is about enriching the lives of its people. We do not seek freer trade for its own sake: we seek it because it will provide our people with rewards for their labour, markets for their products and hope for their futures.

Our fourth challenge is to address concerns raised by the disparity in size — and economic development — among the various FTAA participants.

The smaller economies of the hemisphere are worried that their interests will not be protected. This is understandable.

The simple reality is that there are corporations here in the United States that employ more people than the population of some of the participating countries in the FTAA. And their revenues dwarf the GDP of these countries.

Canada understands these concerns. After all, we entered into a free trade agreement with the United States — a partner 10 times our size. But our experience has been positive. We actually enjoy a surplus, in part because we have seen the benefits of bringing our trade under rules where might does not equal right and where the outcome of a trade dispute is decided on the strength of the argument and not on the size of the participants.

And we will certainly be sharing this experience with the smaller economies of the FTAA. But we all must be sensitive to this legitimate concern.

Furthermore, we should appreciate that the FTAA poses a major governance challenge to some of our smaller nations, particularly the Caribbean and Central American countries. Entering a complex set of trade negotiations among 34 countries is a big deal, especially for smaller bureaucracies. And so, we also will need to help in building the necessary institutional capacity of these countries, so that they may effectively prepare for, negotiate and follow up on the FTAA negotiations.

The bottom line is that a successful FTAA means leaving no members behind.

The fifth and final challenge — which is also the most difficult to predict — is the impact of the global financial crisis on the FTAA process.

While Canada's view is that recent events only make the case for trade liberalization more compelling, we also know that some nations may be tempted to apply the brakes to the process, call for import restrictions or impose some other protectionist measures.

Our challenge is to resist these demands and demonstrate the benefits to be gained by continuing down the path of freer trade.

When crises arise — and they will — we must act, as we did in the case of Brazil, with firmness and resolve. But we must not allow the current economic difficulties to obscure the longer view.

Be assured that we are not only fairweather friends. Canada recognizes that the potential for growth and expansion is still there.

Our business community continues to be very bullish on Latin America, despite some of the challenging economic currents. This is really a time for long-term thinking and commitment.

In closing, let me say that Canada is under no illusion about the challenges before us. But we are also aware of the opportunities that await us. And so we will work hard to maintain the momentum and to keep the negotiations firmly on track.

Many years ago, that great explorer, Ferdinand Magellan, wrote something that I think bears repeating today. He said, "The sea is dangerous and its storms terrible, but these obstacles have never been sufficient reason to remain ashore."

In creating a Free Trade Area of the Americas, we too will face many storms. But that is no reason to remain ashore. Indeed, it is a greater reason for pushing off and setting sail — knowing that what lies ahead is far greater than that that lies in quiet coves or peaceful ports.

Let us embrace the spirit of adventure. Let us sail the uncertain seas. And let us resolve to complete that voyage and do so, together.

Thank you.

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Canada



Ministère des Affaires étrangères
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NOTES POUR UNE ALLOCUTION DE L'HONORABLE LLOYD AXWORTHY, MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, DEVANT L'INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO AUTÓNOMO DE MÉXICO (ITAM) « LE PROGRAMME DU CANADA EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ HUMAINE À L'ÉCHELLE DE L'HÉMISPHERE »

MEXICO, Mexique

Le 11 janvier 1999 (18 h HNE)

Ces dernières années, le Canada et le Mexique ont appris à mieux se connaître. À mesure que nos relations se développent, nos partenariats et notre coopération augmentent considérablement, aux niveaux international, régional et bilatéral. Un aspect important de ce phénomène est l'expansion, en nombre et en variété, des contacts directs — économiques, politiques, sociaux, culturels et universitaires — entre Canadiens et Mexicains. À cet égard, je suis heureux de me joindre à vous pour partager quelques réflexions sur la politique étrangère du Canada.

À titre d'observateurs et de praticiens de la politique internationale, vous n'êtes pas sans savoir que la sécurité — tant de sa réalisation que de son maintien — est depuis longtemps un leitmotiv de la politique planétaire. En fait, le Mexique est un chef de file lorsqu'il s'agit de rallier l'accord international en faveur de la sécurité mondiale, notamment dans le domaine du désarmement et du contrôle des armements. Ce leadership mexicain s'est manifesté avec brio dans la préparation du Traité de Tlatelolco, lequel, avec d'autres réalisations, a valu à M. Garcia Robles, alors ministre des Affaires étrangères, le prix Nobel de la paix en 1982.

Aujourd'hui, je voudrais aborder les nouvelles menaces à la sécurité planétaire dans un monde en mutation, passer en revue les réponses du Canada, discuter de la dimension hémisphérique et m'attarder sur un dossier en particulier, celui de la lutte contre les drogues illicites.

Le défi de la sécurité humaine

Les événements de la dernière décennie ont détourné la communauté mondiale des sentiers battus de la guerre froide pour l'entraîner sur de nouvelles voies inexplorées, qui la feront entrer dans un siècle nouveau. Par conséquent, il faut mettre à jour nos vieilles balises en matière de sécurité planétaire. Quelques certitudes émergent du nouveau désordre mondial et nous aident à nous orienter.

De plus en plus, les principales victimes et les principales cibles de conflits violents sont des civils, particulièrement les plus vulnérables. Cela est dû en partie à la nouvelle physionomie de la guerre. La majorité des conflits se livrent maintenant à l'intérieur des États et non entre eux. Quoi qu'il en soit, le monde est le théâtre de tragédies humaines aux proportions dévastatrices — mouvements massifs de réfugiés et violations les plus graves du droit humanitaire, y compris des actes de génocide.

La nature des menaces à la sécurité mondiale évolue. Ces menaces sont multiformes et ont une dimension transnationale. Les problèmes que posent les drogues illicites, le terrorisme, la dégradation de l'environnement, les violations des droits humains et la prolifération des armements ne respectent aucune frontière et recourent de nombreuses disciplines. Il n'est pas possible de les résoudre unilatéralement. Ils ont cependant un effet direct sur nous, la sécurité de nos rues, l'air que nous

respirons, la qualité de nos vies.

Personne n'est invulnérable; nous sommes tous affectés. La réalité inéluctable de nos vies, aujourd'hui, c'est que nous sommes plus que jamais reliés entre nous. Nous vivons à l'ère du World Wide Web : les problèmes lointains, isolés de notre vie quotidienne, sont une chose du passé. Et alors que la mondialisation ouvre des possibilités, elle peut aussi nous exposer tous, particulièrement les plus vulnérables, à l'insécurité économique et sociale.

Le dénominateur commun de ces nouvelles réalités est leur dimension humaine. Notre monde en mutation place de plus en plus l'individu, ou plus précisément la sécurité de l'individu, au centre des affaires mondiales. En conséquence, la sûreté et le bien-être de l'individu — la sécurité humaine — sont devenus la nouvelle mesure de la sécurité planétaire.

La promotion d'objectifs humains — protection contre les exactions, réduction des risques physiques, amélioration de la qualité de vie, et création des outils nécessaires à l'atteinte de ces objectifs — imprime comme il se doit un nouvel élan pour une action mondiale concertée.

La communauté internationale se mobilise pour aborder des sujets qui touchent la vie quotidienne. Ces nouvelles menaces exigent que nous considérions la sécurité du point de vue des besoins humains plutôt que des besoins des États. Non pas que les préoccupations traditionnelles concernant la sécurité des États soient désuètes. Sécurité humaine et sécurité nationale ne sont pas mutuellement exclusives. Au contraire, elles sont les deux faces d'une même médaille, la sécurité planétaire.

La réponse du Canada

C'est dans ce contexte que le Canada révisé et réoriente les priorités de sa politique étrangère. Nous nous occupons de plus en plus de questions qui concernent directement l'individu. Cette approche centrée sur la sécurité humaine est fondée sur plusieurs éléments :

L'engagement, et non l'isolationnisme : Il y a longtemps que les Canadiens se sont ouverts au monde. Cette ouverture est source à la fois de prospérité et de vulnérabilité. Tôt ou tard, directement ou indirectement, l'insécurité des autres devient notre problème et, dans certains cas, notre propre insécurité. La nature transfrontalière de nombreux défis auxquels nous faisons face rend la coopération à différents niveaux, mondial, régional et local, d'autant plus essentielle.

La promotion des normes fondamentales de l'humanité : Les nouveaux instruments internationaux, dans le domaine humanitaire et au chapitre des droits humains, aideront à garantir la protection des individus. Ils élargissent l'application et la portée des normes humanitaires. Ils définissent une norme plus rigoureuse de comportement mondial, à laquelle nous sommes tous tenus. C'est l'objectif qui a motivé notre appui énergique à la création de la Cour criminelle internationale.

La promotion de la consolidation de la paix : La sécurité humaine peut être renforcée lorsqu'une société devient plus apte à régler ses différends sans violence. C'est pourquoi nous avons institué l'Initiative canadienne de consolidation de la paix il y a deux ans. En collaboration avec la société civile, l'Initiative finance des projets pratiques visant à développer les institutions démocratiques, à renforcer les capacités locales — par exemple par la formation de législateurs, de juristes et de fonctionnaires, ou par la création de médias indépendants — tout cela afin d'instaurer une paix durable.

La réforme des organisations internationales et régionales existantes : Des institutions créées à une autre époque, comme le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies et l'OEA [Organisation des États américains], doivent mieux refléter l'évolution des menaces à la paix et à la sécurité, particulièrement leur dimension humaine. Nous y gagnerons la capacité collective, non seulement de réagir aux crises, mais d'être proactifs au service de la sécurité humaine. Le Canada assumera sa place au Conseil de sécurité ce mois-ci. Nous nous emploierons à mieux intégrer les préoccupations humanitaires à l'ordre du jour du Conseil.

La recherche de partenariats et coalitions nouveaux et inédits : Le Canada travaille de concert avec

d'autres pays de même opinion pour faire avancer l'action planétaire dans les dossiers de sécurité humaine. Or, il est évident que la politique étrangère n'est plus la chasse gardée des États-nations et des diplomates. De nouveaux acteurs sur la scène internationale, y compris des organisations non gouvernementales, des associations de gens d'affaires, des syndicats de travailleurs et des organisations régionales, exercent une influence croissante. Ils peuvent jouer un rôle positif et productif, comme dans le cas de l'interdiction des mines antipersonnel, où la société civile a contribué à l'atteinte de nos objectifs.

L'application créative des principes de la puissance douce : Négociation plutôt que coercition, puissance des idées plutôt que des armes, diplomatie publique plutôt que marchandages en coulisse, voilà les moyens efficaces de promouvoir de nombreux éléments de la sécurité humaine. À l'ère de l'information, de nouveaux outils de communication en particulier doivent être, peuvent être, et sont utilisés efficacement au service de nos objectifs.

La dimension hémisphérique

En termes pratiques, tous ces éléments ont inspiré une politique étrangère canadienne plus concentrée sur certains problèmes clés de sécurité humaine et plus activiste dans ce domaine. Nous avons appliqué cette perspective à notre engagement dans l'hémisphère. De plus d'une façon, les problèmes de sécurité humaine — et les réponses collectives de l'hémisphère à ces problèmes — sont déjà inscrits à l'ordre du jour régional.

À cet égard, le Sommet de Santiago a été un événement marquant. Les quatre thèmes du Sommet — amélioration de l'accès à l'éducation, éradication de la pauvreté et de la discrimination, renforcement et préservation de la démocratie, de la justice et des droits humains, et assurance de la prospérité économique — reflètent une approche nettement centrée sur l'humain dans les affaires de l'hémisphère. Nos dirigeants ont fait de ces thèmes une priorité collective. Cela montre que nous sommes déjà en voie de mettre la sécurité humaine en tête des préoccupations relatives à l'hémisphère. Le Canada accueillera le prochain sommet. Nous collaborons activement avec nos partenaires de l'hémisphère afin de traduire en progrès concrets les engagements pris au Sommet.

Les préoccupations concernant la sécurité de l'hémisphère ont, de plus en plus, une dimension humaine. Le ferme appui régional aux efforts visant à interdire les mines antipersonnel illustre de façon éloquente l'application de l'ordre du jour relatif à la sécurité humaine. Trente-trois États membres de l'OEA ont signé la Convention, et 14 l'ont ratifiée. Des efforts concrets sont en cours pour faire des objectifs de la Convention une réalité dans notre propre région. Les pays d'Amérique centrale ont pris l'engagement ferme d'éradiquer les mines antipersonnel au plus tard en l'an 2000.

Le Canada et le Mexique collaborent dans ce domaine. Cette semaine, nous avons organisé une conférence régionale sur les mines antipersonnel pour faire le point et redoubler nos efforts régionaux. Nous avons été très heureux d'obtenir la participation active de la société civile. Le partenariat qui a mené à la Convention d'Ottawa est indispensable pour en réaliser les objectifs.

La prolifération des armes légères, comme les mines antipersonnel, est un problème de sécurité planétaire qui prend incontestablement une dimension régionale. La prolifération d'armes légères et peu coûteuses — instruments de prédilection des terroristes, des barons de la drogue et autres criminels — a un effet dévastateur sur nos sociétés. Et ce sont les membres les plus vulnérables de nos sociétés qui en souffrent le plus.

Sur ce plan également, nous faisons des progrès. L'année dernière, les États membres de l'OEA ont signé la Convention contre la production et le trafic illicites des armes à feu, des munitions, des explosifs et autres substances connexes, à l'initiative du Mexique. Première convention du genre dans le monde, elle s'attaque au commerce illégal des armes à feu par un contrôle plus efficace du commerce légal. Voilà la preuve de notre volonté et de notre capacité d'agir collectivement contre le crime et la violence dans les Amériques, menace très réelle pour les gens ordinaires.

Il faut aller plus loin pour régler d'autres aspects au moyen d'approches pratiques assorties aux vrais

problèmes sur le terrain : désarmer et réintégrer les enfants-soldats, sortir les armes de la circulation dans les sociétés qui en sont saturées, et recycler et rééquiper les gens dans ces sociétés afin qu'ils puissent mener une vie paisible et productive.

Les sociétés stables et ouvertes fournissent un fondement solide pour le renforcement de la sécurité humaine. Les dirigeants de l'hémisphère l'ont affirmé à Santiago en mettant l'accent sur la démocratie, la justice et les droits de la personne. Les trois priorités sont la consolidation de la paix, l'intégration de tous les secteurs à la vie politique, économique et sociale de nos sociétés, et le renforcement des institutions démocratiques.

Les sociétés qui émergent d'un conflit requièrent une attention particulière. Par son initiative de consolidation de la paix, le Canada soutient un certain nombre de projets en Amérique centrale pour renforcer la capacité locale de gérer les différends sans violence et de créer les conditions d'une paix durable. Aujourd'hui, la secrétaire aux Affaires étrangères Green et moi avons annoncé un programme conjoint Canada-Mexique de coopération avec l'Organisation panaméricaine de la santé pour l'aide aux victimes de mines antipersonnel en Amérique centrale.

