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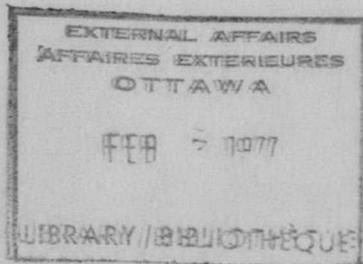


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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF  
STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF  
CANADA TO BRAZIL

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JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

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JANUARY 13, 1977

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

In response to an invitation extended to him by his Excellency Ambassador Antonio F. Azeredo da Silveira, Minister of External Relations of Brazil, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson, paid an official visit to Brazil from January 11 to 18, 1977. Mr. Jamieson was accompanied by Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Marcel Prud'homme, Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence of the House of Commons, senior officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Industry Trade and Commerce, Finance, Agriculture, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Export Development Corporation of Canada, and representatives from the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Association for Latin America and the media.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was received by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, his Excellency Ernesto Geisel, to whom he conveyed the greetings of the Canadian Government and its desire to intensify relations between Canada and Brazil.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs was also received by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, his Excellency Celio de Oliveira Borja, as well as by the following ministers: Mario Henrique Simonsen, Minister of Finance; Alysson Paulinelli, Minister of Agriculture; Severo Fagundes Gomes, Minister of Industry and Trade; Shigeaki Ueki, Minister of Energy and Mines; and João Paulo Dos Reis Velloso, Minister-Chief of the Planning Secretariat.

During the talks the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs reviewed the major multilateral and bilateral questions of mutual interest. In reviewing these matters the ministers stressed the importance of the openness and dynamism of the values of the western world and the contribution which both countries can make on the basis of such values, both nationally and internationally, to the resolution of social, economic and political problems. The Ministers discussed how best to further the objectives of international peace and security, development, the new economic order, and the Law of the Sea.

They also noted the importance that both countries attach to the United Nations in achieving those objectives and stressed the need to strengthen the organization and its system in order to better fulfil the principles and purposes of the charter. They agreed on the desirability of having regular consultations between representatives of both countries in order to exchange views and extend co-operation on United Nations matters.

They also exchanged views on the Inter-American System and its bodies and agreed that the closer working relationship between Canada and the System is proving beneficial.

They drew attention to the fact that both countries have asserted, in accordance with their respective national legislations, their rights as coastal states over the resources of the adjacent sea, seabed and subsoil thereof to a distance of 200 miles and over the resources of the continental shelf beyond. They noted with satisfaction the emerging consensus in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on these rights. They reaffirmed their strong support for the reservation of the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and its resources as the common heritage of mankind and the establishment of an international régime to govern the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources including international machinery, and expressed their hope for rapid progress on these matters in the Law of the Sea Conference.

In the course of discussions on hemispheric affairs, the two ministers noted the growing importance of Latin America in the international community.

They agreed on the need for developed and developing countries to attempt, in accordance with their respective national policies, to work together to resolve fundamental global problems of food scarcity, population density, energy supply, commodity prices and processing, economic and social development, and preservation of the environment.

The two ministers recognized the importance and urgency of bringing about a just and lasting settlement of the middle eastern problem. To this end they expressed their hope for an early resumption of negotiations.

The two ministers examined the political evolution of the African continent, repudiated all practices of racial discrimination and expressed their hope for the continuation of the decolonization process, with respect for the principle of self-determination.

They reviewed the present international economic situation and emphasized the importance of continuing to work towards strengthening world economic recovery and the maintenance of sustainable levels of growth. They reaffirmed the desirability of avoiding the introduction of restrictive policies, having in mind the vulnerability of the economies of developing countries and the importance of expanding trade as a means of assisting general economic recovery.

They agreed upon the importance of the establishment of a new international economic order to contribute to the attainment by developing countries of higher levels of economic activity and standards of life. To achieve this goal, they recognized the need for improved participation by developing countries in the benefits of international trade. In this context, they welcomed the commitment of the industrialized countries to keep under regular review the scope and coverage of the general system of preferences with a view to its improvement.

