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Visit by Minister of Foreign  
Affairs Andre Ouellet to Japan,  
Korea, China, Hong Kong and to the  
AEAN PMC, Thailand : July 18  
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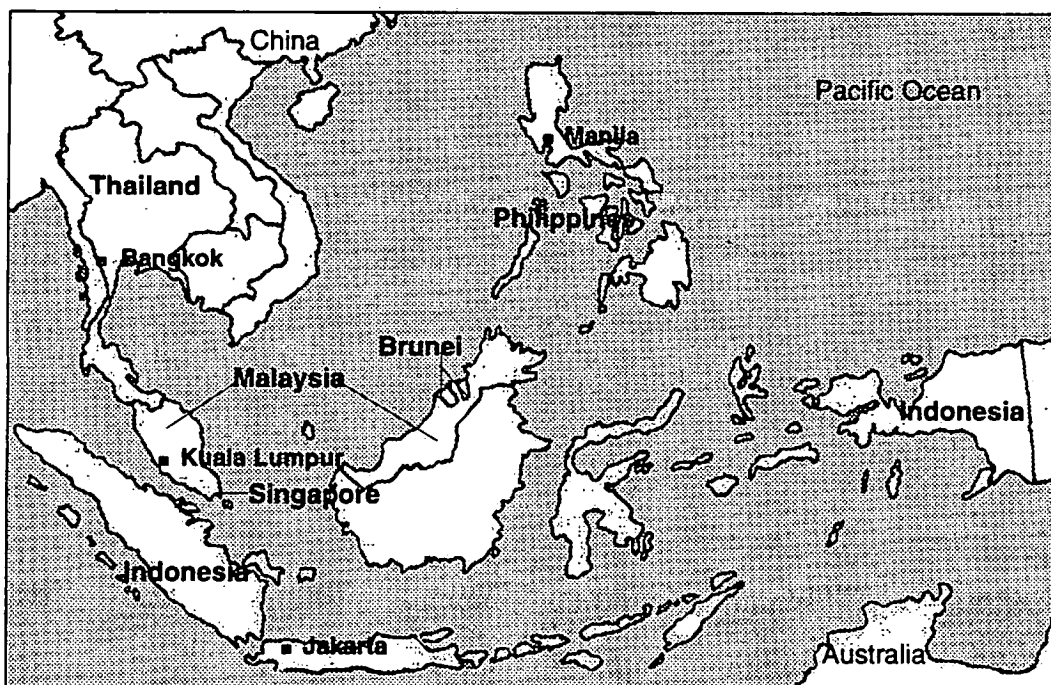




## CANADA-ASEAN RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- Canada enjoys excellent relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Founded in 1967, ASEAN is the most successful regional organization in Asia and the Pacific, with an effective program of consultation and political co-operation.
- ASEAN began establishing "dialogue partnerships" with selected countries in 1972. Canada became a dialogue partner in 1977. The other dialogue partners are Australia, the European Union, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the United States. The dialogue meeting, known as the Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) is held after the Association's annual foreign ministers' meeting (AMM). The PMC provides opportunities for exchanges on regional and global issues.
- The 1993 PMC in Singapore endorsed the launching of an ASEAN Regional Forum for the discussion of security issues, to be held this year in conjunction with the Bangkok meetings. Participants will include not only ASEAN countries and dialogue partners, but also China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea, which attend the AMM as observers.
- On a triennial rotating basis, each dialogue partner is paired with an ASEAN country, to co-ordinate relations for three years. Since 1992, Canada's dialogue partner has been Indonesia.



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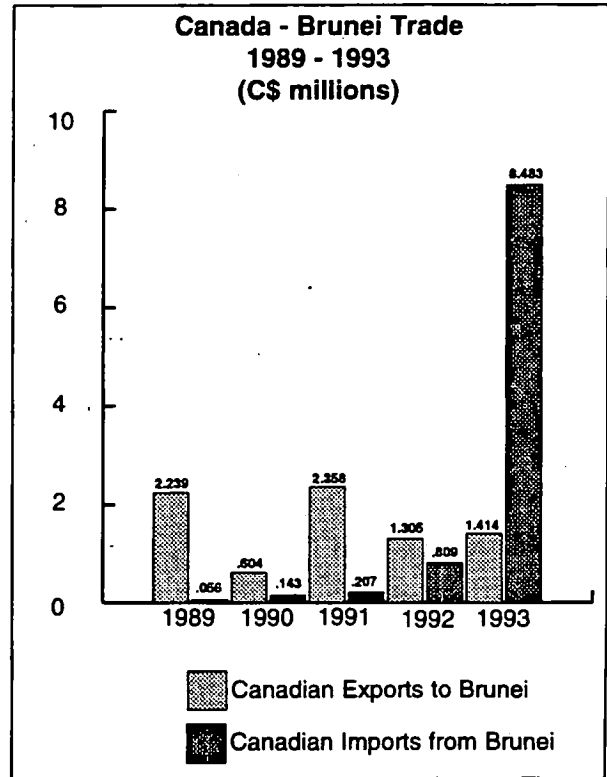
- A Canada-ASEAN Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed in 1981 to promote closer industrial, commercial and development co-operation. A revised Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed in July 1993. This new agreement, which came into force on April 1, 1994, will foster greater private-sector co-operation, assist in the liberalization and expansion of trade relations and target development to the mutual benefit of both parties.
- A Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC), established under the Economic Co-operation Agreement, meets at the level of senior officials to review economic relations. The last meeting of the JCC was held in June 1994 in Ottawa. In 1993, it was held in Jakarta.