Un grand défi collectif qui se pose est celui qui consiste à promouvoir une plus grande équité sociale tout en poursuivant les réformes économiques et la croissance durable. Tous nos citoyens, y compris les femmes, les enfants, les handicapés et nos populations autochtones, doivent pouvoir vivre dans des sociétés qui reflètent leurs intérêts, satisfassent leurs aspirations légitimes et leur garantissent une participation et un accès réels à la vie politique, économique et sociale de nos pays.

Le renforcement des cadres nationaux des droits humains et le système interaméricain des droits de la personne sont les deux instruments qui permettront de faire avancer ce dossier. Je trouve particulièrement encourageant le fait que les questions autochtones commencent à apparaître de façon plus nette sur l'écran radar de l'hémisphère. En fait, le Mexique et le Canada coopèrent pour nouer des liens entre nos communautés autochtones en mettant l'accent sur le développement de partenariats d'affaires.

Les progrès réalisés dans ces secteurs doivent s'accompagner d'un engagement à renforcer les institutions démocratiques, particulièrement les législatures et les appareils judiciaires. Le Canada a joué un rôle significatif pour élaborer les engagements concrets pris à Santiago sur plusieurs plans : promotion de l'accès à la justice, indépendance de la magistrature dans les systèmes de justice pénale, crime organisé et crime transnational, enfants et jeunes, et contacts plus réguliers entre les ministres de la Justice de l'hémisphère.

Les législatures sont elles aussi essentielles au fonctionnement efficace des démocraties représentatives. Au premier Sommet des Amériques, à Miami, nos dirigeants ont chargé l'OEA d'encourager les échanges d'expériences entre nos législatures. L'OEA s'est exécutée en organisant la première réunion d'un réseau de dirigeants parlementaires des Amériques à Saint-Domingue en novembre. Ce réseau est une étape importante pour développer les échanges parlementaires dans le cadre de l'OEA, processus que les ministres des Affaires étrangères ont entériné à l'Assemblée générale de l'OEA à Caracas en juin dernier.

Pour faire avancer la sécurité humaine, il faut considérer, non seulement les dossiers que nous abordons, mais la manière dont nous les abordons. À cette fin, le temps est venu de redéfinir l'interaction entre les gouvernements et les acteurs non étatiques par le dialogue, la consultation et la participation face aux nouveaux défis et menaces. Le renforcement de la société civile n'est pas seulement un élément clé de la consolidation de la démocratie. Il favorise la reddition de comptes et contribue à la formulation de meilleures politiques en tenant compte des préoccupations et de l'expertise des citoyens.

Au niveau régional, les dirigeants du Sommet ont souscrit à l'intensification du dialogue entre les gouvernements et la société civile. À l'OEA, nous travaillons ensemble à moderniser les relations de l'Organisation avec la société civile.

Nous devons continuer à réformer nos institutions régionales pour qu'elles répondent mieux aux défis de

la sécurité humaine. Sous la direction du secrétaire général Gaviria, l'OEA a élaboré une « nouvelle vision » de son rôle comme principale tribune politique et sociale de l'hémisphère. La création du Service pour l'encouragement de la démocratie et l'ajout des questions de sécurité humaine aux attributions du Comité de la sécurité dans l'hémisphère attestent la capacité de l'Organisation d'adapter son rôle aux défis du prochain siècle. Le mandat donné à l'Organisation par les dirigeants du Sommet ajoutera une impulsion et une définition supplémentaires au processus de modernisation de l'OEA.

À propos de la réforme de l'OEA, la secrétaire Green, la secrétaire d'État Albright des États-Unis et moi avons discuté des moyens de compléter ces efforts par une plus grande coopération entre les trois pays d'Amérique du Nord face aux nouveaux défis humains et sociaux. Nous avons convenu d'un programme de coopération trilatérale qui met en valeur notre identité nord-américaine commune. Il en découle des défis et des possibilités uniques pour le resserrement de la coopération continentale sur un large éventail de questions de sécurité humaine.

Par exemple, comme Nord-Américains, nous devrions coopérer davantage sur les problèmes environnementaux communs, les opérations de secours en cas de catastrophe continentale, la multiplication des échanges personnels entre étudiants, universitaires, Autochtones, fonctionnaires, membres du secteur privé, etc. La secrétaire Green, la secrétaire Albright et moi relevons ce défi parce notre coopération peut améliorer la vie quotidienne de nos citoyens et qu'elle prend appui sur ce que nous avons en commun. Nous allons nous réunir à nouveau dans quelques mois pour faire le point.

Les drogues illicites

Les questions de sécurité humaine occupent certainement une place croissante à l'ordre du jour de l'hémisphère. Leurs dimensions ont un impact sur nos façons de faire et nous encouragent à examiner de nouveaux partenariats et de nouvelles approches.

Une menace en particulier — les drogues illicites — pose un grand problème de sécurité humaine aux gouvernements et aux peuples de l'hémisphère. C'est un problème qui nous atteint tous, que ce soit les enfants des rues qui détruisent leur vie en reniflant de la colle jour après jour, les citoyens qui doivent payer des impôts pour la police des circuits des trafiquants, ou les États dont les relations délicates sont encore compliquées par la politique internationale concernant les drogues illicites.

De multiples façons, il s'agit d'un défi de sécurité humaine par excellence : multiforme, transnational, attrayant en surface, d'une grande ingéniosité d'adaptation, mais brutalement destructeur. À ce titre, il réclame une réponse de sécurité humaine créative, multidimensionnelle, coopérative et pourtant décisive.

Il se fait déjà beaucoup à cet égard. De nombreux gouvernements ont une stratégie nationale antidrogue qui inclut des mesures visant à réduire la demande par des programmes d'éducation et de santé, à réduire l'offre par l'éradication ou par le développement alternatif, et à contrôler le trafic par l'interdiction, l'application de la loi, ou la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent.

Les organisations non gouvernementales jouent aussi un rôle majeur, par exemple en effectuant des recherches spécialisées pour guider les interventions de santé publique et en réalisant des projets de développement communautaire. La Commission interaméricaine de lutte contre l'abus des drogues [CICAD] encourage la coopération entre les États des Amériques. La CICAD travaille actuellement à l'implantation d'un mécanisme d'évaluation multilatéral. Diverses tribunes des Nations Unies favorisent aussi l'élaboration d'approches multilatérales de ce problème.

Comme dans d'autres contextes, le Canada et le Mexique collaborent abondamment dans le cadre de ces organisations antidrogue. Nous croyons cependant qu'il faut faire plus pour obvier à cette menace et pour tenir compte intégralement de son impact sur la sécurité humaine. L'absence de progrès dans notre lutte commune contre les drogues illicites mettra en péril d'autres objectifs comme l'intégration à l'échelle de l'hémisphère et la consolidation de la démocratie.

C'est pourquoi le Canada a offert, au Sommet de Santiago l'an dernier, de convoquer un Dialogue des

ministres des Affaires étrangères sur les drogues dans les Amériques. L'idée a été bien accueillie par d'autres intéressés, notamment le gouvernement du Mexique. Nous avons grandement apprécié le rôle de chef de file que le Mexique a assumé en proposant la Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU l'été dernier et nous attendons avec intérêt la contribution du Mexique à cette initiative.

Nous discutons des options pour la tenue d'une première réunion en marge de l'Assemblée générale de l'OEA au Guatemala. À cette fin, je distribue à mes collègues un document de réflexion suggérant cinq sujets de discussion :

1. **Gestion publique** : Les institutions démocratiques fragiles et l'absence de pleines garanties des droits humains risquent de compromettre les efforts de lutte contre les stupéfiants. Les ministres des Affaires étrangères pourraient explorer des options quant aux moyens de renforcer la capacité des appareils policiers et judiciaires d'appliquer les lois tout en garantissant la justice et les droits humains. Ils pourraient aussi discuter des moyens d'accentuer les efforts visant à minimiser la corruption et à réduire l'influence politique des organisations criminelles liées à la drogue.
2. **Armes légères et armes à feu** : La prolifération illicite des armes légères et des armes à feu grossit l'arsenal des trafiquants de stupéfiants, fait échec à l'application de la loi et compromet la sécurité publique. Les ministres pourraient collaborer pour promouvoir la ratification d'une convention interaméricaine sur les armes à feu, la mise au point d'instruments mondiaux complémentaires et le renforcement des institutions nationales chargées de faire respecter ces normes.
3. **Développement et commerce** : La difficulté de poursuivre des occupations légales en remplacement de la culture des plantes narcotiques, et la difficulté de trouver des marchés pour les produits de ces occupations légales, compliquent les efforts de réduction de l'offre. Le groupe de dialogue pourrait explorer les moyens de coopérer pour rallier de plus grands appuis en faveur du développement alternatif et pour améliorer l'accès aux marchés des produits des cultures légales de remplacement.
4. **Éducation et santé** : De nombreux programmes prometteurs sont en cours pour éduquer les jeunes et les autres groupes à risque au sujet de l'abus des drogues en leur faisant connaître les solutions de rechange et pour traiter ceux qui abusent effectivement de ces substances. Les ministres des Affaires étrangères pourraient discuter des moyens d'accentuer la coopération internationale dans ce domaine et promouvoir la recherche sur l'efficacité des programmes de réduction de la demande dans différents contextes nationaux.
5. **Participation du public** : De récents accords internationaux, dont le Plan d'action de Santiago et plusieurs documents adoptés à la Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU sur le problème mondial des drogues, prévoient une plus grande collaboration avec les organismes de la société civile qui sont actifs dans le domaine des drogues ou s'occupent d'autres questions plus larges de sécurité humaine. Nous croyons que les ministres des Affaires étrangères pourraient faire plus pour encourager des initiatives du public et pour faire participer des segments du public à un dialogue sur les options politiques dans ce domaine.

Ce ne sont pas les seules questions relatives aux drogues qui font problème dans l'hémisphère. Mais ce sont des domaines où nous croyons que les ministres des Affaires étrangères pourraient apporter une contribution notable. Ils devraient donc aider à assurer la cohérence des efforts existants, renforcer les initiatives prometteuses qui méritent d'être appuyées plus vigoureusement et, particulièrement, encourager l'innovation en faisant participer nos citoyens à la recherche de solutions.

Chacune de ces questions est complexe. Leur examen exige une préparation soignée et la consultation de divers intéressés. Dans cet esprit, nous avons demandé à un consortium de centres de recherche indépendants d'organiser une conférence au début du printemps afin de recueillir des idées en vue du Dialogue de juin des ministres des Affaires étrangères. Nous comptons sur la participation des experts mexicains à cette conférence. Et nous sommes persuadés que le Canada et le Mexique peuvent collaborer pour que le Dialogue apporte une contribution productive à la construction de la sécurité humaine dans l'hémisphère.

Conclusion

Notre monde en mutation a redéfini les notions traditionnelles en matière de sécurité. De plus en plus, les problèmes de sécurité auxquels nous faisons face et notre action au niveau mondial, régional ou local prennent racine dans la sécurité de l'individu. J'ai exposé comment le Canada répond à ces problèmes et j'ai fait ressortir la dimension hémisphérique de nos efforts, en particulier face aux défis posés par les drogues illicites.

Au cours des années qui viennent, le Canada accueillera une série de conférences hémisphériques qui déboucheront sur le prochain sommet de l'hémisphère. Nous sommes résolus à renforcer nos liens avec l'hémisphère et, ce faisant, à faire avancer la sécurité humaine dans la région. Le Canada et le Mexique ont établi un solide partenariat qui nous permettra de jouer ensemble un rôle de premier plan par rapport à cet objectif.

Merci.

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Canada



Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

98/82 SOUS RÉSERVE DE MODIFICATIONS

NOTES POUR UNE ALLOCUTION DE L'HONORABLE SERGIO MARCHI, MINISTRE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL, À LA 22^e CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DE MIAMI SUR LES CARAÏBES ET L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE « LE COMMERCE DANS L'HÉMISPHERE — JOINDRE LE GESTE À LA PAROLE »

MIAMI, Floride

Le 9 décembre 1998 (10 h HNE)

Je suis ravi d'être parmi vous aujourd'hui.

Mes amis américains ne manquent jamais de raconter des blagues sur le climat canadien. Il est bon d'être ici et de profiter à la fois de la chaleur du climat et de votre accueil.

Nul doute qu'il est tout indiqué de se rencontrer à Miami, qui a la réputation d'être la porte des Amériques. Au fil des ans, cette ville est devenue un point de convergence pour la langue et la culture de différents peuples. À ce titre, elle est résolument tournée vers les vastes marchés en plein essor de l'Amérique centrale, de l'Amérique du Sud et des Caraïbes.

En dépit de la distance qui le sépare d'un grand nombre d'entre vous, le Canada se considère comme un pays des Amériques. Au cours des deux prochaines années, cette réalité sera d'autant plus manifeste que nous deviendrons, à proprement parler, les « hôtes de l'hémisphère ».

Dès l'été prochain, nous accueillerons les athlètes de tout l'hémisphère à l'occasion des Jeux panaméricains, qui se tiendront à Winnipeg. En septembre, Ottawa sera l'hôte de la conférence des conjoints des dirigeants de la ZLEA [Zone de libre-échange des Amériques]. Ce sera ensuite Toronto, ma ville natale, qui accueillera la réunion des ministres du commerce de la ZLEA et le Forum des gens d'affaires des Amériques. En l'an 2000, le Canada sera l'hôte de l'Assemblée générale de l'OEA [Organisation des États américains] et accueillera les dirigeants de l'hémisphère à l'occasion du troisième Sommet des Amériques.

Nous compatissons au sort des personnes gravement touchées par l'ouragan Mitch et nous leur adressons nos prières. Lorsque cette terrible catastrophe a dévasté le Honduras et le Nicaragua, le Canada, de concert avec plusieurs autres pays, s'est empressé de leur venir en aide. En plus de déployer immédiatement 180 militaires au Honduras dans le cadre d'une mission humanitaire, le Canada s'est fièrement engagé à verser 110 millions de dollars pour secourir les sinistrés et aider à la reconstruction.

Comme vous le voyez, nous attachons beaucoup d'importance à nos relations avec l'hémisphère, notamment sur le plan commercial. Au cours des cinq dernières années, les échanges bilatéraux entre le Canada et les Amériques ont doublé, et nos investissements dans la région ont triplé!

Ce matin, je mettrai l'accent sur une initiative susceptible d'ouvrir de très vastes perspectives : la Zone de libre-échange des Amériques.

Comme vous le savez, le Canada assurera la présidence des négociations de la ZLEA jusqu'en octobre

Comme vous le savez, le Canada assurera la présidence des négociations de la ZLEA jusqu'en octobre prochain. Son mandat se terminera par une réunion des ministres du Commerce, qui se tiendra à Toronto les 1^{er} et 2 novembre, dans la foulée du Forum des gens d'affaires des Amériques devant avoir lieu les 30 et 31 octobre.

Je suis en outre heureux d'annoncer que M. Kent Jespersen a été nommé à la présidence du Forum. Jusqu'à tout récemment, M. Jespersen était président de NOVA Gas International et il assure actuellement la présidence de La Jolla Resources International, installé à Calgary. Pour assurer la réussite des travaux du Forum, il travaillera en étroite collaboration avec le Conseil canadien pour les Amériques et d'autres groupes de gens d'affaires canadiens.

