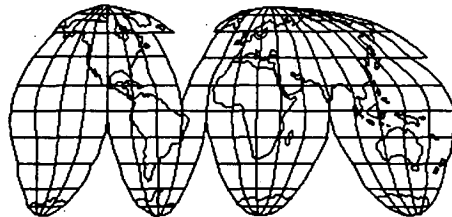


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This Week Le commerce et
in Trade and la politique étrangère
Foreign Policy cette semaine



January 7 - 13, 1993

PRESS RELEASES:

McDougall comments on the Bosnian talks and Announces Measures to Support Victims of the Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia Jan. 12, 1993, No. 7

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall welcomed the apparent progress accomplished at the peace talks on Bosnia-Hercegovina held in Geneva. She called on all Yugoslav parties and, in particular, the leaders of the Bosnian Serb community, to accept unconditionally the elements of the constitutional arrangements for that republic proposed by international mediators Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance. "The Geneva talks provide the best hope for peace," Mrs. McDougall said. "I urge all concerned, and notably the Serbian leadership, to bring this tragedy to an end by accepting without delay the proposals for a new constitutional arrangement for Bosnia-Hercegovina." Mrs. McDougall will be in Paris January 13 where she will discuss the situation in Yugoslavia, as well as Iraq, with other foreign ministers gathered for the signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Canada to Sign Chemical Weapons Convention Jan. 11, 1993, No. 6

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall attended the Paris signing ceremony for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, on Wednesday, January 13. "I am honoured to sign this Convention on behalf of Canada and it is my hope that it signals an end to a tragic chapter in world history," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canadians can take special pride in the conclusion of this treaty. The total abolition of chemical weapons has been one of our arms control objectives ever since Canadian soldiers experienced the horrors of gas attacks during the First World War." The Chemical Weapons Convention is the first multilaterally negotiated agreement to abolish an entire category of weapons and to provide an extensive, detailed verification regime. An Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will be established in The Hague to ensure its implementation. The Convention will enter into force 180 days after 65 states have ratified it, but not before January 1995. Canada has played a leading role in the negotiations of the agreement, which have been ongoing since 1984. The signing of the Convention represents an important achievement in Canada's initiative to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, articulated by the Prime Minister in February 1991.

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Canada Calls for an End to the Fighting in Angola Jan. 8, 1993, No. 5

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall called for an immediate end to the fighting in Angola and urged both sides to the Angolan conflict to respect the terms of the Bicesse Peace Accord signed in May 1991. "I am deeply concerned that this latest escalation of violence will jeopardize the efforts of the United Nations to reactivate the peace process," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada urges both parties to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable peace by refraining from further military actions and creating the conditions necessary for direct dialogue."

Dept. of External Affairs
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JAN 19 1993

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External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced that Canada and the other 21 member nations of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) have reached agreement on stricter export control guidelines for ballistic missiles and related technology. The new agreement broadens restrictions on exports to cover missile systems and technology capable of delivering chemical and biological weapons, as well as nuclear warheads. "I welcome this new agreement, which responds to increasing concerns about the proliferation of smaller, lighter missile systems, such as those we saw during the Gulf Crisis," said Mrs. McDougall. "This government has made non-proliferation one of its priority policies, and the transformation of the existing MTCR into a regime covering all weapons of mass destruction is a significant step in achieving this goal."

STATEMENTS:

Canada has long held the view that the spread of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them represent a serious threat to world peace. Because of our own history, Canadians have attached a particular priority to the abolition of chemical weapons. In April 1915, Canadian, French and French colonial troops in the Ypres Salient in Belgium were victims of the first gas attack on the Western Front. As the official history of the Canadian army recorded: "The damp cloths over their mouths and nostrils, untreated with any chemical, helped but little against the chlorine, and with eyes blinded and throats burning men collapsed on the floor of the trench in suffocating agony." Many died. Many more survived to spend the rest of their lives suffering physically and mentally from the effects of that traumatic attack and others like it over the next three years of that war. Almost three quarters of a century later, their agony is still not fully appreciated. Although only a few states now admit to having chemical weapons, many others are reported to have the capability of using them. We were all shocked by the pictures of the Iranian and Kurdish victims of Iraqi chemical weapons. As we saw in the Gulf, the fear that chemical weapons might be directed not only against military forces but also against defenceless civilians has been a constant nightmare. The agreement between the United States and Russia to destroy their arsenals was an important milestone on the way to a world free from chemical weapons. Now we have agreed on a Convention to prohibit their development, production, stockpiling and use and to ensure their destruction. This Convention does more than block proliferation. It is the first agreement ever both to ban a complete category of weapons of mass destruction and to provide for comprehensive verification. Of course our signatures this week are not enough. We must ensure that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will have the necessary political commitment as well as the resources to ensure that the verification regime outlined in detail in the Convention can become an effective reality.

