BOOK II

EAITC THE REFERENCE BOOK

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

October 1993

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Canada

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This book, The Reference Book, outlines Canada's major bilateral and multilateral relations, and describes the Department and its programs.

It is the second of two books. The first is The Issues Book, which covers the main challenges that Ministers will be exposed to during their first year in office.

The books are intended to give a quick overview; topics have been organized around main themes outlined in the table of contents. In the case of each issue requiring decisions, Ministers will be approached with detailed memoranda, and oral briefings as desired.

The acronyms SSEA for Secretary of State for External Affairs, MINT for Minister for International Trade, and EAITC for External Affairs and International Trade Canada are used throughout both books.

A full list of abbreviations and acronyms is included at the back of each book for easy reference.

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar figures refer to Canadian dollars.

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Section A

CANADA AND THE WORLD

KEY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS

PEACEKEEPING

KEY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

UNITED STATES

Official Name:	United States of America
Capital:	Washington D.C.
Government:	Federal republic
Division of Power:	Executive Branch (President, Vice-President and Cabinet), Legislative Branch (Congress including House of Representatives and the Senate), and the Judicial Branch
President:	Bill Clinton
Secretary of State:	Warren Christopher
Trade Representative:	Mickey Kantor

DOMESTIC SITUATION

After a rocky start, President Clinton recovered significant political ground with the narrow passage in September of his economic package, which aims to reduce the United States (U.S.) budget deficit by US$496 billion over the next five years while providing modest economic stimulus. It is expected to act as a drag on the economy over the short term, but lead to lower long-term interest rates and improved economic performance.

The focus of his presidency is on domestic economic renewal, with a strong demand to improve the U.S.'s international trade balance. Passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and a new system of health care are high priorities with strong economic implications.

In foreign policy, President Clinton is not isolationist, but is expected to exercise caution when considering international involvement. On environmental, political and security issues, he is more inclined to multilateral approaches than his predecessors, but by the standards of other countries it is a modest and cautious shift. On trade matters, the U.S. approach appears to give somewhat greater weight, on balance, to bilateral arrangements that may foreshadow more "management" trade that could entail special "fixes" favouring U.S. interests. Nonetheless, the Administration has made the successful conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations a high priority.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

The U.S. economy, with a projected 1993 gross domestic product (GDP) of US$6.2 trillion, remains subdued. Economic growth is expected to accelerate in the second half of 1993, with real GDP growth of 2.7 percent projected for 1993, and 2.6 percent in 1994.

Protectionist sentiment is strong. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit is expanding, and is projected to be over US$110 billion in 1993. However, the U.S. runs an important surplus in trade in services, estimated at US$32.5 billion in 1991 and US$40.8 billion in 1992. U.S. anger is focused on Japan and the European Community (EC) (seen as the spoiler in the Uruguay Round), but unchecked protectionism would have consequences for Canadian exports.

Congress' approach to both the NAFTA and the Uruguay Round will be decisive in its approach to trade issues. Canada has a strong interest in encouraging defenders of open, rules-based trade as a means to promoting Canadian and, indeed, global economic renewal.

Canada-U.S. economic relations amounted to over $287 billion in 1992, of which merchandise trade accounted for $225 billion; services trade for $40 billion; and investment income and transfers for the remainder. Although important trade disputes do arise, they affect only a small proportion (under 5 percent) of total trade. Nonetheless, the management of such disputes requires high-level political involvement on both sides.

In 1992, merchandise exports to the U.S. amounted to $121.2 billion, representing 18.3 percent of all U.S. imports, compared to Japan with 18.1 percent; imports were $104.4 billion, representing 20.2 percent of all U.S. exports, well ahead of Japan, their next largest export market, which takes 10.7 percent. Record-setting monthly levels of Canadian exports to the U.S. have driven real growth in the Canadian economy in 1993. For the first seven months of 1993, merchandise exports to the U.S. were 21.5 percent above comparable 1992 levels, while merchandise imports from the U.S. grew by 17.2 percent.

Canada's current account balance with the U.S. traditionally is in deficit. Although Canada had a merchandise trade surplus of $16.8 billion with the U.S. in 1992, the non-merchandise account had a deficit of $19.6 billion, for a net current account deficit of $2.8 billion.

The U.S. continues to be the major source for direct investment in Canada and the most important market for Canadian direct investment abroad. In 1992, the stock of direct investment in Canada from U.S. sources amounted to $87.3 billion or 64 percent of all foreign direct investment. Canadian direct investment in the U.S. in 1992 grew to $57.8 billion from $46.5 billion in 1988 and represented 58 percent of all Canadian direct investment abroad.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC) undertakes an extensive business development program in the U.S., delivered through its network of consulates. The program is focused on strategic sectors and is designed to increase the participation rate of Canadian companies in export, to provide market information/intelligence, to improve export education and to attract U.S. investment to Canada. Through the Access North America program increased emphasis on selling services to the U.S. is being undertaken because of the increased market access created through the NAFTA.

ii) Political

As the sole remaining superpower, the United States' influence in multilateral institutions has never been greater. Although very much preoccupied with his domestic agenda, the President and his advisers have endeavoured recently to redefine the meaning of U.S. national interest and the policy instruments required to pursue it. Major elements include engagement, not isolationism, with more selective use of an upgraded United Nations (UN) peacekeeping capacity; definition of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) out-of-theatre mandate and more equitable burden sharing, while reserving the right to act unilaterally; a recommitment to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; a preference for open trade not protectionism, with particular priority on conclusion of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round and the NAFTA; enlargement, i.e., promotion, of free market democracy around the world and countering states hostile to this; and providing humanitarian relief where it can do most good. The policy is cautious not radical, reflecting congressional reservations and domestic budgetary realities.

The bilateral relationship is enormous, complex and remarkably problem-free. Transboundary relations, particularly on environmental matters, are of major importance with a significant degree of prevailing co-operation. Bilateral defence relations are close, with particular emphasis on defence research and development, defence production sharing and effective arrangements for North American air defence.

UNITED STATES

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	3.9	2.5	0.8	−1.2	2.1
GDP per capita PPP$*	19,707	20,920	21,866	22,204	23,266
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.7	7.4
Inflation rate (%)	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0
Labour productivity growth (%)	1.6	0.5	0.3	−0.3	1.5

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in U.S. ($M)	46,497	50,341	52,800	54,639	n/a
U.S. dir. investment in Cda ($M)	73,710	78,217	80,931	93,775	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	6,544	6,936	6,114	6,597	7,524
Students in Canada (no.)	6,931	6,910	7,403	6,867	
Tourism in Canada (no.)				33,557,160	32,427,324
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					983.4

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

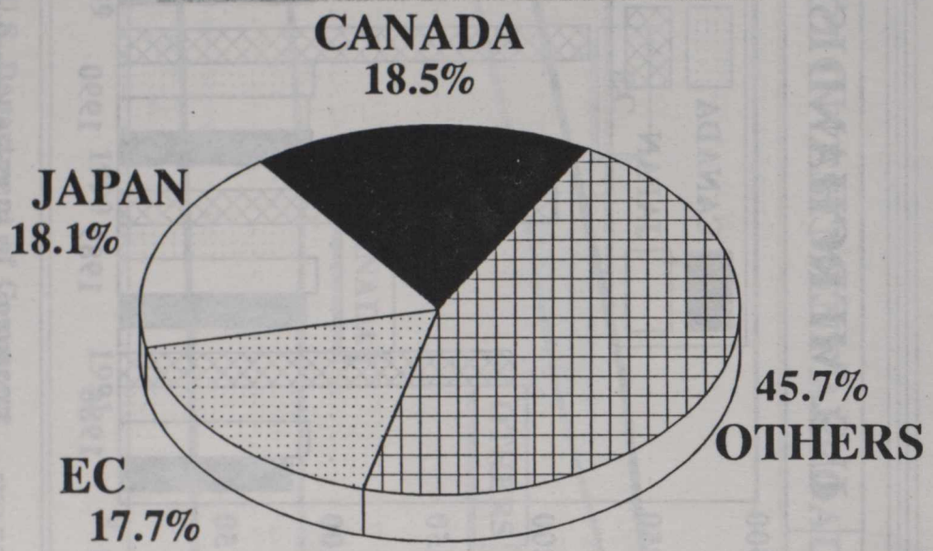
Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**100,851**	**101,592**	**111,557**	**109,614**	**125,684**
Major exports					
Motor vehicles and parts	31,667	30,686	31,056	29,871	34,650
Mineral fuels and oils	10,213	10,462	12,824	13,337	15,140
Machinery, boilers, engines	8,264	8,597	8,827	8,366	9,322
Paper and paperboard	7,246	6,924	7,598	7,237	7,462
Electrical machinery and equipment	3,286	3,885	5,378	5,720	6,208

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**86,021**	**88,104**	**87,895**	**86,277**	**96,515**
Major imports					
Motor vehicles and parts	23,870	22,377	20,179	19,588	21,478
Machinery, boilers, engines	17,652	18,078	17,230	16,552	18,314
Electrical machinery and equipment	8,069	8,611	9,730	9,250	10,582
Plastics and articles of plastic	2,605	2,843	2,929	3,050	3,582
Optical, photo, cinematographic equipment	2,484	2,820	2,906	2,835	3,135

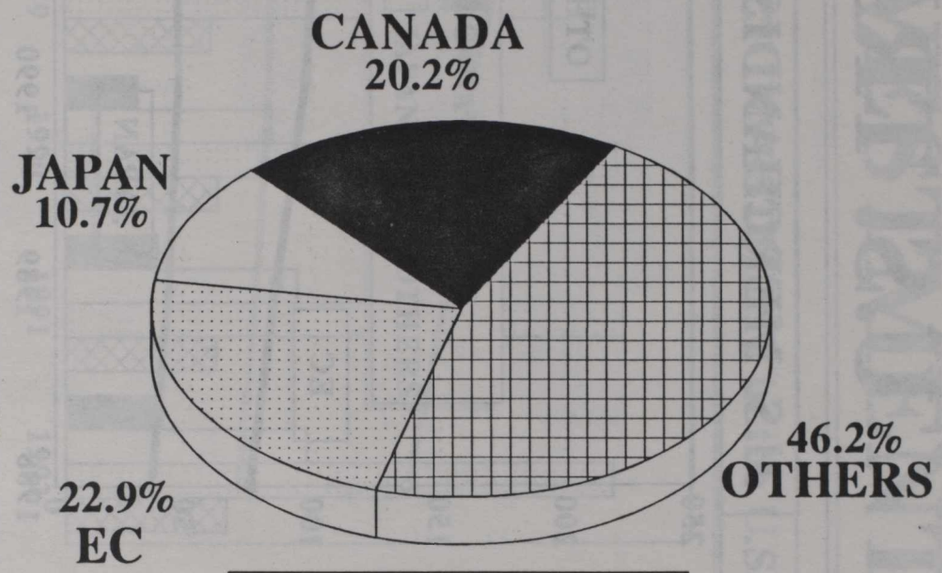
U.S. TRADE SHARES

1992 U.S. IMPORTS



$ 532.7 BILLION U.S.

1992 U.S. EXPORTS



$ 448.2 BILLION U.S.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

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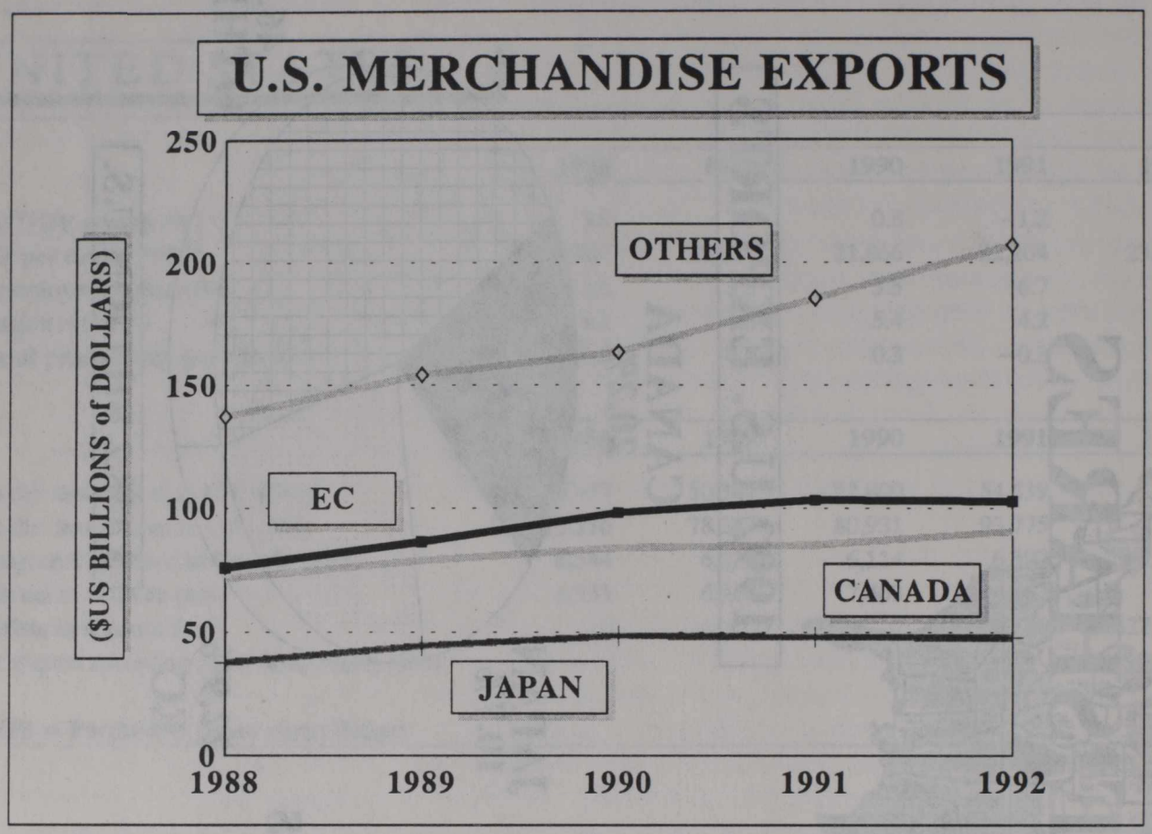
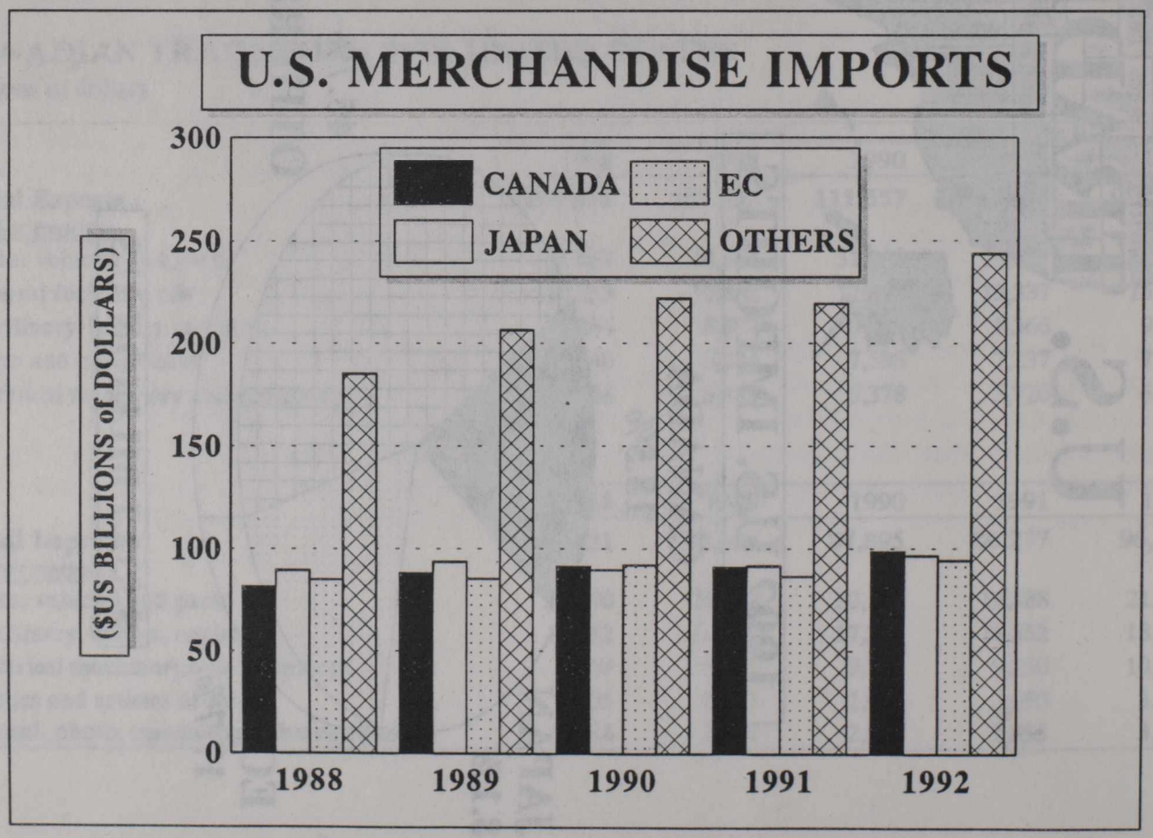
U.S. TRADE





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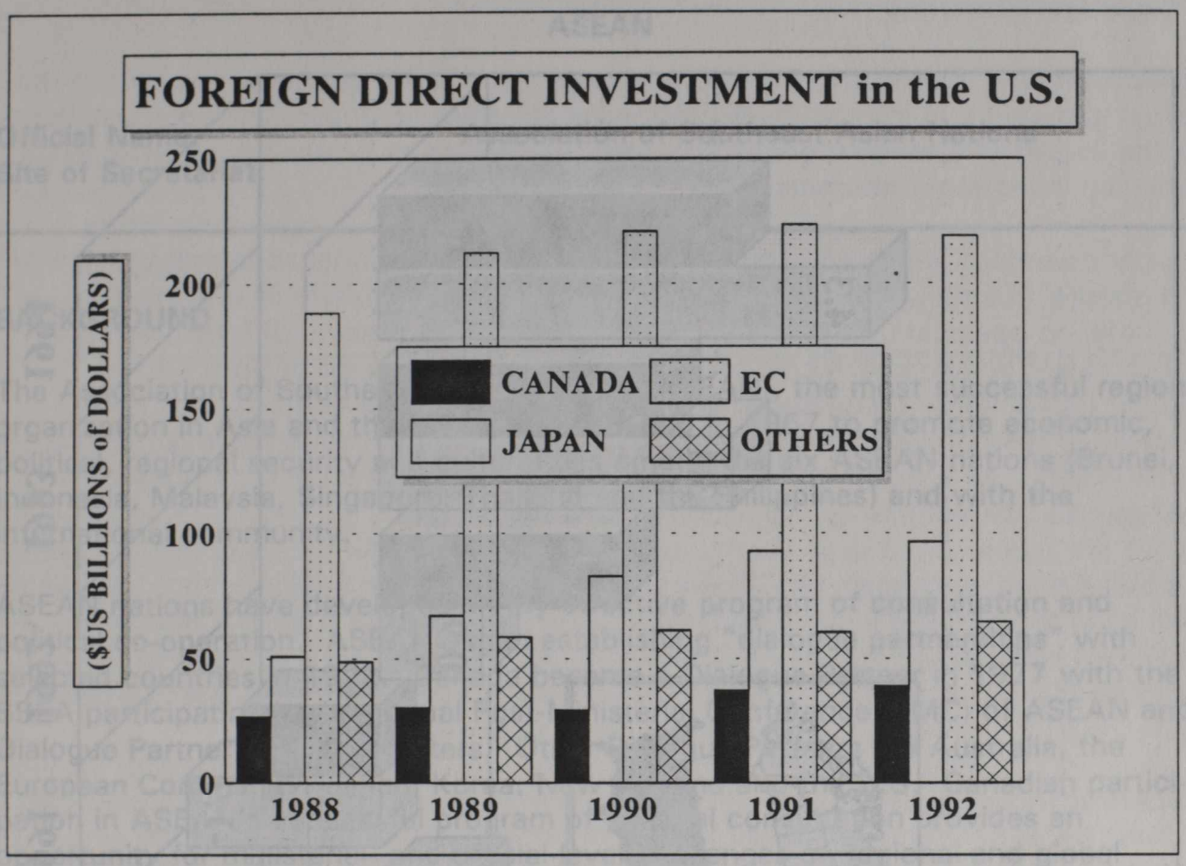
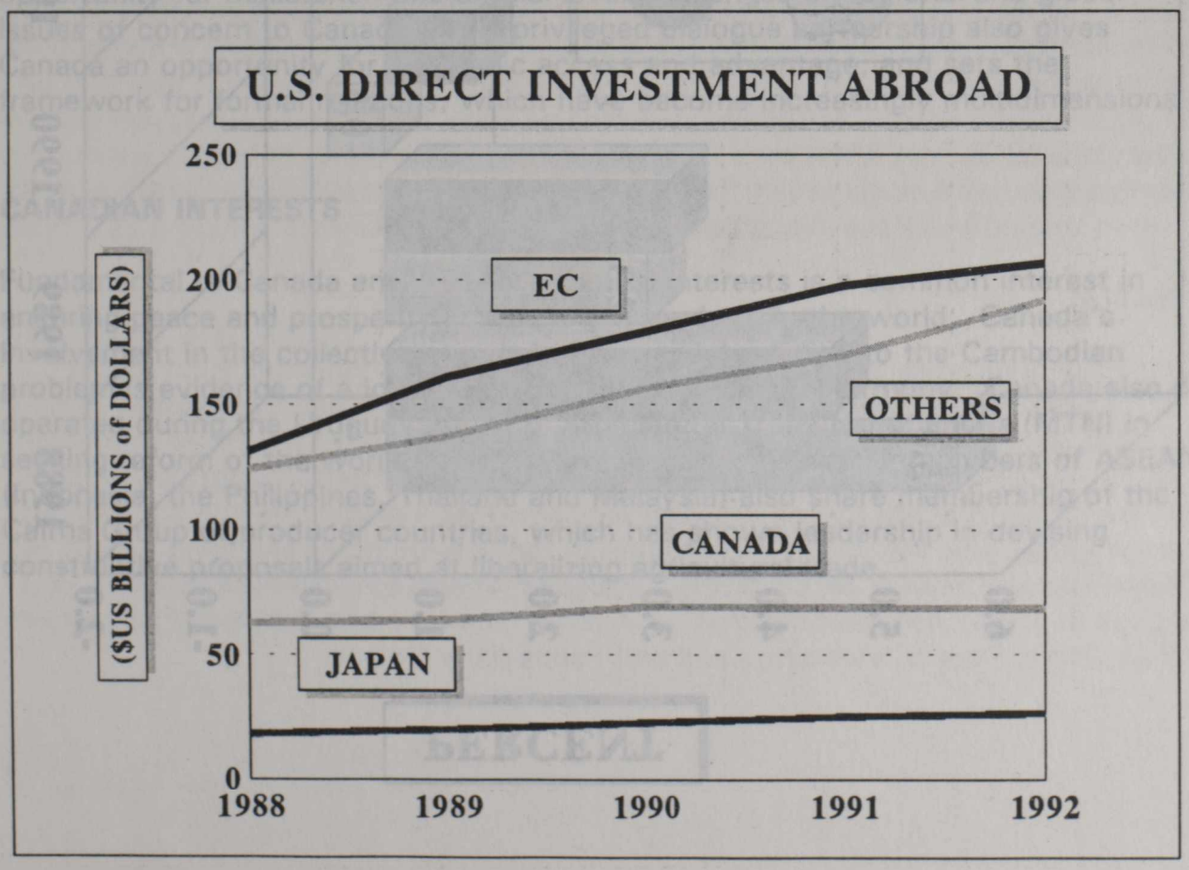
U.S. INVESTMENT