Aujourd'hui, j'aimerais vous faire part du progrès accompli jusqu'ici et vous parler de certains des grands défis qui se présentent à nous.

Jusqu'ici, les négociations de la ZLEA progressent comme prévu. Grâce à la présence des 34 dirigeants à Santiago, elles ont pris un bon départ, et le Secrétariat administratif a entrepris ses activités, ici, à Miami. Je suis en outre ravi que M. Michael Eastman ait été nommé au poste de directeur.

En juin, le Canada a présidé la première réunion du Comité des négociations commerciales, à Buenos Aires. Le Comité a établi les programmes de travail des neuf groupes de négociation. En septembre et en octobre, ces groupes se sont réunis de nouveau à Miami pour entreprendre leurs travaux.

À la réunion de juin, le Comité a établi des programmes de travail pour les trois organes, qui portent sur certaines des grandes questions auxquelles nous devons faire face, à savoir le commerce électronique, les intérêts particuliers des petites économies et la participation de la société civile. Ces organes ont aussi entamé leurs travaux en octobre.

Pas plus tard que la semaine dernière, au Suriname, le Comité des négociations commerciales s'est réuni une seconde fois. Les travaux, qui portaient principalement sur la facilitation du commerce, ont permis de faire de réels progrès, nos négociateurs en chef étant convenus de se concentrer d'abord sur les formalités douanières. Ils se réuniront de nouveau dans quelques mois pour étudier plus avant les choix qui s'offrent à eux.

Par conséquent, le processus de négociation est engagé.

En rendant compte du progrès accompli, nous ne sous-estimons pas pour autant les obstacles qui se dressent devant nous. Ils sont loin d'être négligeables, certes, mais il ne saurait en être autrement dans toute entreprise de cette envergure.

Pour sa part, le Canada estime qu'il faut s'attaquer à cinq grands défis : l'approbation de la procédure accélérée aux États-Unis, la facilitation du commerce, la participation de la société civile, la taille inégale des différents acteurs et la crise financière mondiale.

Permettez-moi d'aborder ici chacune de ces questions :

Premièrement, l'approbation de la procédure accélérée.

Il est malheureux, pour ne pas dire décevant, que le gouvernement américain n'ait toujours pas approuvé cette procédure. Pour l'instant, même si cette situation n'a rien d'irréversible, elle influe sans contredit sur l'engagement des États-Unis. Cela se répercutera sur la participation des autres intéressés, car aucun pays n'acceptera de mener une autre fois les mêmes négociations.

De manière plus générale, cela envoie un message ambigu sur l'engagement américain à l'égard de la libéralisation du commerce. En effet, il serait regrettable que les États-Unis, qui ont été à la fois les artisans et les bénéficiaires de la libéralisation au cours des 25 dernières années, défendent cette cause avec moins de vigueur et abandonnent leur rôle de chef de file.

J'ai trouvé encourageant que, dans les allocutions prononcées ces dernières semaines devant la Banque mondiale et le Fonds monétaire international, le président Clinton ait lancé un cri de ralliement en vue d'obtenir, en janvier prochain, le mandat de négocier en vertu de la procédure accélérée.

Je lui souhaite tout le succès voulu car il est important pour tous les pays que les États-Unis maintiennent leur engagement en faveur de la libéralisation, qu'ils s'engagent franchement plutôt que de se replier sur eux-mêmes. À cet égard, la ZLEA constitue une épreuve décisive et l'approbation de la procédure accélérée contribuerait grandement à rassurer tous les intéressés.

Deuxièmement, nous devons faire progresser la facilitation du commerce.

L'objectif premier est simple : une entreprise de Miami devrait avoir autant de facilité à faire des affaires à Santiago qu'à Toronto.

Ce ne sont pas nos déclarations qui permettront aux dirigeants des milieux d'affaires de mesurer le progrès accompli dans ce domaine, mais des résultats concrets, comme le temps qu'ils économiseront. Ils doivent en effet livrer rapidement leurs marchandises et leurs services sur les marchés étrangers, de façon à respecter leurs échéances et leur budget.

Comme je l'ai mentionné, le Comité des négociations commerciales vient de terminer, avec succès, un premier examen des propositions visant à réduire les formalités administratives et les autres coûts des activités commerciales dans l'hémisphère. Ce processus, qui a pour objet de simplifier et d'harmoniser les formalités douanières, est certainement un pas dans la bonne direction.

La facilitation du commerce sera l'un des grands thèmes de la réunion ministérielle de l'an prochain. Il s'agit d'un domaine où nous pouvons obtenir des résultats tangibles avant la conclusion des négociations de la ZLEA et, ce faisant, donner une impulsion à nos délibérations.

Troisièmement, il sera essentiel d'obtenir le concours de la société civile.

Je ne vous apprendrai rien en vous disant que les opinions divergent grandement, à l'échelle de l'hémisphère, quant à la façon — et même à l'opportunité — de faire participer la société civile au processus de la ZLEA.

Notre défi consiste à combler le fossé entre les pays favorables à une telle participation, et ceux qui entretiennent des doutes quant aux visées de la société civile.

Ce ne sera pas une tâche facile. Cependant, il est impensable de négocier un accord commercial historique avec 34 pays sans faire participer nos citoyens. Le Canada ne parviendrait pas à faire accepter pareille idée à ses citoyens, ni à la défendre à l'étranger. D'ailleurs, loin de nous cette intention. Cela est d'autant plus important que, de nos jours, le processus qui conduit à la conclusion d'un accord commercial compte autant que le contenu de l'accord proprement dit.

Lors de la réunion des ministres du commerce des Amériques, au Costa Rica, nous avons souscrit, entre autres, au principe d'une participation accrue des représentants de la société civile aux négociations de la ZLEA.

Cet engagement n'est pas fait simplement de paroles destinées à embellir nos discours, mais bien de principes devant guider notre action. De nos jours, les pays ne peuvent plus agir au gré de leur caprice. Le programme que les dirigeants ont adopté est un assemblage d'éléments interdépendants. En supprimant un de ces éléments, vous fragilisez le processus de négociation de la ZLEA tout entier.

Après tout, le commerce n'est pas qu'un simple moyen d'augmenter les recettes d'un pays : il doit aussi améliorer le mode de vie de nos citoyens. Pour nous, le libre-échange n'est pas une fin en soi, mais plutôt un instrument qui récompense nos citoyens pour leur travail, leur fournit des débouchés pour leurs produits et leur donne espoir en l'avenir.

Le quatrième défi consiste à résoudre les problèmes que soulève la disparité entre la taille et le niveau de développement économique des différents partenaires de la ZLEA.

Les petites économies de l'hémisphère craignent sincèrement que leurs intérêts ne soient pas protégés. Il faut les comprendre.

À vrai dire, il y a des entreprises américaines qui ont plus d'employés que certains pays participants ne comptent d'habitants. Par comparaison à leur chiffre d'affaires, le PIB de ces pays paraît insignifiant.

Le Canada comprend ces inquiétudes. Après tout, nous avons conclu un accord de libre-échange avec les États-Unis : un partenaire commercial 10 fois plus gros que nous. Cependant, cette expérience s'est avérée constructive. De fait, nous enregistrons un excédent commercial, en partie parce que nous avons compris les avantages qu'il y avait à assujettir nos échanges à des règles. Ainsi, la puissance d'un partenaire ne lui confère aucun droit particulier, et le règlement des différends commerciaux repose sur la force des arguments, et non sur la taille des parties en présence.

Nous ne manquerons pas de faire profiter de cette expérience les petites économies de la ZLEA. Nous devons toutefois nous montrer sensibles à cette inquiétude légitime.

En outre, nous devons comprendre que la ZLEA pose, en matière de gestion des affaires publiques, un défi de taille aux gouvernements de ces petits pays, notamment ceux des Caraïbes et de l'Amérique centrale. La participation à un cycle complexe de négociations commerciales avec 34 pays représente un grand défi, particulièrement pour les petits pays. C'est pour cette raison que nous devons aussi les aider à se doter de la capacité institutionnelle voulue, afin qu'ils puissent effectivement se préparer aux négociations de la ZLEA, y prendre part et en assurer le suivi.

En dernière analyse, pour que les négociations de la ZLEA aboutissent, aucun pays ne devra être tenu à l'écart.

L'effet de la crise financière mondiale sur les négociations de la ZLEA constitue la cinquième et dernière question à prendre en considération, mais aussi celle qui est la plus difficile à prévoir.

Pour le Canada, les événements survenus récemment ne font que corroborer la nécessité de libéraliser le commerce. Cependant, nous savons aussi que cela pourrait inciter certains pays à freiner ce processus, à réclamer des restrictions à l'importation, ou à imposer d'autres mesures protectionnistes.

Le défi consiste à ne pas céder et à démontrer les avantages d'une libéralisation accrue des échanges.

Lorsque des crises surviennent, ce qui ne manquera pas de se produire, il faut agir comme nous l'avons fait dans le cas du Brésil, c'est-à-dire avec fermeté et détermination. Nous ne devons pas perdre de vue nos objectifs à long terme en raison des difficultés économiques actuelles.

Soyez assurés que nous ne sommes pas seulement les amis des bons jours. Le Canada reconnaît qu'il existe encore un potentiel de croissance et d'expansion.

En dépit des courants économiques difficiles que connaît actuellement l'Amérique latine, nos gens d'affaires font preuve d'un engagement très tenace. Il est vraiment temps d'amorcer une réflexion et un engagement à long terme.

Pour terminer, je tiens à souligner que le Canada ne se fait aucune illusion quant aux difficultés à venir. Cependant, nous savons aussi que de nouvelles possibilités s'offrent à nous. C'est pourquoi nous nous attacherons à maintenir le dynamisme des négociations et à en respecter l'échéancier.

Jadis, le grand explorateur Ferdinand Magellan a écrit ces lignes, qu'il vaut la peine de répéter aujourd'hui. Il a écrit : « La mer est dangereuse et balayée par de terribles tempêtes, mais ces obstacles n'ont jamais suffi à nous empêcher de partir à la découverte. »

En créant une Zone de libre-échange des Amériques, nous aussi, nous devons affronter de nombreuses tempêtes. Ce n'est toutefois pas une raison pour ne pas tenter l'aventure. Nous avons plus de raisons de hisser les voiles et de gagner le large que de ne pas le faire. Nous savons en effet que ce qui se profile à l'horizon est de loin plus grandiose que ce que nous trouvons dans les anses et les ports paisibles.

Laissons-nous gagner par l'esprit d'aventure. Naviguons vers des mers inconnues. Prenons la résolution de terminer ce voyage, et de le faire ensemble.

Merci.

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Canada

KEY MESSAGES IN DAUDELIN AND DOSMAN ARTICLE

"Diplomatic activity, high-level visits, large business delegations, involvement in the OAS, dialogues on security issues, educational linkages, and so on are well established compared with the 1980s. Yet all these activities appear to be floating in thin air, as an economic basis has yet to develop to ground this flurry of political activism into tangible mutual material interests." (217)

"In spite of much effort and rhetoric, Latin America and the Caribbean, beyond Mexico and Chile, have not yet become significant economic partners. In relative terms compared with the 1980s, both exports and investment in Latin American have fallen sharply." (217-218)

"While both exports and imports to the region have been growing steadily between 1990 and 1996, they barely kept pace with the tremendous growth of global Canadian trade." (218-219)

"To the extent that an opening to the region was meant to weaken Canada's trade dependence . . . has proved to be a major disappointment." (220)

Re. Canada's insistence during free trade talks that Chile's controls over capital movements be eliminated: "Much damage was done in the region's chanceries, however, to Canada's image of openness, flexibility, and understanding towards partners that were--or felt more vulnerable to the vagaries of international capital flows." (223)

"The key risks are for Canada to find itself alone in front or, perhaps more damaging politically, alone with the US against the rest of the hemisphere--as happened in Costa Rica last fall on the issue of a US proposal to set up working groups on labour and environmental standards." (232)

"The wider civil society linkages that have been established in recent years are led essentially by a coalition of NGOs and unions opposed to greater trade and investment liberalization. The NGO sector is probably the segment of Canadian society whose involvement in Latin America has been the most consistent over the last 20 years." (234)

"The overview presented in this paper suggests that region has been badly oversold." (236)

"The thinness of institutional memory regarding Latin America, both in government and outside is striking . . . there are no first-rate specialists in Canada on the Brazilian economy, and only published expert of its political system. Similar statements could be made, barely amended, on all other countries of South America. Mexico is the notable exception. But Canada will have to acquire expertise on Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, Chile and Colombia in the next decade if it is to forge a long-term relationship with the region." (236)

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Canada and Hemispheric Governance: The New Challenges

JEAN DAUDELIN AND EDGAR J. DOSMAN

As a first step in what needs to be a revamped Latin American strategy, a consortium of institutions has proposed the establishment of a Canada-based working group on Canada and hemispheric governance (Daudelin, Dosman, and Hampson, 1997). That group, pulling together policy experts from the key countries of the hemisphere, would be charged with assessing the current challenges confronting the states of the hemisphere and the situation of hemispheric governance, with particular emphasis on the Organization of American States (OAS); developing an agenda for reform of the current system that could gain the support of the key middle powers of the region; and identifying the key tenets of a long-term strategic Latin American option for Canada. Through the organization of workshops and conferences, the working group process would help deepen the dialogue within Canada and with the rest of the region. Such a work-

ing group, were it set up soon enough, could report on time for Canada to propose a program of reform at the year 2000 general assembly of the OAS, which is to be held in Ottawa.

Ten years ago Foreign Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced a Latin American Strategy (see Dosman, 1992) designed to end a decade of neglect and begin a new era of Canadian engagement in the Americas. The conceptual shift was from the Americas as geographic 'house' to the continent as a community and as a 'home'. Approved a few months before the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was conceived, the strategy centred on government leadership, particularly in joining and energizing the OAS as the principal vehicle for realizing this new frontier in Canadian foreign policy.

A decade later the 'new frontier' is so well established that DFAIT's *Strategy Update for Latin America and the Caribbean* (1996) is written in triumphalist tones rarely sounded in the sombre Pearson Building. From NAFTA to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), from the OAS to the 1994 Miami summit, from trade to human rights, security, and sustainable development, it argues that Foreign Affairs has been leading the inter-American pack in strengthening regionalism. Epitomizing this attitude, the document argues that the Miami Summit Action Plan was largely consistent with Canadian objectives not by coincidence, since Canada was instrumental in forming the agenda and managing the outcome (DFAIT, 1996). A related claim of policy coherence and a bold assertiveness are also present in many of the key policy papers dealing with Latin America that were produced by the department in the last two years (Christie, 1995; Choudhri and Sharma, 1996).