## **Trade and Investment**

- Two-way trade between Canada and the ASEAN countries reached a high of almost \$5 billion in 1993 and has more than doubled in the past five years. Canadian exports to this group of countries have tripled over the past decade.
- In 1993, Canadian exports to ASEAN countries reached \$1.5 billion, with imports to Canada from the region totalling \$3.3 billion. These Southeast Asian countries, as a group, rank among Canada's top 10 export markets.
- Major Canadian exports to the ASEAN region in 1993 included cereals (mainly wheat); boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts; paper and paperboard; electrical machinery and equipment parts; salt, sulphur, earth and stone, plastering material, lime and cement; wood pulp; plastic products; fertilizers; aircraft and parts; and organic chemicals.
- Major Canadian imports from the region in 1993 included electrical machinery equipment and parts; boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; apparel and clothing accessories; rubber products; prepared meat, fish and crustaceans; footwear; ores, slag and ash; and wood and articles of wood.
- Canadian investment in the ASEAN region exceeds \$4 billion. This investment is largely in resource development and the financial sector.
- Opportunity sectors for Canadian exports include advanced technology (telecommunications, aerospace, defence equipment), energy and power (oil and gas), agri-food and environmental products.
- Within the ASEAN, Indonesia represents Canada's largest export market, followed closely by Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.
- In Thailand and Malaysia, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has co-ordinated enterprise projects aimed at bringing together Canadian and local entrepreneurs for joint ventures. Longer-term commercial involvement will be important for Canadian firms to maintain and expand markets.
- Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in the ASEAN region include SR Telecom Inc., MacDonald Dettwiler & Associates Ltd., Bell Canada International, Intera Information Technologies Ltd., Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., CAE Electronics Ltd., ABB Canada, Ganong Bros. Limited and Novacorp Corporation.

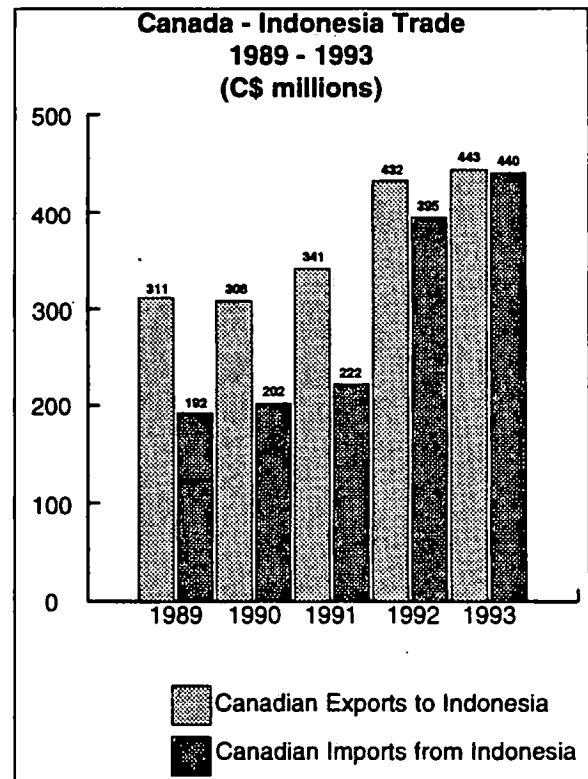
### Canada-Brunei Relations

- Brunei is a small, oil-rich Islamic Malay sultanate on the north coast of Borneo, with a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$16 600.
- Along with its ASEAN partners Malaysia and Singapore, Brunei shares with Canada membership in the Commonwealth. Brunei is a major contributor to the Commonwealth of Learning, based in Vancouver.
- Commercial ties between Brunei and Canada are modest, in part because of a strong and long-standing British presence and Brunei's small market size. Markets do exist, however, for oil and gas equipment and services, power generation and defence/aerospace products. Given the small size of the market (Brunei has a population of only 260 000), trade promotion activities have been responsive in nature. One area of promise is the provision of Canadian expertise in education and health.