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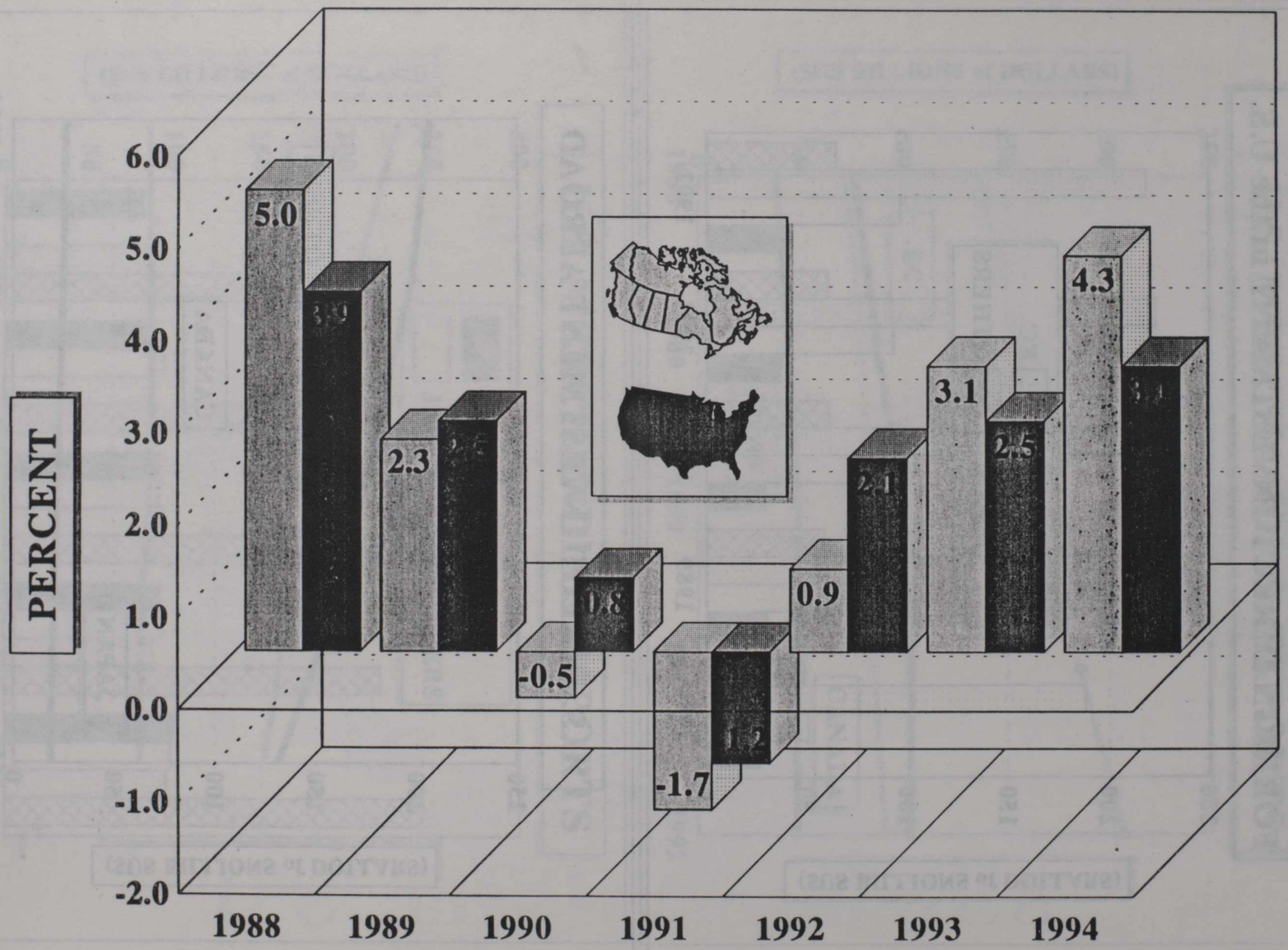
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CANADA / US GDP GROWTH



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SOURCE: OECD June 93 Outlook

ASEAN

Official Name: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Site of Secretariat: Jakarta

BACKGROUND

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the most successful regional organization in Asia and the Pacific, was formed in 1967 to promote economic, political, regional security and cultural ties among the six ASEAN nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) and with the international community.

ASEAN nations have developed a very 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 with the SSEA participating in the annual Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) of ASEAN and Dialogue Partner foreign ministers. Other Dialogue Partners are Australia, the European Community, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the U.S. Canadian participation in ASEAN's successful program of political consultation provides an opportunity for ministerial- and official-level exchanges on regional and global issues of concern to Canada. This privileged dialogue partnership also gives Canada an opportunity for economic access and advantage, and sets the framework for formal relations, which have become increasingly multidimensional.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

Fundamental to Canada and ASEAN's mutual interests is a common interest in ensuring peace and prosperity in Asia and elsewhere in the world. Canada's involvement in the collective search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem is evidence of a joint desire to promote regional harmony. Canada also co-operated during the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) in seeking reform of the world trading system. Canada and four members of ASEAN (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia) also share membership of the Cairns Group of producer countries, which has shown leadership in devising constructive proposals aimed at liberalizing agricultural trade.

i) Trade and Economic

Collectively and individually the economies of the ASEAN countries are among the fastest growing and most dynamic in the world, offering unparalleled opportunities for the export of Canadian goods and services as well as promising benefits to Canadian investment interests.

Greater openness and transparency are developing as regional economies diversify and mature. Canada-ASEAN consultations take place regularly to enhance industrial co-operation, to assist in liberalization and expansion of trade relations, and to target development co-operation to the mutual benefit of both parties. Regular parliamentary exchanges and ministerial visits also contribute to this process. These political or government-to-government linkages are in turn supplemented by a whole series of business, non-governmental organization and institutional connections.

In 1992 Canadian exports to ASEAN countries totalled $1.5 billion (about the same level as in the two previous years), with imports to Canada from the region totalling $2 billion. The level of Canadian assistance was $97.25 million. As many as 10,084 students from the ASEAN countries studied in Canada in 1992, while 73,011 tourists from the region visited Canada.

ASEAN countries are members of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC), established to promote liberalized trade and economic relations among the countries of Asia, Australasia and North America. An APEC Summit will be hosted by President Clinton in Seattle in November and most ASEAN leaders are expected to attend.

At the July 1993 Post-Ministerial Conference, the SSEA announced the commissioning of a study under the auspices of the Canada-ASEAN Centre of links between the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and the NAFTA.

ii) Political

Political linkages have developed through consultative mechanisms such as the PMC. These meetings provide opportunities for exchanges on both regional and global issues of concern. Canada has been in the forefront of efforts to stimulate a more focused discussion of regional security which will provide opportunities to promote its approaches to non-proliferation, preventive diplomacy and conflict management. The 1993 Post-Ministerial Conference endorsed the launching of an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) for the discussion of security issues, to be held in Bangkok in 1994, with participation by ASEAN members and Dialogue Partners as well as China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea.

CHINA

Official Name:	People's Republic of China
Capital:	Beijing
Head of State:	Jiang Zemin
Head of Government:	Li Peng
Foreign Minister:	Qian Qichen
Trade Minister:	Wu Yi

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Economic reform policies in the People's Republic of China (PRC) have resulted in strong growth and improved living standards, and have rapidly expanded the PRC's commerce with the outside world. Southern China is the fastest growing area in the world, though there are concerns about over-heating and the attendant problems of monetary expansion, inflation and environmental degradation, not to mention a growing gap between the Northern and Southern parts of the country.

Political reform in the PRC has not kept pace with economic changes. Although China's human rights record has improved since Tiananmen, there remain serious concerns over the detention of political dissidents, the general lack of political freedoms, and the plight of Tibetans.

The PRC has ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), but is embarking on nuclear co-operation with Iran and has sold missiles to Pakistan in contravention of the Missile Technology Control Regime guidelines. The PRC conducted a nuclear weapons test in early October which threatens the U.S.-proposed moratorium on testing as a means for moving toward a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Canada/PRC trade has grown substantially to reach a new two-way record of $4.7 billion in 1992. Although 50 percent of Canada's exports consist of wheat, there has been a strong growth in manufactured exports to the PRC in the last several years. Canadian exports to China amounted to $2.3 billion in 1992, while imports reached $2.4 billion.

Canada has focused on developing close co-operation with the PRC on the environment because of the importance of China to global environmental security. Environment Canada has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the PRC concerning environmental co-operation.

ii) Political

Canada has a comprehensive human rights strategy in the PRC which consists of raising Canadian concerns at the highest levels of leadership while at the same time developing projects, primarily in the legal and judicial fields, designed to engage the PRC in a practical way on human rights questions. For example, Canada has recently sponsored a conference on democracy in Beijing.

Canada has engaged the PRC in a substantive and sustained dialogue on non-proliferation questions, including those in North Korea. Canada registered with the Chinese its concerns over the implications of China's recent nuclear weapons test for wider non-proliferation efforts.

Canada wishes to see a smooth transfer of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 that will help to ensure the future prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Canada has made its position clear to the PRC.

CHINA

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	10.7	4.2	4.3	7.8	12.8
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	2,764	2,986	3,276	3,739
Unemployment rate (%)	2	2.6	2.5	2.3	n/a
Inflation rate (%)	18.6	17.8	2.1	2.7	5.3

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	2,796	4,450	8,038	13,915	10,420
Students in Canada (no.)	3,683	5,796	5,921	4,501	3,475
Tourism in Canada (no.)				33,185	32,192
Canadian assistance ($M)	98.4	104.6	94.9	124.5	
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					1,376.6

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CHINA

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**2,610.5**	**1,146.5**	**1,707.0**	**1,885.8**	**2,258.8**
Major exports					
Cereals	1,679.0	397.0	834.2	940.3	1,274.6
Wood pulp	165.5	105.5	133.4	180.5	152.2
Machinery, boilers, engines	58.7	80.3	150.8	127.9	141.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	14.9	35.2	95.2	106.0	140.3
Plastics and articles of plastic	232.8	68.4	42.9	101.4	83.7

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**955.9**	**1,182.1**	**1,393.9**	**1,852.5**	**2,445.9**
Major imports					
Clothing and accessories not knitted	149.2	150.9	205.8	274.9	381.9
Toys, games and sports requisites	97.1	152.1	168.2	205.6	300.8
Electrical machinery and equipment	74.0	110.7	139.8	230.3	285.8
Articles of leather	79.9	112.8	141.7	176.4	221.5
Footwear	43.9	67.7	77.7	111.4	161.2

INDIA

Official Name:	Republic of India
Capital:	New Delhi
Head of State:	President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
Head of Government:	Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of External Affairs:	Dinesh Singh
Minister of Commerce:	Pranab Mukherjee

DOMESTIC SITUATION

India's democracy remains vibrant, despite the many stresses caused by strong regional, linguistic, religious and social differences. Independence movements in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam have taken their toll, and Hindu chauvinism poses a serious challenge to the traditional secular base of Indian politics.

India is a major regional power and a forceful and articulate defender of developing country interests — economic as well as political. India can be expected to stake its claim to a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council if Council reform becomes a real possibility. India is not a signatory of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and its nuclear and conventional weapons ambitions are a source of concern.

In the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, India has been a leading proponent of special treatment for developing countries. Although this position has collided on occasion with developed country interests, India has taken important steps recently to liberalize its economy and promote greater openness to international trade and investment.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Indo-Canadian trade relations have broadened somewhat as a result of efforts by both countries to identify and promote a greater degree of commercial activity. Trade and investment relations should expand, though progress will be gradual rather than dramatic.

In 1990-91, Canada provided a total estimated $44 million in development assistance to India, placing Canada 11th among all aid donors. Total Canadian aid up to 1990-91 has been approximately $2 billion.

Since 1991, Export Development Corporation (EDC) financing for India has shifted away from large infrastructure projects toward smaller transactions (i.e., $10 to $20 million). EDC continues to work with the State Bank of India toward establishing a line of credit.

ii) Political

As a leading country in the Non-Aligned Movement, the South Asia Association of Regional Co-operation, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, India is an important third-world interlocutor for Canada on issues ranging from human rights to good governance to non-proliferation.

Human rights issues, particularly in Punjab and Kashmir, remain of considerable concern to Canada, as does India's nuclear capability. Canada has begun a bilateral dialogue on security issues, as have several other Western countries.

The Indian community in Canada numbers roughly 400,000. In 1992, 4,139 Indian citizens entered Canada with authorization to work during the 1992 calendar year, and 443 were admitted on ministerial permits. Individuals accepted to Canada as landed immigrants numbered 12,664 and 95 entered as refugees.

INDIA

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	9.7	5.0	5.8	0.9	4.0
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	964	1,037	1,066	1,127
Inflation rate (%)	7.5	7.4	10.0	13.4	10.0

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in India ($M)	55	80	130	79	n/a
India dir. investment in Cda ($M)	7	9	8	8	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	10,434	8,838	10,667	12,848	12,664
Students in Canada (no.)	610	634	1,565	1,600	1,260
Tourism in Canada (no.)				49,080	45,794
Canadian assistance ($M)	186.4	116.0	93.2	84.0	
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					410.7

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH INDIA

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**391.4**	**316.8**	**321.2**	**291.1**	**521.8**
Major exports					
Cereals	8.7	2.4	6.4	0.0	190.4
Fertilizers	40.2	34.1	20.5	29.9	59.2
Wood pulp	46.1	49.8	44.7	26.1	41.7
Paper and paperboard	58.8	10.6	21.0	19.6	40.0
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	11.4	13.4	1.6	0.1	37.9

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**205**	**224**	**227**	**240**	**278**
Major imports					
Clothing and accessories not knitted	50.7	57.9	72.8	74.0	83.3
Clothing and accessories knitted	5.7	9.6	11.9	10.3	19.1
Articles of leather	8.5	14.3	15.1	12.8	18.7
Carpets and floor coverings	21.1	23.5	15.3	17.0	15.3
Cotton	5.2	5.1	4.9	7.9	13.0

JAPAN

Official Name:	Japan
Capital:	Tokyo
Head of State:	His Imperial Majesty Emperor Akihito
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister:	Tsutomu Hata
Minister of International Trade and Industry:	Hiroshi Kumagai

DOMESTIC SITUATION

After 38 years of Liberal Democratic Party rule in Japan, Prime Minister Hosokawa faces the daunting challenge of leading a seven-party coalition government through what promises to be a turbulent period in Japan's domestic politics. His mandate is no less than to reform Japan's electoral system, bring an end to "money politics," and shift the benefits of the Japanese economic miracle to the consumer.

Hosokawa has also vowed to carve out a more meaningful international role for the world's second largest economic power; Japan's interest in obtaining a permanent seat on an expanded United Nations Security Council is well-known, though there are problems arising from strict constitutional prohibitions against Japanese involvement in foreign military operations including UN peacekeeping.

Japan did not get off to a good start with the Clinton Administration: the Japan-U.S. relationship remains strained due to a huge trade imbalance ($52 billion in Japan's favour), which neither side seems able to correct. This September, Japan and the U.S. began talks to establish a Framework for New Economic Partnership which will tackle the trade imbalance between the two countries, address a series of market access issues and identify areas for global co-operation. It will be in Canada's interest to monitor these talks very closely to ensure a bilateral deal does not harm either Canada's trade interests or the broader Multilateral Trade Negotiations in any way.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Japan is Canada's second largest trading partner. Canadian exports reached $7.5 billion in 1992, registering modest growth over the previous year but still down from the peaks of $8.8 billion in 1988 and 1989. Imports from Japan amounted to $10.8 billion in 1992.

Japan's economy, and hence import requirements, continues to move up the technological ladder; one result is a weakening demand for the resource products which have traditionally dominated Canadian exports to Japan.

To address Canada's stagnant trade and investment performance in Japan, an Action Plan for Japan has been tailored to respond to the economic recommendations of the Canada-Japan Forum 2000 Report. This Action Plan, launched in May 1993, is focused on alerting Canadian companies to the changing market in Japan, improving Canada's export offer (product design and adaptation), and assisting Canadian companies in establishing the presence and linkages necessary to take advantage of changing market opportunities.

Japanese direct investment in Canada continues to grow, reaching a cumulative total of $6.4 billion in 1992 — over triple the 1985 level ($1.925 billion). Some 48,000 persons are employed in Canada by Japanese-affiliated companies.

A bilateral science and technology agreement was signed in May 1986; a bilateral Science and Technology Complementarity Study was completed in July 1989, followed by the establishment of the Japan Science and Technology Fund (JSTF). Over 140 projects have been approved under the JSTF.

ii) Political

While Japanese politics are in a state of transition, there should be no disruption in Canada-Japan relations, which remain excellent.

Canada and Japan work closely together in multilateral forums, notably the Group of Seven (G-7), where both countries share very similar perceptions on UN reform (Canada was an early supporter of an eventual Japanese permanent seat on the Security Council), and on non-proliferation matters.

Canada's proposal several years ago for a regional dialogue on North Pacific Security received a cool reception from Japanese officials, though the academic community became engaged; recently, however, Japan has become more forthcoming, and the entire subject is moving along well.

Canada has encouraged further Japanese involvement in world affairs, e.g., in Eastern European reform.

JAPAN

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	6.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	1.3
GDP per capita PPP$*	14,801	16,130	17,645	19,107	19,664
Unemployment rate (%)	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Inflation rate (%)	0.7	2.3	3.1	3.3	1.7
Labour productivity growth (%)	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	0.2

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Japan ($M)	354	395	770	1,721	n/a
Japan dir. investment in Cda ($M)	3,149	4,104	4,138	5,345	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	348	541	369	502	603
Students in Canada (no.)	2,976	4,016	4,556	4,790	7,436
Tourism in Canada (no.)				480,308	495,823
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					55.4

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH JAPAN

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**8,813.2**	**8,844.2**	**8,230.3**	**7,157.2**	**7,485.7**
Major exports					
Wood and articles of wood	1,180.3	1,361.0	1,254.9	1,286.4	1,589.1
Mineral fuels and oils	1,482.5	1,495.5	1,487.3	1,312.1	1,094.6
Ores, slag and ash	854.7	915.4	964.2	742.9	672.6
Oil seed and oleaginous fruits	643.7	653.3	713.7	604.1	583.5
Wood pulp	943.4	1,036.1	662.7	516.3	566.8

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**9,267.6**	**9,563.1**	**9,523.2**	**10,250.4**	**10,762.2**
Major imports					
Motor vehicles and parts	3,252.9	3,529.1	3,763.9	4,152.0	4,295.8
Machinery, boilers, engines	1,986.5	1,954.5	2,098.8	2,161.9	2,418.8
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,836.1	1,829.4	1,576.5	1,809.8	1,835.3
Optical, photo, cinematographic equipment	480.0	497.6	459.7	513.2	613.1
Rubber and articles of rubber	192.8	194.1	192.9	196.1	183.0

KOREA

Official Name:	Republic of Korea
Capital:	Seoul
Head of State:	President Kim Young-sam
Head of Government (Chairman of State Council):	President Kim Young-sam
Vice-Chairman of State Council:	Prime Minister Hwang In-sung
Foreign Minister:	Dr. Huan Sung-joo
Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy:	Dr. Kim Chul Su

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Korea's new government is committed to wide-reaching, democratic reforms, and the President enjoys high public support, particularly over his anti-corruption drive. The human rights situation has improved dramatically, and is no longer a matter of major concern.

The more sophisticated foreign policy announced by the new administration will make Korea a more active player in regional security issues, regional economic co-operation and international affairs. It is especially worried about North Korea, including its suspected nuclear weapons program, but is urging a careful, well-modulated international approach to avoid providing grounds for precipitate actions by Pyongyang. The U.S. security umbrella remains of paramount importance, though Korea would like to diversify its political relationships with other friendly countries such as Canada.

The economy has faltered recently, but still shows great strengths and potential. Korea is concerned about protectionist sentiments in the U.S. and Europe.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Korea is now Canada's third largest market in Asia Pacific (after Japan and China) and seventh largest globally (exports of $1.4 billion in 1992). Canada is Korea's third most important destination for foreign investment.

Significant efforts are being made to expand exports to Korea of manufactured goods and to preserve Canada's market share for resource products. Co-operation in the nuclear sector has been particularly successful. To date, Canada has sold four CANDU reactors; one unit is in operation, construction is under way on the

second, and contracts for two more were signed in September 1992. The latter three units represent nearly $1 billion in new business and thousands of jobs for the Canadian nuclear industry. There are also excellent prospects in other high-technology sectors of priority interest to both countries.

A number of trade-related irritants persist. Canada's agri-food products (notably alfalfa, barley, wheat, canola, soybean, beef and pork), and its tourism and financial services sectors, continue to face a myriad of opaque, arbitrary and discriminatory regulatory and administrative barriers that constrain Canadian exports.

Korea, for its part, has been concerned that the NAFTA will seriously affect its exports and limit access to the North American market, but is beginning to accept that the NAFTA will be neither trade-distorting nor trade-diverting. Korea has been an active and relatively forthcoming participant in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. It is seeking membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

ii) Political

Canada is making a concerted effort to strengthen and broaden the bilateral relationship. Previous constraints to an enhanced dialogue, notably human rights and democratic development considerations in Korea and Korean fishing in the Northwest Atlantic (Korea's remaining vessels were withdrawn as requested last April 30), have been effectively eliminated. *(See Book I, section F, **East-Coast Fishery.**)* Canada and Korea's respective positions as "middle powers" with more powerful neighbours result in similar views on a number of issues.

