

doc  
CA1  
EA  
94V40  
ENG

DOCS  
CA1 EA 94V40 ENG  
Visit to Canada by Haitian  
President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.  
--  
43267479

Canada

**Canada**

VISIT TO CANADA  
BY HAITIAN PRESIDENT  
JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE

## **JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE**

President of Haiti

Jean-Bertrand Aristide was born in 1953. In December 1990, he became Haiti's first democratically-elected president capturing 67.5 percent of the popular vote. His government had a large share of the Senate and the majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Aristide's government began investigating charges of corruption and violence against members of the former ruling élite. His policies also brought him into conflict with other political leaders as well as with the private sector and the military. In September 1991, Aristide was overthrown in a violent coup d'état and was forced to leave Haiti.

A Roman Catholic priest, Aristide did graduate work in theology from 1982 to 1985 at the Université de Montréal.

Father Aristide lives in exile in the United States.

**ANDRÉ OUELLET**  
Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs

André Ouellet has been a member of the House of Commons since 1967 and has held several Cabinet positions during his years on Parliament Hill.

Mr. Ouellet has served as Postmaster General, President of the Privy Council, Government House Leader, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Minister of State for Urban Affairs, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Labour and Minister of State for Regional Economic Development.

He has also served as Minister Responsible for various Crown Corporations, including the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Metric Commission and the Standards Council of Canada.

Mr. Ouellet was appointed the Official Critic for Transport in 1985, Official Critic for External Affairs in 1988 and Official Critic for Federal-Provincial Relations in 1990. Between 1990 and 1992, he sat on one royal commission and two parliamentary committees on Canada's constitution: The Belanger/Campeau Commission, as well as the Beaudoin/Edwards and Beaudoin/Dobbie Committees.

He was Chair of the Quebec Liberal Caucus in 1968, Chief Political Organizer of the Federal Liberal Party in Quebec from 1977 to 1984, and Co-Chair of the National Liberal Campaign Committee in 1992.

Mr. Ouellet graduated from the University of Ottawa and the University of Sherbrooke Faculty of Law. He is Member of Parliament for the constituency of Papineau-Saint-Michel, Quebec. Mr. Ouellet and his wife have four children.



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

Dept. of External Affairs Min. des Affaires extérieures
APR 18 1994
RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU MINISTERE

# news release

Date **January 24, 1994**

**No. 13**

For release

## QUELLET CALLS ON ALL COUNTRIES TO IMPOSE TOTAL AND UNIVERSAL SANCTIONS ON HAITI

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today called on all countries to follow Canada's example and impose sanctions recommended by the Organization of American States (OAS), to make the embargo on Haiti total and universal. He also urged the international community to provide generous humanitarian assistance for Haiti's needy.

At a bilateral meeting with Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide this morning, the Minister reaffirmed that Canada will pursue vigorously the restoration of democracy in Haiti, to ensure the President's safe return and the establishment of the rule of law.

The Minister and President Aristide discussed what concrete measures could be taken to ensure the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. They agreed to examine, in consultation with the UN and other countries, the possibility of training a civilian police force outside Haiti. Mr. Ouellet also promised to consider, with the UN and the OAS, increasing the number of radio broadcasts in support of the democratic forces in Haiti.

In his meeting with President Aristide, Mr. Ouellet announced an additional \$10.8 million in food aid and assistance to health and democratic development.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
(613) 995-1874

Media Relations Office  
Canadian International Development Agency  
(819) 953-6060

43-87-479



---

# news release

---

Date **January 20, 1994**  
For release

No. 6

## HAITIAN PRESIDENT ARISTIDE TO VISIT CANADA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that the President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, will visit Canada from January 24 to 29.

"I look forward to President Aristide's visit to Canada. It will give us the opportunity to solicit his views on how Canada, in concert with the international community, can help drive forward Haiti's return to democracy and his reinstatement as President," Mr. Ouellet said.