This self-drawn image of a proactive, well-controlled, and effective regional policy requires a critical look even for the first glory years after 1990, but particularly since the 1994 Miami summit when the moorings of the inter-American system have shifted. Canada's insertion in the hemisphere remains centred on the United States, hopes for relatively swift progress on regional integration have been dashed, and the emergence of effective hemispheric governance centred on the OAS is proving slower and more difficult than many would hope.

This chapter briefly assesses Canada's hemispheric policy to date, reviews the challenges posed by the construction of regional governance in the Americas, and explores the key challenges that must be met for the hemispheric option to become feasible and advantageous to Canada. We contend that a Latin American option still makes sense

for Canada. The hemisphere remains the only regional arena where Canada can be a major player on most significant issues. The region's economies offer plenty of potential as trade partners, and the outlook of its governments and civil society appear eminently compatible with those of Canadians. Opportunities for leadership exist, but very few, if any, of them offer Canada an easy sail or a guaranteed arrival at destination. To play a leading role will require more sensitivity to the peculiarities of multilateralism and integration in the Americas, a recognition of our continuing dependency on the United States, and more sensitivity to domestic fragilities and the vulnerabilities of our Latin American and Caribbean partners. Above all, the option calls for staying power and a government commitment to sustain the consolidation of a wider constituency and domestic capacity for the region. From these standpoints, it is appropriate that these reflections be found in a book whose theme is leadership and dialogue, for without the latter, Canada can only dream of the former.

CANADA AND THE AMERICAS AFTER TEN YEARS OF COMMITMENT

An Enthusiastic Newcomer

At the turn of the decade, Canada literally jumped on the regional bandwagon. Joining the OAS was the first step, but NAFTA was the real detonator, opening quite suddenly a whole new avenue for an aggressive regional foreign policy. At the Miami summit, that policy was given a clear goal and schedule with the launching of a hemispheric trade liberalization process (the FTAA project), as well as a much broader agenda with a *Plan of Action* covering issues ranging from trade to human rights, education, and poverty reduction. The OAS, moreover, was to be the co-ordinating agency for this whole program. Canada became a key supporter of the process, perhaps the keenest among the countries of the region.

Canada made a definitive option for the Americas in 1990, but NAFTA provided the energy for Ottawa's first enthusiasm. What makes that year a turning point is not Canada's adherence to the OAS, but instead its joining a negotiation table—already set, and with the US and Mexico already seated—where the economic integration of North America, and especially its structure, was at stake. With Canada already linked to the US by the Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Canadian policy-makers saw a bilateral free trade agreement between the US

and Mexico as the omen of a huge hub-and-spoke trade structure threatening to divert regional investment flows towards the US, which would thereby become the only location guaranteeing free access to all three markets (Wonnacott and Wonnacott, 1995). A tripartite agreement lessened that risk and was favoured by Canada. The negotiations prospered and the result was NAFTA, formally launched on 1 January 1994.

In the meantime, however, Canada's policy towards the Americas had developed a momentum linking trade policy with export promotion. NAFTA, or more precisely NAFTA expansion, became absorbed by the old outlook of Canadian foreign and trade policy-makers, and was quickly reconceptualized, from a defensive manoeuvre to a strategic means to diversify trade and counterbalance Canadian dependence on the US market, as well as to contain the ever-rising phoenix of US unilateralism.

Canada's policy towards the region thus looked not only remarkably coherent, but also perfectly in keeping with the traditional thrust of its global outlook: NAFTA, and NAFTA extension into South America, would reinforce the international liberal economic framework of the World Trade Organization. The OAS for its part would serve as the primary political apparatus for an effective regional multilateralism consistent with Canadian policy in the UN and other international bodies. Dynamic and highly respected César Gaviria, former President of Colombia, was elected Secretary-General with Canada's energetic support. His persona gave greater credibility to the OAS reform process under way in earnest since 1990 and reinforced Canada's impression that a new era in the Americas had begun.

The office of Canada's permanent representative at the OAS, with its comparatively small staff (relative to Mexico or Brazil, for example), has been busy and visible, and has made significant achievements. DFAIT officials in Ottawa and Canadians in the secretariat have also brought energy and much needed idealism to the embattled organization, even if there was an initial over-optimism about the role of the OAS and its capacity for speedy renewal. Canada can be counted on to pay its bills on time. Moreover, the economic and political changes in the region coinciding with the termination of the Cold War made Latin America appear, quite suddenly, remarkably appealing to Canada. As the continent approached the December 1994 Summit of the Americas in Miami, all the economies of the region were liberalizing, and a host of dictatorships had given way

to elected governments. Canadian activism in hitherto neglected areas of inter-American relations such as security, human rights and democratic development, and indigenous issues multiplied after 1990. Achievements vary according to agenda area: trade, security, human rights and democratic development, social policy, sustainable development, and indigenous affairs (McKenna, 1995).

Although DFAIT has tended to exaggerate Canadian influence and underestimate the damage caused by evident political appointments and micromanagement, Canada's influence was considerable during its first years of membership. Canada's multilateral vocation also often surprised Latin Americans—and not just its interventionism in hot areas such as human rights and democratic development. For example, Ottawa used the OAS as a building block for norm-generation at the regional level to project issues globally at the UN and other forums: deep-sea fishing; Helms-Burton; confidence- and security-building measures, such as the anti-personnel mine initiative. These were uses of the OAS not at all in keeping with typical Latin American and Caribbean concepts of the institution.

All in all, by the Miami summit, the Americas looked in truth like a welcoming family for a Canadian polity searching for new roles after the Cold War, while Latin America for its part was, at the same time, looking for chaperones to protect it from a sometimes stifling US embrace, but finding declining interest in old Europe or in busy Asia.

A Rough Ride

Straying far from the caution advocated in the 1989 Latin American strategy, Canada's policy from 1990 until the Miami summit was driven by enthusiasm, and the journey became somewhat intoxicating. Little heed was given to the many signs that the optimism underlying Canada's policy was proving unfounded; a few days after the summit the inter-American landscape abruptly changed. Mexico's peso crisis soon undermined the promises of security and stability that the NAFTA seal of approval had supposedly ensured. Symbolically, if not economically, NAFTA suffered a more severe blow than Mexico: whereas the latter was back to strong growth and was already welcoming heavy flows of foreign investment by 1996, the lineup well NAFTA had evaporated as Latin American leaders absorbed the implications of NAFTA disciplines for national economic stability. After the crisis, the prospect that hemispheric economic integration—if it were

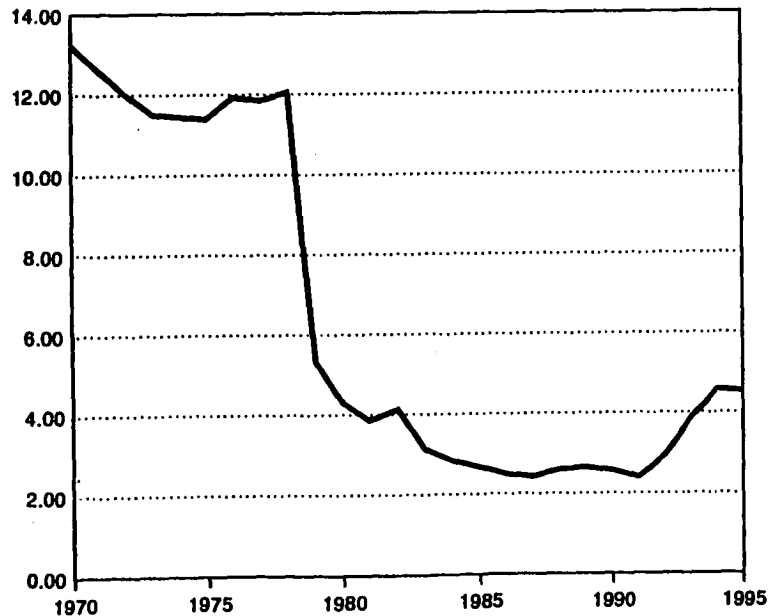
to happen—would develop along NAFTA expansion quickly dimmed and then just disappeared.

Perhaps even more shocking, the other assumptions of the post-1990 policy also appeared to be crumbling: Canadian trade did not diversify following the establishment of NAFTA, and the rules-based regime of NAFTA did not appear to be enough to contain US unilateralism; the FTAA process had a hard time generating support among key players, especially the United States and Brazil; the OAS proved to be much harder than expected to nudge towards change; and the region as a whole, in spite of the huge progress realized in the last decade, still needed to confront a significant number of fundamental problems before any guarantee of economic and political stability could be given.

A potential disjuncture has opened between Canada's political and economic relations in the Western hemisphere beyond North

Figure 11.1

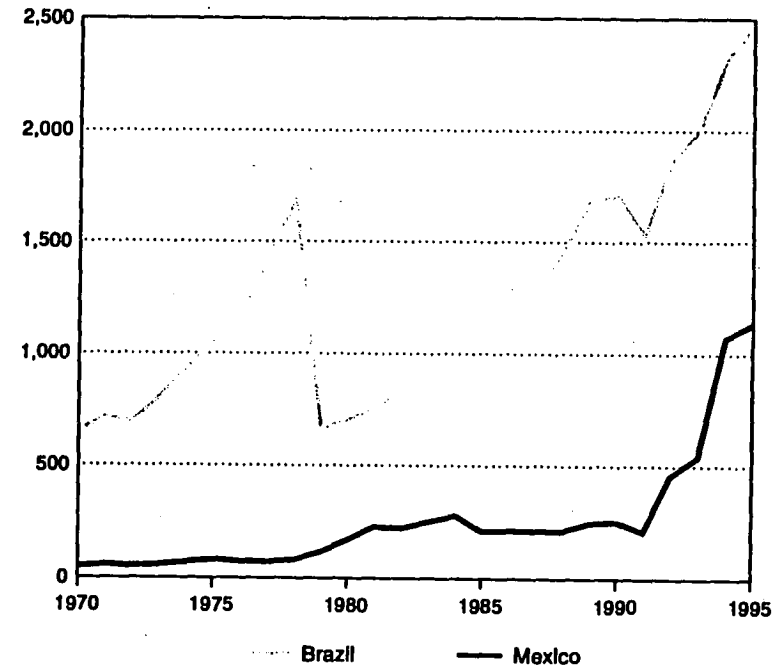
Investments in South and Central America
(change in book value, % of world total)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Series D65221 and D66107, 28 Dec. 1997.

Figure 11.2

Canadian Direct Investment in Brazil and Mexico
(change in book value, millions of \$, 1970-1995)

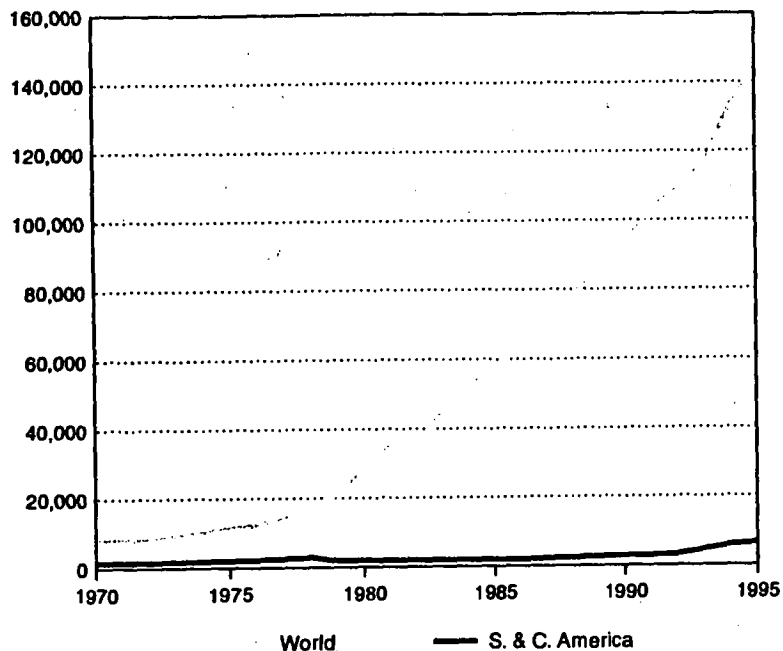


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Series D66108 and D66105, 28 Dec. 1997.

America. The Latin American strategy can be credited with success in political terms; Canada has never been as much part of the hemispheric family as it is today. Diplomatic activity, high-level visits, large business delegations, involvement in the OAS, dialogues on security issues, educational linkages, and so on are well established compared with the 1980s. Yet all these activities appear to be floating in thin air, as an economic basis has yet to develop to ground this flurry of political activism into tangible mutual material interests. In spite of much efforts and rhetoric, Latin America and the Caribbean, beyond Mexico and Chile, have not yet become significant economic partners (Saéz, 1997). In relative terms compared with 1980s, both exports and investment in Latin America have fallen

Figure 11.3

Canadian Direct Investment in the World and in South and Central America
(change in book value, millions of \$)



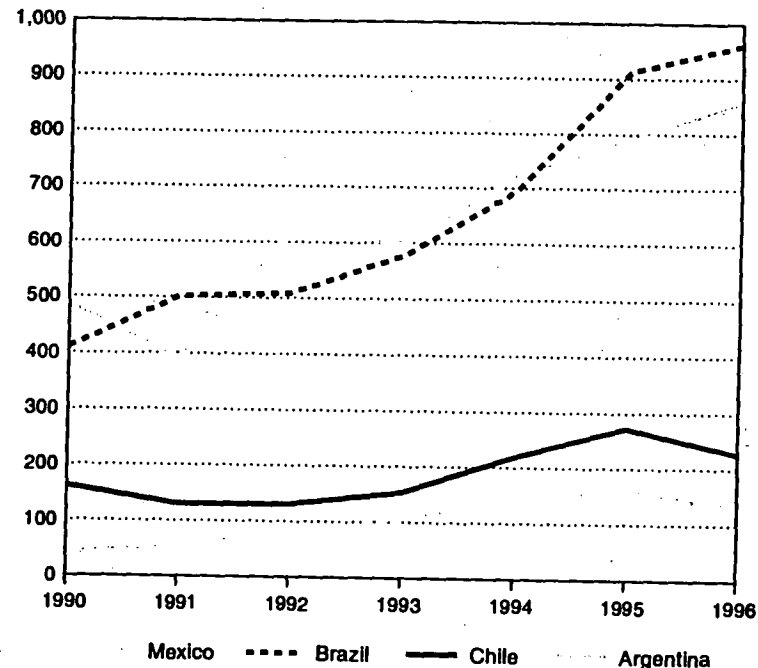
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Series D65221 and D66107, 28 Dec. 1997.

sharply. In fact, never before has Canada's economy been so closely integrated into a strictly North American productive structure whose axis is the United States. The raw fact is that Canada's export dependence on the US has grown steadily, reaching over 80 per cent of total trade.