A particularly fruitful area is the North Pacific Security and Co-operation Dialogue (NPSCD) originally proposed by Canada. The Koreans are enthusiastic participants, seeing it as a useful vehicle both to diversify its political relationships and, ultimately, to engage the North Koreans in a positive multilateral process. Foreign Minister Huan, when he was an academic a few years ago, was an active proponent of the NPSCD and, as a result, is very well-disposed to Canada and a Canadian role in the region.

The Korean peninsula remains one of the world's potential "hot spots." Canada supports the South-North Korean dialogue process and multilateral efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. Canada does not recognize North Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

KOREA

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	11.5	6.2	9.2	8.4	4.7
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	6,407	7,210	8,059	8,602
Unemployment rate (%)	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5
Inflation rate (%)	7.1	5.7	8.6	9.5	6.0
Labour productivity growth (%)					

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Korea ($M)	22	55	58	73	n/a
Korea dir. investment in Cda ($M)	116	133	132	76	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	2,685	2,818	1,875	2,484	3,682
Students in Canada (no.)	563	681	1,051	1,489	2,337
Tourism in Canada (no.)				46,449	46,157
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					64.6

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH KOREA

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**1,211.8**	**1,661.6**	**1,554.3**	**1,889.1**	**1,423.3**
Major exports					
Mineral fuels and oils	242.4	290.9	333.9	399.0	287.1
Wood pulp	142.0	180.4	132.6	168.8	198.8
Ores, slag and ash	83.8	168.5	161.0	89.3	95.6
Aluminium and articles of aluminium	95.6	121.2	104.3	94.9	93.5
Cereals	6.3	11.0	42.0	118.1	86.8

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**2,270**	**2,441**	**2,254**	**2,110**	**2,009**
Major imports					
Electrical machinery and equipment	513.1	588.3	445.1	471.4	501.2
Machinery, boilers, engines	192.8	261.6	254.0	256.0	278.9
Motor vehicles and parts	194.1	211.1	272.2	297.1	221.7
Clothing and accessories not knitted	181.1	185.9	189.3	143.2	139.0
Footwear	142.5	140.7	164.7	134.2	106.4

TAIWAN

Note: *Canada has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan and, therefore, does not normally use the following terms to describe the country and its officials.*

Official Name:	Republic of China (Canada refers to it as Taiwan)
Capital:	Taipei
Head of State:	Li Deng Hui
Head of Government:	Lien Chan
Foreign Minister:	Frederick Chien
Trade Minister:	Vincent Siew

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Taiwan's political life has been dominated by its problematic relationship to China, although developments in both countries over the last few years have helped defuse an often tense situation. Nevertheless, China still places strict constraints on how the outside world deals with Taiwan, though various creative ways around the strictures have been developed with the understanding of both countries.

Taiwan's economy has grown at an astounding rate, and has resulted, among other things, in Taiwan having one of the largest reserves of foreign currency in the world. It is often criticised for being an "unfair" trader, and is under pressure to open up its economy more to foreign goods and services.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

In recognition of Taiwan's strength as an economic entity, Canada supported Taiwan's participation in APEC and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB). Canada also supports Taiwan's request for membership in the GATT.

Two-way trade is over $3 billion, though the balance is heavily in Taiwan's favour. Canada is encouraging Canadian companies to penetrate the Taiwanese market, and Canadian firms are actively involved in bids for Taiwan's major Six-Year Plan infrastructure projects.

Direct air service between Canada and Taiwan began in 1990.

ii) Political

Canada has a "one China" policy, which recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China. Canada does not support Taiwan's bid for membership in the United Nations as the "Republic of China."

Although Canada and Taiwan do not have formal diplomatic relations, substantial informal ties have evolved. The Canadian Trade Office in Taipei was opened in 1986, and is now staffed by EAITC personnel on secondment to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Taiwan is represented in Canada by personnel of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Offices, which are located in Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.

Ministerial-level visits, on a private basis, have taken place, commencing with former Trade Minister Wilson's visit to Taipei in September 1992. The most recent high-level visitor was Dr. C.S. Liu, Taiwan's Minister of Transportation and Communication, who paid a private visit to Canada in September 1993.

TAIWAN

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	7.3	7.6	4.9	7.3	6.4
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	7,233	7,815	8,640	9,329
Unemployment rate (%)	n/a	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.1
Inflation rate (%)	1.3	4.4	4.2	3.6	5.1

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Taiwan ($M)	122	181	162	143	n/a
Taiwan dir. investment in Cda ($M)	23	42	38	48	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	2,191	3,397	3,693	4,488	7,451
Students in Canada (no.)	1,168	1,831	2,979	3,501	5,172
Tourism in Canada (no.)				43,089	43,565
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					12.6

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH TAIWAN

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**1,143.0**	**972.8**	**798.3**	**1,056.1**	**960.7**
Major exports					
Organic chemicals	140.3	72.6	82.5	70.5	90.8
Wood pulp	96.0	89.5	48.2	76.6	72.9
Wood and articles of wood	24.5	24.7	24.6	30.5	63.4
Nickel and articles of nickel	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	59.8
Zinc and articles of zinc	31.7	29.2	38.6	69.1	55.1

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**2,256.0**	**2,352.3**	**2,109.4**	**2,212.2**	**2,469.9**
Major imports					
Machinery, boilers, engines	362.9	406.7	380.0	441.9	604.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	324.3	348.2	280.4	293.0	331.0
Furniture; bedding, mattresses	135.9	165.2	153.1	181.4	193.7
Toys, games and sports requisites	119.9	125.5	117.8	136.5	186.2
Motor vehicles and parts	133.2	112.6	128.6	135.7	133.0

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

President of the European Commission:	Jacques Delors
Commissioner for External Economic Relations:	Sir Leon Brittan
Commissioner for External Political Relations:	Hans van den Broek

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BACKGROUND

The 12 members of the European Community (EC) are the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Greece and Italy. The EC 12 could increase in membership over the next two years: Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway are now negotiating their accession. The EC has extensive preferential trade arrangements with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and with former European colonies through the Lomé Convention.

The European Community operates at two levels: the level of supranational institutions such as the European Commission, the European Court of Justice, and the European Parliament; and the intergovernmental level, where member states take collective decisions either by consensus or by qualified majority vote. Although, ultimately, national leaders must sanction the specific actions of the supranational authorities, in practice the latter have considerable flexibility, particularly the Commission. The Commission works within delegated spheres of activity, or "competencies."

The Maastricht Treaty, negotiated at the end of 1991, represents a major step toward greater European union. It provides a schedule for economic and monetary union, and much greater intergovernmental co-operation among member states on foreign and defence policies as well as security and intelligence questions. The Gulf War and the crisis in the Former Yugoslavia revealed deep differences of view and approach between member states, undermining confidence that a genuinely unified European foreign policy is feasible. The exchange rate crises that have affected Europe over the last year have given rise to serious doubts about the feasibility of the timetable for economic and monetary union. Germany is the only member state that has not ratified the Treaty, but is expected to do so this fall.

January 1, 1993 marked the establishment of the Single Market within the EC: an ambitious program that builds on the existing provisions of the founding Treaty of Rome (signed in 1957) to reduce or eliminate barriers to the movement of people, goods, services and capital.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

The Commission has competence for negotiating trade policy on behalf of all member states and is, therefore, a key trade policy interlocutor for Canada. This is critical for efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round, where the Commission is required to put together into one package often divergent member states' views, particularly on agriculture.

The European Commission has its own seat at the G-7, where it is represented by the President, and is also a participant in the Quadrilateral Trade Ministers group with Canada, the U.S. and Japan.

The Community is Canada's second largest export market: $11.4 billion in 1992, although exports have remained essentially flat since 1988. Canada has a bilateral trade deficit of $2.1 billion.

The Community is by far the largest destination for Canadian direct investment abroad outside the U.S. ($20 billion in 1992) and the largest provider (other than the U.S.) of foreign direct investment in Canada ($32 billion in 1992).

Fisheries has been the most contentious and politically sensitive bilateral issue with the EC over the last year. *(See Book I, section F, **East-Coast Fishery.**)*

The EC has also imposed restrictions on the importation of softwood lumber in order to control a parasite called pinewood nematode. Canada is working with the Community to have the restrictions alleviated.

On the multilateral plane, the difficulties between the EC and the U.S. concerning agricultural reform and several market access issues (e.g., high textile tariffs) continue to endanger the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

*(See Book I, section D, **Trade and Investment,** and section E, **International Economic Relations.**)*

ii) Political

The Canada-EC relationship is formally based on two agreements: a 1976 Agreement on Economic and Commercial Co-operation, and the 1990 Transatlantic Declaration. The former has involved annual joint meetings for Canada's foreign and international trade ministers with their European Commission counterparts; the latter includes semi-annual meetings for the Prime Minister and the SSEA.

On many important international issues, EC member states act together as a block after they have achieved internal agreement on a common position. This requires Canada to keep abreast of developments both in member states' capitals and in Brussels where EC activity is concentrated.

The EC's major political challenge is the integration of the Central and Eastern European democracies who, thus far, have been disappointed in their hopes of coming under the EC's economic and political umbrella. There is no alternative but to rely on the EC to perform this function on behalf of the world community.

Rather than leaning toward building a new order, there has often been an element of confusion within the EC, most tragically in the case of the world response to the disintegration of the Former Yugoslavia. In this instance, the common European political and security framework has run into conflicting national objectives, preventing the EC from taking the necessary actions at the appropriate moment. Canada continues to work with the EC toward the resolution of the conflict.

E.C.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1	3.4	2.8	0.7	1.1
GDP per capita PPP$*	13,624	14,651	15,612	16,378	n/a
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.2	10.1
Inflation rate (%)	3.6	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.4

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Canadian exports ($M)	11,248	11,889	12,204	11,793	11,567
Canadian imports ($M)	16,058	14,914	15,616	14,717	14,439
Cdn dir. investment in E.C. ($M)	11,880	15,200	18,046	19,988	n/a
E.C. dir. investment in Cda ($M)	24,963	27,488	31,094	30,786	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	22,000	23,555	21,638	20,800	18,076
Students in Canada (no.)	7,165	7,779	8,857	8,659	
Tourism in Canada (no.)				1,541,225	1,606,534

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

FRANCE

Official Name:	Republic of France
Capital:	Paris
Head of State:	President François Mitterand
Head of Government:	Premier Edouard Balladur
Foreign Minister:	Alain Juppé
Minister of Industry, of the Postal Service and Telecommunications and Foreign Trade:	Gérard Longuet

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Since the national elections in March of this year, France has been going through another period of political cohabitation with socialist President Mitterand having to deal with a government of the centre-right majority in the National Assembly. The defeat of the French left led to speculation at the time that Mitterand might choose to resign. Since then, he has made adroit adaptations. He now seems certain to serve out the remainder of his mandate.

Although the extreme right did not do well in the March election, the National Assembly is now dominated by a body of deputies who are, for the most part, much more conservative than their predecessors. The shift to the right has occurred in large measure in response to domestic issues. The division of power under the cohabitation arrangement could have an adverse impact on France's ability to make compromises, particularly on agriculture, as the Uruguay Round enters its final stages.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

France is Canada's sixth largest trading partner. The value of Canadian exports in 1992 was just over $1.4 billion, while imports from France were worth almost $2.7 billion. French direct investment in Canada totalled $3.9 billion at the end of 1991, while Canadian direct investment in France was worth $1.7 billion.

ii) Political

Since its election in the early 1980s, the Mitterand government has been operating at a "proper" distance from Canada's constitutional debate. Recently, the healthy Quebec-Paris relationship has been a positive factor in overall Canada-France relations. With the election of a centre-right government in Paris, it remains to be seen if this pattern will hold.

The bilateral relationship has grown richer and more diversified in recent years. French diplomacy has taken a more broadly based approach in the development of its relations with Canada.

There are, however, a number of problematic issues in the relationship. France and Canada have had significant disagreements over quotas for fish catches in the North Atlantic and the delimiting of territorial waters in the area around the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon and associated deep-sea mining rights.

*(See Book I, section F, **East-Coast Fishery.**)*

Canada and France are members of a wide variety of multilateral organizations, including the UN, NATO, the OECD and the G-7. The two countries see eye-to-eye on most issues but differences do arise, for example, in the G-7 where France does not share Canada's enthusiasm for the political consultation dimension of G-7 activities. The French have also taken a hard line on agricultural matters in the Uruguay Round and, if the negotiations do not succeed, they may have to bear much, if not most, of the blame for their failure.

FRANCE

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.8	0.0
GDP per capita PPP$*	15,120	16,310	17,301	18,227	18,774
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	9.4	8.9	9.5	10.2
Inflation rate (%)	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8
Labour productivity growth (%)	3.5	2.8	1.5	0.6	1.8

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in France ($M)	1,450	1,709	1,671	1,715	n/a
France dir. investment in Cda ($M)	2,192	3,489	3,881	3,885	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	2,597	2,887	2,592	3,209	3,735
Students in Canada (no.)	1,673	1,953	2,322	2,399	3,059
Tourism in Canada (no.)				323,922	327,131
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					235.0

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH FRANCE

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**1,227.9**	**1,324.1**	**1,304.6**	**1,422.4**	**1,422.4**
Major exports					
Machinery, boilers, engines	141.6	158.4	162.0	248.4	272.2
Wood pulp	199.8	225.2	191.3	155.8	141.0
Paper and paperboard	37.0	47.9	62.5	121.4	107.1
Motor vehicles and parts	21.4	10.4	7.3	9.0	95.2
Ores, slag and ash	136.8	86.8	110.6	82.9	81.6

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**2,884.3**	**2,028.4**	**2,449.0**	**2,670.4**	**2,689.2**
Major imports					
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	1,038.3	142.6	442.7	830.4	911.5
Machinery, boilers, engines	365.0	301.9	344.8	356.7	262.5
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	198.2	257.7	260.1	221.8	230.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	165.0	169.8	207.4	199.1	202.8
Printed books, papers, pictures	75.7	79.8	101.7	91.8	103.5

GERMANY

Official Name:	Federal Republic of Germany
Capital:	Bonn (announced intention to move to Berlin)
Head of State:	President Richard Weizsaeker
Head of Government:	Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Foreign Minister:	Dr. Klaus Kinkel
Minister for Economic Affairs:	Dr. Guenter Rexrodt

DOMESTIC SITUATION

The dominant domestic political issue in Germany is management of the unification of West and East. The costs of unification have been far in excess of original estimates and there appears to be no end in sight. Unification, coupled with the impact of the worldwide recession, has generated fiscal problems for the Kohl government.

Despite its difficulties, Germany remains Europe's leading economic power. The independence of the German central bank (Bundesbank) and its steadfast adherence to policies to protect the value of the German mark and keep inflation at low levels have, however, been a source of tension, especially as other European currencies pegged to the mark have come under attack in international markets.

There will be elections at all levels, including federal, in Germany in 1994.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Germany is Canada's fourth largest trading partner. Canada exported $2.3 billion worth of goods to Germany in 1992, while importing $3.5 billion worth of German products. The value of total trade has remained virtually unchanged since 1990. Canadian exports of wood and wood products and pulp and paper worth about $1 billion are potentially threatened by attacks on Canadian forestry practices by German environmental groups.

German direct investment totals $5.2 billion (1991), making the country Canada's fourth largest foreign investor. Canadian direct investment in Germany is worth almost $900 million.

ii) Political

Canada and Germany have developed a wide-ranging and mature relationship strengthened by the presence of a large, economically active German community in Canada and the presence of Canadian troops as part of NATO forces in Germany. The withdrawal of Canadian troops and the closing of bases in Germany underlines the need to explore other avenues for developing and expanding the relationship. Canada and Germany also have close consultative and co-operative relations as members of the UN, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and the G-7, among other groups. Germany also provides Canada with a window on the operations and deliberations of the European Community.

Germany is clearly poised to play an ongoing, pivotal role in European politics and security. It remains the largest Western aid donor to Eastern Europe and has been the East's major political partner in its relations with the West since Willy Brandt launched the Ostpolitik policy in the 1970s. Germany has expressed serious interest in becoming active in international peacekeeping. Canada's experience and leadership in this field is a resource upon which the German military would like to draw. Germany is also seeking permanent membership on the UN Security Council, though its campaign is low-key.

GERMANY

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	3.7	3.4	5.1	1.0	2.0
GDP per capita PPP$*	15,907	17,020	18,307	19,500	20,066
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.7
Inflation rate (%)	1.3	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.5
Labour productivity growth (%)	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.7

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Germany ($M)	666	791	837	868	n/a
Germany dir. investment in Cda ($M)	3,416	3,588	4,855	5,218	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	1,701	2,025	1,627	1,573	1,473
Students in Canada (no.)	1,187	1,218	1,261	1,281	1,545
Tourism in Canada (no.)				312,285	339,881
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					105.8

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GERMANY

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**1,851.4**	**1,993.5**	**2,345.9**	**2,432.1**	**2,308.8**
Major exports					
Wood pulp	533.0	69.7	545.2	465.2	490.8
Machinery, boilers, engines	110.5	154.6	228.4	230.6	259.3
Ores, slag and ash	185.4	218.0	291.7	256.0	255.5
Motor vehicles and parts	43.5	44.3	34.0	136.7	165.8
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	61.9	78.5	174.8	166.9	152.9

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**3,895.4**	**3,743.4**	**3,859.6**	**3,735.0**	**3,532.3**
Major imports					
Machinery, boilers, engines	974.4	1,042.3	1,027.9	947.4	832.4
Motor vehicles and parts	944.6	778.8	893.3	852.5	759.6
Electrical machinery and equipment	211.0	222.6	261.6	438.2	244.9
Optical, photo, cinematographic equipment	202.7	192.8	205.2	194.6	201.3
Plastics and articles of plastic	127.7	122.6	129.9	120.4	119.7

ITALY

Official Name:	Italian Republic
Capital:	Rome
Head of State:	President Luigi Scalfaro
Head of Government:	Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister, interim)
Foreign Minister:	Beniamino Andreatta (interim)
Trade Minister:	Dr. Paolo Baratta (interim)

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Italian domestic political life has recently been dominated by the fall-out from a massive corruption scandal which has touched politicians of all political stripes, including such notables as former Prime Ministers Craxi and Andreotti. The scandal focused national attention on the need for party and electoral reform. In a 1993 referendum, Italians voted overwhelmingly to approve sweeping changes to the electoral laws which could have long-term beneficial effects.

The international recession has exacerbated what are seen as underlying economic structural weaknesses. Italy also faces major fiscal problems and the need to bring government finances under control and effect meaningful tax reform. Economic disparities between the affluent north and the poorer south are also contributing to a rise in the strength of regional political parties, particularly the Lombard League, which seems poised to become a significant force on the national level.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Italy is Canada's 11th largest export market with sales totalling $1.2 billion in 1992. The bulk of Canadian exports has traditionally consisted of raw materials and semi-finished products including wood pulp, copper, iron and steel. Recently, however, there has been growth in exports of manufactured products including aircraft (water-bombers) and spare parts. Italian exports to Canada in 1992 were worth $1.7 billion.

ii) Political

Italy will host the 1994 Economic Summit in Naples in July. As part of their preparations, the Italians have been exploring the possibilities of producing a leaner Summit which would focus on more informal, and hence, it is hoped, franker exchanges among leaders, rather than simply providing a forum for negotiations on communique language.

Canada and Italy share a range of interests, not only by virtue of their participation in the G-7, but also based on their membership in NATO, the CSCE, and the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) at the United Nations. Canada and Italy share similar views on the need for UN reform and especially, as substantial contributors to the UN budget and participants in peacekeeping operations, on the need for Security Council reform.

Canada and Italy have signed a number of bilateral agreements including most recently a Temporary Aviation Agreement and a revised Social Security Agreement. Bilateral relations between the two countries are excellent. Constitutional amendments adopted in 1992 which grant to Italian citizens living abroad the right to vote in Italian elections have, however, caused some concern in Canada both at the official level and among the Italian-Canadian community. This concern arises because the amendments would permit Italian political parties to campaign in foreign countries for direct election to the Italian parliament.

ITALY

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9
GDP per capita PPP$*	14,007	15,046	16,012	16,896	17,638
Unemployment rate (%)	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.0	10.7
Inflation rate (%)	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.5
Labour productivity growth (%)	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	1.6
	1988	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**
Cdn dir. investment in Italy ($M)	178	226	368	853	n/a
Italy dir. investment in Cda ($M)	310	253	274	304	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	861	1,036	918	696	633
Students in Canada (no.)	172	203	235	222	285
Tourism in Canada (no.)				99,873	111,116

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH ITALY

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**1,034.6**	**1,128.9**	**1,188.6**	**1,072.9**	**1,175.6**
Major exports					
Wood pulp	339.9	410.7	324.9	281.3	273.4
Ores, slag and ash	94.3	89.7	112.2	86.2	118.5
Wood and articles of wood	49.1	57.1	74.9	77.8	96.6
Copper and articles of copper	22.4	45.5	74.8	77.9	90.6
Iron and steel	41.6	28.3	85.6	28.6	71.3
	1988	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**
Total Imports	**1,954.3**	**2,012.2**	**1,954.9**	**1,792.6**	**1,747.7**
Major imports					
Machinery, boilers, engines	403.5	422.5	363.7	358.7	355.2
Footwear	140.0	145.4	176.7	141.0	125.8
Motor vehicles and parts	91.5	92.7	88.3	108.5	106.6
Clothing and accessories not knitted	83.6	91.0	102.0	79.4	77.8
Furniture; bedding, mattresses	119.2	132.1	123.0	90.3	74.7

RUSSIA

Official Name:	Russian Federation — Russia
Capital:	Moscow
Head of State:	President Boris Yeltsin
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin
Foreign Minister:	Andrei Kozyrev

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Russia is a federation composed of 88 administrative entities, including 21 ethnic-based republics and 67 regions. In 1991, Russia's population was about 148 million, of whom 81.5 percent were ethnic Russians. Other major ethnic groups include Tatars, Bashkirs, Yakuts, Tuvinians, Chechens, and Ossetians. There are also sizeable Ukrainian, Belarusan and Jewish minorities.

The Russian Federation is undergoing dramatic constitutional change. The formerly powerful Congress of People's Deputies and Supreme Soviet has been dissolved by President Yeltsin. He is promoting a new constitution that would create a presidential republic with a streamlined legislature.

Russia has existed as an independent sovereign state since December 1991. Canada has recognized it as the continuing state of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.). Russia has tried to invest the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), consisting of almost all the republics of the Former Soviet Union (FSU), with greater substance. Despite many deep reservations, even hostilities, there are signs that greater co-operation, particularly in the economic sphere, may lie ahead. There remain serious political difficulties between Russia and neighbouring republics, particularly where there are large Russian minorities that fear being disadvantaged at the hands of new governments.