### Canada-Indonesia Relations

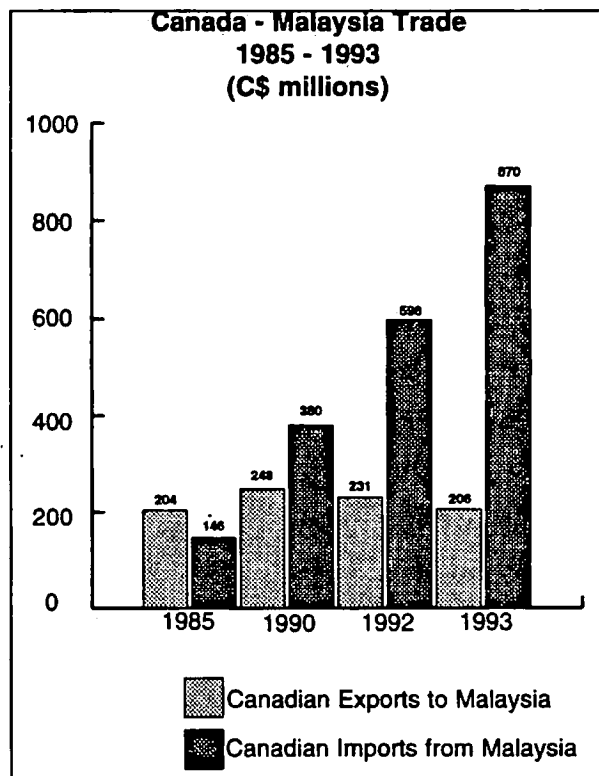
- Indonesia's size (population approaching 187 million), its influential role in ASEAN and its importance as a moderating member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Indonesia is current chairman of both), as well as its membership in the Group of 77 and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), make it an important partner for Canada in the region.
- In 1993, Canada marked the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Canadian Embassy in Jakarta. From a traditional aid relationship with its origins in the Colombo Plan of the 1950s, Canada-Indonesia relations are developing into a mature political and economic partnership.
- Canada's exports to Indonesia were worth \$443 million in 1993, with imports valued at \$440 million.



- About half of Canada's exports to Indonesia are made up of basic commodities: sulphur, wheat, potash, fertilizer, zinc and pulp and paper. Imports are made up of plywood, tropical hardwood lumber, natural rubber, copper and seafood.
- Canadian investment in Indonesia is estimated at \$3 billion, with Inco's mining and smelting plant in Sulawesi being a major component. Oil and gas exploration and consulting and engineering companies have established a strong presence in Indonesia.
- Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursement this year will be approximately \$33 million. The focus in recent years has been away from government-sponsored infrastructure projects to concentrate on more socially oriented areas such as the environment, human-resources development, water supply, regional development and development aid targeted at women.
- Relations have improved this year following a setback due to the East Timor shootings in November 1991. Canada responded to this incident with the suspension of three planned development projects. Although Canadian concerns about human rights remain, recent positive developments in Indonesia, including greater openness in discussing human rights issues, have gone some way to meeting these concerns.