The figures presented here could not be clearer. By 1995, investments in South and Central America had barely recovered their 1982 level, itself well below what it had been in the 1970s (Figure 11.1). Investments in the region have been growing, but did not keep pace with Canadian investments in the rest of the world (Figures 11.2 and 11.3). The trade picture is no different. While both exports and imports to the region have been growing steadily between 1990 and 1996 (Figures 11.4 and 11.5), they barely kept pace with the tremen-

Figure 11.4

Canadian Exports to the Americas, 1990-1996
(millions of \$)



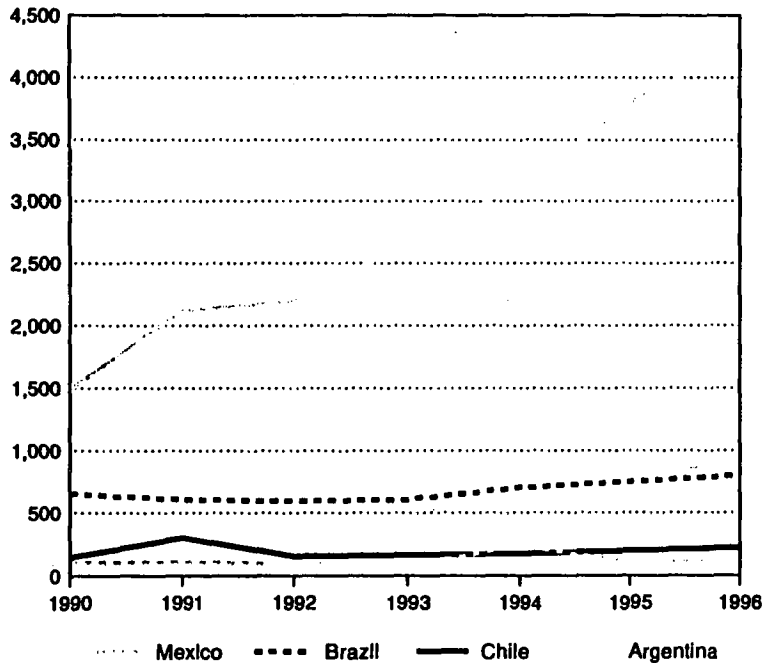
Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics 1990-1996* (Washington: IMF, 1997).

dous growth of global Canadian trade (Figures 11.6 and 11.7), with imports from the Western hemisphere (minus the US) increasing from 3 per cent to about 4 per cent of Canada's total imports and exports remaining at about 2 per cent.

This situation is made worse by the fact that Canada now has a trade deficit with most of the world and a large (if falling) trade surplus with the United States. Prospects, moreover, are not good with the Canadian dollar weakening in relation to the US dollar, while strengthening in relation to the currency of most of its other trading partners, provoking a growing trade deficit with Latin America. Between 1990 and 1996, Canada has seen its trade surplus with the United States grow from \$20 billion to about \$50 billion, while its

Figure 11.5

Canadian Exports from the Americas, 1990-1996
(millions of \$)



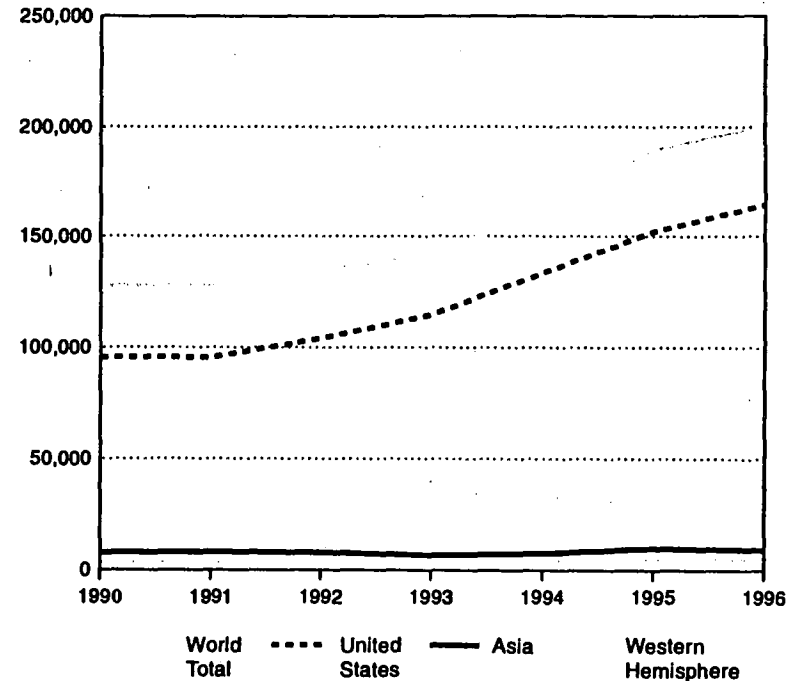
Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics 1990-1996* (Washington: IMF, 1997).

trade deficit with Latin America went from \$1.7 billion to \$3.7 billion during the same period (IMF, 1997).

To the extent that an opening to the region was meant to weaken Canada's trade dependence, either directly, through simple trade diversification, or indirectly, by enabling Canada to use the secure market base of NAFTA as a spring board towards world markets, strategic regionalism (Deblock and Brunelle, forthcoming) has proved to be a major disappointment. Admittedly, the enormous role of the automotive sector in this dynamic somewhat exaggerates the importance of integrated production processes at the North American level (Molot, 1997: 173-8). Yet, given that this sector is the core of Canada's manufacturing base, its consolidation as the spine of a North

Figure 11.6

Canadian Exports to Selected Regions, 1990-1996
(millions of \$)

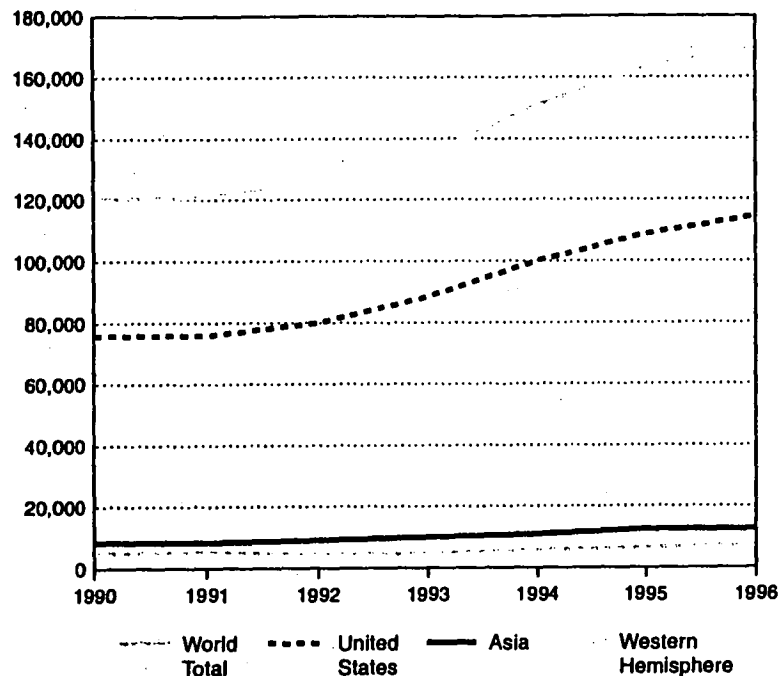


Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics 1990-1996* (Washington: IMF, 1997).

American economy including Mexico must certainly be considered a major post-Cold War development. However, Canada's export promotion to Latin America (including Mexico) compares unfavourably with its ability to penetrate the US market, where exports grew from \$95 billion to \$164 billion between 1990 and 1996 (IMF, 1997).

The commercial basis for Canada's integration into the whole hemisphere in fact appears to be shrinking. One could perhaps argue that political and cultural relations do not necessarily need such a basis to flourish, but one would have a hard time justifying them given the policy framework outlined in the 1995 government statement on foreign policy (DFAIT, 1995), which gives the promotion

Figure 11.7
Canadian Exports from Selected Regions, 1990–1996
(millions of \$)



Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics 1990–1996* (Washington: IMF, 1997).

of economic prosperity and employment the first place in the list of priorities.

The government has spared no effort to change that situation. At the Miami summit, Canada openly promoted Chile as the next country to join NAFTA, and when the US Congress refused to give the Clinton administration the fast-track authority that would have enabled the deal Canada moved on and signed a quasi-NAFTA-level bilateral trade agreement with Chile. Similarly, important trade missions to the region were organized in 1995 and 1998, in the face of significant political, economic, and even commercial tensions and uncertainties. The first of these took a large delegation to Mexico a

few months after the peso crisis and in the midst of serious political disturbances following the assassination of the governing party's candidate for the presidency. Similarly, another large mission visited Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile in January 1998, right during a financial crisis in Asia that was threatening economic stability. Most significantly, Canada was perhaps the keenest supporter of the FTAA process, contributing more than its share to the OAS trade unit and doing its best to keep some momentum in the initiative.

These efforts have met with growing obstacles. As mentioned, investments and trade between Canada and the region are *not* growing in relative terms, with the latest trade mission to the region producing disappointing results and some disenchantment among the hundreds of business people who joined in (at \$15,000 a seat). A timetable for negotiation of an FTAA was discussed during the April 1998 Santiago Summit of the Americas. Yet, even such a momentous development is likely to have little relevance: the Clinton administration, unable in October 1997 to secure fast-track negotiation of such an agreement, is now even less likely to deliver, as it grows weaker by the day and is increasingly centred on domestic issues and foreign adventures in the Middle East.

Side initiatives could not possibly compensate for such a central tenet of Canada's hemispheric agenda as the FTAA, but they could sustain a certain momentum. Even these, however, have been plagued with difficulties. Negotiations with Chile became tense when Canada insisted that Chilean controls over capital movements, celebrated through much of the hemisphere as Chile's saviour during the peso crisis, be eliminated. Canada's insistence, and Chile's determination, led to a showdown and to President Frei's last-minute cancellation of the visit during which the treaty was to be signed. Canada, the foremost advocate of NAFTA expansion and of the FTAA, was forced to back down: Chile kept its capital controls, Frei's visit was rescheduled, and the treaty was signed. Much damage was done in the region's chanceries, however, to Canada's image of openness, flexibility, and understanding towards partners that were—or felt—more vulnerable to the vagaries of international capital flows.

While the agreement with Chile had an essentially symbolic value, the announcement in 1997 that Canada had started discussions about a potential association with Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) was a truly significant development—although the planned agreement did little more than institutionalize contacts that have been taking

place regularly in recent years, i.e., it does not contemplate Canada's joining MERCOSUR or even establishing an association similar to that between MERCOSUR and Chile. The Chilean economy is about the size of Montreal's, but Brazil's GDP is equivalent to that of Canada, and the total GDP of MERCOSUR, the customs union made up of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, is much bigger, representing about two-thirds of South America's economic output and over 50 per cent of Latin America's. Progress, however, has been slow, in spite of visits by President Cardoso and Prime Minister Chrétien. The difficulties are many: the distance to be bridged, in terms of tariffs, is significantly larger than with Chile, and MERCOSUR is by no means a tight unit, with tensions surfacing periodically between its two key partners, Brazil and Argentina. Perhaps of most significance in the short term, progress is made difficult because of a major dispute between Canada's Bombardier and Brazil's Embraer, both linchpins of their countries' high-tech industries and, for distinct reasons, deeply embedded in their respective political universes. At the time of this writing, in sum, an association of Canada with MERCOSUR, and involving significant liberalization of trade and investments in the short or medium term, looks unlikely.

If the trade picture does not quite conform to Canada's hopes, the international, political, and social outlook that made the hemispheric option so natural after the region's return to democracy seems to hold fast, but barely. Democratically elected governments are still in power in all countries but Cuba and a few more peaceful transfers of power have taken place. Yet, there is a sense in the region that the democratization process has stopped in its tracks and that it threatens to regress as political institutions remain feeble and vulnerable (Dominguez, 1997), while corruption, social problems, and violence are increasing. Trade liberalization has not produced the kind of growth expected (except in Chile) (Edwards, 1977), and the benefits of what growth there was have been highly concentrated (Berry, 1997). As corruption scandals have rocked countries from Argentina to Mexico, political institutions have been weakened. Economies that are central to the stability of the region, Brazil and Argentina, in particular, remain vulnerable to external shocks. Military tensions have exploded into an all-out war between Ecuador and Peru (Klepak, 1998). There are now signs of a budding arms race among Chile, Peru, and Argentina, and major multidimensional crises are in the offing in Cuba, Haiti, and, most ominously, Colombia.

The hemisphere has changed since Canada made its bid for closer integration. As will be made clear later in this essay, we feel that these changes should not lead to a reassessment of that option. What is needed instead is a closer look at the region, and a clearer view of Canada's place and role in it. Before discussing this, however, an assessment of the state of regional governance is required, for Canada's long-term integration in the region depends, beyond trade, on its active involvement in the collective attempts at solving the problems that confront it. This was clearly seen in the modest perspective of the 1989 Latin American strategy, and to its credit, the government has stood by that view ever since.

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND THE OAS

Hemispheric convergence in the Americas feeds on converging political and economic outlooks, a shared agenda on key issues, such as human rights, long-term prosperity, and sustainable development, and a community of interests deriving from the transnational character and potential spillover effects—through migration, for instance—of problems such as political instability, economic collapse, and drug trafficking. Although these factors do not produce an overwhelming pressure to integrate on a hemispheric basis, they do create the opportunity, and they generate significant incentives for the countries of the region to work together. A number of problems, however, hamper the smooth emergence of effective regional governance in the region, as well as the consolidation of the logical focus of such governance, the OAS.

Obstacles to Regional Governance in the Americas *Asymmetrical Power Relationships*

The asymmetrical power relationship between the US and Latin American partners remains the defining feature of the inter-American political landscape. The US penchant for unilateralism (or regional neglect) has led to Latin America's search for legal/institutional and subregional counterweights to US hegemony. The creation of the OAS (and its cumbersome structures) in 1948 embodied this tension, and despite the post-Cold War convergence of values regarding democracy, open economies, and trade liberalization, the legacy of its creation and subsequent failures continue to haunt the OAS.

The key problem is that the United States is unlikely to be constrained by even the strongest of regional institutions. As was clearly seen in the discussion of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the US Congress, a significant number of US politicians do not recognize the binding character of international treaties when they clash with the views of nationally elected officials. As Canada saw in the softwood lumber case, NAFTA does not qualify as a constraint for Congress or even for the executive. This means that a consolidation of regional multilateralism will further limit the autonomy of small and middle powers, for whom it will be exceedingly costly to challenge the autonomy and sovereignty of the only superpower in the region even within a multilateral institutional framework. For countries such as Brazil and Mexico, this is enough to justify resisting the consolidation of the OAS or of any binding regional government arrangements.

The Complexities of Summitry Fever

The post-Miami period gave rise to additional complexities in hemispheric diplomacy. Three new multilateral activities arose from the Miami summit that are not within OAS jurisdiction. The so-called Summit Process, initiated under US leadership in Miami, has been followed in April 1998 by another in Chile, involving a series of working groups co-ordinated by the US (SIRG—Summit Implementation Review Group). In addition, the Williamsburg Process initiated by US Defence Secretary Perry after Miami involves regular meetings of defence ministers throughout the Western hemisphere. Notwithstanding the existence of its new Permanent Committee on Security, the OAS remains in the shadow of this exercise. The final element in this multitrack confusion is the Trade Ministerial Process, which began in Denver (1995), continued in Cartagena the next year, and then in Belo Horizonte Brazil (1997), with the next summit occurring in mid-March 1998, in San José, Costa Rica. While the OAS trade unit is performing essential preparatory work for the trade ministerial conference in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the OAS again is a marginal player in the FTAA agenda. Although all three efforts are potentially beneficial, the issues of overall co-ordination and the OAS role must be addressed.