The Russian economy remains in serious difficulty. The transformation required is vast, beyond anything tried before. The technical economic challenges are formidable; the changes required in economic culture may be greater still. There is enormous economic potential, but it will be some time before it can be adequately tapped. Foreign assistance is available, but there are difficulties in disbursing it effectively.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

In 1992, Russia was Canada's ninth largest export market, with grains accounting for most of the $1.36 billion in sales. With grain credits drying up this year, capital goods and services are picking up the slack. Russian exports to Canada in 1992 hit a record level of $271 million. The Russian debt to Canada amounts to $2.1 billion divided between the Wheat Board and the Export Development Corporation.

Total Canadian investment in Russia is over $100 million, primarily in the energy and service sectors. Canadian companies account for half of Russia's oil joint ventures. Legal and political uncertainties are, however, discouraging new investment.

Canada has committed $150 million to technical assistance over a five-year period. The main activities will focus on oil and gas, agriculture, privatization, security issues and northern development.

ii) Political

Political and economic relations between Canada and Russia are governed by the umbrella Treaty of Concord and Co-operation, and an Agreement on Trade and Commerce, both signed during President Yeltsin's visit to Ottawa in June 1992.

There is an active program of high-level contacts, with three Yeltsin visits to Canada (including the Vancouver Summit with President Clinton in April 1993), and former Prime Minister Mulroney's visit to Moscow in May 1993. The SSEA and the Russian Foreign Minister meet regularly several times a year, and often consult by telephone.

Russia has often sought Canadian views and assistance on its problems relating to the former Soviet republics, particularly the Ukraine, where Canada is seen to have influence.

iii) Security

Instability in Russia and its neighbouring states poses deep challenges to international security, most significantly because of the continued possession of nuclear arms (strategic as well as tactical) by Russia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

RUSSIA

	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	5.6	2.5	−2.0	−9.0	−19.0
GDP per capita PPP$**	7,375	7,561	7,451	6,758	5,396
Inflation rate (%)	0.3	2.3	5.6	92.7	1,353.0

	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*	1992
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	627	1,612	2,396	2,052	151 *
Students in Canada (no.)	24	36	159	369	802 *
Tourism in Canada (no.)				23,045	18,038 *
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)*					120.8 *

** PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

* Data shown is for Former U.S.S.R.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH FORMER U.S.S.R.

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	1,152.8	691.4	1,125.6	1,489.8	1,279.0
Major exports					
Cereals	980.8	511.7	936.5	1,335.8	1,079.8
Machinery, boilers, engines	44.8	18.9	22.2	40.4	61.5
Motor vehicles and parts	3.5	2.5	1.4	5.7	13.3
Furniture; bedding, mattresses	0.0	0.1	3.4	10.0	13.0
Miscellaneous chemical products	2.1	3.7	2.5	5.0	10.7

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	156.3	117.4	193.4	232.6	270.8
Major imports					
Precious metals, stones and pearls	113.5	38.7	75.8	73.1	116.0
Nickel and articles thereof	0.3	20.2	25.4	61.6	29.1
Inorganic chemicals and compounds	1.4	0.8	4.8	2.2	26.0
Fish	0.6	6.2	1.5	8.9	22.8
Mineral fuels and oils	2.9	8.1	49.6	51.4	11.8

UNITED KINGDOM

Official Name:	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Capital:	London
Head of State:	H.M. Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government:	Rt. Hon. John Major
Foreign Minister:	Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd
President of the Board of Trade:	Rt. Hon. Michael Heseltine[1]

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Prime Minister John Major's government enjoys only a slim majority in parliament and his leadership has recently been the target of criticism from within his own party. Major has had to cope with the effects of a deep recession and a very slow recovery, problems in the political relationship with Europe, and public concern about the future of established social institutions.

Although Major is firmly committed to more complete British integration with Europe, his government has faced serious problems in promoting the European agenda. He did secure ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, but only after a protracted and bruising battle with his own Tory right wing. He was also obliged to pull the pound out of the European exchange rate mechanism in September 1992, when the British currency came under sustained attack in international money markets, a move which further weakened public faith in Europe's future and confidence that British integration into European structures is the best policy direction to take.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Britain is the second largest foreign investor in Canada with a stock of total direct investments in excess of $17 billion (1991). Canadian direct investment in the United Kingdom (U.K.) has a value of $12.3 billion (1991). Britain remains the third largest destination for Canadian exports, with total merchandise shipments of $3.1 billion in 1992. Last year, Canada imported $4.1 billion worth of goods from the U.K. These figures have remained relatively constant in recent years.

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[1] In addition, the following junior ministers serve at the Department of Trade and Industry: Rt. Hon. Tim Sainsbury, Minister for Industry (since 1992); Richard Needham, Minister for Trade (since 1992); and Tim Eggar, Minister for Energy (since 1992).

Within the EC, Britain is often sympathetic to Canadian interests and, when possible, will support Canadian positions. Britain is, for example, the most outspoken EC member in favour of a successful Uruguay Round.

ii) Political

Although the close historical ties between Canada and Britain have become looser during the last 25 years as the U.K. has come to define its political and economic agenda more closely with Europe, the Canada/U.K. bilateral relationship is still characterized by a strong convergence of foreign and defence policy objectives, including a shared commitment to achieving and maintaining security and stability throughout Europe.

Canada and Great Britain also have a close consultative and co-operative relationship based on common membership in key multilateral forums including the G-7, NATO and the CSCE. The Commonwealth remains a cornerstone of the bilateral relationship. In recent years, Canada has co-operated closely with Britain to enhance the relevance of the organization on issues such as good governance and human rights. Britain also functions as a window for Canada on deliberations within the UN Security Council and the European Community.

Canada and Great Britain differ over reform of the United Nations Security Council. Britain is naturally nervous about this exercise, as it could lead either to a change in Britain's status on the Council (i.e., loss of the veto) or even, perhaps, to demands that Britain give up its seat.

UNITED KINGDOM

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	4.4	2.1	0.5	−2.2	−0.6
GDP per capita PPP$*	14,266	15,177	15,866	15,720	16,631
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	6.2	5.9	8.3	10.1
Inflation rate (%)	4.9	7.8	9.5	5.9	3.7
Labour productivity growth (%)	1	−0.6	0.2	1	2.4

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in U.K. ($M)	7,050	9,317	11,292	12,269	n/a
U.K. dir. investment in Cda ($M)	16,085	16,357	17,955	17,068	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	9,184	8,434	8,233	7,543	7,116
Students in Canada (no.)	2,212	2,424	3,028	2,961	1,712
Tourism in Canada (no.)				580,686	595,630
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					184.6

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**3,607.6**	**3,565.9**	**3,541.2**	**3,036.2**	**3,127.9**
Major exports					
Wood and articles of wood	609.0	577.8	585.4	433.2	403.7
Paper and paperboard	323.2	360.7	280.6	403.8	369.3
Machinery, boilers, engines	226.6	269.1	326.1	271.7	261.8
Nickel and articles of nickel	227.6	183.5	232.3	240.5	235.7
Wood pulp	282.6	288.7	236.1	183.8	218.4

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**4,629.6**	**4,565.2**	**4,841.8**	**4,171.1**	**4,095.0**
Major imports					
Mineral fuels and oils	1,667.7	1,532.6	2,062.0	1,564.0	1,312.1
Machinery, boilers, engines	643.6	604.6	634.3	561.0	600.6
Electrical machinery and equipment	203.6	209.8	223.5	215.8	281.8
Motor vehicles and parts	222.8	200.4	140.8	173.0	177.7
Optical, photo, cinematographic equipment	108.9	104.4	114.4	107.4	139.1

BRAZIL

Official Name:	Federal Republic of Brazil
Capital:	Brasilia
Head of State:	President Itamar Augusto Cautiero Franco
Foreign Minister:	Celso Amorim
Finance Minister:	Fernando Henrique Cardoso

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Democratic roots do not run deep in Brazil. Developments over the next few months will be critical as Brazil addresses constitutional reform and prepares for presidential elections in November 1994.

Human rights remain of concern. Socio-economic disparities lead to abuses of those groups which are most marginalized, such as street children, indigenous people and rural communities.

Brazil is an important regional and international player, currently occupying a seat on the Security Council, with the potential of securing a permanent seat in eventual UN reform and representing a significant voice in the Organization of American States (OAS) and other inter-American institutions. It will chair the influential Rio Group in 1994. The Group is an informal association of Latin and South American countries which is used as a consultative mechanism.

Despite its enormous possibilities, Brazil has failed to reach its full economic potential. After a brief period of optimism a few years ago, it suffers once again from problems of uneven development and very high inflation. Nonetheless, Brazil, one of the 10 largest economies in the world, is undergoing a process of economic liberalization which should lead to increased opportunities for Canadian business.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Brazil is a major destination for Canadian direct investment (cumulative total is approximately $2.4 billion as of 1992). It is Canada's second largest export market ($640 million in 1992) in Latin America.

ii) Political

Canada's political relations with Brazil are defined by environmental issues, development co-operation, human rights, regional priorities, multilateral diplomacy and the Lamont-Spencer consular case.

*(See Book I, section J, **Latin America and Caribbean**, for further details on the Lamont-Spencer case.)*

Canada's relations with Brazil have room to grow. Canada is working to expand and diversify the bilateral relationship. Bilateral political and economic consultations took place in Brasilia on October 5-7, 1993.

BRAZIL

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	−0.1	3.3	−4.0	1.0	−0.9
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	4,842	4,751	4,905	4,963
Unemployment rate (%)	3.9	2.9	4.3	4.9	n/a
Inflation rate (%)	684.6	1,319.9	2,738.8	413.3	1,037.5

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Brazil ($M)	1,353	1,582	1,611	1,354	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	433	706	725	882	957
Students in Canada (no.)	412	483	547	564	661
Tourism in Canada (no.)				36,355	28,599
Canadian assistance ($M)	10.6	16.5	14.3	11.9	
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)*					490.0

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**521.1**	**533.3**	**502.4**	**620.3**	**641.1**
Major exports					
Cereals	1.5	48.7	58.8	149.4	248.9
Paper and paperboard	42.8	41.7	44.4	76.2	75.2
Mineral fuels and oils	84.0	73.4	68.7	76.1	62.7
Machinery, boilers, engines	87.9	95.3	112.3	64.1	40.4
Salt; sulphur; earth and stone	68.7	63.0	41.8	48.2	36.8

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**1,193**	**1,131**	**799**	**706**	**719**
Major imports					
Preparation of vegetables, fruits, nuts	88.4	99.4	118.0	104.6	118.8
Footwear	65.6	83.5	69.1	63.7	62.1
Ores, slag and ash	67.2	70.6	77.6	56.5	59.6
Iron and steel	290.8	213.7	65.6	53.1	47.9
Machinery, boilers, engines	139.0	195.4	84.8	46.2	47.4

MEXICO

Official Name:	United States of Mexico
Capital:	Federal District of Mexico
Head of State:	Carlos Salinas de Gortari[1]
Foreign Minister:	Fernando Solana Morales[2]
Trade and Industry Minister:	Jaime Serra Puche[3]

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Since his election in 1988, President Salinas has undertaken sweeping domestic political and economic reforms. The President will designate his successor in January or February 1994 to run in the presidential elections scheduled for August 1994.

Despite many continuing difficulties, Mexican economic performance in recent years has been impressive; it has progressed from severe, debt-driven crisis to economic health and promise in a relatively short time. The NAFTA is a centrepiece of Mexico's economic strategy, and the Salinas government has staked enormous political prestige on a successful outcome.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Two-way trade valued at $3.5 billion annually runs almost four to one in Mexico's favour. Mexico is Canada's second largest partner for two-way trade in the hemisphere after the U.S. Mexico is Canada's 15th largest export market ($800 million in 1992) and the fifth largest source of imports ($2.7 billion in 1992). Canada is Mexico's ninth largest foreign investor, and its number four export market. The bilateral momentum will continue, whatever happens to the NAFTA.

A growing shared interest is the management of relations with the United States, given the degree of economic activity and other linkages between both Canada and Mexico with the U.S. The nature and conduct of this shared interest will depend heavily on the outcome of the NAFTA process.

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[1] Address as Mr. Salinas.

[2] Address as Mr. Solana.

[3] Address as Mr. Serra.

Access North America has just been launched by the Canadian Government. It is an innovative trade and investment development program designed to provide companies with tools to further penetrate the Mexican market. It supports Canadian companies seeking to capitalize on opportunities obtained through the negotiation of the NAFTA. The Government of Canada is investing $27 million over a four-year period in support of these efforts, which include the creation of the first ever Canadian Business Centre in Mexico.

ii) Political

Whatever happens on the NAFTA, there will be an intense period of bilateral diplomatic activity in 1994.

Since 1990, the bilateral relationship has grown very rapidly: of the 36 existing agreements with Mexico, 26 have been signed since 1990. At the last annual Joint Ministerial Commission (held last February), nine Canadian and nine Mexican ministers participated.

The substantive bilateral political dialogue has already expanded to the point where sectoral ministers across the Cabinet are in regular contact with Mexican counterparts.

Because of the double transition (1993 elections in Canada and 1994 presidential election in Mexico), and the number of bilateral issues to be dealt with, Canadian and Mexican ministers will need to meet to ensure that the relationship stays on track.

Canada is helping Mexico to achieve membership in such multilateral organizations as the OECD and APEC, and Mexico provides Canada with a window into regional organizations such as the Rio Group. The Rio Group is an informal association of key Latin and South American countries which is used as a consultative mechanism on an ad hoc basis.

Canada regularly raises human rights concerns with Mexican ministers.

Mexico often disagrees with Canadian initiatives to expand the role of multilateral organizations in the promotion of good governance, arguing that this violates standards of sovereignty.

MEXICO

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth (%)	1.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	2.7
GDP per capita PPP$*	n/a	5,936	6,341	6,708	6,908
Unemployment rate (%)	3.6	3	2.8	2.6	8.3
Inflation rate (%)	114.2	20.0	26.7	22.7	15.3

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in Mexico ($M)	1,882	1,827	1,945	2,085	n/a
Mexico dir. investment in Cda ($M)	4	4	1	1	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	927	1,022	1,226	1,145	1,166
Students in Canada (no.)	864	969	977	1,014	1,484
Tourism in Canada (no.)				73,954	75,721
Canadian assistance ($M)	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)*					785.2

* PPP$ = Purchasing power parity dollars

CANADIAN TRADE WITH MEXICO

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**500.8**	**638.4**	**656.1**	**543.6**	**788.5**
Major exports					
Motor vehicles and parts	51.1	71.6	91.4	145.5	146.9
Cereals	38.5	5.2	9.1	30.1	117.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	22.4	38.2	61.1	28.1	72.0
Iron and steel	38.2	71.3	56.5	44.4	63.4
Machinery, boilers, engines	51.2	63.5	69.7	44.5	52.7

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**1,327.7**	**1,707.9**	**17,489.0**	**2,574.0**	**2,770.8**
Major imports					
Motor vehicles and parts	185.8	299.4	413.5	1,226.8	1,161.7
Electrical machinery and equipment	249.9	335.1	321.8	395.6	504.2
Machinery, boilers, engines	392.5	466.2	556.8	456.3	413.4
Mineral fuels and oils	59.8	49.4	56.8	97.6	188.4
Furniture; bedding, mattresses	8.6	10.7	9.8	21.4	112.0

ISRAEL

Capital:	Tel Aviv
Head of State:	President Ezer Weizman
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (Labour)
Foreign Affairs Minister:	Shimon Peres (Labour)
Industry and Trade Minister:	Michael Harish (Labour)

DOMESTIC SITUATION

The historic Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) peace accord was signed on September 13, 1993. It provides for Palestinian control of Gaza and Jericho and a five-year transition/negotiation phase for the occupied territories as a whole. A peace agenda was later negotiated with Jordan. The others are anticipated soon with Syria and Lebanon. Despite serious opposition to the recent breakthrough, the government retains considerable support. Nonetheless, there is pressure to translate what are perceived by many as political concessions into security gains on the ground.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Canadian exports to Israel amounted to $117 million in 1992, while the value of Canadian imports totalled $132 million.

Canadian development assistance to the occupied territories (Israel is not eligible) has averaged $7.8 million for each of the last five years. For 1992-93, $9.2 million has been set aside for the occupied territories.

Canada does not export or import military equipment to or from Israel and other front-line states involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute. However, Canada is committed to reviewing this policy in light of progress made in the peace talks.

ii) Political

Canada has strongly supported Israel since its foundation in 1948. Relations have intensified with numerous official visits (Foreign Minister Peres in March 1993; Prime Minister Rabin this November). Canada and Israel have agreements on cultural relations, agriculture, trade, health, and Canadian studies. During Minister Peres' visit, a new agreement on industrial research and development was signed.

*(See Book I, section K, **Middle East**, for a discussion of Prime Minister Rabin's visit.)* Canada consistently lobbies for an end to the Arab boycott of Israel, advocates diplomatic recognition of Israel with third parties, and facilitates Israel's admission to regional working groups in the UN and other multilateral forums. (Despite the recent peace agreement, this boycott still exists.)

Canada plays a major role in the multilateral phase of the peace process, serving as the overall chair for the Refugee Working Group and actively participating in other groups comprising the multilateral track of the negotiations.

Canada's priority now is to assist in creating the infrastructure needed to empower the emerging Palestinian institutions. On October 1, 1993 Canada pledged $55 million over five years from existing budgets to support peace process-related projects in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

ISRAEL

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth	2.6	1.7	5.4	5.9	6.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	8.9	9.6	10.6	n/a
Inflation rate (%)	16.3	20.2	17.2	19.0	12.0

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Israel dir. investment in Cda ($M)	44	47	55	49	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	1,438	1,742	1,710	1,426	1,306
Students in Canada (no.)	402	440	485	528	426
Tourism in Canada (no.)				65,914	59,079
Canadian assistance ($M)	0.8	1.4	1.3	4.2	
Can. export financing (med./long term) ($M)					16.4

CANADIAN TRADE WITH ISRAEL

Millions of dollars

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	137.2	133.7	146.0	138.9	128.5
Major exports					
Machinery, boilers, engines	12.5	8.9	14.7	12.2	18.0
Aluminium and articles of aluminium	27.4	24.8	27.1	23.1	16.4
Salt; sulphur; earth and stone	24.3	25.2	29.2	20.9	16.2
Wood and articles of wood	3.2	2.5	5.3	23.6	9.4
Paper and paperboard	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	9.3

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	124.7	148.8	124.7	126.5	128.4
Major imports					
Precious metals, stones and pearls	41.8	54.8	41.0	38.0	28.8
Machinery, boilers, engines	7.1	15.3	9.6	14.1	17.7
Mineral fuels and oils	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	12.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	4.3	8.6	7.5	7.3	9.7
Optical, photo, cinematographic equipment	12.4	11.5	9.1	9.1	7.8

SOUTH AFRICA

Capital:	Pretoria is the administrative capital; Parliament sits in Cape Town
Head of State:	Frederik W. de Klerk
Head of Government:	Frederik W. de Klerk
Foreign Affairs Minister:	Roelof F. (Pik) Botha
Political Leadership:	Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Chief Minister of the KwaZulu homeland

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DOMESTIC SITUATION

In September 1993 the South African parliament passed a bill to establish a multi-racial Transitional Executive Council to operate in parallel with the government during the lead-up to the first non-racial election scheduled for April 1994.

It is expected that the transition will be difficult. The high levels of politically motivated violence in 1992 caused a breakdown in the constitutional negotiations for almost a year. In certain areas, violence has become endemic, reflecting both a political struggle for power and ethnic rivalries. In addition, certain groups have either refused to participate in or withdrawn from negotiations, most notably Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Total bilateral trade in 1992 was $278 million (exports were $137 million and imports $141 million). With the lifting of Canadian sanctions against South Africa in September 1993, two-way trade is expected to reach pre-sanctions (1986) levels of about $500 million annually.

Canadian development assistance is currently about $15 million annually and aims to support the peaceful transition to a democratic non-racial state, primarily through the provision of policy support and the training of black South Africans for positions in the civil service.

ii) Political

Canada has been at the forefront of the struggle against apartheid, and, as chair of the Commonwealth Committee on Foreign Ministers on South Africa, has helped shape the Commonwealth policy on sanctions. Canada will continue to participate in the different activities designed to facilitate a peaceful transition, such as the Commonwealth Observer Team.