President Aristide will meet with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and with Mr. Ouellet. They will discuss, among other things, the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return of Mr. Aristide, as well as Haiti's requirements for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

During his stay, Mr. Aristide will also meet with Quebec Premier Daniel Johnson and Ontario Premier Bob Rae, as well as with municipal representatives. He will also meet with business and non-governmental development and human rights groups, as well as with leaders of the Canadian-Haitian community.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
(613) 995-1874

# CONTEXT



# CONTEXTE

## CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN HAITI: A CHRONOLOGY

Links between Canada and Haiti were established during the first half of the 20th century, with the arrival of many Canadian missionaries. Since the Duvalier régime was overthrown, relations have become closer. Canada has participated in the efforts to encourage democratic development in this country. Elections Canada provided significant assistance to the 1990 general election. Canada has continued to support President Aristide and the legitimate government of Haiti, which is presently led by Prime Minister Robert Malval.

**September 30, 1991:** Canada issues a statement condemning the coup d'état in Haiti.

**October 1, 1991:** Canada suspends its bilateral co-operation program with Haiti.

**October 2, 1991 :** External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall attends an emergency meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington.

**October 4-7, 1991:** Canada takes part in a seven-country OAS mission to Haiti to try to convince the military to back down. A Canadian Armed Forces plane is made available to the mission by the Canadian government.

**October 1991-March 1993:** The OAS and the UN adopt nine resolutions on the state of democracy and human rights in Haiti. Canada co-sponsors more than half of those resolutions.

**October 31, 1991:** Amendments to the import control list, under the Export and Import Permits Act, are published in the *Canada Gazette*, adding Haiti to the area control list.

**November 1991-August 1992:** Canada participates in three OAS missions for humanitarian and conciliation purposes.

**November 19-21, 1991:** At the Francophone Summit, a resolution on Haiti is adopted. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney holds a bilateral meeting with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

**November 20-December 31, 1991:** The Canadian embassy in Port-au-Prince is occupied; the occupation ends peacefully.

**December 9-10, 1991:** President Aristide makes an official visit to Canada and meets with the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. Canada reaffirms its support for the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

**January 1992-March 1993:** Canada provides \$15 million in humanitarian assistance to Haiti.

**February 25, 1992:** The External Affairs Minister issues a statement welcoming the agreement reached between Haitian leaders through the good offices of the OAS Secretary-General.

**June-July 1992:** Implementation of the Special Economic Measures Act, freezing of the Government of Haiti's assets in Canada and control of maritime shipping between Haiti and Canada.

**July 6-8, 1992:** Canadian efforts at the Munich Economic Summit result in a closing policy statement supporting OAS efforts to return constitutional order in Haiti.

**September 16, 1992:** Three Canadians are among the first members of the OAS civilian mission to arrive in Port-au-Prince.

**December 6-8, 1992:** Canada attends the Conference of Ministers of La Francophonie in Paris. The final statement condemns increased repression in Haiti and reaffirms support for UN and OAS efforts.

**January 15, 1993:** UN and OAS Special Envoy for Haiti, Dante Caputo, visits Canada to brief officials on his first visit to Haiti. Canada announces full support for Mr. Caputo's efforts.

**February 14, 1993:** Two Canadians are among the 40 OAS observers who arrive in Port-au-Prince.

**March 6, 1993:** Canada announces a contribution of \$2.35 million toward the costs of the OAS/UN civilian mission. Some 50 Canadian experts are expected to participate.

**April 6, 1993:** One hundred and three civilian observers are now in Haiti. Fifty-one are based in Port-au-Prince; the rest have been deployed throughout the country. Three local offices are headed by Canadian experts.

**June 6, 1993:** Canada participates in a meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) Ad Hoc Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which adopts a resolution asking the UN Secretary-General to strengthen embargo measures on the supply of oil products, weapons and the freezing of Haitian state assets abroad. The External Affairs Minister meets with President Aristide.

**June 16, 1993:** The UN Security Council adopts a resolution imposing an oil and weapons embargo against Haiti. Embargo becomes effective June 23.

**July 3, 1993:** President Aristide and General Raoul Cédras sign an agreement at Governors Island in New York, to pave the way for a peaceful transition to democracy and for the return of President Aristide on October 30, 1993. The Four Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti (Canada, the United States, Venezuela and France) are represented at the negotiations and witness the signing.

**July 6, 1993:** At the Tokyo Economic Summit, Prime Minister Kim Campbell announces that upon request from the UN, Canada is ready to send some 100 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers to Haiti as part of a UN police force.

**August 22, 1993:** The Prime Minister meets with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in Montreal. The Prime Minister announces a further \$13 million in humanitarian assistance for Haiti.