Recognizing the growing economic interdependence among countries, they exchanged views on the present Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations and underlined the importance of a successful outcome to assure significant and widespread trade liberalization. They also expressed the hope that present efforts in the reform group of the multilateral trade negotiations would ensure that the general agreement affords an effective framework for the expansion of trade of developing countries. They also reviewed the work of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and of the several international forums dealing with the problems of primary products. They reiterated their confidence that the North-South Dialogue, on the many levels on which it is being conducted, will produce significant concrete results.

The two ministers reaffirmed the importance they attribute to the working of the Canada-Brazil Joint Committee on Economic Relations and Trade as a forum for consultation and formulation of recommendations in the area of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. They reiterated that the functioning of the Committee reflects the desire of both countries to enlarge and strengthen their bilateral ties and to put in place a framework for diversifying and deepening the relations between the two governments. of particular importance was the October 1974 visit to Brazil of Mr. Alastair Gillespie, then Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the visit made to Brazil in September 1976 by Mr. Eugene Whelan, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the visit to Canada made in November 1976 by Mr. Shigeaki Ueki, the Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy, the present visit of the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the proposed exchange of visits of the Ministers of Industry and Commerce of Brazil and Canada.

On the bilateral level, the two ministers evaluated the economic and trade relations between the two countries and explored new ways of expanding and diversifying their economic ties by identifying specific areas in the field of trade and industrial cooperation.

They emphasized that Canada and Brazil share similar experiences concerning national economic development. Furthermore, both countries are favoured with a rich natural resource endowment of key importance in their respective development. They acknowledged the wide complementary relationship between the different sectors of the two economies. They also noted with satisfaction the promising scope for cooperation which exists in the fields of mineral resources, agriculture, manufacturing, engineering, technology and trade.

As regards the efforts for establishing complementary economic activities in the field of mineral resources, the ministers were pleased to noted the substantial progress already attained, as a result of the understanding between the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Brazil and the Canadian authorities and enterprises.

An important step giving concrete expression to this cooperation took place during the visit, with the signing of a letter of intent between Companhia Vale do Rio Doce of Brazil and Kaiser Resources Limited of Canada to establish a joint venture to develop production of metallurgical coal in Canada. Additionally, Siderbras announced its immediate intention to buy a sizeable amount of Balmer coal from the existing Kaiser mine on the West Coast of Canada. At the same time, Siderbras and Cape Breton Development Corporation resumed negotiations for the supply of Canadian coal mined in the East Coast. Of significance to both operations was the economic rationale of balancing Canadian exports of mineral coal to Brazil with Brazil's export of iron ore from Companhia Vale do Rio Doce.

The two ministers also took due note of the interest on the part of Petrocan in establishing a working relationship with Petrobras with a view to an exchange of experiences and other forms of cooperation, and they agreed that this area offers an opportunity for fruitful collaboration.

Besides the interest in having Canadian technology used in the exploration of Brazilian potash, the Minister of External Relations also mentioned the Brazilian objective of expanding its sales of bauxite and other minerals. This initiative was well received by the Canadian Secretary of State, who is prepared to encourage it fully.

On agricultural cooperation, the two ministers noted the results of the conversations between the Canadian and Brazilian Ministers for Agriculture, during which they identified good possibilities for increasing technical cooperation and carrying out joint ventures in forestry, fishing and agriculture.

On industrial development, the two ministers discussed the role of Canadian investment in the progress of Brazil and acknowledged with satisfaction the extent and diversity of Canadian participation in that country's economic development. While expressing their satisfaction with what has been achieved, both ministers indicated interest in broadening this cooperation still further and noted that progress is being made in such fields as hydro-electric and railway equipment, petro-chemicals, metals, and minerals.

The two ministers, recognizing the mutual interest in increasing industrial cooperation, and taking into account the Brazilian requirements concerning the import content of certain equipment, noted with satisfaction the disposition of the Economic Development Corporation to extend to Finame - an organization of the National Bank for Economic Development - and other Brazilian enterprises, financing to facilitate the sale of Canadian industrial components and equipment related to major development projects in Brazil. They also shared pleasure at the announcement of the conclusion of new Economic Development Corporation financing agreements in support of Canadian participation in Brazilian projects for electrical generation and distribution, for oil production equipment for Garoupa Oil Field and in the pulp and paper industry. They viewed favourably the prospects for further Canadian participation in major industrial and infra-structural projects in Brazil, including hydro-electric, railways, telecommunications, airport construction and engineering sectors.