*(See Book I, section L, **Africa.**)*

SOUTH AFRICA

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Real GDP growth	1.6	1.6	−0.3	6.0	10.6
Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	7.9	7.9	8.6	n/a
Inflation rate (%)	12.9	14.7	14.4	15.3	14.5

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cdn dir. investment in S. Africa ($M)	5	16	19	14	n/a
Immigrants received in Canada (no.)	1,673	1,561	1,091	1,014	1,137
Students in Canada (no.)	190	219	281	305	231
Tourism in Canada (no.)				11,559	14,820
Canadian assistance ($M)	5.9	8.1	8.5	10.6	

CANADIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Millions of dollars

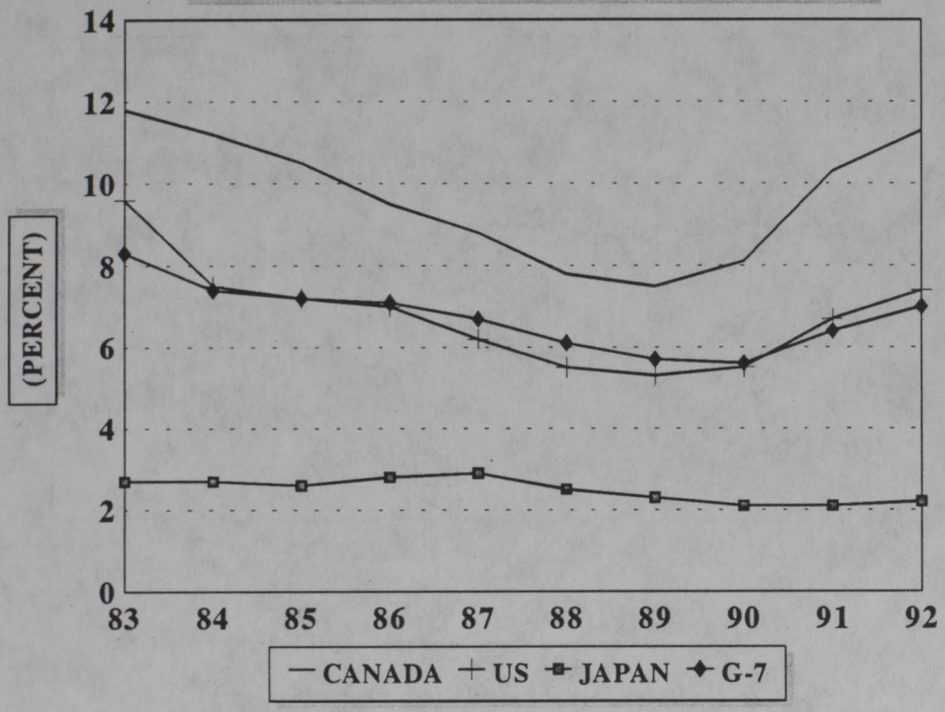
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Exports	**135.4**	**107.0**	**180.1**	**118.8**	**136.6**
Major exports					
Cereals	0.1	0.3	85.0	38.9	36.5
Salt; sulphur; earth and stone	58.3	30.0	22.6	14.4	16.2
Machinery, boilers, engines	16.8	12.2	9.6	9.4	11.4
Wood pulp	1.1	0.2	1.1	8.0	9.6
Paper and paperboard	5.2	2.8	5.9	8.6	7.6

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Imports	**158.6**	**206.1**	**141.3**	**125.7**	**140.9**
Major imports					
Iron and steel	41.6	60.5	39.0	30.0	30.4
Precious metals, stones and pearls	20.5	23.3	26.8	25.9	27.2
Ores, slag and ash	9.7	9.6	7.6	7.3	24.2
Wool, fine/coarse animal hair	11.5	13.5	8.4	6.7	9.5
Inorganic chemicals and compounds	11.0	17.5	5.1	4.6	7.6

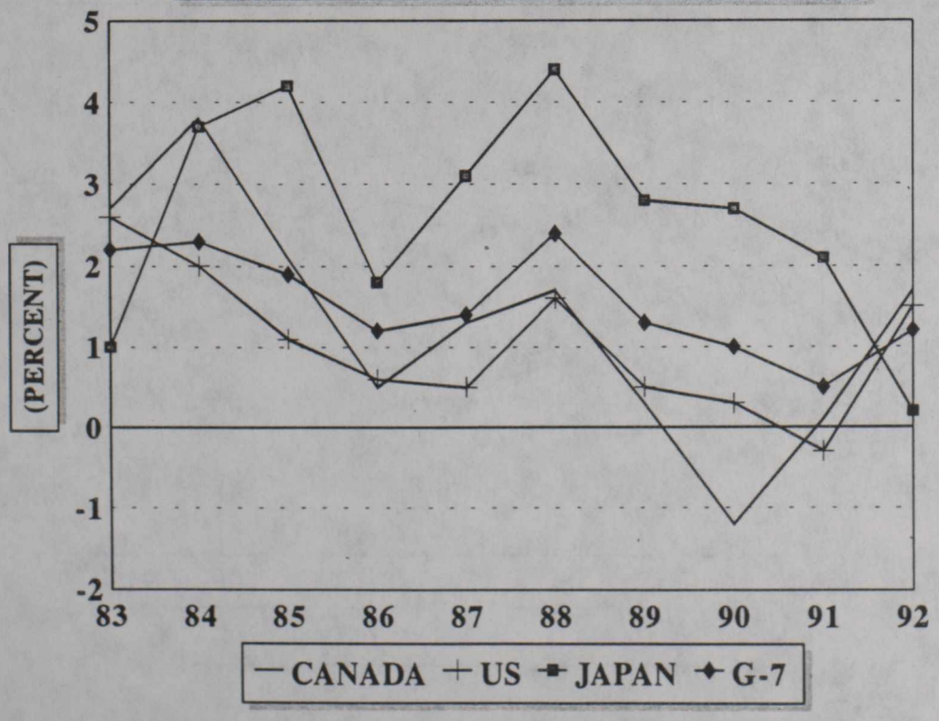
G7 - COUNTRIES

1983 - 1992

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH



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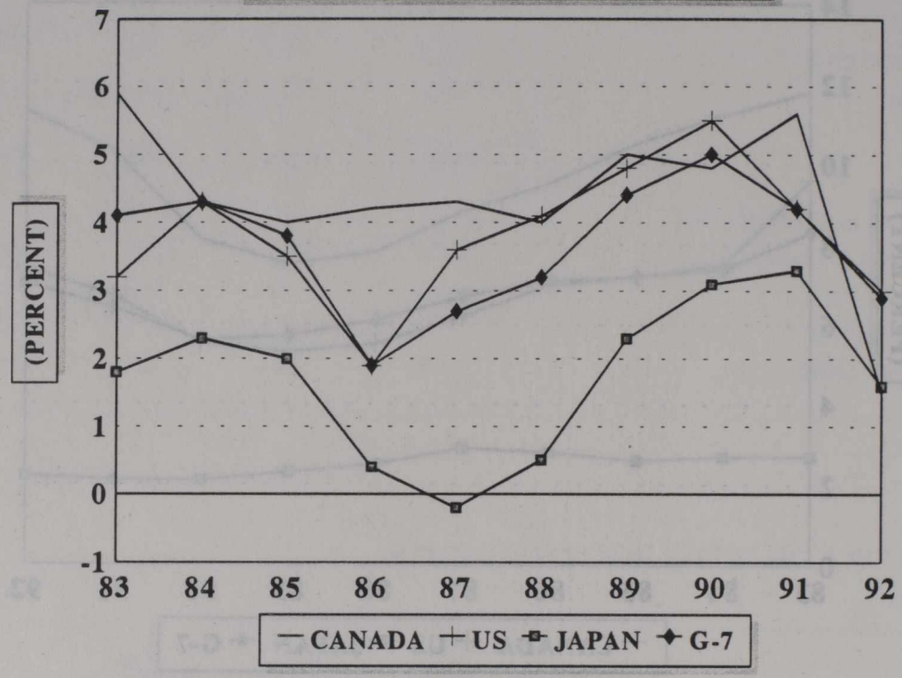
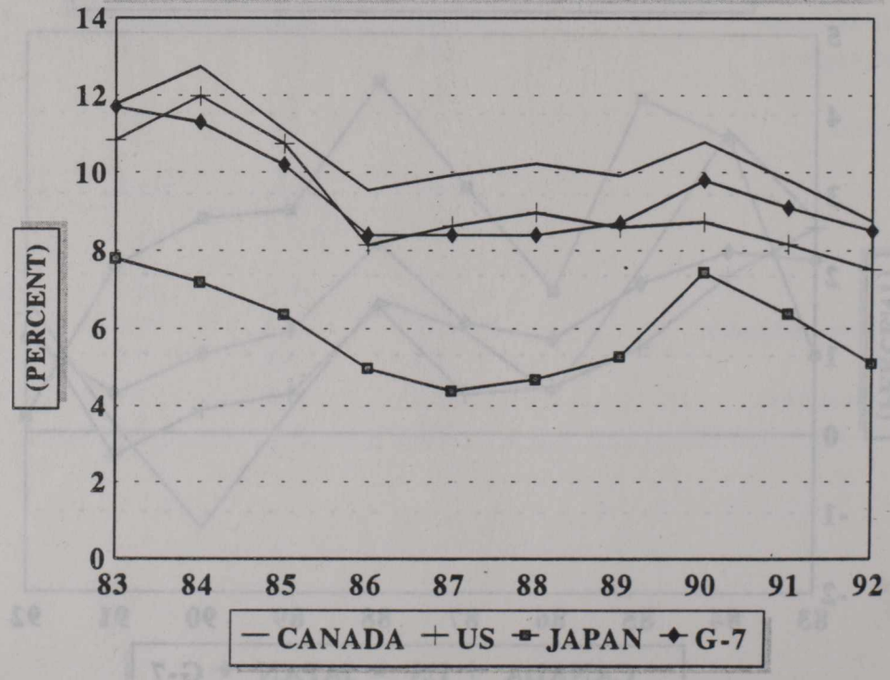
G7 - COUNTRIES

1983 - 1992

INFLATION RATES



LONG TERM INTEREST RATES



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3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum, founded in 1989, has become the principal intergovernmental vehicle for economic co-operation in the Asia-Pacific region. Its emergence in 1989, built on the careful community-building efforts of governments, business and academics over the previous two decades, represents a significant change from deep-seated past intra-regional differences. It is evolving into a key agenda-setting body for the region, helping to define priorities for member countries and directly advancing Canada's interests in the region.

In addition to Canada, APEC's 15 members include the U.S., Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, PRC, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei. It is the first and only existing international organization in which the PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan are all represented at the ministerial level. In light of APEC's growing prominence on the international stage, 10 other countries and one territory (Macau) are seeking membership in APEC. Mexico is most likely to become the next member, possibly in 1993.

APEC is essentially a ministerial process, with annual meetings of foreign and trade ministers and periodic meetings of senior officials in the interim. The United States will host the next Ministerial Meeting in Seattle, November 17-19, 1993, with a focus on trade liberalization. Canada is scheduled to host the ninth Ministerial Meeting in 1997. Canada has informally expressed interest in hosting an APEC Environment Ministers' Meeting in Vancouver in the spring of 1994 to coincide with GLOBE 94.

The agreement at the last Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok, September 10-11, 1992, to create a centrally funded Secretariat for APEC, which opened in Singapore in February, 1993, heralds the transition of APEC from a relatively unstructured dialogue to a formal, regional institution. The Clinton Administration is organizing an informal meeting of economic leaders at Seattle after the Ministerial Meeting in November and this may result in APEC members meeting periodically at the heads of government level.

Canada-APEC Relations

Canada's membership in these regional institutions reinforces its fundamental objective of enhancing Canada's Pacific credentials so that it can play an increasingly active role in the development of the region and benefit from the extraordinary economic opportunities. Canada's membership and constructive participation in these forums are among the most tangible and visible signs of Canadian presence in, and commitment to, the Asia-Pacific region, a region in which Canada's membership, or "credentials," is not always taken as given.

An equally important objective is to increase Canadian knowledge of the region so that Canadians become aware of the opportunities it presents. Likewise, increasing Canada's profile in the Asia-Pacific regional economies works toward ensuring that Canada is well-considered when contemplating decisions related to anything from strategic partnerships to tourist destinations.

In concrete terms, APEC is well-situated to enable Canada to pursue a range of more specific objectives. These include expanding trade opportunities; promoting investment; facilitating economic adjustment and trade liberalization; protecting the marine environment; matching the region's human resource development needs to Canadian capabilities; strengthening the stability of the region through enhanced economic co-operation and institution building; and improving co-operation in sectors of key interest to Canada including energy, fisheries and telecommunications.

Furthermore, the trans-Pacific APEC forum serves as an important counterweight to competing proposals from within the Pacific Rim for more restrictive regional groupings which would exclude Canada, such as Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir's proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC). The consolidation of APEC not only makes the case for such exclusive groupings less compelling, but also preserves and strengthens the trans-Pacific bridges that have been developed.

In view of its remarkable economic dynamism, the Asia-Pacific region will increasingly set the pace of change for the global economy. Canada's participation in these forums not only complements its work in other regional and international bodies such as the OECD, GATT, G-7, and the like, but will become increasingly important as the Asia-Pacific region itself coalesces as a community and takes on greater weight in global affairs.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) encompasses Canada, the United States and the 51 countries of Europe, including all the new states of the Former Soviet Union.

It began in 1975 (Canada is an original member) as a process for dialogue between the East and West across the wide range of issues which relate to security: human rights, economic and environmental issues, as well as arms control and confidence building. CSCE participating states have developed an extensive series of normative, politically binding commitments in all of these areas.

After the dramatic changes in Europe the CSCE began to evolve from simple process to institution, and in the past few years has increasingly focused on conflict prevention and management. It is a politically responsive and flexible body with a minimum of infrastructure. The CSCE works by consensus, giving small and large countries an equal say in the decision-making process.

The CSCE now has a Secretary-General, a Secretariat, a Conflict Prevention Centre and an Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. It meets at the level of foreign ministers at least once a year — the CSCE Council. There is a CSCE Summit every two years. In between Council meetings, the Committee of Senior Officials takes decisions on behalf of the Council, and in Vienna, the Vienna Group meets on an ongoing basis to discuss and take action on all aspects of the CSCE agenda.

The principal decision-making body of the CSCE is the Council with a Chairman in Office at its head. The Chairman in Office is the foreign minister of the CSCE country hosting the Council meeting. The CSCE also has a "troika" system composed of the past, present and future Chairman in Office.

THE COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth is a loosely structured, voluntary association of 50 independent states consulting and co-operating through an informal network of governmental and non-governmental ties. All members of the Commonwealth were once colonies of Britain or of another Commonwealth country. The Commonwealth has no constitution. It is guided by the Declaration of Principles adopted by heads of government in Singapore in 1971. Commonwealth governments consult at various levels. The highest level of consultation is at the Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held every two years. Canada held a CHOGM in Ottawa in 1973 and Vancouver in 1987. The Commonwealth Secretariat is in London, England.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation: Facilitates development co-operation between member states by offering small-scale technical assistance, and by providing experts and consultancy services, plus education and training opportunities.

Commonwealth Consultative Group on Technology Management: Provides advice, information and other assistance in such areas as strategic management, and the planning of science and technology and its integration into national development.

Commonwealth Science Council: Organizes collaborative projects linking scientists and technologists within the Commonwealth. Many projects focus on small countries, the rural poor and ecological issues.

Commonwealth Youth Program: Four regional centres offer programs and training to youth on issues concerning their local and national communities, such as employment, literacy, health and welfare.

Commonwealth Foundation: Provides financial grants to professional and NGO associations for workshops, conferences and training. Commonwealth Liaison Units in each member state provide the linkage between the Foundation and national NGOs.

Commonwealth of Learning: Located in Vancouver — the first Commonwealth institution to be opened outside Britain. Promotes co-operation between educational institutions throughout the Commonwealth by providing training and distributing educational material to areas in need via distance education and the application of communications technology.

LA FRANCOPHONIE

Nearly 50 countries participated in the Fifth Francophone Summit held in Mauritius in October 1993.

Since 1986 these Summits have become the engine of La Francophonie, providing a forum for open dialogue on issues of political and economic importance to the participating countries, and mobilizing the resources needed to implement the major projects of Francophone co-operation. Increasingly, La Francophonie is becoming a centre of co-operative activity for the Francophone states, giving them an opportunity to speak as one, as at the Earth Summit and the Vienna Conference on Human Rights.

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), the sole Francophone intergovernmental organization, is also the main implementing agency for the eight major sectors of co-operation established by the Summits, and Secretariat for the organizations of La Francophonie.

Two permanent ministerial conferences are involved in specialized sectors. The Conference of National Education Ministers (CONFEMEN) seeks to adapt education to economic and social developmental processes in the member countries. The Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFEJES) enables the Francophone countries to unite their efforts to produce a youth promotion policy. This entity is also responsible for the Francophone Games, the second edition of which will take place in France in 1994.

Alongside the Federal Government, the Canadian provinces also play a leading role in La Francophonie. Quebec and New Brunswick are participating governments in the ACCT. In addition, Ontario and Manitoba take part in various CONFEMEN and CONFEJES activities.

Finally, a great many Canadians are involved in this collective effort through the various non-governmental organizations which, mainly on a professional basis, set in motion a multitude of programs and activities. Among these are the Association of Wholly or Partly French-speaking Universities (AUPELF), the International Assembly of French-speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF), Richelieu Internationale, the International Union of French-speaking Journalists (UIJPLF), and the International Francophone Association of School Principals (AFIDES). These associations lend considerable breadth and dynamism to La Francophonie, extending its importance far beyond the government sector.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE [1]

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), established in 1948, is a binding contract between 111 governments which together account for around 90 percent of world merchandise trade. The objective of the contract is to provide a secure and predictable international trading environment for the business community and a continuing process of trade liberalization in which investment, job creation and trade can thrive. In this way, the multilateral trading system contributes to economic growth and development throughout the world.

So significant is the contractual nature of the GATT that its members are referred to as Contracting Parties. Their relationships with each other and the GATT as a whole represent a delicate balance between the rights and benefits of membership and the obligations that go with them. Peter Sutherland (Ireland) is the Director General of the GATT Secretariat located in Geneva.

The GATT operates in three ways:

- as a set of multilaterally agreed rules governing the trade behaviour of governments providing, in essence, the "rules of the road" for trade;
- as a forum for trade negotiations in which the trade environment is liberalized and made more predictable either through the opening of national markets or through the reinforcement and extension of the rules themselves; and
- as an international "court" in which governments can resolve disputes with other GATT members.

The body of rules which together make up the multilateral trading system known as the GATT has three elements. First and foremost is the General Agreement itself and its 38 articles. Added at later stages, particularly at the end of the Tokyo Round, are associated agreements covering anti-dumping and subsidy rules and other non-tariff or sectoral issues. Finally, the GATT system is completed by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement which is a negotiated exception to the normal disciplines of the General Agreement affecting the textiles and clothing sector.

Since 1986, the GATT has been conducting the biggest trade negotiations ever, the Uruguay Round.

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[1] See Book I, section D, **Trade and Investment**, for a discussion on the challenges presented by the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The Declaration agreed by Ministers in Punta del Este, while representing a single political undertaking, was divided into two sections. The first covered negotiations on trade in goods. Its objectives were to bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade; to strengthen the role of GATT and improve the multilateral trading system; to increase the responsiveness of GATT to the evolving international economic environment; and to encourage co-operation in strengthening the inter-relationship between trade and other economic policies affecting growth and development. The second section outlined the objectives of a new framework of rules for trade in services.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

The North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an alliance for collective defence as defined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The Treaty commits each member state to sharing the risks and responsibilities as well as the benefits of collective security, and requires of each of them the undertaking not to enter into any other international commitment which might conflict with the Treaty.

The Alliance today links 14 European countries with Canada and the United States. NATO is the intergovernmental body which serves that Alliance. It has two main components: the North Atlantic Council (NAC) which is the political arm of NATO, and the integrated military command (the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe — SHAPE). (France belongs to the NAC but withdrew from SHAPE in the late 1960s.) Member states consult together, co-ordinate policies in order to fulfil the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty, and take decisions on political and military matters affecting their security while retaining their full sovereignty and independence.

In the current European situation, NATO projects stability in four ways:

- it provides a foundation for action by the association of like-minded countries;
- it provides a forum for confidential and frank dialogue among transatlantic allies;
- it engages former adversaries through the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) and contributes to wider dialogues such as the CSCE; and
- it contributes a mechanism and resources for conflict prevention and management if required.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Headquartered in Paris, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) comprises 24 industrialized countries (Western Europe, Canada, the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and Japan) which, taken together, account for 16 percent of the world's population but 66 percent of global gross national product (GNP).

Operating on the principle of peer review and consensus, the organization is noted for its macro-economic policy co-ordination, substantive country reviews (whereby member states review each other's economic, social, industry, trade, technology, environment and energy policies), economic analyses and forecasts, and technical studies.

Canada has played an active role in the OECD since its inception in 1961 and several distinguished Canadians have held important positions in the organization. Canada considers it to be a central feature of the multilateral economic system. Its work, and the international consensus developed there, has been a valuable aid to national policy making in Canada. The OECD also provides a forum for consultation among like-minded market-oriented industrialized nations on key international economic and trade developments and negotiations.

Ministers (generally the SSEA and/or the Minister for International Trade, plus the Minister of Finance) take part directly in the OECD Ministerial Meeting held each May or June, and are consulted as appropriate when major policy issues arise at other times.

At the same time, the OECD is at a crossroads. Its relevance is challenged by the priority that EC countries attribute to work at the EC Commission in Brussels and by other regional trading arrangements such as the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the NAFTA. To continue to be relevant in greatly changed circumstances, it will need to concentrate on a limited number of priorities, develop a more non-European perspective and promote an enhanced dialogue with non-members in Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific.

*(See Book I, section E, **International Economic Relations**, for a discussion on the election of a new Secretary-General.)*

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the oldest regional organization in the world and has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Its origins lie in the International Union of American Republics founded in 1890. Renamed the Pan American Union in 1910, the organization adopted its current name and basic charter in 1948. Today, it comprises all 35 independent nations of North, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Cuba is a member, but the current government is suspended.

The mandate of the OAS is to strengthen peace and security; promote and consolidate representative democracy; and contribute to the settlement of political, juridical and economic problems in the hemisphere. It is also expected to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its 34 active members.

The total OAS budget for 1993 is US$94.4 million, including regular and voluntary funds. Canada's quota share (second largest after the U.S.) of the OAS regular budget currently stands at 11.27 percent, or approximately $9 million. In addition, Canada makes annual contributions of approximately $2 million to OAS technical assistance funds through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), $3.7 million to the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA) and almost $10 million to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Canadian Membership

Canada was a Permanent Observer to the OAS from 1972 to 1990. Canada's decision to become a full OAS member was part of the Long-Term Strategy for Latin America approved by Cabinet in October 1989. Canada joined the OAS as its 33rd member on January 8, 1990, an action warmly welcomed by the other OAS members. Currently, Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the OAS is Brian Dickson.

Canada has been very active in its first three-and-a-half years in the OAS. Canada's main priorities are institutional reform, democratic development, human rights, women's equality, hemispheric security, narcotics abuse control, and technical assistance.

Structure

The main bodies of the OAS are:

- **General Assembly** (supreme body, meets annually at level of foreign ministers);
- **Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs** (considers problems of an urgent nature and meets as required);
- **Councils:**
  - a) **Permanent Council** (consists of the Permanent Representatives of the member states. It meets regularly in Washington and has authority to establish working groups for specific issues);
  - b) **Inter-American Economic and Social Council** (administers "national projects" of an economic and social nature (e.g., poverty alleviation) and six business-related Inter-American Centres);
  - c) **Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture** (oversees 20 centres specializing in cultural and educational activities);
- **General Secretariat** (carries out the decisions of the General Assembly);
- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights** (promotes observance, protection, and respect for human rights);
- **Inter-American Court of Human Rights** (interprets and applies the American Convention on Human Rights);
- **Inter-American Juridical Committee** (develops/codifies international law and provides legal advice to the OAS); and
- **Specialized Organizations and Entities** (e.g., health, agriculture, women, children, narcotics, telecommunications).

A recent report, "Financing an Effective United Nations," noted that examination of United Nations (UN) financing is important as it is part of a broader debate on how to build a lawful and just world order while the opportunity to do so still exists. The report went on to observe that only with foresight and a willingness on the part of governments to face up to their responsibilities and commitments can the UN become the organization that these times demand. Notwithstanding this observation, UN financing remains in crisis with almost US$2 billion outstanding on both Regular Budget and peacekeeping accounts.