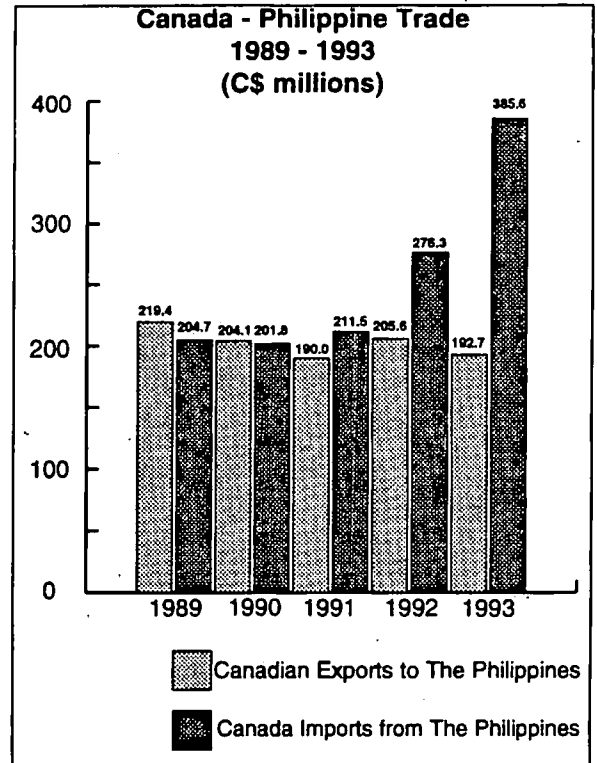
### Canada-Malaysia Relations

- Canada and Malaysia share mutual interests in the Commonwealth, the UN and the environment, including international forestry initiatives.
- Canada's development co-operation program in Malaysia emphasizes a gradual transition from development assistance to a relationship of full economic co-operation.
- Canada-Malaysia trade has more than doubled since 1987, reaching \$1.08 billion in 1993. Canadian exports were worth \$206 million, and imports were valued at \$870 million. Strong economic growth and industrial diversification are among the factors making Malaysia an attractive investment location and a valuable economic and trading partner for Canada.
- Canadian exports include fertilizer, cereals, iron and steel, pulp and paper, and electrical machinery and parts. While exports of services, such as engineering consulting, are considerable, greater potential exists for increased services exports given Malaysia's infrastructure requirements.



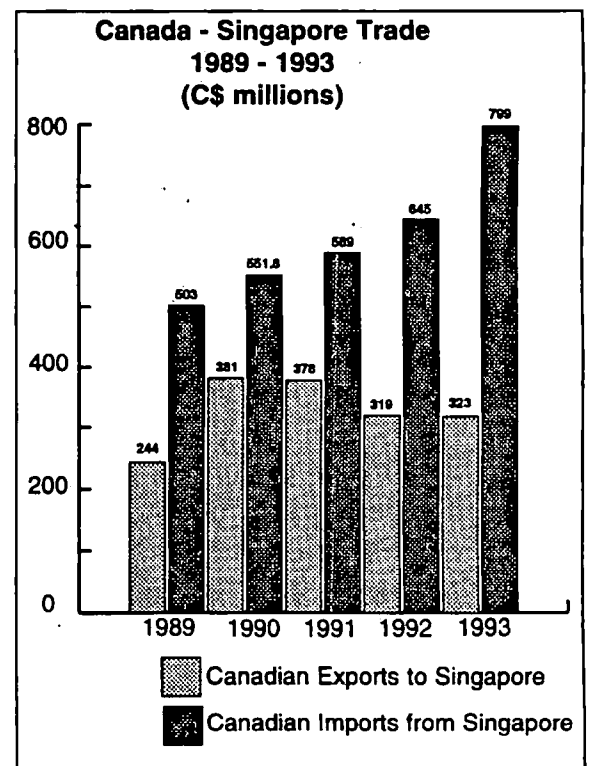
### Canada-Philippines Relations

- Canada's relations with the Philippines are strong and friendly. Canada was one of the first countries to express public support for, and to extend export credits to, the Aquino government.
- Trade between Canada and the Philippines has almost tripled since 1985, reaching \$575 million in 1993. Canadian exports grew from \$45 million in 1985 to \$193 million in 1993. Imports during the same period rose from \$109 million to \$386 million.
- In 1992, the Philippines moved from fourth to second place globally as a source of immigrants to Canada.
- Canada has targeted the Philippines as a priority country for development co-operation. Since 1987, total Canadian government disbursements have amounted to \$142 million.
- Canadian exports traditionally have been dominated by agricultural and resource commodities. However, opportunities exist in telecommunications and in the mining and power sectors. Half of Canada's imports consist of textiles and clothing, and agricultural and fish products. Recently, imports have diversified to include electronics.
- With Canadian direct investment in the Philippines at about \$90 million, Canada ranks as the 15th-largest foreign direct investor in the country. Major investors include Sun Life, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Placer Dome and B.C. Packers.