An Address by the Honourable Barbara McDougall, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the signing ceremony of the Chemical Weapons Convention, (Paris, France, January 13, 1993, No. 93/1, As Delivered).

Upcoming Events

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|--------------------------|--|
| February 1993: | Canada-Mexico Joint Ministerial Meeting (Ottawa) |
| February 1993: | Meeting of the Working Group on Refugees (Oslo) |
| April 6-7, 1993: | Canada-ASEAN Joint Co-operation Committee Meeting (Jakarta) |
| June 7-12, 1993: | General Assembly of the OAS (Managua) |
| June 14-25, 1993: | World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna) |
| July 7-9, 1993: | International Conference on High Seas Fishing (New York) |
| July 1993: | G-7 Summit (Tokyo) |

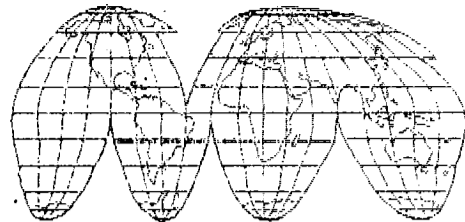
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du 24 au 30 décembre 1992

Communiqués:

M^{me} McDougall et M. Crosbie se félicitent de la décision des Nations Unies de convoquer une conférence sur la pêche en haute mer

Le 30 décembre 1992, n°

La secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Barbara McDougall, et le ministre des Pêches et Océans, l'honorable John Crosbie, ont salué la décision de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de convoquer une conférence internationale sur la pêche en haute mer en avril, à New York. La seconde session se tiendra en juillet et la conférence devrait tenter de terminer ses travaux à l'automne 1994. «Cetta conférence sera l'occasion tant attendue d'établir des règles de gestion de la pêche en haute mer, en conformité avec les principes de conservation et de développement durable», a déclaré M^{me} McDougall. «La conférence internationale sur la pêche en haute mer est l'objet d'une des recommandations de l'Agenda 21, projet directeur de développement durable au 21^e siècle, adopté en juin par la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement (CNUED)», a précisé la Ministre.

M^{me} McDougall donne son point de vue au sujet du rapport du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies sur la Somalie

Le 24 décembre 1992, n° 246

La secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures a indiqué que le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, M. Boutros-Ghali, avait déposé un rapport au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, conformément à la résolution 794 de cette instance. Dans ce contexte, elle s'est dite heureuse que les troupes canadiennes qui participent à l'«Opération Délivrance» mandatée par la résolution 794 du Conseil de sécurité apportent une contribution importante à la réalisation de l'objectif de la mission. «Il ne sera pas suffisant de nourrir les populations affamées si les bandes armées peuvent revenir immédiatement après le départ de la Force militaire», a déclaré la Ministre.

M^{me} McDougall exprime sa préoccupation suite aux élections en Serbie

Le 24 décembre 1992, n° 245

La secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Barbara McDougall, a émis une déclaration sur l'ex-Yougoslavie. Les élections du 20 décembre 1992, pour la présidence de la Serbie et les assemblées parlementaires de la fédération et des républiques de Serbie et du Monténégro, offraient une occasion d'ouvrir la voie au changement. Malheureusement, les conditions dans lesquelles ces élections ont été tenues étaient entachées de sérieuses anomalies. Les rapports de l'équipe internationale d'observateurs, qui comprenait quatre Canadiens, ont relevé de nombreuses et graves irrégularités au cours de la campagne et durant le scrutin. On peut sérieusement douter, par conséquent, que le résultat soit la libre expression de la volonté de l'électorat. Rien jusqu'à maintenant n'indique que les politiques destructrices qui sont en grande partie responsables de la crise actuelle soient sur le point de changer. Le Canada continue à croire fermement que les efforts qui visent à arrêter la violence et les souffrances, et à empêcher leur propagation, nécessitent l'engagement à fond des Nations Unies.

À venir:

- Janvier 1993 : Réunion ministérielle Canada-Mexique
- 4 janvier 1993 : Reprise des pourparlers du GATT
- Février 1993 : Réunion des groupes de travail sur les réfugiés au Moyen-Orient (Oslo)
- 14-25 juin 1993 : Conférence mondiale sur les droits de la personne (Vienne)

** JOYEUSES FÊTES!! **

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