The summit frenzy that appears to have engulfed the hemisphere after Miami introduces a modicum of uncertainty in regional governance. Under-institutionalized by definition, proliferating summits

are open to raw power politics and thus give clear opportunities to the stronger player(s). At the same time, the summit process narrows the material basis of institutionalized multilateralism by absorbing significant amounts of human and financial resources. The outcome is certainly negative for the OAS, yet not necessarily advantageous for the United States, which predominates in the current arrangements. Countries such as Brazil, with a clear view of hemispheric politics, a coherent strategy, and a compact foreign policy establishment, might well benefit the most from such a *décloisonnement* of hemispheric political dynamics. Still, given the challenges confronting the region, it is hard to see much benefit in weaker institutional mechanisms. For if one accepts with Adam Przeworski (1988) that democracy requires the submission of all interests to uncertainty, it is only established when that universal uncertainty is institutionalized.

Competing Visions of Open Regionalism

The stakes in developing a stronger regional, multilateral order continue to grow for all countries in the Americas. All 35 of them recognize that they confront transnational issue-areas such as trade, sustainable development, and security that require co-operation. Every state is enmeshed in quite different ways within the multilateral networks at the global, regional, and subregional levels.

In trade policy, for example, the months following the Miami summit saw the end of general enthusiasm for NAFTA accession as the preferred model of hemispheric trade integration, while MERCOSUR emerged as an alternative mechanism for South America. The reasons for this mutation are complex, as are the long-term implications for multilateralism in the Americas. Fundamental questions are raised by the reality of the US and Brazil as anchor-states of NAFTA and MERCOSUR, respectively. Are the driving forces of regionalization creating not one but two economic regions in the Western hemisphere? Is MERCOSUR more appropriately viewed from a global perspective as a major trade integration bloc in its own right (as is NAFTA), or primarily as a subregional building block towards an FTAA? Is the Rio Group emerging as a counterpoint to the OAS? Is the vision of Bolivar disputing the Monroe Doctrine? Whatever the answers to each of those questions, the post-Miami summit era is clearly characterized by an increasing tendency towards decentralization in the Western hemisphere.

Each country, moreover, and particularly the major ones, has a different approach to multilateralism. While the United Nations sys-

tem appears best equipped to handle some agendas, regional institutional arrangements, such as the OAS, could have a comparative advantage in others. This challenge of subsidiarity requires careful attention: Mexico is pleased with the 'Puebla process' (on migration) precisely because it is not in the OAS. Ad hoc subregional initiatives have in fact been more successful than formal region-wide machinery in dealing with the accelerating rate of interstate co-operation in the Americas since 1990. Moreover, the integration process comprises a broad, complex, and multidimensional community-building process that goes beyond trade and involves growing civil society interaction.

An Overview of the OAS

The OAS, created in 1948 but evolved from a long pan-American tradition, remains the central focus of regional governance despite its inadequacies. Comprising all the governments except Cuba—which remains suspended—the OAS is unique in its representative function: the one regional political forum to include Latin America, the US, the Commonwealth Caribbean, and now also Canada. Whatever the strength, or continuing vitality, of regional consciousness associated with the century-long inter-American system, the OAS would have to be created if it did not exist: there is a strong consensus among all countries from the Southern Cone to the Arctic Circle, including Washington, on the need for something like the OAS. The problem facing the organization as the 1990s draw to a close is the continuing lack of consensus among the 34 governments on its appropriate role, structure, and authority in a period of increasing interdependence. That the OAS faces a historic debate is not in doubt. According to the most recent report reviewing the future of inter-American governance, the OAS is the logical and principal mechanism through which governments can collaboratively engage each other—and civil society—in the management of hemisphere affairs, and it should therefore constitute the central hub of the hemisphere's multilateral network (InterAmerican Dialogue, 1997: 3). But the emergence of the OAS from the sidelines, where it remains, to the centre of the political integration of the Americas depends on the 34 national governments.

The OAS is now accepted as an essential part of the regional architecture in the Western hemisphere. Although, during the 1980s, its very existence seemed in doubt, this is no longer the case. In the early 1990s significant achievements such as Resolution 1080 (Santiago Commitment, General Assembly, 1991) breathed new life into the bat-

tered institution, fuelling hopes that at last the OAS would emerge as the dynamic core of inter-American governance. (That resolution, inserted in the OAS Charter in 1992, created an automatic mechanism for the OAS to react to military coups and the overthrow of elected governments in member countries.) The advent of a new Secretary-General in 1994—César Gaviria, former President of Colombia—speaking the language of democratic liberalization and co-operative security also augured well for OAS renewal. The overall inter-American mood was upbeat when the 34 heads of government assembled in Miami in December 1994 for the first Summit of the Americas since 1967.

From one perspective, the OAS has come a long way since 1990. In several key agenda areas—such as the promotion of democracy and co-operative security—major advances have been achieved, crowned with the establishment of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) and a Permanent Committee on Hemispheric Security. Resolution 1080 has been invoked four times. Electoral observation remains an important OAS activity, most recently and successfully in Nicaragua. The new Inter-American Council on Integral Development (ICDI) offers the possibility of tidying up the small OAS technical assistance program and, more importantly, of providing an instrument for more effective inter-American leadership on socio-economic and sustainable development issues. The new trade unit has been a runaway success. The Secretary-General's Office maintains a heady production of 'vision' documents on all subjects. Nevertheless, despite every effort of the Secretary-General, this incipient OAS strengthening process has already largely stalled in the aftermath of the Miami summit. Since then the OAS (and the overall inter-American mood) has encountered unexpected turbulence, blunting the reform process undertaken by Secretary-General Gaviria, raising doubts, and lowering expectations of its role. There has been a recent drought of creative initiatives like the Santiago Commitment (Resolution 1080) and a sense of drift in the Permanent Council. Collectively and individually, the advances since 1990 have confirmed the presence and potential of the OAS, but these advances have not decisively shored up its legitimacy. The US, Brazil, and other governments are in arrears on funding commitments, lowering further the morale of the secretariat. Difficult to revive, easy to deflate, the cash-strapped OAS stands in the towering shadow of the Inter-American Development Bank, which has become the primary regional institution in the Americas.

Given these constraints, if the OAS is to become the central hub of hemispheric governance, it must perform two essential roles. Firstly, it must become a central deliberative forum through which governments and civil society shape a regional consensus on the principal issue-areas confronting them and develop the norms and guidelines for dispute settlement and inter-American co-operation. Secondly, the OAS must shake off the dust from previous decades and revitalize its capacity to perform the central secretariat/clearing-house role required by members for effective interaction in hemispheric community-building. Such an evolution of the OAS into an effective instrument of political integration would shift its organizing concept away from project execution to an overall, proactive forum, forging co-operation among member states, inducing agreements and commitments from governments, generating policy norms and principles as well as strategies, and co-ordinating co-operative ventures and activities of action bodies (InterAmerican Dialogue, 1997: 14-15), but *not* toward regulation and constraining regime-building.

THE LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE FOR CANADA

Functionalism and Leadership

There are clear advantages to Canada in having a sound and long-term hemispheric partnership, the first of which is the possibility of balancing, however partially, the economic and political weight of the United States. But there are other advantages relating to core Canadian values such as peacebuilding and human security. A key condition of such a development is the progressive establishment of compatible norms and rules-based regimes with Latin American, Caribbean, and American partners to manage interdependence more effectively. Hemispheric governance, or the strengthening of an institutionalized and organized system of co-operation and constraint, is therefore an essential condition of community-building in the Americas. Effective governance makes the hemispheric option both feasible and advantageous; since 1990 Canadian governments have invested heavily in regional institutions, starting with the OAS. The point is that a regional 'home' is most useful to have in the globalized world, and if Canada is ever to have one, that home will have to be the Americas (Klepak, 1994). Nowhere else can Canada find a group of countries willing to consider it as part of a first circle of allies and partners, in both political and economic terms.

This commitment to the Americas, and the effective integration and participation of Canada in hemispheric governance, will not be achieved through an automatic process driven by the emergence of common needs in the face of common challenges. There is no functional necessity to Canada's option for the Americas. In fact, one could argue in a classical functionalist manner that structural forces push in the same direction as commercial trends: towards absorption within a US-centred North American universe. Despite increasing interactions with Latin Americans at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in other words, effective and full membership in the Western hemisphere remains far from assured.

Without overwhelming functional pressures to drive the hemispheric orientation, only a decisive and long-term policy option can sustain it. The benefits of such a regional option must be much more widely understood within Canada to nurture an adequate political base to sustain it. To be of interest to an open economy and a modern, developed, and democratic polity such as Canada, a regional partnership must offer tools and avenues of co-operation that support and enhance bilateral and global coalition-building. Voluntarism and long-term strategic vision must fill the vacuum of functional pressure. Effective Canadian integration in the Americas requires government leadership; a cold look at the situation and prospects of our partners, offset by sensitivity to their difficulties and outlook; effective coalition-building at home; and investment in capacity-building on the region in Canada.

Leadership and Dialogue in the Hemisphere

Canada's capacity to take the lead on inter-American trade policy before 1994 resulted not so much from solid coalition-building based on sound convergence of Canadian and Latin American interests, but instead from the incapacity of the United States to move decisively and from the unwillingness of the Latin Americans to jeopardize the whole process. The prize of hemispheric trade liberalization was and remains access to the United States market, and this is what drives the process for the biggest players in Latin America. Yet, these countries, Brazil in particular, are not interested in moving too quickly into a demanding—and thus potentially costly and destabilizing—trade regime (Botafogo Gonçalves, forthcoming). For the United States, the energy that fed the hemispheric initiative, from 1989 on, was the prospect of economic fortresses emerging in Europe and Asia on what looked like

the ruins of the Uruguay Round. With the establishment of the WTO, that energy has dissipated (Hart, 1995). There are, moreover, few other positive US policy initiatives towards the region, now that USAID's budgets for the region are evaporating and US security policy is less coherent today than during the first Clinton administration.

The dependent nature of Canada's trade policy appears most vividly in the debate about fast-track and the recent developments on that question. In the wake of the Clinton administration's defeat in mid-October, it appears that fast-tracking could only come about if significant concessions are made to the Gephardt-led protectionist lobby. These concessions would have a lot to do with Canada's trade surplus with the United States. As a result, Canada finds itself in the awkward situation of having to pay a potentially significant price for a hemispheric integration process over which it will have little control once the United States moves decisively forward. If no compromise is reached in the United States, then the Santiago summit will have a strangely hollow agenda, and while Canada could keep the initiative and even some control over what would remain of the integration process, it would be riding a pretty sick animal.

These issues must be taken into account immediately. Canada's enthusiasm for integration and trade liberalization, while crucial to maintaining the momentum of the FTAA process, now threatens to isolate it from the very countries it wants to get closer to. This is especially true on trade and investment. Whatever the theoretical case for or against capital controls, the rigidity shown in the negotiation with Chile damaged our long-term strategy in the region. To push for quick trade liberalization through an ambitious FTAA similarly goes against the political momentum in the region. Likewise, pushing too hard for the adoption of labour and environmental standards risks alienating Latin American countries, always wary of US tactics to introduce non-tariff barriers.

On all those issues, the key risks are for Canada to find itself alone in front or, perhaps more damaging politically, alone with the US against the rest of the hemisphere—as happened in Costa Rica last fall on the issue of a US proposal to set up working groups on labour and environmental standards. In the face of strong opposition from Chile and the MERCOSUR countries, who want those issues discussed in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fora, Canada was the only country to support the US. The fact is, in the short and medium terms, Canada has little to gain or lose from progress in any of these

areas. This offers lots of leeway, but also limited legitimacy for pushing too hard.

The domestic politics of trade liberalization and capital control are complex in Latin America and the Caribbean. Whatever the personal views of the people in power, the whole program is not an easy sell with the public after a decade or more of painful adjustments. This is why the issue of the 'rhythm' of integration, as the Brazilians—fittingly—put it, is so crucial. As seen before, the prospect of a constraining trade and investment regime for the region generates lots of discomfort in countries accustomed to US unilateralism—something Canada should sympathize with. The paradoxical implication is that a strategy that endeavours to bring Canada closer to the region in the long term needs to promote less economic integration in the short and medium terms. Canada, in other words, should use the freedom that its still limited interest in the region offers to show understanding and sensitivity to the political, social and economic hurdles that confront free traders and integrationists in the region.

In the same perspective, and recognizing the peculiarities of hemispheric politics, Canada should promote a soft multilateralism and flexible regime-building in other areas, avoiding constraining regimes until universality of application (i.e., application to the US) can be guaranteed. This could, for instance, involve the development of a blueprint of a plan, likely to be supported by the key non-US players in the hemisphere, that would explore how hemispheric governance could be fashioned to avoid the pitfalls that currently befall it. Against an increasingly clear danger of isolation and ineffectiveness, in sum, Canada should better balance leadership and dialogue.

Coalition-Building and Dialogue in Canada

Beginning in the 1980s, global civil society—NGOs, business associations, and unions—has secured a strong presence in the global and hemispheric multilateral agenda. Parallel summits and fora have become standard fare at intergovernmental get-togethers, most spectacularly at the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Sustainable Development (UNCED) in Rio. Business associations, unions, and NGOs have shown a willingness to become increasingly closely involved in the larger politics of multilateral governance. Canadian civil society players have been very active on that front. Fast-growing networks of business associations, quickly expanding NGO coalitions, and increasingly tight North-South union linkages

have developed into a social counterpart to the political enterprise of integration. This process has been to some extent welcomed by the Chrétien government. Under Foreign Affairs Ministers Ouellet and Axworthy, DFAIT has answered by widening the circle of consultees involved in the policy-making process. In addition to national fora on various dimensions of the country's foreign policy, the government has supported a national consultation in preparation for the Santa Cruz (Bolivia) summit on sustainable development, in 1996, and a series of regional consultations designed to feed into the preparation process for the Santiago Summit of the Americas.

The civil society basis for Canada's hemispheric enthusiasm is weak. It does not generally have strong converging interests or significant material investments. In a way, this should come as no surprise, given that, to a large extent, it is sustained and financed by the government. This, however, is only part of the problem, as government support could be seen as a kind of seed money. The rest lies instead in the lack of interest in the region, or in the inconsistencies of the commitment of those interested sectors.

The private sector, for one, has been betting on the South, but with utmost care. There is lots of talk about Canadian business interests in Latin America. Yet, while significant pockets of involvement do exist, such as the mining enclaves in Chile, the level of Canadian investment in Latin America, relative to total Canadian foreign investment, is not higher now than it was before the debt crisis. In some key sectors, banking in particular, the relative weight of Latin America is significantly less than at the beginning of the 1980s. In trade, when one compares the Team Canada harvest from visits in Asia and Latin America, the results from the latter look distinctly unimpressive. To use the latest two examples and accepting that number inflation is more or less proportional, the huge caravan of politicians and business people brought back \$8 billion of contracts from its 1997 visit to Asia and barely \$500 million for this January's foray in the biggest economies of Latin America.