### Canada-Singapore Relations

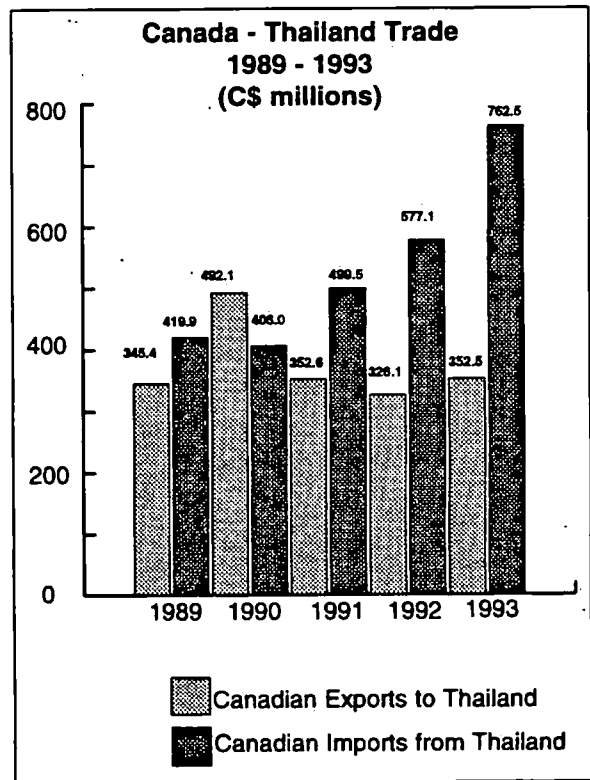
- Canada and Singapore share membership in the Commonwealth and a similar outlook on many international issues.
- The two countries regularly exchange views on issues such as the multilateral trade negotiations, peacekeeping, and political, security and economic developments.
- Trade is at the heart of Canada's bilateral relations with Singapore. Trade between the two countries reached \$1.14 billion in 1993, making Singapore Canada's second-largest trading partner in the ASEAN. Canadian exports were worth \$323 million and imports stood at \$799 million.
- Canada's exports to Singapore are diversified. Key items include gold, silver, helicopters, aircraft and parts, cathode ray tubes, machinery, paper and electrical equipment.



- While there are about 60 Canadian companies represented in Singapore, most are regional offices rather than manufacturing operations. One area of great potential for Canada lies in Singapore's pool of capital available for foreign investment. While direct Singapore investment in Canada is under \$150 million, the potential is tremendous. Portfolio investments are substantial, with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation investing over \$1 billion in Canadian government bonds and other securities.

### Canada-Thailand Relations

- Canada's relationship with Thailand dates from the Colombo Plan in the 1950s. Relations have broadened with Canada's increased interest in ASEAN and the region.
- Bilateral trade reached \$1.12 billion in 1993. Between 1987 and 1993, trade almost tripled, partly due to an increase in exports of manufactured and high-technology goods.
- Canada's development cooperation program in Thailand aims to assist the transition from an agricultural to an industrialized society and to build a base for a long-term economic relationship.
- Canada exported \$353 million worth of goods to Thailand in 1993, mainly boilers (power sector), asbestos, tin plate, newsprint, wheat and wood pulp. Canadian imports from Thailand reached a record \$763 million in 1993, led by agricultural and fish products, clothing, electrical machinery and electronic components.
- Thirty joint ventures or technology-transfer agreements between Thai and Canadian companies have been signed, representing over \$100 million of registered capital.







**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.



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# news release

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Date July 7, 1994

No. 139

For release

## QUELLET TO TRAVEL TO ASIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet will travel to Japan, Korea, Thailand, China and Hong Kong, from July 18 to August 2.

On July 18, Mr. Ouellet will arrive in Tokyo where he will meet with the new Japanese Prime Minister, Tomiichi Murayama and other cabinet ministers. Mr. Ouellet will also address the Canada-Japan Society.

On July 21, just days before the first summit between the leaders of the two Koreas, Mr. Ouellet will travel to South Korea. In Seoul, he will discuss bilateral, trade and regional security issues with Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo, and will meet with the President and senior officials. On July 23, Mr. Ouellet will travel to Panmunjom to tour the demilitarized zone between South and North Korea.

On July 24, Mr. Ouellet will travel to Bangkok, Thailand, where he will lead the Canadian delegation at meetings hosted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). On July 25, the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) will meet with the foreign ministers of Canada, Australia, China, Russia, the United States, Korea, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea, Vietnam and the European Union in the first session of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). This multilateral meeting will focus exclusively on regional security issues; this year's theme is confidence-building measures for the Asia-Pacific region.

The ARF will be followed by the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) on July 26 and 27. The PMC brings together ASEAN foreign ministers and their seven "Dialogue Partners" (Canada, Australia, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the European Union) for a discussion of regional and international political and economic issues.