**August 27-September 23, 1993:** UN Security Council adopts Resolution 861 (August 27) suspending sanctions against Haiti, Resolution 862 (August 31) creating a temporary UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and

Resolution 867 (September 23) expanding the UNMIH to full-fledged status. Canada fully agrees with UN decisions and is prepared to participate in mission.

**October 6, 1993:** Canada announces that 110 Canadian Forces personnel will participate in the UNMIH to help rebuild and upgrade Haitian infrastructure and that about 100 RCMP will join the multinational UN civilian police force to train and monitor Haitian police.

**October 7, 1993:** The contingent of RCMP personnel is dispatched to Haiti.

**October 11, 1993:** The UN condemns the obstructionist tactics of Haitian authorities in delaying the arrival of the UNMIH and declares that it will reimpose sanctions if parties to the Governors Island Agreement fail to fulfil their obligations. Canada announces that it fully endorses UN actions.

**October 13, 1993:** The UN Security Council votes unanimously to reimpose an oil, arms and state assets embargo on Haiti. It warns that sanctions will be reimposed at midnight, October 18, 1993, unless Haitian authorities respect the terms of the Governors Island Agreement.

**October 13, 1993:** The OAS adopts a mirror resolution.

**October 14, 1993:** Canada temporarily withdraws RCMP officers from Haiti due to Haitian authorities' interference preventing them from proceeding with their mandate. The Government also condemns the assassinations of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary, his driver and two bodyguards.

**October 16, 1993:** Canada announces that it will provide three ships to the UN naval exercise enforcing sanctions against Haiti.

**October 19, 1993:** Canada reimposes UN and OAS sanctions on Haiti.

**November 10, 1993:** Foreign Affairs Minister Ouellet travels to New York to discuss Haiti with Boutros Boutros-Ghali and Dante Caputo.

**December 1, 1993:** Radio Canada International begins broadcasting into Haiti in Creole.

**December 10, 1993:** Canadian Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development awards its "International Freedom Prize" to Jean-Claude Jean, Secretary-General of the *Plate-forme de défense des droits des Haïtiens*.

**December 13-14, 1993:** Meeting of the Four Friends in Paris to discuss putting the Governors Island Agreement back on track.

**December 23, 1993:** Canada participates in a Four Friends senior military delegation to Haiti to inform the Haitian military that they must comply with the Governors Island Agreement or face stiffer sanctions from the international community.

**January 14-16, 1993:** Canada attends the Miami Conference on Haiti. Conference resolutions reaffirm support for Aristide's return and for adherence to the Governors Island Agreement.

January 1994

---

**CONTEXT**

---



---

**CONTEXTE**

---

## Canada-Haiti Assistance

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with a per capita GNP of \$370 U.S. a year. It is the second most-populous nation in the Caribbean, with 6.6 million people.

Canada suspended bilateral (government-to-government) assistance to Haiti in October 1991 following the coup which ousted democratically-elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Since then, however, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has committed some \$31 million in humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people through multilateral and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC), CARE Canada, the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Co-operation (CECI), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) all participate in the delivery of food and drugs, and in sanitation, self-help and reconstruction projects. Humanitarian assistance is also provided through the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) -- a small-grants program administered by the Canadian Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

Canada suspended sanctions against Haiti on August 27, 1993, along with the United Nations (UN) and the Organizations of American States (OAS). With the lifting of sanctions, however, Canada declared that any failure to comply with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement on the transition to democracy and the return of President Aristide would trigger the reimposition of sanctions.

Sanctions were reimposed at midnight, October 18, 1993 due to the failure of Haitian authorities to comply with the terms set out in the Governors Island Agreement. These sanctions remain in force.

When the democratic government of Haiti is able to exercise its mandate, the Canadian bilateral assistance programme plans to provide support to the Haitian government in addition to current food aid, NGO and multilateral projects.

The bilateral aid program will focus on the strengthening of local development groups, institutional reform of the Government of Haiti and economic development. The first phase of the new program, emphasizing reconstruction, will be carried out by Canadian non-governmental organizations with experience in Haiti. It will aim to

Affaires extérieures et  
Commerce extérieur Canada  
External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

Canada

rebuild civil society and promote democratic development through projects that create jobs, support cooperatives, and strengthen human rights groups and other NGOs. The second and third phases, emphasizing institutional support (good governance) and economic development will involve Canadian private sector firms and other institutions.