Possibly more significant in the long term, the wider civil society linkages that have been established in recent years are led essentially by a coalition of NGOs and unions opposed to greater trade and investment liberalization. The NGO sector is probably the segment of Canadian society whose involvement in Latin America has been the most consistent over the last 20 years. In the 1980s, in fact, with government and business abandoning the region to its debt problems

and political instability, NGOs provided the only significant link to Latin America. NGO pressures forced the government to take political stands in a region it was tempted to forget about. Involvement was concentrated in Central America, where the last gasps of the Cold War were being played out, to devastating effect. Canadian NGOs and unions, as well as a few committed academic supporters, took clear stands in favour of the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and, to a lesser extent, guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala. Above all, they criticized US involvement in the region and governmental (in El Salvador, in particular) and opposition (the Nicaraguan Contras) elements that were supported by the Reagan and the Bush administrations.

The end of the 1980s was a major turning point for the region. Developments in Eastern Europe found echo in Central America, as the Sandinistas were defeated in the polls and the last all-out efforts of the Frente Farabundo Martí des Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) in El Salvador proved fruitless. Dreams of revolution and socialism vanished, and business people moved in. Quickly modernizing Mexico and Chile soon became international darlings, and the whole continent, suddenly governed by elected officials, embraced freer markets and trade liberalization. In Canada, the shock had come a year before, with the 1988 election, which became polarized around the Free Trade Agreement with the United States. Brian Mulroney's Conservatives won a majority of seats, but without a large political mandate. Yet, they ratified the treaty. This first move was soon to throw the country into NAFTA, which in turn determined the hemispheric option we have been living with since. The populist coalition of NGO and labour groups was opposed en bloc to the FTA—with Quebec perhaps less clearly divided. It then opposed NAFTA and now opposes the FTAA. At least since 1994, however, the hemispheric debate has taken trade liberalization and the basic parameters of liberal economics as givens. Moreover, with trade and economic issues becoming central to Canada's relationship with the region, the focus of interest has shifted from poor and small Central America to the much richer and bigger South American region. Refusing to accept the new parameters of economic policy in the hemisphere, NGOs and unions have none the less seen their weight in the policy debate diminish as business and government push for closer economic ties.

The long-term importance of the links established, especially through union networks, cannot be underestimated, however, if only because they are based on very real material interests. If there is one

area where functional pressure is driving the political agenda, this is probably it. Obviously, there is an inherent contradiction in a hemispheric-wide coalition ultimately established to resist the drive towards integration. However, given that liberalization is unlikely to be stopped, this coalition may expand and diversify its membership. In the current context, moreover, its mobilization to force a reassessment of the speed and modalities of the liberalization drive puts it very much in the same camp as most countries of the region. Dialogue with these organizations and sensitivity to their concerns should fit quite neatly with the North-South government-level dialogue that is needed for a sounder longer-term rapprochement with the region.

Capacity-Building in Canada

In the wake of Team Canada's disappointing harvest in Latin America, the issue of overblown expectations has come to the fore. Indeed, the overview presented in this paper suggests that the region has been badly oversold. The temptation will be strong to put it back where it does *not* belong: on the sidelines of Canada's foreign policy and on the desk of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This should be avoided at all costs, and measures must be taken to avoid cycles of boom and bust in Canada's interest in the region. A key component of such a strategy has to be the deepening and widening of Canadian knowledge of and capacity on the region. The thinness of institutional memory regarding Latin America, both in government and outside, is striking. Similarly, expertise on the region, academic or otherwise, remains scarce: to point to a glaring gap, there are no first-rate specialists in Canada on the Brazilian economy, and only one published expert of its political system. Similar statements could be made, barely amended, on all other countries of South America. Mexico is the notable exception. But Canada will have to acquire expertise on Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, Chile, and Colombia in the next decade if it is to forge a long-term relationship with the region.

Talks about the third pillar of Canada's foreign policy—culture and education—must be supported by significant investments in the development of domestic capacity and by the establishment and consolidation of academic networks throughout the hemisphere. Some CIDA programs have contributed to this, but the Canadian capacity-building side of these programs sits awkwardly with the mandate of an aid agency. The current Foreign Minister and his predecessor have

indicated their desire to deepen Canada's domestic capacity, but talk has not been followed by requisite investments of resources.

CONCLUSION

The dream of an easy sail into the Americas is over, broken on the rocks of Latin America's lingering economic, social, and political problems and on the congenital limitations of multilateralism in James Monroe's hemisphere. An animal called hemispheric integration lives on, but it is hibernating now. The only success in recent years—a bilateral treaty with Chile—gave us access to a market that represented barely more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of Canada's exports in 1996.

The hemispheric option that Canada chose in 1989 and since then, however, still makes good sense. Canada has lots to gain and much to contribute in the consolidation of a regional community in the Americas. Significant progress was made at the beginning of the decade, but the somewhat lofty dreams of the early 1990s have to be abandoned. A number of challenges have emerged and opportunities for leadership abound, but they call for a more careful reading of the region's prospects, as well as more sensitivity to the preoccupations of the region's governments and peoples.

In Canada, exaggerated short-term expectations and a poor reading of the region's dynamics jeopardize the political basis of a hemispheric option. A long-term commitment to the region is required from the government. This commitment must be anchored in a strategic outlook that tackles the complexity of a dialogue with the region, engages civil society, and raises awareness and the level of Canadian knowledge about the region.

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The Multilateral Agreement on Investment: A Charter of Rights for Global Investors or Just Another Agreement?

ELIZABETH SMYTHE

The negotiation of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) became an issue of some controversy in 1997-8, to the surprise and consternation of the Canadian government. In the process it raised, once again, many of the issues regarding Canadian sovereignty and the impact of deeper economic integration, echoing the previous debates over both the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The controversy over the MAI is all the more interesting because Canada was initially not very enthusiastic about negotiating investment rules at the OECD, although this country has been a keen supporter of investment rules in principle and has worked hard to try to get investment rules on the negotiating agenda of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Having become an active participant in the OECD

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BACKGROUND

As the financial crisis has spread beyond East Asia, world GDP growth has been affected. Growth in 1998 was 2 percent according to the IMF, down from 4.3 percent per year in 1996 and 4.2 in 1997. This slowdown in economic growth was more marked in developing countries than in advanced economies. Indeed, the rate of growth of the former in 1998 was half what was achieved in 1997. Growth in the developing countries of the Western Hemisphere also fell to half its 1997 rate.

IMPACT OF FINANCIAL CRISIS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

So far, the Asian crisis has had relatively little effect on Central America because: 1) its most important export market, North America, is still healthy; 2) trade with countries affected by the crisis is marginal; 3) goods from C.A. are still competitive because they benefit from trade preferences (e.g. U.S Caribbean Basin Initiative); 4) As net importers, C.A. countries have benefited from the lower price of commodities.

Central American countries have not introduced protectionist trade policy measures (e.g. raising tariffs) to avoid deterioration of their trade and current account balances. In fact, C.A. countries are participating fully in the FTAA process, have concluded an FTA with the Dominican Republic and are scheduling additional trade liberalization measures.

In the short term, it will be difficult to attract foreign investments (with the exception maybe of investments in infrastructure projects, part of the reconstruction effort in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch).

In the short/medium term, the growing current account deficit in the US could become a catalyst for increased protectionist pressures, that would in turn affect negatively economies in the region.

IMPACT ON TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

The Asian crisis continues to have an impact on Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) economies in several ways. The first one is the direct effect on trade. LAC exports to East Asia are negatively affected by the economic contraction in those economies and also by the price competitiveness that has resulted from exchange rate devaluations in Asia. The second one is through commodity prices. Many countries of LAC are important exporters of primary and manufactured commodities. The global economic slowdown has driven down the prices of major commodities. On the other hand, net importers of affected commodities, such as minerals and petroleum products, have benefited from this fall in prices. This is the case with most Central American and Caribbean economies. A third effect is through the displacement of LAC exports in markets such as those of the OECD, or the LAC regional market itself, where they compete with East Asian products that are cheaper. However, this effect may be smaller than it appears.

Intra-regional trade among LACs cushioned the decline in export growth in 1998. In 1998, growth rates for intra-regional exports, although lower than in previous years, remained higher than those for extra-regional ones. Brazil's depreciation of the *real* in January 1999, will affect intra-regional trade, to an extent that is still difficult to predict.

The largest current account deficits are in the US and the developing countries of the Western Hemisphere. As East Asia increased its current account surplus in 1998, both ran larger deficits. That of the US increased by more than 80 billion US dollars while that of the developing countries of the Western Hemisphere did so by almost 16 billion. The EU and Japan have both been running surpluses.

The LAC will have to adjust to higher current account balances through some combination of higher exports and lower imports. The greater the reliance on the latter, the larger will be the decline in economic activity in the region. To the extent that the economies of the region are able to adjust mostly through an expansion of exports, the lower the risk for employment and economic activity.

Among the advanced economies, the IMF is forecasting a further enlargement of the US current account deficit in 1999 (by an additional US\$ 54 billion). It is reasonable to question whether this somewhat asymmetric behaviour in the current accounts (given the surplus registered both by the EU and Japan) is politically and economically sustainable. Because of this growing imbalance, Congress is now divided on the relevance of the role of the US as a "lender of last resort". The question is extremely relevant for LAC as larger deficits in the US trade current accounts, the largest market for the region's exports, could become a catalyst for increased protectionist pressures.

In response to the international financial crisis, some of the countries of the region have introduced trade policy measures to minimize the effects of a surge of low-priced imports, but also in some cases, to avoid an additional deterioration in their trade current account and fiscal balances. Only in isolated cases (e.g. MERCOSUR, Mexico) have there been increases in import tariffs on a significant number of products, though this has been always announced as a temporary measure, most often for fiscal revenue purposes. On the other hand, a number of countries have either unilaterally lowered their import tariffs (Argentina, Chile) or are planning trade liberalization measures (Central America).

So far, neither protection in the face of specific import surges, nor tariff increases to strengthen fiscal revenue, has been suggestive of a reversal of LAC's commitment to liberalisation. This is an encouraging development. Unilaterally restricting imports in a general and significant way would not only impose costs on countries that only recently have begun to open their economies, it would also affect other countries of the LAC through intra-regional trade.

In spite of the turmoil created by the East Asian crisis, integration initiatives in the hemisphere have continued to move forward. The negotiations leading to the FTAA were officially launched in April 1998, and the first round of meetings of the negotiating groups has already been completed, with a second one underway in the first quarter of 1999. Furthermore, last year, Central America, the Dominican Republic, Chile and Peru signed bilateral free trade agreements (FTA) and one between Mexico and Nicaragua entered into force. In the last week of January 1998, the Chilean and Central American negotiating teams met in Santiago for a first round of substantive negotiations leading to an FTA.

In addition to the risk of financial contagion, the aggravation of Brazil's economic difficulties in mid-January (as a result, inter alia, of the devaluation of the *real*) may have trade effects on the rest of the region, mainly for two reasons: First, the economic recession already forecasted for Brazil in 1999 will have a negative impact on exports to Brazil. Second, the significant devaluation of the *real* will increase the price competitiveness of Brazilian products. The change in relative prices will facilitate an increase of Brazilian exports. The direct trade effects of the Brazilian devaluation are unlikely to go beyond the other MERCOSUR members (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the associated countries (Bolivia and Chile) and therefore will have little or no direct effects on integration schemes in the region other than MERCOSUR.

In the current crisis, trade protectionism has fortunately been relatively muted, to date. It was pointed out that in Asia the adjustment process has included market opening and in LAC trade measures have been targeted rather than generalized, while incidents of tariff increases have been isolated and some countries have actually liberalized trade. Meanwhile, protectionism in the industrialized countries is largely limited to anti-dumping actions, a remedy which has been used increasingly throughout the 1990s.

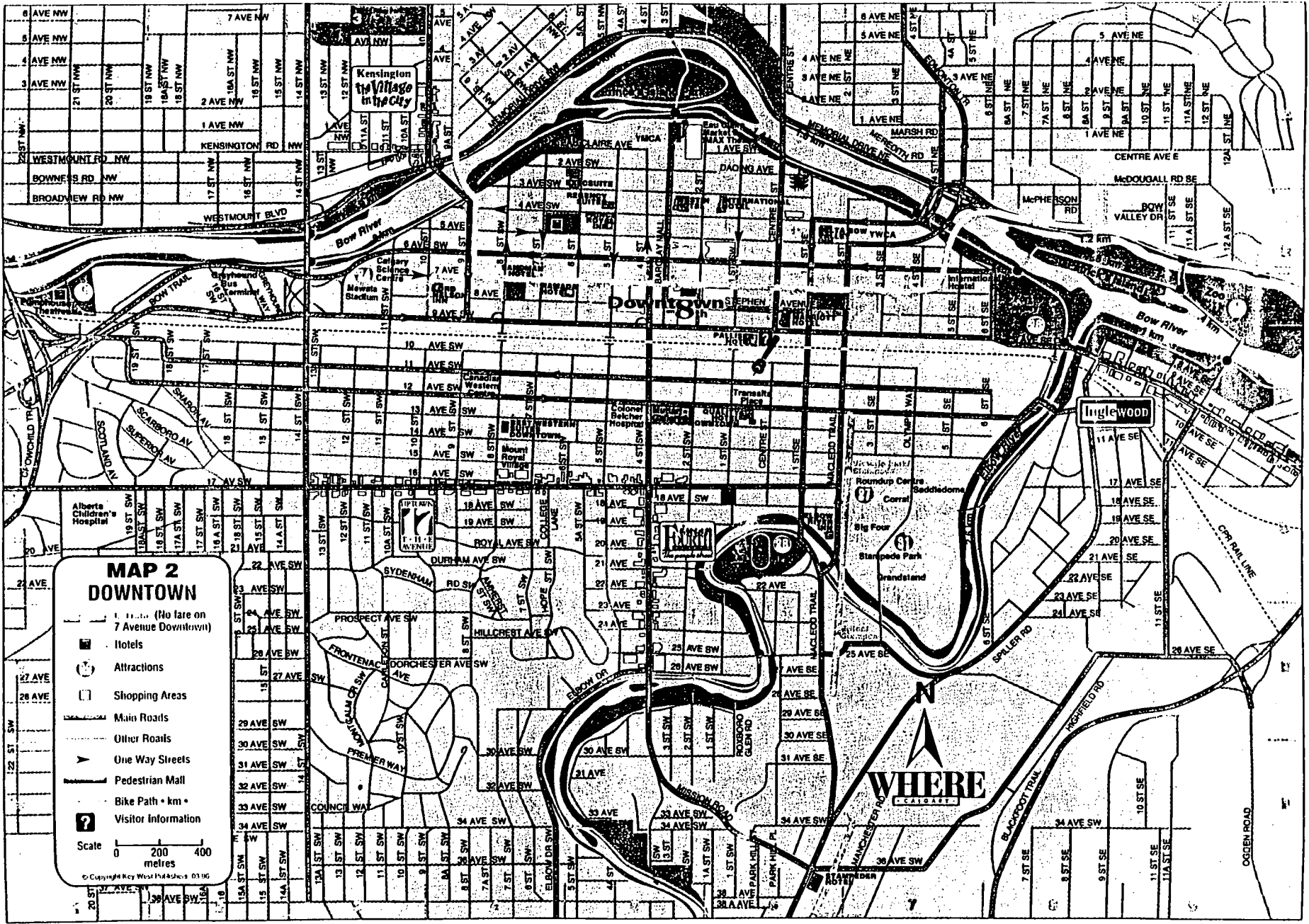
Regional integration has been one of the pillars of reform, modernization and opening of these economies. In this area, the challenge involves: a) a political commitment so that initiatives underway continue; b) the strengthening and refining of rules and institutions; c) more attention to collective crisis management and support mechanisms.