Mr. Ouellet will travel to China on July 28. In Beijing he will hold talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Qian Qichen. He will also sign an agreement on environmental co-operation and a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

On August 1 and 2, Mr. Ouellet will be in Hong Kong to meet with the Acting Governor, Anson Chan. In addition, he will participate in a round table with members of Hong Kong's Legislative Council, address a joint luncheon of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Canadian Association and lay a wreath at the Saiwan War Cemetery.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

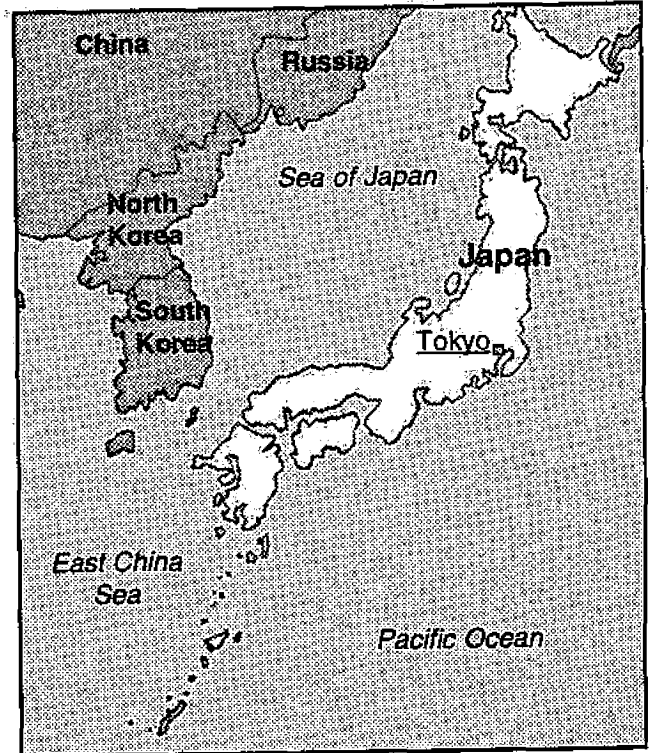
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Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
(613) 995-1874



## CANADA-JAPAN RELATIONS

**Bilateral**

- Canada-Japan relations are built on partnership in the Group of Seven (leading industrialized countries), the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In addition, the two countries share common membership in the Asia-Pacific community, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) and the Post Ministerial Conference and Regional Forum of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- The Canada-Japan Forum 2000 report, submitted to the prime ministers of Canada and Japan in December 1992 by a bi-national panel, made 19 recommendations designed to enhance political, economic and cultural co-operation. One recommendation has resulted in the creation of a Canada-Japan joint panel on co-operation in the North Pacific environment. Another response to the report was the Canada-Japan Bilateral Symposium on Stewardship of the North Pacific Ocean, held in March 1994 in Vancouver.
- The new Canadian chancery in Tokyo continues to be a showcase for Canadian products and achievements. It has received over 4000 visitors per month since its opening in May 1991.
- In 1993, more tourists came to Canada from Japan than from any other country except the United States, generating approximately \$451 million that year, excluding international air travel.
- The Japan Science and Technology Fund (JSTF), which supports the development of enhanced bilateral science and technology collaboration, was set up in 1989. Through the Fund, Canada is co-sponsoring with Japan a series of bilateral workshops to establish priorities, develop personal links between researchers and encourage co-operative activities. Over 200 projects have been approved under the JSTF.

**Trade and Investment**

- Japan is Canada's second-largest trading partner. Japan purchased \$8.5 billion worth of Canadian exports in 1993, while Canada imported just over \$10 billion worth of Japanese goods and services.

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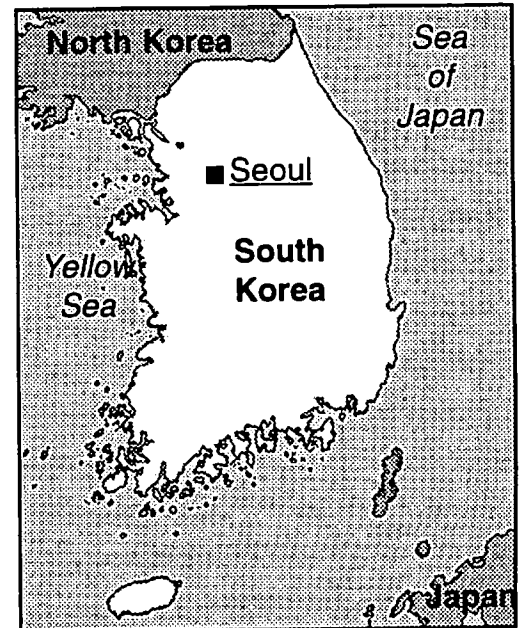
- While Canada maintains its traditional strength in sales of resource products, imports of Canadian manufactured or value-added goods now make up more than 40 per cent of Canada's sales to Japan. Canadian industry exports many processed goods, ranging from French fries to kitchen cabinets.
- In May 1993, Canada launched the *Action Plan for Japan*, a joint undertaking with the private sector, to alert industry to the changing market conditions, encourage product adaptation, and assist with product promotion. Since then, "Action Plans" have been developed in seven priority sectors: processed foods, tourism, information technology, auto parts, forest and building products, aerospace, and fisheries products.
- Japan is Canada's third-largest source of direct investment (C\$7.2 billion) and our second-largest source of portfolio investment (US\$49 billion). Automotive companies alone have invested C\$1.8 billion in Canada.
- Canada's trade commissioners in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Nagoya co-ordinate 50 to 60 trade promotion events each year, some in conjunction with ministerial visits.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Japan include Clearly Canadian Beverage Corporation, Mitel Corporation, Champion Road Machinery Limited, Maple Leaf Foods Inc., Northern Telecom Limited, CAE Electronics Limited, McCain Foods Ltd., and Douglas Manufactured Homes Ltd.