Canada pays 3.11 percent of the UN budget. This includes the UN Regular Budget, the budgets of UN peacekeeping operations and the budgets of many specialized agencies. Canada also provides substantial voluntary financing to UN funds and programs such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Program. (For details, see the table on grants and contributions at the end of this section.)

This percentage translates into very significant sums of money, particularly factoring in the rapid growth of peacekeeping. Canada's assessed contribution for the UN Regular Budget is just under $40 million (1993-94 Main Estimates). Canada's assessed contributions to the UN specialized agencies are in excess of $60 million. Peacekeeping assessments for the calendar year 1993 are likely to be over $100 million. Canada's voluntary contributions to various UN funds will be $96 million for fiscal year 1993-94. Thus, even without considering humanitarian assistance channelled through the UN system and multilateral food assistance, Canada's UN grants and contributions are some $300 million.

Canada has taken the lead role over several years in efforts to ensure that member states pay their duties in full and on time. Canada has not only paid its assessments on time and lobbied strongly for others to do so, but has also championed various incentive schemes to encourage prompt payment. These efforts are beginning to bear fruit, as several other major contributors are showing signs of altering their payment pattern.

An outline of the various UN organizations and specialized agencies follows.

*(See Book I, section B, **International Peace, Order and Good Government.**)*

General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the United Nations Charter or relating to the powers and functions of the organizations and committees provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations to UN members or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters except on disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is currently exercising its functions.

Security Council

Pursuant to Article 24 of the UN Charter, the members of the UN have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The functions of the Council fall mainly under two headings: pacific settlement of disputes; and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament undertakes negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

By Resolution 57(1) of 1946, the Assembly established the UN International Children's Emergency Fund as a temporary body to provide emergency assistance to children in war-ravaged countries. By Resolution 802(VIII) of 1953, it placed the Fund on a permanent footing and charged it with giving assistance, particularly to developing countries, in the development of permanent child health and welfare services.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The Program administers and co-ordinates the great majority of the technical assistance provided through the UN system.

UN Environment Program (UNEP):

- promotes international co-operation in the environment field and recommends policies to this end; and
- provides general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programs within the UN system.

Commission on Sustainable Development:

- monitors progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the UN system;
- considers information provided by governments regarding the activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21;
- reviews the progress in the implementation of the commitments contained in Agenda 21;
- receives and analyzes relevant input in the context of the overall implementation of Agenda 21; and
- provides appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21.

Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC)

The Council undertakes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It makes recommendations on such matters to the Assembly, to the members of the UN, and to the specialized agencies concerned. It also makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of human rights. It prepares draft conventions for submission to the Assembly on matters within its competence and calls international conferences on such matters. It enters into agreements with specialized agencies and makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

By Resolution 319(IV) of 1949, the Assembly decided to appoint a UN High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to protect the interests of refugees after the International Refugee Organization terminated its activities.

Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

The Commission prepares recommendations and reports regarding an international bill of rights, international declarations or conventions on civil liberties, the status of women, freedom of information and similar matters, the protection of minorities, the prevention of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language or religion, and any other matter concerning human rights.

Human Rights Committee

The Committee considers reports on measures adopted and progress made in achieving the observance of the rights enshrined in the Covenant. In addition, under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, a number of states have recognized the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals regarding alleged violations of human rights.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

By Resolution 13(I) of 1946, ECOSOC decided to call an International Conference on Trade and Employment to promote the expansion of production, and the exchange and consumption of goods.

International Monetary Fund (IMF):

- promotes international monetary co-operation through consultation and collaboration; and
- facilitates the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD):

- promotes international trade, particularly between countries at different stages of development;
- formulates and implements principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development; and
- initiates action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The FAO promotes the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action for the purposes of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions; securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; and bettering the condition of rural populations, thus contributing toward an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

World Food Program (WFP)

The WFP provides food aid primarily to low-income, food-deficit countries, to assist in the implementation of economic and social development projects, and to meet the relief needs of victims of natural and other disasters.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

This is the principal judicial instrument of the UN. It functions in accordance with its Statute, which is an integral part of the UN Charter.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The Agency seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO's objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO seeks to improve working and living conditions through the adoption of international labour conventions and recommendations setting minimum standards in such fields as wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, and social security. It also conducts research and technical co-operation activities, including vocational training and management development.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The Organization's main objective is to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU):

- maintains and extends international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications; and
- promotes the development of technical facilities with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The WIPO promotes the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO):

- facilitates international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services; and
- promotes standardization of meteorological and related observations.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO's purpose is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms."

DEFINITIONS

GRANTS:

Unconditional payments which need not be accounted for or audited, but for which eligibility and entitlement may be verified.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Conditional payments for a specified purpose which must be accounted for and audited pursuant to an agreement with the recipient institution.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:

A country's eligibility for Official Development Assistance (ODA) is determined by an aggregate of factors agreed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The most important of those factors are the recipient country's GNP per capita; the average life expectancy; the level of literacy; economic diversification; and good governance and the human rights situation.

A program's eligibility for ODA is also subject to a set of criteria which stresses the developmental needs of the recipient country. For instance, while training for democratic institution building and peacekeeping is acceptable, peacekeeping operations and institution-building missions which would take place after civil unrest are not admissible under ODA programs.

The eligibility criteria are important for two main reasons:

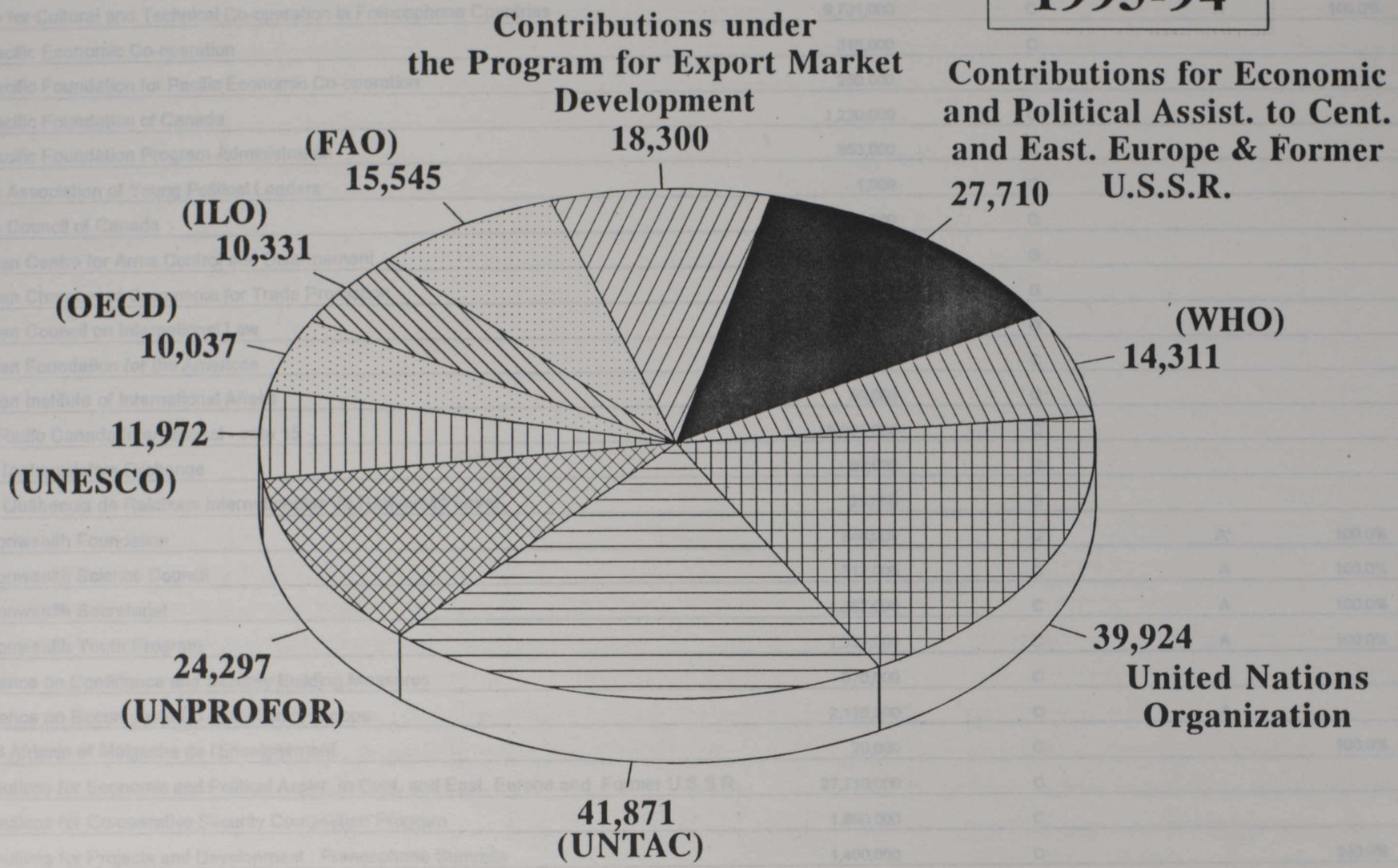
1) they define which part of Canadian foreign aid can be accounted against Canada's commitment to provide annually for the rest of the decade 0.5 percent of Canada's GNP in official international assistance; and

2) they determine which governmental projects or initiatives can be funded by the ODA (CIDA) budget.

GRANTS and CONTRIBUTIONS

TOP 10 RECIPIENTS

1993-94



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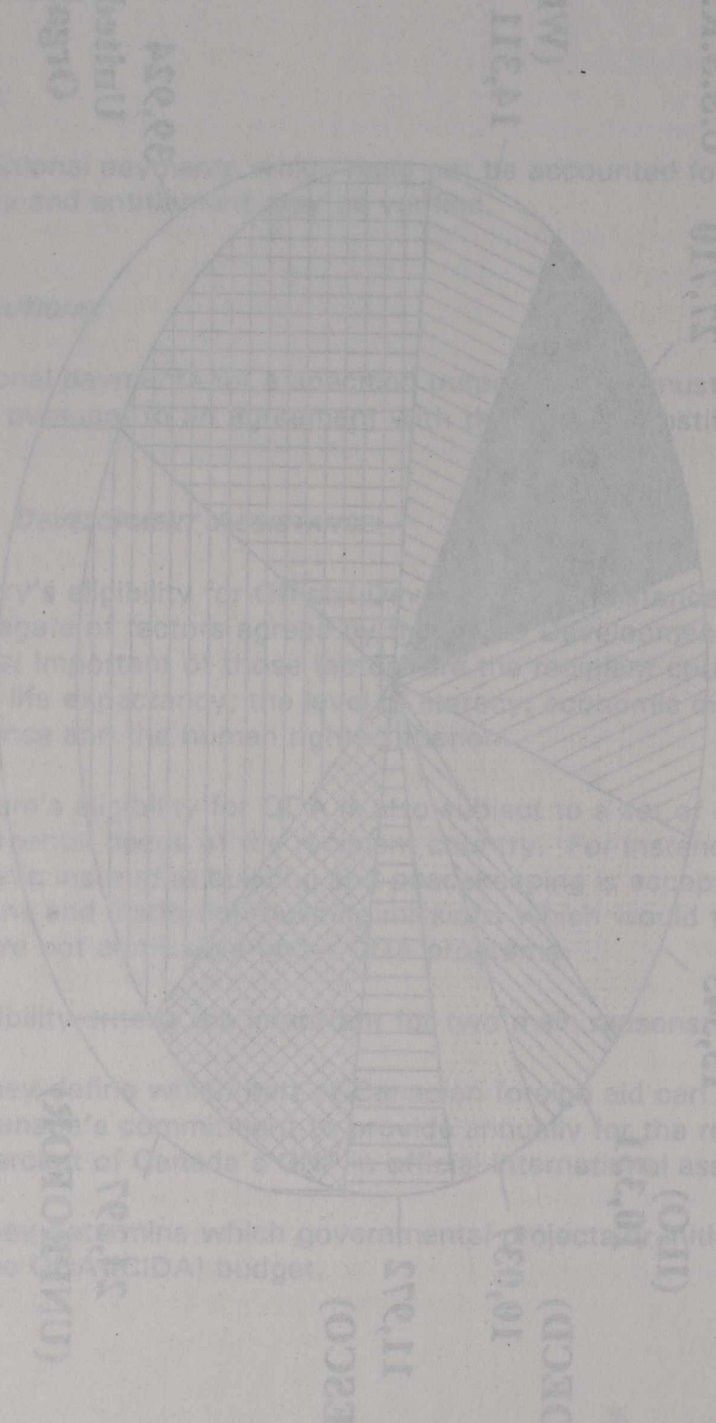


1993-94 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

DESCRIPTION	$	GRANT OR CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSED	ODA %
Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in Francophone Countries	9,701,000	C	A	100.0%
Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation	315,000	C		
Asia Pacific Foundation for Pacific Economic Co-operation	250,000	C		
Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada	1,220,000	G		
Asia Pacific Foundation Program Administration	653,000	C		
Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders	1,000	G		
Atlantic Council of Canada	7,500	G		
Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament	80,000	G		
Canadian Chamber of Commerce for Trade Promotion	2,229,000	G		
Canadian Council on International Law	11,000	G		
Canadian Foundation for the Americas	180,000	C		
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	40,000	G		
CBC - Radio Canada International - vote 15	15,291,000	C		
Centre for Legislative Exchange	80,000	G		
Centre Québecois de Relations Internationales de l'Université Laval	29,000	G		
Commonwealth Foundation	946,000	C	A*	100.0%
Commonwealth Science Council	312,000	C	A	100.0%
Commonwealth Secretariat	4,282,000	C	A	100.0%
Commonwealth Youth Program	1,333,000	C	A	100.0%
Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures	870,000	C	A	
Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe	2,115,000	C	A	
Conseil Africain et Malgache de l'Enseignement	20,000	C		100.0%
Contributions for Economic and Political Assist. to Cent. and East. Europe and Former U.S.S.R.	27,710,000	C		
Contributions for Co-operative Security Competition Program	1,890,000	C		
Contributions for Projects and Development : Francophone Summits	1,400,000	C		100.0%
Contributions for Reimbursement to International Org.: Tax	130,000	C		
Contributions for Technology Development with Europe	220,000	C		

1993-94 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

DESCRIPTION	$	GRANT OR CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSED	ODA %
Contributions for the Promotion of Canadian Fish and Seafood Products Abroad	135,000	C		
Contributions to Business to Promote Trade in the Asia-Pacific Region	260,000	C		
Contributions to Promote Trade and Investment	135,000	C		
Contributions to the International Commodity Organizations	461,000	C	A*	
Contributions Under the Japan Science and Technology Fund	3,000,000	C		
Contributions Under the Program for Export Market Development	18,300,000	C		
Conventional Stability Talks	675,000	C	A	
CSCE Conflict Prevention Centre	155,000	C	A*	
CSCE Secretariat	245,000	C	A*	
Customs Co-operation Council	457,000	C	A	
Food and Agriculture Organization	15,545,000	C	A	29.9%
Foreign Service Community Association	18,000	G		
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	3,785,000	C	A	
Grants for Co-operative Security Scholarship Program	180,000	G		
Grants for Development of Asian Cultural Awareness	2,283,000	G		
Grants for Promotion of Dialogue in South Africa	900,000	G		
Grants for Political and Economic Co-operation with Asia-Pacific Region	770,000	G		
Grants in Aid of Academic Relations	10,000,000	G		
Grants in Aid of Academic Relations	6,012,000	G		100.0%
Grants in Aid of Cultural Relations	4,694,000	G		
Grants in Lieu of Taxes on Diplomatic, Consular and Int'l Orgs. Property in Canada	4,842,000	G		
Grants in Payment of Real Estate Taxes and Local Improv. Costs on Sec. Dipl. Properties in Can.	16,000	G		
Grants to Selected Persons or Organizations "International Trade"	720,000	G		
Green Plan : Global Agenda	1,392,000	C		
Green Plan : Oceans and Forests	1,285,000	C		
Green Plan : Partnerships for Change	1,550,000	C		

1993-94 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

DESCRIPTION	$	GRANT OR CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSED	ODA %
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission	90,000	C		100.0%
Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture	3,914,000	C	A	100.0%
International Atomic Energy Agency	7,352,000	C	A	
International Baccalaureat Office	5,000	G		
International Business Research Centre	15,000	C		
International Civil Aviation Org. Reimbursement for Canadian Tax	200,000	C		
International Civil Aviation Organization	1,833,000	C	A	
International Drug Strategy	1,350,000	C		
International Energy Agency	1,243,000	C	A	
International Institute of Administrative Sciences	50,000	C	A	
International Labour Organization	10,331,000	C	A	8.6%
International Maritime Organization	399,000	C	A	
International Peace Academy	100	G		
NATO Civil Administration	9,436,000	C	A	
NATO Science Programs	2,267,000	C	A	
Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD	536,000	C	A	
Organization of American States	9,037,000	C	A	
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	10,037,000	C	A	
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Education and Research	196,000	C	A	
Pan American Health Organization	9,599,000	C	A	100.0%
Pan American Institute for Geography and History	9,000	C		
Participation in Activities of the International French-Speaking Community	985,000	C		
Payments Under the Diplomatic Service Superannuation Act (S)	250,000	G		
Permanent Court of Arbitration	25,000	C	A	
Roosevelt Campobello Int'l Park Commission	718,000	C	A	
Secrétariat Technique Permanent des Conférences	95,000	C	A	100.0%
Special Voluntary Fund of the Commonwealth Secretariat	54,000	G		

1993-94 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

DESCRIPTION	$	GRANT OR CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSED	ODA %
Telecommunications Executive Management Institute of Canada	152,000	C		
UN Angola Verification Mission	2,058,000	C	A	
UN Association in Canada	63,000	G		
UN Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	10,000	C	A	
UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel...	111,000	C	A.	
UN Disengagement Observer Force in Middle East	1,700,000	C	A	
UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization	11,972,000	C	A	5.6%
UN Fund for Indigenous Populations	35,000	C		
UN Industrial Development Organization	3,810,000	C	A	100.0%
UN Interim Force in Lebanon	6,113,000	C	A	
UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission	2,787,000	C	A	
UN Mission for Referendum in the Western Sahara	5,790,000	C	A	
UN Observer Mission in El Salvador	1,735,000	C	A	
UN Operations in Somalia	5,394,000	C	A	
UN Protection Force (Yugoslavia)	24,297,000	C	A	
UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia	41,871,000	C	A	
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment	1,100,000	C		100.0%
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	27,000	G		
United Nations Organization	39,924,000	C	A	11.5%
World Health Organization	14,311,000	C	A	75.4%
World Intellectual Property Org.	674,000	C	A	12.0%
TOTAL	383,090,600			

4

HUMAN RIGHTS

OVERVIEW

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The United Nations Charter identifies the promotion of respect for human rights as one of the central Charter purposes of the organization. As spelled out in the preamble, Article 1, and Article 55, respect for human rights stands both as an important charter goal in its own right and as a crucial objective of cross-cutting relevance to the UN's security, development and humanitarian aims. The fundamental relationship among these goals explains the place of human rights as an integral element of Canada's foreign policy, and Canada's approach to the UN World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (June 14-25, 1993) was accordingly governed by the conviction that, to cite the Prime Minister's message to Vienna, "respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms is key to a more peaceful and prosperous world for all."

The international community has made much progress, especially in the last few years, in developing machinery to advance the Charter's human rights pledge. Since 1945, the United Nations has adopted some 60 human rights instruments. In more recent years, with much of the standard-setting work done, increased attention has focused on developing an extensive network of monitoring and implementation mechanisms: committees to review compliance with specific treaties, working groups and rapporteurs to review specific national situations and specific forms of human rights abuse. At the same time, various specialized agencies (e.g., the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) have developed human rights programs and expertise within their specific spheres of responsibility.

A very important development in recent years has been the engagement of UN Security Council-mandated operations in addressing human rights issues in both peacekeeping (e.g., Yugoslavia police monitors) and peace building (e.g., Cambodia) efforts.

Equally noteworthy has been the evolution of UN electoral assistance activities and of a growing focus within multilateral aid agencies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and bilateral aid programs on projects aimed at assisting countries develop the institutional wherewithal to promote and protect their citizens' rights (e.g., independent judiciary, national human rights commissions). This trend underlines the growing international consensus that constructive assistance to governments genuinely committed to protecting human rights is no less important than more traditional performance monitoring activities.

Finally, regional and other multilateral organizations including the Organization of American States (OAS), Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), Organization of African Unity (OAU), Commonwealth and Francophonie have established a range of human rights programs and mechanisms which play an important complementary role in promoting respect for human rights internationally. Activities in the CSCE, OAS, Commonwealth and Francophonie are also summarized in Appendix A.

An area in which Canada has played an especially leading role is that of "advisory services," i.e., technical assistance to developing countries in establishing the capability and infrastructure to implement human rights obligations. This approach received particular attention in the 1986 parliamentary review of Canada's international relations, leading to the decision to create an International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (see Appendix B). In 1987, Canada successfully promoted the establishment of a UN Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and subsequently became the first contributor to the Fund.

While institution building constitutes a major Canadian priority, Canada's commitment to human rights also clearly necessitates an active engagement in UN human rights debates on the political level, e.g., in reviews of country situations in Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, Afghanistan, China, Myanmar, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, the Sudan, and the Former Yugoslavia.

Bilaterally, Canada's responses to particular human rights situations require a careful balancing of many considerations: a government's relative performance and commitment to human rights, the range of Canadian interests at play, and, above all, the relative effectiveness of the measures available — diplomatic, commercial or economic as well as aid-related, and multilateral as well as bilateral.

When necessary, Canada has not refrained from curtailing government-to-government aid projects/programs in response to serious problems. Joint action, through multilateral agencies or in concert with other aid donors, also plays a key role in bringing effective influence to bear.

Finally, the Government's annual review of its five-year Indicative Planning Figures for development assistance now includes a systematic assessment of the human rights/good governance record of each recipient country. Adjustments are made where appropriate to reflect a government's human rights/good governance commitment and performance.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

UN Bodies

The following paragraphs briefly describe the main components of the UN network of human rights bodies. The activities of these organizations may be viewed generally as falling into two categories: legislative or policy-making activities, and monitoring the implementation of established international standards. The distinction between these activities is often blurred and functions overlap, especially in the cases of the major legislative organs (CHR, ECOSOC, UNGA) whose agendas combine a large number of both policy and implementation-review questions.

A) UN Legislative/Policy-Making Bodies

1. Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

Composed of 53 member countries elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), CHR meets each year for six weeks at the start of February. These very intensive annual sessions, covering in excess of 25 agenda items, are often referred to as "mini General Assemblies." After serving three successive terms on the Commission (1976-84 inclusive), Canada maintained a very high profile as observer for four sessions and returned to full voting membership in 1989.