IMPACT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN LAC

Net private flows into Latin America fell to US \$75.2 billion in 1998 from US \$87.5 billion in 1997, according to IMF estimates. The IMF forecasts private capital flows into Latin America of US \$67 billion in 1999. The region depends on private capital inflows to cover its external financing requirements and compensate for low domestic savings. Faced with probable shortage of private capital, Latin American governments will be obliged to implement restrictive demand policies and maintain high interest rates, both of which will slow growth considerably. Confronted with capital shortfalls, governments in the region are engaged in intense competition to attract whatever foreign investment remains available. This is likely to mean not just the sale of more state assets, but also more reform packages, including market opening and institutional guarantees for foreign investors. Instead of incremental liberalisations, governments will be under pressure to adopt comprehensive and irreversible packages of reform. This would also reflect the growing desire to shift the composition of private capital inflows from short-term portfolio flows towards longer-term direct investment.

Foreign investors are wary of investing in natural resources projects for export at present, owing to poor price prospects and severe over-supply problems combined with restrictions on access to US and EU markets for processed raw materials. Natural resources (raw or processed) now make up two-thirds of Latin American exports. Moreover, as a location for industrial export operations, most of Latin America has difficulty in competing with Asia.

Foreign investors are currently more interested in infrastructure and service sectors such as telecommunications, power distribution and transport. From the LAC governments' point of view, infrastructure and service sector investments are beneficial but they do not generate much-needed export revenue. Indeed they often represent a drain on foreign reserves as they require considerable imports of equipment and material in the early stages.



**MAP 2
DOWNTOWN**

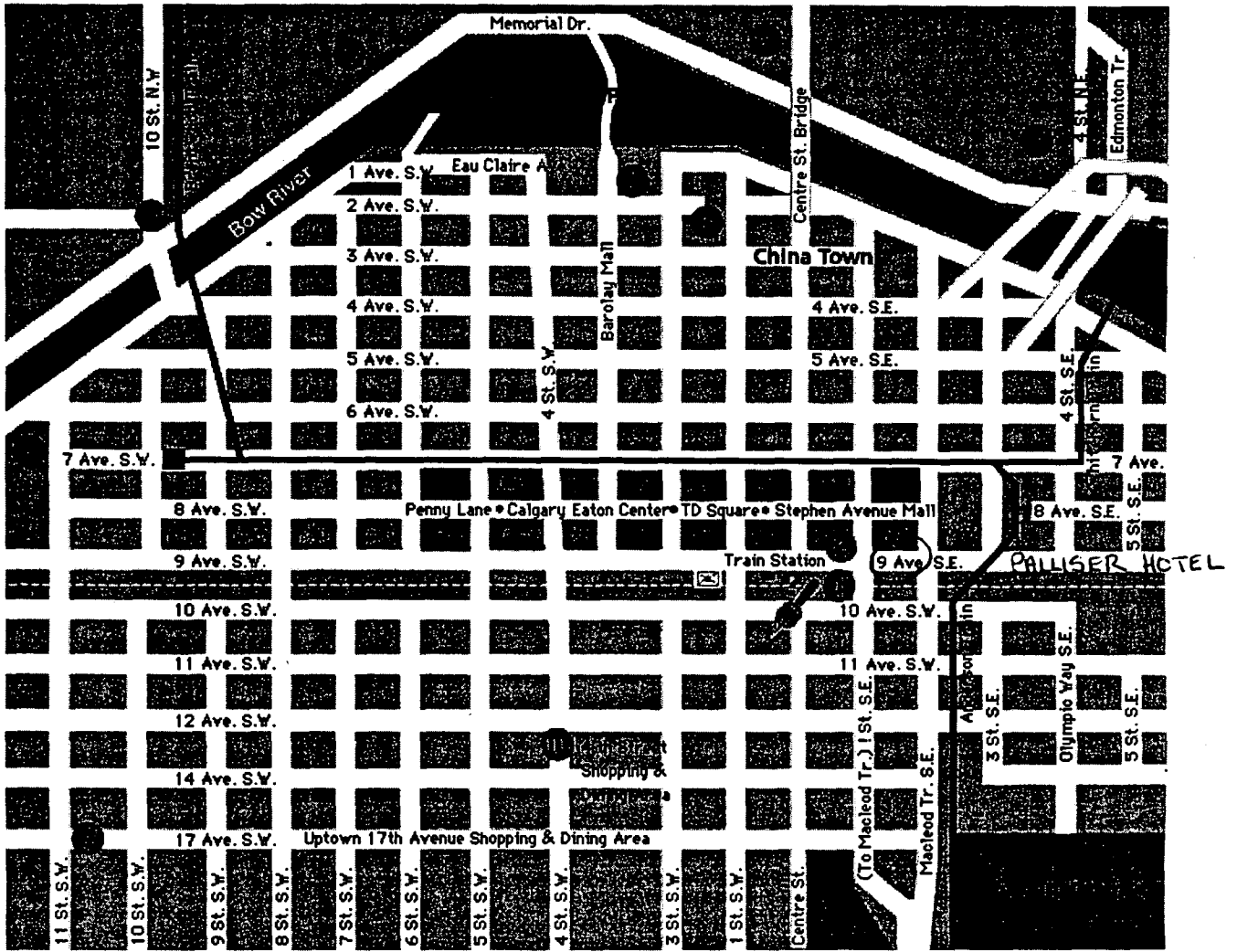
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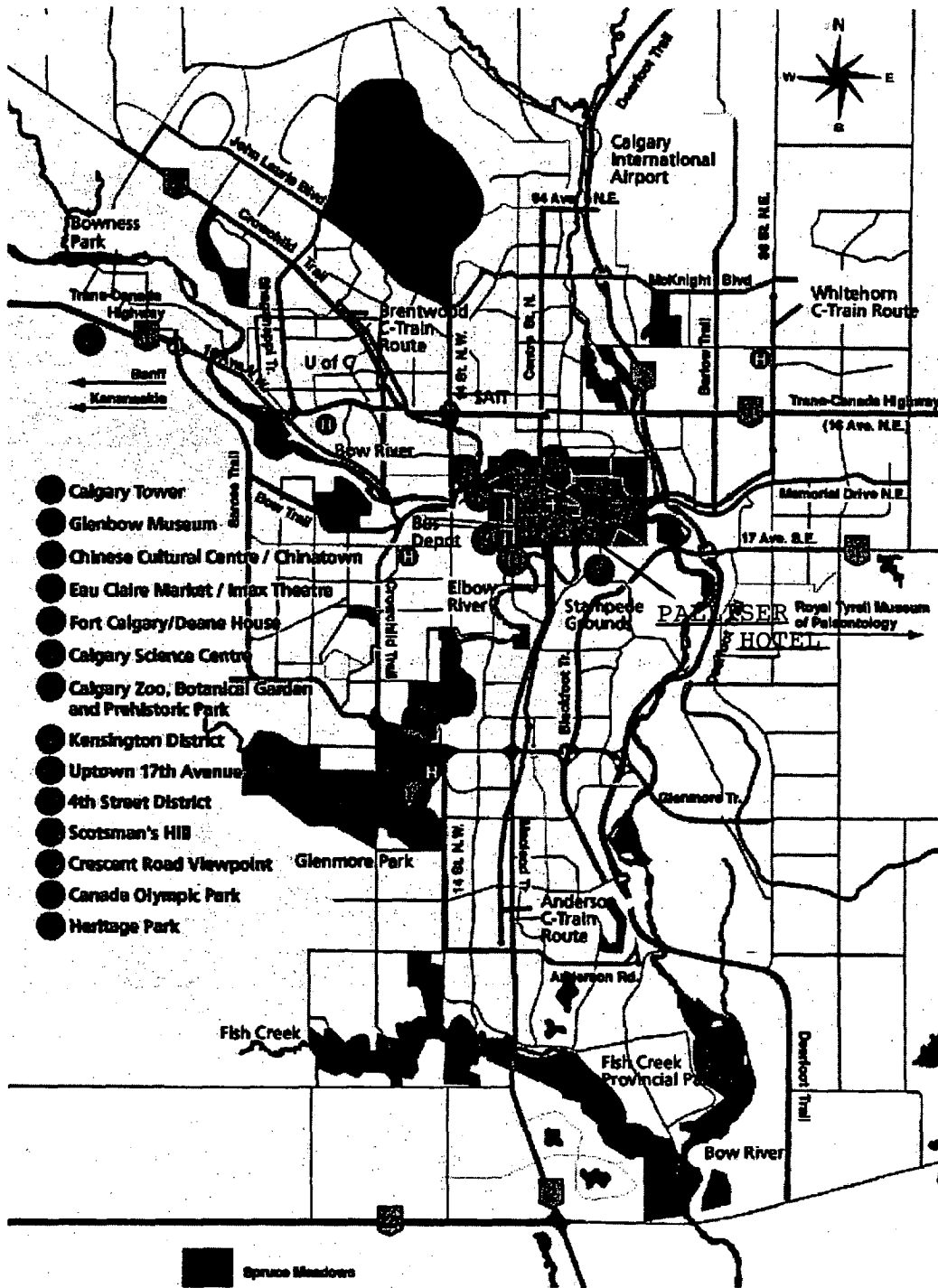
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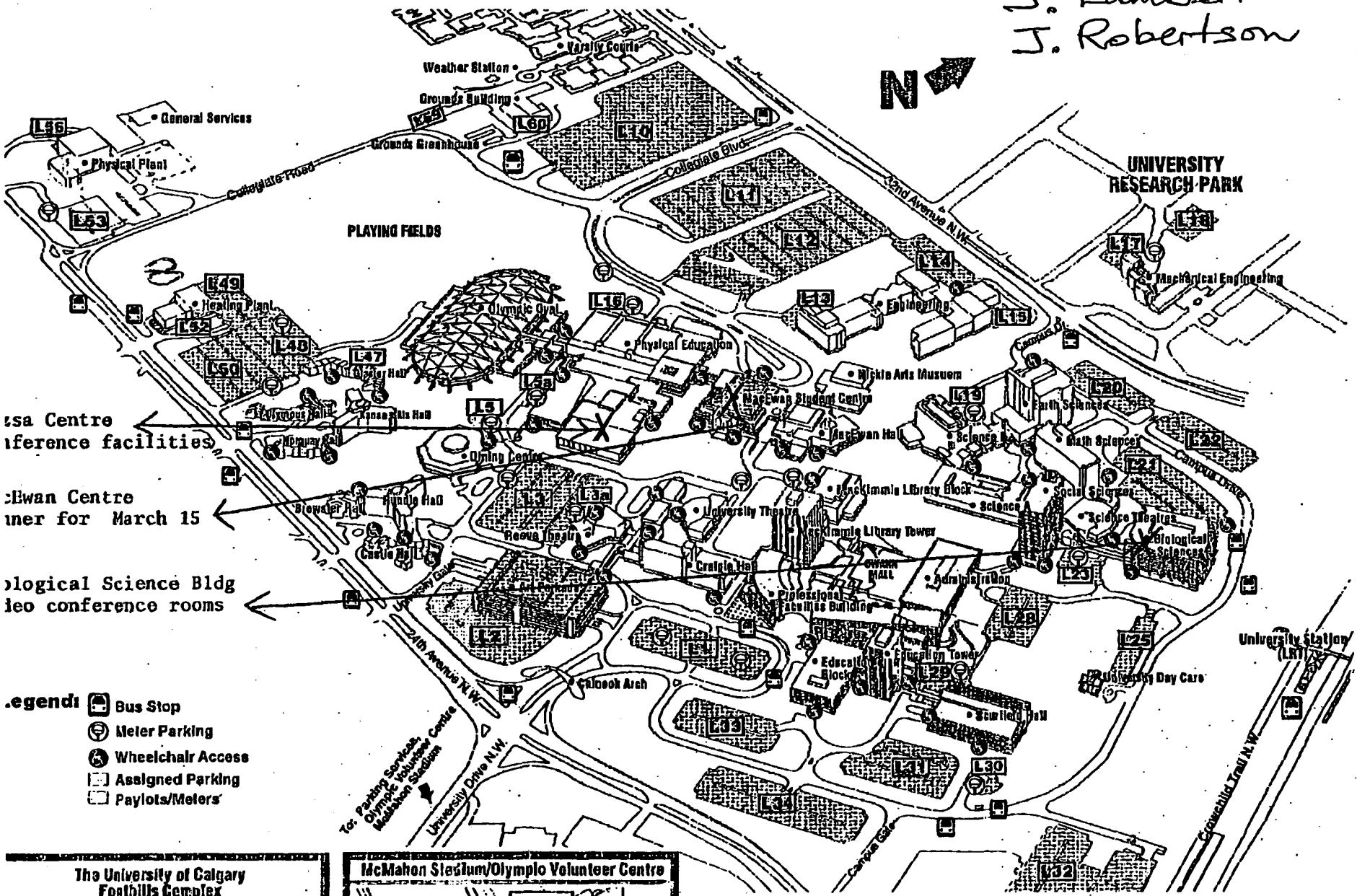
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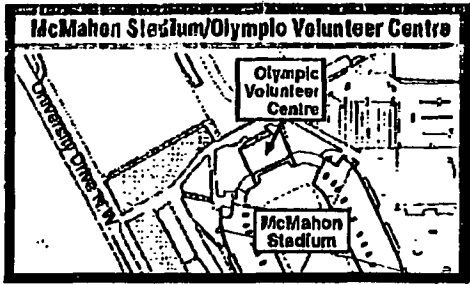
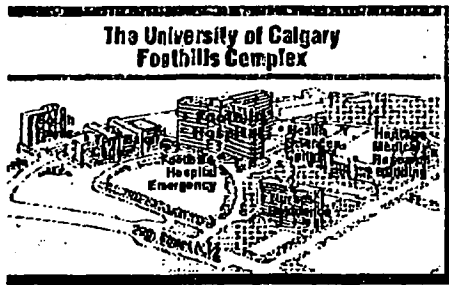


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