## CANADA-KOREA RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- Canadian involvement in the Korean peninsula began in the late 19th century, when Canadian missionaries played an important role in education and health care. Official involvement began in 1947, when Canada participated in the United Nations Commission that supervised free elections.
- Formal recognition of the Republic of Korea followed in 1949. Canada opened its embassy in Seoul in 1973.
- Canada contributed the fourth-largest contingent to the United Nations (UN) Command in the 1950-53 Korean War, providing 26 791 troops and suffering 516 fatalities.
- Korea's rapid development, democratic evolution and growing regional and international interests, together with its entry into the UN in 1991, have resulted in greater co-operation in a number of areas, such as arms control, disarmament and peacekeeping.
- Canada welcomed the election in 1992 of Korea's first civilian president in more than 30 years. Canada firmly supports South Korea's continuing efforts to improve relations with North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and to lessen tensions on the divided peninsula, one of the last remaining areas of Cold War-style confrontation.



### Trade and Investment

- Canada's trade relationship with Korea continues to expand and intensify. In 1993, South Korea ranked as Canada's fifth-largest export market and the second-largest, after Japan, in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Preliminary trade figures for 1993 show that Canadian exports to Korea increased by 20 per cent over 1992 to \$1.7 billion, and imports from Korea increased nine per cent to \$2.2 billion.
- Major Canadian exports to Korea in 1993 included coal and mineral fuels; pulp; organic chemicals; cereals; aluminum products; iron and steel; fertilizers; energy equipment; telecommunications equipment; and aerospace products.
- Major Canadian imports from Korea in 1993 included electronic equipment (televisions, VCRs); vehicles and parts; clothing; footwear and textile products; mechanical equipment; and iron and steel.

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- The most significant increase in Canadian commodity exports have been in agricultural products and pulp and paper.
- Sectors offering the greatest export opportunities for Canadian companies are agricultural commodities and food products; resource products and oil; petrochemicals; defence; aerospace; computers; electronics; telecommunications; and automotive parts and components.
- Korea is aggressively enhancing its own technological capacity through joint ventures with foreign companies.
- In September 1992, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited signed an agreement for the sale of two CANDU reactors to the Korea Electric Power Corporation, bringing to four the total number of Canadian power plants bought by Korea.
- In 1992, Canada was the third most important destination for Korean foreign investment. Cumulative Korean investment in Canada was more than \$400 million by year-end 1992.

July 1994

Note: All monetary values are listed in Canadian dollars.  
All trade statistics have been calculated on a customs basis and are based on Statistics Canada's Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1993.



## CANADA-CHINA RELATIONS

## Bilateral

- Since last November, when Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien met Chinese President Jiang Zemin at the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) meeting in Seattle, there has been a number of high-level contacts between representatives of the two countries. Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua has travelled to Canada and the Canadian Governor General, Minister of International Trade and Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Food have visited China.
- The objective of these high-level visits for Canada is to develop a broadly-based relationship, engaging China in four key areas: economic partnership, sustainable development, peace and security and human rights and the rule of law.
- Given China's economic growth and potential, Canada is positioning itself now to build an economic partnership that will create jobs and prosperity at home, as well as benefit the people of China.
- Canada has engaged China in a sustained and substantive dialogue on non-proliferation questions and regional security, with a view to encouraging China to engage in responsible international behaviour with respect to arms sales and the early and successful conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Canada continues to work in multilateral fora to ensure that China respects its obligations under the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. Canada continues to raise concerns bilaterally over the detention of political dissidents and the general lack of political freedoms in China.
- Sustainable development is an integral component of Canada's policy towards China. Canada seeks to assist China — the world's largest consumer of coal — to manage its environment to the benefit of the global environment.
- Canada supports the current efforts to bring a greater measure of democracy to Hong Kong. We have made it clear to China that we hope Hong Kong's transition to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 will be smooth, ensuring it's continued stability and prosperity.