In addition to reviewing the state of human rights the world over and focusing attention on a number of specific problem countries (see further B) 3. below), the Commission is responsible for preparing draft declarations and conventions for the consideration of ECOSOC and, ultimately, the UN General Assembly. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, and a Declaration on the Rights of Minorities are recent examples. Current drafting exercises are geared toward the completion of a draft Declaration on the Right to Promote Human Rights (a Canadian initiative with work proceeding largely on the basis of a Canadian/Norwegian draft), and an Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture, which would permit UN inspections of penal facilities.

Both the ECOSOC and the General Assembly, as superior bodies to CHR, play an important role in UN human rights decision making. ECOSOC deliberations on the CHR's annual report tend to focus primarily on approval of resource-related implications of Commission decisions. The Third Committee of UNGA conducts a far-reaching and intensive substantive debate on human rights matters each November.

2. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

The 45-member CSW meets annually in Vienna (shifting next year to New York) and is the main UN body dealing with the rights of women. Canada was on the CSW from 1981 to 1992, and now plays an active role as an observer, particularly in seeing through the Canadian initiative of a Universal Declaration on Violence Against Women which, hopefully, will be adopted by the General Assembly in November. The reporting relationships of the CSW are similar to those of the CHR. The CSW will also serve as the preparatory body of the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing.

3. The Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

A subsidiary of CHR, the Sub-Commission is composed of 26 "experts" nominated by governments and elected by CHR to serve in their "independent" capacity. Meeting for one month each August, this body is charged with laying a good deal of the groundwork for the Commission by bringing violations to its attention, conducting expert studies, and on occasion preparing draft instruments for its consideration.

The Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations, charged with reviewing developments and drafting a declaration on indigenous rights, is of particular Canadian interest. Its two-week meeting each year is attended by a government observer delegation including representatives from the Privy Council Office, Justice, and Indian and Northern Affairs.

B) UN Implementation/Monitoring Mechanisms

These include bodies established pursuant to specific human rights conventions, and mechanisms established by the Commission on an ad hoc basis to review certain situations or types of violations.

1. Convention-Based Bodies

The **Human Rights Committee** is composed of 18 experts elected by the 115 countries party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It reviews periodic state reports on the implementation of the Covenant and, in respect of the 67 states adhering to the Covenant's Optional Protocol, reviews "communications" from individuals alleging violations of their rights.

The **Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** is composed of 18 experts charged with reviewing periodic reports of the 118 countries party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination** is composed of 18 members, and performs a similar task under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The **Committee Against Torture** is composed of 10 members and operates pursuant to the 1984 Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. Professor Peter Burns, of the University of British Columbia Law School, is a member. The Committee reviews country reports (Canada appeared in 1989 and 1993) and deals with individual complaints.

The **Committee on the Rights of the Child** is composed of 10 independent experts charged with reviewing periodic reports of countries party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Canada will be submitting its first report this year and has already commenced consultations with provinces and NGOs for preparation of the report.

The **Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women** is composed of 23 independent experts of high moral standing and competence in the fields covered by the Convention. The Committee considers the progress made in the implementation of the Convention and considers reports submitted by party states every four years. Canada's latest report is expected to be considered in 1994 or 1995.

Canada is party to the treaties governing all of the above-mentioned bodies.

2. Mechanisms Created by the Commission on Human Rights

Annual sessions of CHR are occasion for a freewheeling debate in which governments and NGOs alike may seek to bring attention to perceived human rights problems in any and all parts of the world. From time to time the Commission agrees to appoint a "special rapporteur," "special representative," or "expert" to review the situation in a given country,

and/or pursue dialogue on human rights problems with the government concerned. Such arrangements are currently in place for Myanmar, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Equatorial Guinea, the Sudan, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and the Former Yugoslavia.

Country situations can also come to the Commission's attention through a confidential process known (for the enabling ECOSOC resolution) as the "1503 procedure." Here, "communications" or complaints directed to the Centre from any source serve as the basis for a lengthy process by which the Sub-Commission and then the Commission attempt to determine whether a consistent pattern of violations may exist in a given country. Situations in Bahrain, Chad, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan and Zaire were addressed in this context at the 49th session of the CHR in 1993.

Canada and other Western governments have also placed great emphasis on "generic" or "thematic" rapporteurs or working groups. Such groups are charged by the CHR with assessing, on a global basis, the extent of compliance with international strictures against specific violations. Arrangements currently in place include Special Rapporteurs on Torture, Summary Executions, Religious Intolerance, Racial Discrimination, Mercenaries and Freedom of Expression (the last being a Canadian initiative), and a Working Group on Involuntary and Enforced Disappearances. Canada was also successful at this session in persuading the Commission to consider at its 50th session the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.

Western governments tend to see the above-mentioned mechanisms as the heart of CHR efforts to monitor human rights violations and thus encourage governments to improve their performance. Inevitably, other groups have other priorities, and so the Commission spends much of its time debating two particular situations: those in southern Africa and in the Israeli-occupied territories. Discussion of these questions takes up fully one-third of each session of the Commission. While not contesting the gravity or urgency of these situations, Western countries generally consider that they command a disproportionate share of time and resources in the CHR and elsewhere in the United Nations, and that the ritual set-piece debates and immoderate resolutions churned out by the Commission each year contribute little if anything to resolving the problems in these regions. It is Canada's hope that the far-reaching current developments in each of these areas will lead to a more balanced and relevant approach in UN human rights debates.

3. The UN Centre for Human Rights (Secretariat)

The Centre, based in Geneva, is responsible for serving all of the above-noted bodies and for providing services to ECOSOC and the General Assembly when these bodies address human rights issues. Comprised of about 50 professionals and some 40 administrative staff, and with a budget of less than $11 million a year, the Centre is called upon to provide professional and secretariat support for two major annual conferences and more than 30 meetings of committees, working groups and the like. It also provides research and investigatory support for all policy/legislative projects and implementation-review exercises; and with the balance of available energy and funds, it runs the Advisory Services Program to assist countries in developing the capability to meet their human rights obligations.

The Human Rights Program responds to one of the three major UN Charter goals yet commands less than 1 percent of the UN's budget. This incongruent situation underpinned the successful efforts of Canada and other like-minded countries to obtain, from the World Conference on Human Rights, a clear recommendation that more UN Regular Budget resources be dedicated to the Human Rights Program.

The Commonwealth

Canada has been instrumental in advocating a more active human rights role for the Commonwealth. At the 1991 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Harare, Canada made a special contribution of $400,000 for increased human rights activities. At the 1993 CHOGM in Cyprus, Canada proposed the announcement of a further $100,000 contribution to the non-governmental organization, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, to support human rights initiatives of grass-roots NGOs in Commonwealth countries.

The fourth Women's Affairs Ministers' Meeting, a triennial gathering, took place in Cyprus in July 1993. Such meetings develop strategies to ensure that women's interests are integrated throughout the work undertaken by the Commonwealth and its member countries. This year, Ministers agreed to take a strongly worded message to their heads of government concerning the actions necessary to further the goal of equality for women in the Commonwealth.

La Francophonie

At the 1991 Chaillot Francophonie Summit, Canada launched a number of major initiatives in the human rights, democratic development, and advancement of women areas for the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT), backed up by a contribution of $2.1 million. At Canada's insistence, a human rights unit has been established to prepare future programs. Most of the funds are destined for training, election monitoring and legal aid clinics for women in francophone Africa.

Organization of American States (OAS)

Since joining the OAS in 1990, Canada has been very active in the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. Canada has ratified the three OAS conventions on the rights of women: the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, and the Convention on the Nationality of Women. Canada is in the process of completing ratification of the American Convention of Human Rights, which would allow it to nominate a candidate for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Canada has also played a leading role in drafting a proposed Inter-American Convention on Violence Against Women.

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)

Canada remains very active in the CSCE, particularly in issues of conflict prevention, human rights and minority rights. Canada lobbied actively for the establishment of a CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. All 53 CSCE countries have made comprehensive and far-reaching commitments in the areas of arms control, democratic development and human rights which are politically binding. Most recently, Canada has been active in CSCE conflict management missions in Estonia and the Former Yugoslavia, and Canada presently heads the CSCE mission in Moldova.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

The International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD) was established by Parliament on September 30, 1988, in response to a recommendation of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Canada's International Relations. Bill C-147 outlines the mission of the Centre: to promote the rights and freedoms enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights (the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Covenants on Civil and Political and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), and to foster the development of democratic institutions and programs.

The Centre is governed by a board of 13 members, three of whom are from developing countries. The Honourable Ed Broadbent has served as its President since the Centre's inauguration in October 1990. The President of CIDA also sits on the board. ICHRDD is funded through the ODA Envelope. Initial funding of $15 million over five years was terminated in March 1993. A sum of $5 million is included in the Main Estimates for 1993-94. No amount has been decided for 1994-95.

The Act creating the Centre requires that a review of its activities and organization shall be conducted every five years and submitted to Parliament. The first review was conducted by an independent consulting firm on the basis of consultations with the board of directors and staff of the Centre, as well as governmental and non-governmental parties familiar with the Centre's work. It will be transmitted to the SSEA within the next few weeks, for tabling when Parliament resumes sitting.

Since its inauguration in October 1990 in Montreal, the Centre has focused its activities in the following areas:

- the provision of technical assistance and financial support to front-line activities that promote human rights and democratic development;
- the promotion of awareness of human rights and democratic development issues in Canada; and
- lobbying all levels of the Canadian Government on human rights issues (examples include speaking out on the human rights aspects of the NAFTA, particularly the human rights record of Mexico, as well as the issue of gender discrimination in the refugee determination process).

ICHRDD has also attempted to mobilize and lobby other governments, multilateral institutions and regional organizations on human rights issues (e.g., in March of this year ICHRDD arranged for a delegation of Nobel Peace Prize winners to visit Thailand in support of human rights and restoration of democracy in Burma). Particular emphasis is placed on programs that target the poor, indigenous people, women and children. Other areas of interest have included human rights and development assistance, human rights and state sovereignty, and linkages between democracy and human rights. The Centre worked hard to ensure that discussion of women's rights, particularly violence against women, had a high profile at the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in June 1993.

The Centre views itself as an activist organization. Given its mandate to promote human rights and its independence from the Government, ICHRDD sees itself in a position to support activities which are controversial and/or cannot be supported by the Government.

EAITC's geographic branches regularly liaise with the Centre on human rights and programming issues in their areas. Geographic branches and missions provide briefings (and logistical assistance) in preparation for Centre field missions.

5

PEACEKEEPING

OVERVIEW

CANADA IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The end of the Cold War reinvigorated the role of the United Nations in international peace and security matters. This has placed a tremendous burden on the resources of the UN in responding to the increasingly more complex tasks it is being asked to undertake.

A revolution in peacekeeping activities has occurred as the UN has taken on more new peacekeeping missions in the last four years than in its first 40 years. For most of the first 40 years, UN peacekeeping missions were designed to observe ceasefires and separate combatants who had agreed to the UN presence. Many of the current missions have gone well beyond this mandate to include providing security for the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies, the conduct of elections and the reconstruction of civil society.

This increased focus on UN peacekeeping has had significant budgetary impacts on member states. Canada's assessed contributions for UN peacekeeping missions is 3.11 percent of total costs. This amounted to $10 to $15 million in 1991-92, $80 million in 1992-93 and could go as high as $145 million in 1993-94. The UN's budget is strained because not all countries pay their assessed contributions on time. Canada pays its assessments on time and on some occasions early to help facilitate UN planning.

Attached is a list of the peacekeeping operations in which Canada is involved and the number of Canadians serving in those operations and the assessed costs of the operation. Included are the UN and non-UN peacekeeping operations and preventative diplomacy missions that Canada is participating in.

*(See Book I, section B, **International Peace, Order and Good Government.**)*

CANADA IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

UN Peacekeeping Operations

1. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP): participation is limited to the provision of a Hercules aircraft to assist in the twice-yearly move of the headquarters between India and Pakistan. Assessed contribution is $400,000.

2. UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC): tasked with supervising the 1953 armistice in Korea. One Canadian is serving with UNCMAC. There is no separate UN budget.

3. UN Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO): formed in 1948 to assist in the supervision for the General Armistice Agreements concluded between Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria. Canada currently has 13 Canadian Forces personnel serving as observers, liaison and headquarters staff. Assessed contribution is $1.92 million.

4. UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF): 211 Canadians are providing logistic, communications and technical support on the Golan Heights. Assessed contribution is $1.08 million.

5. UN Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP): DND has approved 10 officers for mission headquarters to serve up to one year. SSEA decision is pending. Assessed contribution is $270,000.

6. UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM): five military observers (UNMO) are assigned. Assessed contribution is $2.23 million.

7. UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO): 32 Canadian Forces personnel are serving as observers, movement control and support personnel monitoring the ceasefire line. There are no assessed contributions as MINURSO has cash reserves.

8. UN Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL): two UN military observers are monitoring ceasefire. Assessed contribution is $1.266 million.

9. UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC): approximately 200 Canadian Forces personnel are performing naval observer functions and providing a transportation unit for the mission. Most troops are scheduled to be out of Cambodia by November 15; a small de-mining contingent will remain. Assessed contribution is $22.65 million.

10. UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ): 15 UN military observers are monitoring the ceasefire and the disarmament of the parties. Assessed contribution is $8.42 million.

11. UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR): 2,300 Canadian Forces personnel are monitoring the ceasefire in Croatia and assisting with the distribution of humanitarian relief in Bosnia-Hercegovina. There are also 45 RCMP officers performing civilian police functions. Assessed contribution is $31.18 million.

12. UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM): approval has been granted for up to 15 Canadian Forces personnel to work in mission headquarters. Assessed contribution is $25.07 million.

13. UN Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR): two Canadian Forces personnel, including one as the Chief Military Observer, are monitoring Uganda-Rwanda border. Assessed contribution is not yet available.

14. UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH): UN has not formally authorized the main mission. A 30-day Advance Mission has been approved by the Security Council. Five RCMP officers and one Canadian Forces officer are part of this mission. One hundred RCMP officers will be deployed upon Security Council approving the mission and issuing a formal request to Canada. Pending SSEA approval, Canada will deploy up to 200 Canadian Forces personnel to perform construction engineering tasks as well as medical, liaison and administrative functions. Assessed contribution is not yet available.

Situation as of October 25, 1993.

Non-UN Peacekeeping Operations

1. Multinational Force and Observers (MFO): mandated with observing and reporting on the adherence to the 1979 Camp David Accords in the Sinai. There are currently 27 Canadian Forces personnel in various staff, air traffic control and administrative support positions at headquarters in Egypt.

2. European Community Monitoring Mission in the Former Yugoslavia (ECMM): 12 Canadian Forces personnel are serving as observers monitoring ceasefires and other agreements between the parties. Canada is assessed 9.09 percent of ECMM costs, which amounts to approximately $1 million per year.

CSCE Preventative Deployment Missions

These missions serve a variety of functions including mediation, provision of good offices, and human rights observance.

1. CSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: nine Canadians. Assessed cost: $34,555.

2. CSCE Mission to Moldova: six Canadians including the Head of Mission. Assessed cost: $23,412.

3. CSCE Mission to Estonia: five Canadians. Assessed contributions: $20,175.

4. Sanctions Assistance Mission to Macedonia: five Canadians. Mission helps to monitor the sanctions on the Federal Yugoslav Republic. Assessed cost: $7,000.

6

Section B

THE CORPORATE BOOK

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTAL UNITS SUPPORTING MINISTERIAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

THE ACTS

PERSONNEL RESOURCES

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

CONSULAR PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTAL UNITS SUPPORTING MINISTERIAL OFFICES

MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS

MEDIA RELATIONS

FOREIGN POLICY COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE COMMUNICATIONS

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PRIVACY

OFFICE OF PROTOCOL

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

LEGAL SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

INFOEX

GOVERNMENT POLICY GROUP
(CABINET LIAISON AND PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS)

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTAL UNITS SUPPORTING MINISTERIAL OFFICES

Ministerial Correspondence Unit (MKM)
Director: David Duinker, 944-7234

- Handles large volumes of routine ministerial correspondence quickly, using pre-approved texts and sends responses directly to Ministers' offices for approval and signature.

Communications (BCD)
Director General: Peter Lloyd, 996-2213

- Advises on high-profile and sensitive issues and events by developing strategies, press lines, speeches, Qs and As, and news releases.

Media Relations (BCM)
Director: Yves Gagnon, 992-0956

- Deals with the media on behalf of the Ministers.
- Monitors print and electronic media, and provides clippings and transcripts to Ministers' offices.
- Arranges briefings (background or on-the-record) for media in conjunction with Ministers' offices and senior departmental officials.

Foreign Policy Communications (BCF)
Director: Colin Robertson, 992-0760

- Assists SSEA in explaining and promoting foreign policy initiatives to domestic and international audiences.
- Responsible for co-ordination and communication of sensitive policy areas, plus communication management for major international events.
- Prepares documents such as communication strategies, backgrounders, media lines, news releases, and speeches.

Trade Communications (BCT)
Director: Paul Desbiens, 996-7415

- Assists MINT in explaining and promoting government trade policies and initiatives to a variety of domestic and international audiences. Its products include design and production of communications plans, strategies, Qs and As, press lines, news releases, media backgrounders, speeches and articles in CanadExport.

Access to Information and Privacy (JIX)
Co-ordinator: Alan Bowker, 992-1487

- Has been designated with full authority to exercise the powers of the Access and Privacy Acts.
- Processes all Access and Privacy requests to the Department.
- Alerts Ministers' offices and communications divisions when releases involve sensitive information.
- Ensures departmental compliance with the Acts, and prepares the annual report to Parliament.

Office of Protocol (XDX)
Chief of Protocol: Lawrence David Lederman, 992-2344

- Plans, organizes and executes international travel of the SSEA and MINT, the Governor General, and the Prime Minister.
- Plans, organizes and executes visits to Canada and provides official hospitality to foreign guests of portfolio Ministers.
- Manages the International Conference Allotment (ICA), the Treasury Board allocation which funds the participation by portfolio Ministers in major conferences held outside Canada.
- Manages the departmental gift bank, the inventory of which is drawn on by SSEA and MINT when receiving or visiting their foreign counterparts in an official capacity.
- Provides security, protocol, and other services for members of the diplomatic corps resident in Canada.

Federal-Provincial Relations (JFX)
Senior Advisor: Dilys Buckley-Jones, 996-1025

- Briefs portfolio Ministers and their staff on the Department's relations with individual provinces.
- Co-ordinates the increasingly active provincial interest in visits, trade development, and investment promotion through departmental offices in Canada and abroad.

Legal Services (JFB)
Legal Advisor: Barry Mawhinney, 995-8901

- Provides Ministers with the full range of legal advice on their statutory obligations, as well as Canada's international relations, commitments, trade and boundary disputes, and the force of international law.

- Briefs Ministers on matters of domestic concern to the Department, including ministerial responsibilities to Parliament and the public.

[Departmental legal staff include lawyers from the Department of Justice and lawyers who are foreign service officers.]

Environmental Assessments (JEN)
Co-ordinator: D'Arcy Thorpe, 944-0428

- Provides advice to the Department and ensures compliance with all statutory and non-legislative requirements for environmental assessments.

INFOEX (MKI)
Deputy Director: Léo Leduc, 944-4000

- Responds to requests from the public on trade and foreign policy subjects through a toll-free open line information centre.

- Furnishes a wide variety of specialized trade and foreign policy publications by same-day mail and provides access to the Department's Trade Information Network.

Government Policy Group (CPG) (Cabinet liaison and parliamentary relations)
Director: Christine Desloges, 944-0384

- Ensures that Ministers are briefed for all weekly Cabinet committees which they may attend.

- Acts as the key link on government-wide policy and process between the Department and Privy Council Office, other government departments and Parliament Hill.

- Ensures the quality of Cabinet documents (Memoranda to Cabinets, Orders-in-Council) produced by the Department.

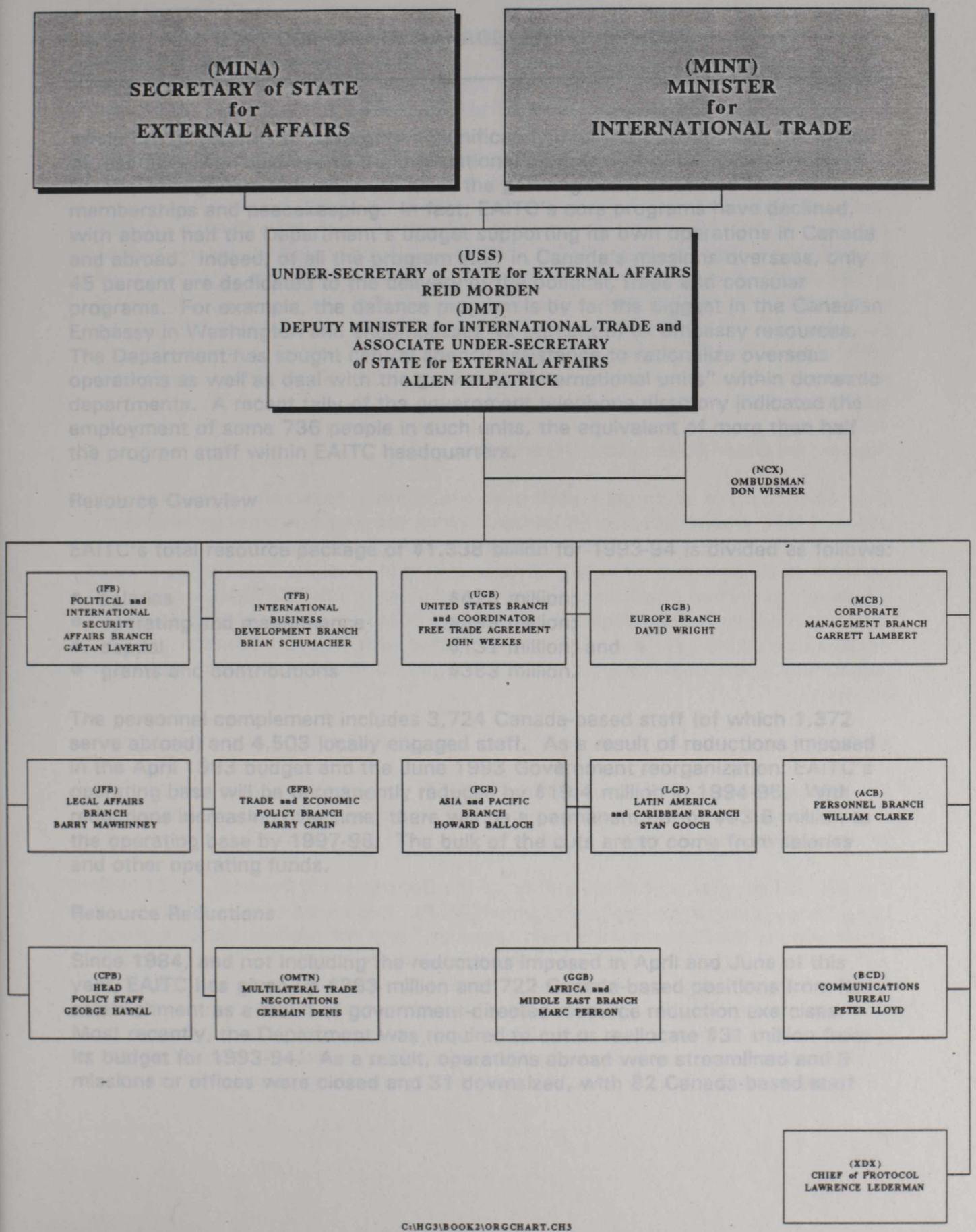
- Prepares departmental officials for appearances before parliamentary committees.