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In the field of financial co-operation, the Brazilian Minister for External Relations expressed the interest of the Brazilian government that Banco do Brasil SA be authorized to carry out full-fledged banking operations in Canada on a basis of reciprocity. The Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out that his government had recently tabled in Parliament a white paper on Canadian banking legislation which envisages the operation of foreign banks in Canada as subsidiaries incorporated under the Bank Act. Both ministers agreed that the expansion of the operations of Banco do Brasil SA in Canada would be an important instrument to increase the flow of business between the two countries.

The two ministers expressed the hope for the successful conclusion of negotiations for an agreement between Canada and Brazil to avoid double taxation as a contribution to improving the economic and financial exchanges between the two countries.

The two ministers noted the progress of the programme of co-operation initiated by the Canadian International Development Agency and the responsible Brazilian institutions.

The ministers noted that within the framework of a special Canadian fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, Brazil utilized Canadian \$13.7 million to finance activities related to Canadian competence in the sectors of electrical energy and mining exploration.

With regard to technical and scientific co-operation, the Minister of External Affairs of Brazil showed the appreciation of the Brazilian government for Canada's participation in the implementation of the second national programme of technical co-operation in the fields of professional training, electricity, fisheries, geology, telecommunications, forestry and agricultural development, urban development and food and computer sciences.

To finance these activities both countries agreed on the expenditure over the period of 1977 to 1981 of contributions by Canada totalling approximately Canadian \$17.5 million, and by Brazil totalling approximately \$62.7 million.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of External Relations and the Brazilian Minister of Finance signed a loan agreement of Canadian \$5 million for the financing of projects in the sectors of telecommunications; training of personnel in the electricity sector; processing and engineering in the field of mining; research in electrical energy and technical consulting services.

The Canadian minister summarized the strategy for international development co-operation of his country. The two ministers agreed to look into new forms of co-operation.

Both ministers mentioned their satisfaction in signing, at the suggestion of Canada, a Memorandum of Understanding on tripartite co-operation: Brazil and Canada will co-ordinate efforts and resources in technical cooperation, with the developing countries that manifest an interest in such tripartite cooperation, in fields such as food production and marketing, housing, and technical training.

The two ministers concurred in the desirability of increasing co-operation in the general field of science and technology. For this purpose it was agreed that the best way to identify the possibilities would be by an exchange of study teams composed of appropriate scientists.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that, following a meeting with the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Sr Alysso Paulinelli, it was agreed that officials from the respective Departments of Agriculture would exchange visits to investigate the possibility of co-operation in joint projects or exchanges. An invitation to Sr Paulinelli to visit Canada was reiterated.

The ministers emphasized their desire to increase cultural exchanges between the two countries. Existing exchanges were reviewed, and it was noted that, on the Canadian side, they include programmes foreseeing the possibility of lectures, inter-faculty exchanges and joint research projects, reciprocal exchange of language assistants, and youth exchanges. The Canadian government also plans to increase its scholarship programme. On the Brazilian side, various cultural activities are planned, including the expansion of the programme of readerships in Canada, the donation of basic books for students of Portuguese, an increase in the number of scholarships granted to Canadians, as well as the establishment of an Institute of Brazilian Studies in Ottawa. It was announced that during 1977 the Grands Ballets Canadiens will tour Brazil. The two ministers signified their intention to encourage further concrete projects of this nature.

On January 13 Mr. Jamieson inaugurated the new chancery of the Canadian Embassy in the presence of the Brazilian Minister of External Relations and the Canadian community.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs extended an invitation to his Excellency Ambassador Azeredo Da Silveira to return the visit at a mutually convenient time. The Ministry of External Relations of Brazil accepted this invitation with pleasure.

In accordance with the programme of the visit, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and his party will leave for Sao Paulo tomorrow where Mr. Jamieson will deliver a speech to the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce and inaugurate the new facilities of the Canadian Consulate. He will then call on the acting governor, Mr. Manoel Concalves Ferreira Filho. From January 15 to 17, the minister will visit Rio de Janeiro where he will meet with the Canadian community and pay a call on governor Floriano Faria Lima, concluding his visit on January 18.

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In addition the Secretary of State for External Affairs was invited to return to Brasilia to have a further conversation with His Excellency the President at the close of his visit.

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