## Trade and Investment

- Canada-China bilateral trade relations have grown rapidly since China embarked on an open door policy of economic reforms, creating new trade and investment opportunities for foreign partners. Canada-China trade grew substantially to reach \$4.8 billion in 1993.
- Canada currently enjoys a promising trading relationship with China. Built on a foundation of wheat sales, two-way trade grew substantially through the 1970s and 1980s, reaching nearly \$5 billion in 1993. Wheat, fertilizers, wood pulp and other traditional commodities continue to be our main exports to China, although manufactured goods are also registering noteworthy increases lately. China's import and infrastructure requirements correspond to Canada's prime export strengths in areas such as telecommunications, power generation, transportation, mining and petrochemical industry, agricultural products and technology.
- Under a trade agreement signed in 1973 (and extended every three years since), Canada and China grant each other most-favoured-nation (MFN) trading status. Commercial relations with China are facilitated by the Canada-China Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETC) which meets alternately in Ottawa and Beijing. The last JETC meeting was held in May 1993, in Ottawa.
- Canada and China have also signed a number of Memoranda of Understanding in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, telecommunications, transportation, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals and metals, with the objective of encouraging technological exchanges and business relations in these areas.
- In 1984, the Export Development Corporation (EDC) signed a \$2-billion General Financing Protocol with the Bank of China. In 1986, a \$350-million concessional tranche was incorporated; this concessional facility was renewed for a further two-year period in October 1988, and again in 1991. EDC recently secured the replenishment of concessional facility for up to \$100 million.
- Canada supports China's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and has taken an active role in the GATT Working Party concerning that accession.
- Canadian companies have invested approximately \$300 million in China and there are an increasing number of companies interested in expanding their operations there. Northern Telecom recently concluded an important agreement with China. China's largest investment in Canada is in the Castlegar Pulp and Paper Mill in British Columbia.

July 1994

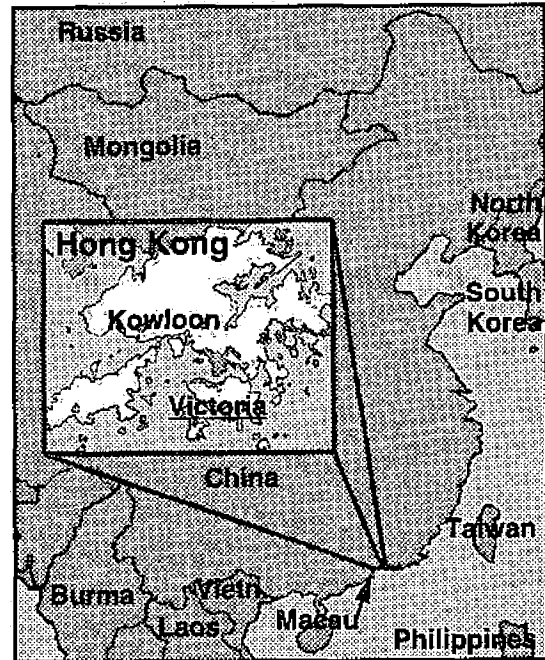
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## CANADA-HONG KONG RELATIONS

## Bilateral

- In July 1997, Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty. Hong Kong is expected to maintain its important role as the business centre for all of South China.
- Canada and Hong Kong enjoy strong relations. Historical, trade and evolving family ties are building bridges and contributing to prosperity in both Canada and Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong is a major source of immigration and investment for Canada. Over 30 000 immigrant visas were issued in Hong Kong in 1993.
- Hong Kong students make up the largest international student population in Canada.
- Some 35 000 to 50 000 Canadians live in Hong Kong. Most are originally from the territory.



## Trade and Investment

- Bilateral trade relations between Canada and Hong Kong are very healthy. Extensive commercial links include the presence of over 75 Canadian corporations, all major Canadian chartered banks and several insurance companies. Bilateral trade peaked at \$1.9 billion in 1993.
- In 1993, Canadian exports to Hong Kong totalled \$760 million. Imports to Canada from Hong Kong totalled \$1.2 billion.
- Opportunities for Canadian companies exist in construction (primarily as part of the plan to develop a new port and airport), building materials, environmental protection, security products and processed foods.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Hong Kong include 2000 + Connections, The Seagram Company Ltd., Canac Telecom, Northern Telecom Ltd., SHL Systemhouse Inc., KAO Infosystems Canada Inc. and Cari-All Inc.

July 1994



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