**January 1994**

# Haiti

## General Description

<b>Capital:</b>	Port-au-Prince
<b>Population:</b>	6.88 million (1993); 1.1 million (1988)
<b>Population Growth Rate:</b>	0.4%
<b>Total Area:</b>	27,750 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Currency:</b>	C\$1 = 9.40 gourdes (December 1993) US\$1 = 12.6 gourdes (December 1993)
<b>Street Exchange Rate:</b>	US\$1 = 13.6 gourdes (December 1993)
<b>Language:</b>	French (official) and Creole
<b>Literacy:</b>	53% (59%M/43%F) (1990e)
<b>Life Expectancy:</b>	(53 M/55F)
<b>National Holiday:</b>	January 1 (1804 Independence Day)

## Political Data

**Type of Government:** Republic of Haiti; presidential republic; bicameral National Assembly, 25-member Senate and 83-member House of Deputies; president elected for five-year term and deputies elected for four-year terms; five regional departments

**Head of State:** Jean-Bertrand Aristide (in exile since the September 30, 1991, coup d'état)

**Prime Minister:** Robert Malval

**Minister of Commerce and Industry:** Louis Déjoie

**Minister of Finance and Economy:** Marie-Michèle Rey

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Claudette Werleigh

**Minister of Planning and Foreign Aid:** Jean-Marie Chérestal

**Main Political Parties:** (number of seats in the House/Senate)

FNCD-Front for Democratic Convergence: 27/13

ANDP-National Alliance for Democracy and Progress: 17/6

Others: 39/6

**Upcoming Elections:** December 1994, deputies; December 1995, presidential  
**Memberships:** CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, G-77, GATT, IADB, OAS, UN

## Economic Data

<b>GDP:</b>	\$2.49 billion (e); \$2.42 billion (1993e)
<b>GDP Growth Rate:</b>	-3.0% (1992 and 1993)
<b>GDP per Capita:</b>	\$370 (e); \$350 (1993e)
<b>Inflation Rate:</b>	20% (e); 18% (1993e)
<b>Unemployment Rate:</b>	40% (estimates range from 25%-50%)
<b>Total External Debt:</b>	\$811 million
<b>Military Budget:</b>	\$34 million (1988e)
<b>Debt Held by Canada:</b>	N/A

<b>Trade with Canada:</b> (C\$ millions)	<b>Jan.-Oct.</b>		
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>
<b>EXPORTS</b> to Haiti:	14.8	8.4*	6.6*
<b>IMPORTS</b> from Haiti:	<u>11.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>
<b>Balance:</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>

\* humanitarian assistance

#### **Major Canadian Imports from Haiti:**

Cotton sacks and bags, leather, fresh fruit (particularly guavas, mangos and mangosteens)

#### **Major Canadian Exports to Haiti:**

Smoked herring, salt fish, milk and milk powder, flour

#### **Canadian Direct Foreign Investment: C\$5 million (1991)**

**Visitors from Canada:** 5000

**Visitors to Canada:** N/A

**Immigration to Canada:** 2849 (1991)

## **Diplomatic Representation**

#### **The Canadian Embassy in Haiti**

Édifice Banque Nova Scotia

route de Delmas (C.P. 826)

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

**TEL:** (011-509) 23-2358 **FAX:** (011-509) 23-8720

**TELEX:** 20069 DOMCAN HN

**Ambassador:** François Filleul

#### **Trade Commissioner Responsible for Haiti**

David S. Shearer

The Canadian High Commission in Jamaica

P.O. Box 1500, Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.

**TEL:** (809) 926-1500 **FAX:** (809) 926-1702

**TELEX:** 2130 Beaver JA

#### **The Haitian Embassy in Canada**

112 Kent Street, Suite 212

Place de Ville, Tower B

Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P2

**TEL:** (613) 238-1629 **FAX:** (613) 238-2986

**Ambassador:** Emmanuel Ambroise

**Notes:** GDP - Gross Domestic Product; e - estimate

All statistics in 1992 figures and all currency in US\$ unless otherwise indicated

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E



3 5036 20013812 4

DOCS  
CA1 EA 94V40 ENG  
Visit to Canada by Haitian  
President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.  
--  
43267479