- Provides background and positions regarding international issues to parliamentarians travelling abroad as members of official delegations.

7

ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS and INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA



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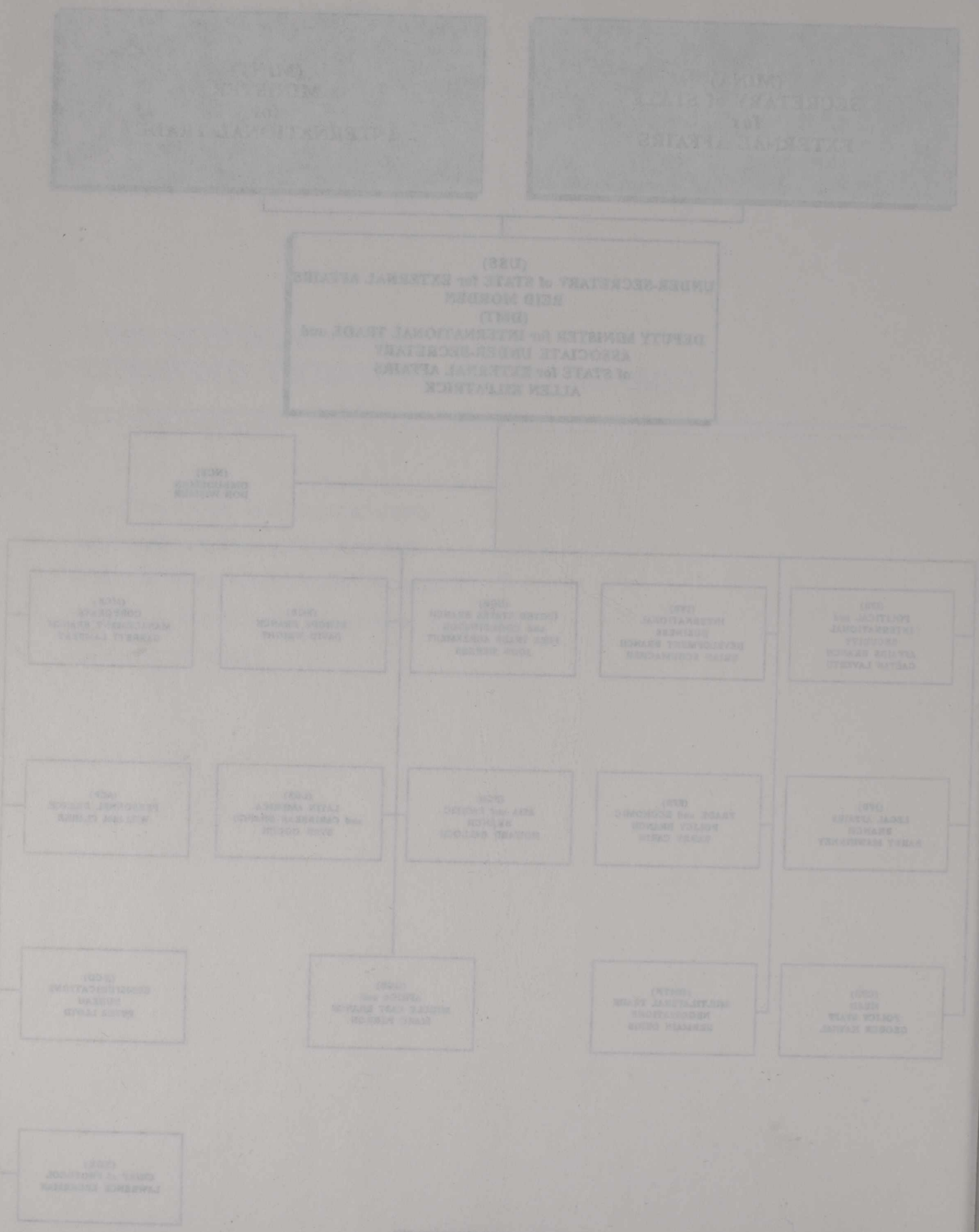


CORPORATE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

While EAITC appears to have grown significantly over the past decade, the inflow of resources was destined to the international programs of other departments, notably immigration and aid, or to meet the growing costs of United Nations memberships and peacekeeping. In fact, EAITC's core programs have declined, with about half the Department's budget supporting its own operations in Canada and abroad. Indeed, of all the program staff in Canada's missions overseas, only 45 percent are dedicated to the delivery of the political, trade and consular programs. For example, the defence program is by far the biggest in the Canadian Embassy in Washington and encompasses 42 percent of all Embassy resources. The Department has sought central agency assistance to rationalize overseas operations as well as deal with the growth in "international units" within domestic departments. A recent tally of the government telephone directory indicated the employment of some 736 people in such units, the equivalent of more than half the program staff within EAITC headquarters.

Resource Overview

EAITC's total resource package of $1.338 billion for 1993-94 is divided as follows:

- salaries $425 million;
- operating and maintenance $399 million;
- capital $131 million; and
- grants and contributions $383 million.

The personnel complement includes 3,724 Canada-based staff (of which 1,372 serve abroad) and 4,503 locally engaged staff. As a result of reductions imposed in the April 1993 budget and the June 1993 Government reorganization, EAITC's operating base will be permanently reduced by $19.4 million in 1994-95. With reductions increasing over time, there will be a permanent cut of $53.6 million to the operating base by 1997-98. The bulk of the cuts are to come from salaries and other operating funds.

Resource Reductions

Since 1984, and not including the reductions imposed in April and June of this year, EAITC has given up $293 million and 722 Canada-based positions from its establishment as a result of government-directed resource reduction exercises. Most recently, the Department was required to cut or reallocate $31 million from its budget for 1993-94. As a result, operations abroad were streamlined and 9 missions or offices were closed and 31 downsized, with 82 Canada-based staff

being repatriated and 390 local staff being laid off. EAITC met its budget reduction, target and redirected resources to fund new initiatives such as increased representation in the newly independent countries of Central and Eastern Europe for which no funding was provided by Treasury Board.

*(See Book I, section M, **Resource Management in a Period of Restraint.**)*

Resource Deployment

EAITC's 1,372 Canada-based and 4,503 locally engaged staff abroad are deployed in 141 missions and offices worldwide. There are 90 embassies, high commissions, and permanent missions to international organizations, and 19 consulates and consulates general. The remaining 32 offices are satellite trade offices, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) offices or mini-missions staffed by one or two Canada-based staff or, in some cases, by local staff exclusively.

Support for Other Government Departments

Only 45 percent of all program staff overseas, Canada-based and locally engaged, deliver EAITC programs while 55 percent deliver programs of other government departments (OGDs). EAITC, nonetheless, carries the mandate to provide common services to all government departments operating in missions abroad. As a result, a substantial portion of the administrative resources in EAITC's base, upon which resource reductions are calculated by Treasury Board, is dedicated to the support of OGD operations. We are seeking to negotiate with Treasury Board an adjustment to the Department's reduction targets to take this situation into account.

SIGNET

The Secure Integrated Global Network (SIGNET) program provides a secure global communication network to connect all employees at missions, headquarters and wherever they travel abroad.

The SIGNET program is the foundation of the Department's five-year, $223 million Long Range Informatics Capital Program (LRICP). It is based upon a realization that information is the Department's main "product," that the product must be brought to "market" very quickly in terms of advice to Ministers, opportunities to exporters, consular assistance to Canadians, etc. SIGNET is now being installed and within two years, some 8,000 staff will have personal computers interconnected into a single network at a total cost of $138 million. The balance of the funding in the LRICP includes automated alarm systems at missions, telecommunications systems and applications such as finance, material management and consular programs.

Physical Resources Bureau

This bureau manages the real estate portfolio of the Government of Canada abroad. This includes some 2,000 offices, official residences and staff quarters.

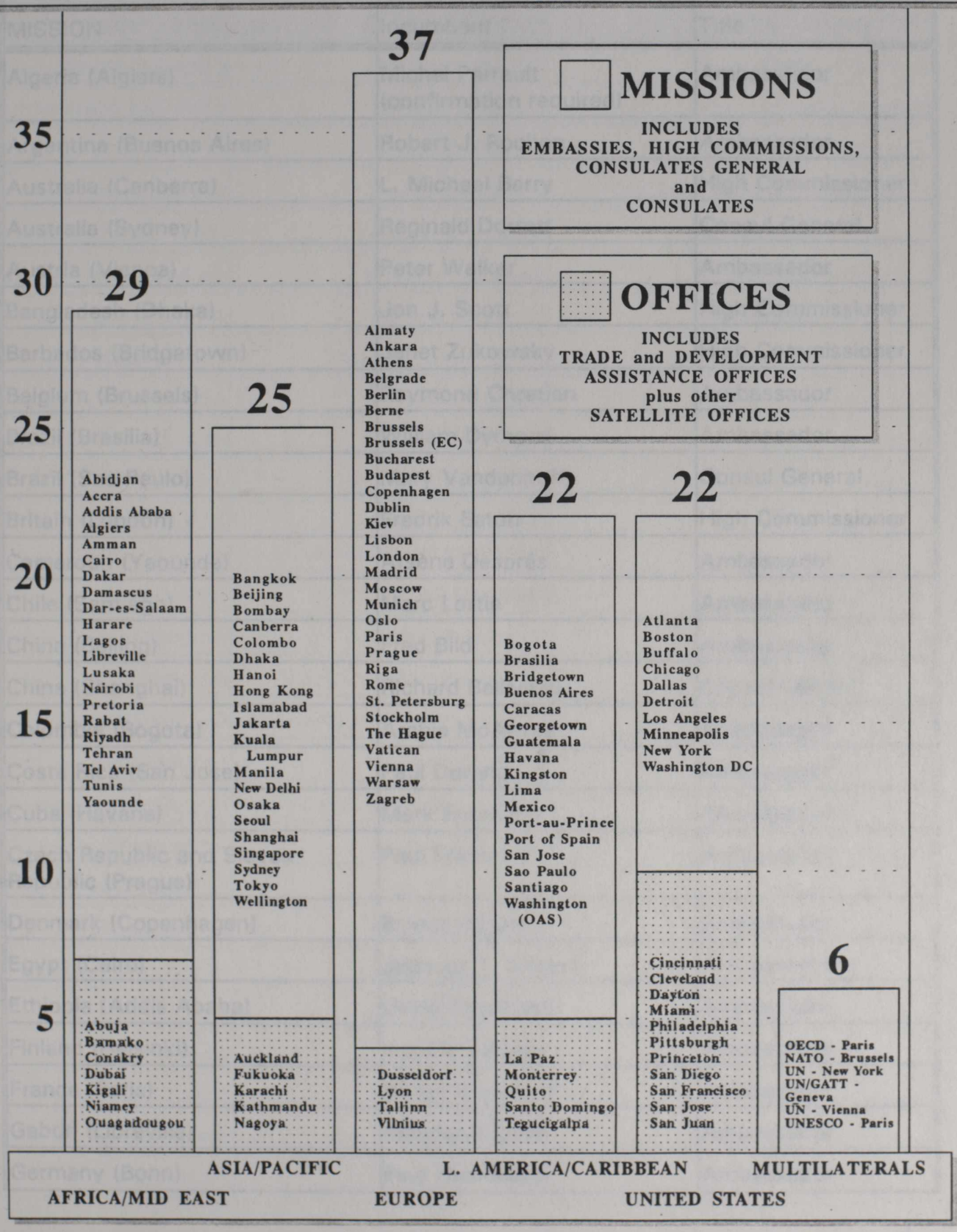
At the Department's request, Treasury Board recently approved the designation of the Physical Resources Bureau (MRD) as a Special Operating Agency (SOA) to better manage EAITC's real estate portfolio abroad. The key operating principles include the retention and reinvestment by the bureau of proceeds generated on real property disposals, rentals and sublets, and the delegation of increased financial authorities which, when combined with other new authorities for acquisition and disposal provided under the Federal Real Property Act, should result in fewer Treasury Board submissions. The business plan will be submitted shortly to the SSEA, and then to Treasury Board ministers for consideration and approval as part of the annual Multi-Year Operational Plan process.

BUDGETARY MAIN ESTIMATES BY ACTIVITY

Programs	($000)
Foreign Policy and Planning	10,086
Consular Affairs	3,232
International Security and Arms Control	24,185
International Trade Development	54,846
Economic and Trade Policy	39,689
Green Plan	4,700
Bilateral Relations	
– Africa and the Middle East	43,718
– Asia and the Pacific	87,672
– Europe	122,068
– Latin America and the Caribbean	44,140
– United States	68,921
Multilateral Relations	
– Multilateral Missions	25,843
– Major Contributions	
– United Nations	43,980
– Peacekeeping	91,745
– North Atlantic Treaty Organization	11,703
– Organization for Economic Co–operation and Development	10,233
– Francophonie	12,201
– Commonwealth	7,827
– World Health Organization	14,311
– Pan American Health Organization	9,599
– Organization of American States	9,037
– International Labour Organization	10,331
– UNESCO	11,972
– Food and Agricultural Organization	15,545
– Other International Organizations	3,540
Protocol	9,440
Foreign Assessments	3,761
Assistance to Central and Eastern Europe	27,710
International Cultural Relations	6,156
International Academic Relations	18,416
Accommodation for ICAO	10,000
Radio Canada International	15,291
Corporate Services	
Security	14,520
Legal Affairs	5,022
Communications (Trade, Foreign Policy and Corporate Communications)	9,124
Library	2,455
Physical Resources	62,597
Information Systems	111,739
Finance and Headquarters Administrative Services	14,535
Audit and Evaluation	3,565
Personnel Administration	17,489
Training Pool	5,146
Special Assignments Pool	2,542
Canadian Foreign Service Institute	10,674
Relocations and Removals	22,721
Grants In Lieu of Taxes on Diplomatic Properties	4,858
Support for Other Government Departments *	170,110
Total	1,328,995
Treasury Board Frozen Reserve	8,850
1993–94 Main Estimates	1,337,845

* Includes only funding in geographic branches and personnel budgets.
Excludes corporate overhead expenses such as physical property, informatics, and other headquarters budget items.

NUMBER of MISSIONS and OFFICES by REGION



HEADS OF MISSION

MISSION	Incumbent	Title
Algeria (Algiers)	Michel Perrault (confirmation required)	Ambassador
Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Robert J. Rochon	Ambassador
Australia (Canberra)	L. Michael Berry	High Commissioner
Australia (Sydney)	Reginald Dorrett	Consul General
Austria (Vienna)	Peter Walker	Ambassador
Bangladesh (Dhaka)	Jon J. Scott	High Commissioner
Barbados (Bridgetown)	Janet Zukowsky	High Commissioner
Belgium (Brussels)	Raymond Chretien	Ambassador
Brazil (Brasilia)	William Dymond	Ambassador
Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Mary Vandenhoff	Consul General
Britain (London)	Fredrik Eaton	High Commissioner
Cameroon (Yaounde)	Arsène Després	Ambassador
Chile (Santiago)	Marc Lortie	Ambassador
China (Beijing)	Fred Bild	Ambassador
China (Shanghai)	Richard Belliveau	Consul General
Colombia (Bogota)	Archie McArthur	Ambassador
Costa Rica (San Jose)	Paul Durand	Ambassador
Cuba (Havana)	Mark Entwistle	Ambassador
Czech Republic and Slovak Republic (Prague)	Paul Frazer	Ambassador
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Ernest Hébert	Ambassador
Egypt (Cairo)	Jacques T. Simard	Ambassador
Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)	David Stockwell	Ambassador
Finland (Helsinki)	Isabelle Massip	Ambassador
France (Paris)	Benoit Bouchard	Ambassador
Gabon (Libreville)	Maurice Dionne	Ambassador
Germany (Bonn)	Paul Heinbecker	Ambassador

MISSION	Incumbent	Title
Germany (Munich)	Maurice Hladik	Consul General
Germany (Berlin)	Adriaan de Hoog	Consul General
Ghana (Accra)	Douglas Fogerty	High Commissioner
Greece (Athens)	John Noble	Ambassador
Guatemala (Guatemala City)	James Fox	Ambassador
Guyana (Georgetown)	Simon Wade	High Commissioner
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)	Bernard Dussault	Ambassador
Holy See (Vatican))	Leonard Legault	Ambassador
Hong Kong	John Higginbotham	Commissioner
Hungary (Budapest)	Rodney Irwin	Ambassador
India (New Delhi)	John Paynter	High Commissioner
Indonesia (Jakarta)	Lawrence Dickenson	Ambassador
Iran (Tehran)	Donald McLennan (confirmation required)	Ambassador
Ireland (Dublin)	Michael Wadsworth	Ambassador
Israel (Tel Aviv)	Norman Spector	Ambassador
Italy (Rome)	de Montigny Marchand	Ambassador
Italy (Milan)	Marie-Andrée Beauchemin	Consul General
Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	Denis Belisle	Ambassador
Jamaica (Kingston)	Kathryn Hewlett-Jobes	High Commissioner
Japan (Tokyo)	Donald Campbell	Ambassador
Japan (Osaka)	Margaret Huber	Consul General
Jordan (Amman)	Andrew Robinson	Ambassador
Kenya (Nairobi)	Lucie Edwards	High Commissioner
Korea (Seoul)	Leonard Edwards	Ambassador
Kuwait (Kuwait City)	Christopher Poole	Ambassador
Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	John P. Bell	High Commissioner
Mexico (Mexico City)	David Winfield	Ambassador
Morocco (Rabat)	Robin Higham	Ambassador

MISSION	Incumbent	Title
Netherlands (The Hague)	Michael R. Bell	Ambassador
New Zealand (Wellington)	Esmond Jarvis	High Commissioner
Nigeria (Lagos)	Réjean Frenette	High Commissioner
Norway (Oslo)	Robert Pedersen	Ambassador
Pakistan (Islamabad)	Louis Delvoie	High Commissioner
Peru (Lima)	Vacant	Ambassador
Philippines (Manila)	Stephen Heeney	Ambassador
Poland (Warsaw)	Anne Leahy	Ambassador
Portugal (Lisbon)	Vacant	Ambassador
Romania (Bucharest)	W.M.M. (Murray) Fairweather	Ambassador
Russia (Moscow)	Jeremy Kinsman	Ambassador
Russia (St. Petersburg)	Lillian Thomsen	Consul General
Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)	Peter Sutherland	Ambassador
Senegal (Dakar)	Jacques Bilodeau	Ambassador
Singapore	Gavin Stewart	High Commissioner
South Africa (Pretoria)	Marc Brault	Ambassador
Spain (Madrid)	Jean-Pierre Juneau	Ambassador
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	Benno T. Pflanz	High Commissioner
Sweden (Stockholm)	Michael Phillips	Ambassador
Switzerland (Berne)	Jacques S. Roy	Ambassador
Syria (Damascus)	Vacant	Ambassador
Tanzania (Dar-es-Salaam)	Patricia Marsden-Dole	High Commissioner
Thailand (Bangkok)	Arthur C. Perron	Ambassador
Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain)	Jean Nadeau (confirmation required)	High Commissioner
Tunisia (Tunis)	Michel Roy	Ambassador
Turkey (Ankara)	Peter Hancock	Ambassador
Ukraine (Kiev)	Francois Mathys	Ambassador

MISSION	Incumbent	Title
United States (Washington)	John de Chastelain	Ambassador
United States (Atlanta)	James Elliott	Consul General
United States (Boston)	Donald Cameron	Consul General
United States (Buffalo)	Robert MacKenzie	Consul General
United States (Chicago)	Douglas Valentine	Consul General
United States (Dallas)	J.E.G. (Ted) Gibson	Consul General
United States (Detroit)	Anne Charles	Consul General
United States (Los Angeles)	Vacant	Consul General
United States (Minneapolis)	Brian Buckley	Consul General
United States (New York)	Alan Sullivan	Consul General
United States (Seattle)	Bernard Gagosz	Consul General
Venezuela (Caracas)	Russel Davidson	Ambassador
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)	Mary Mosser	Chargé d'affaires
Zambia (Lusaka)	Aubrey Morantz	High Commissioner
Zimbabwe (Harare)	Art Wright (confirmation required)	High Commissioner
Multilateral		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)	Marie Bernard-Meunier	Ambassador
United Nations (New York)	Louise Frechette	Ambassador
United Nations (Geneva)	Gerald Shannon	Ambassador
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)	Anne Marie Doyle	Ambassador
Organization of American States (Washington)	Brian Dickson	Ambassador
North Atlantic Council (Brussels)	James Bartleman	Ambassador
European Community (Brussels)	Gordon S. Smith	Ambassador

8

THE ACTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ACT

EXPORT AND IMPORT PERMITS ACT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ACT

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SSEA)

Mandate

- Management of the Department in Canada and abroad.
- Develops and carries out programs related to his/her powers, duties and functions:

  - promotes Canadian interests abroad;

  - conducts all diplomatic and consular relations;

  - conducts all official communication between Canada and foreign governments or international organizations;

  - conducts and manages international negotiations;

  - co-ordinates Canada's international economic relations;

  - fosters the expansion of Canada's international trade and commerce;

  - fosters the development of international law and its application in Canada's external relations;

  - controls and supervises the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA);

  - co-ordinates the direction given by the Government to the heads of diplomatic and consular missions;

  - manages Canada's diplomatic and consular missions;

  - administers the foreign service;

  - may conclude agreements with provinces as necessary to carry out his/her mandate; and

  - carries out such other duties and functions as are by law assigned to him/her.

MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE (MINT)

Mandate

Promotes the expansion of Canada's international trade and commerce by:

- assisting Canadian exporters in their international marketing initiatives and promoting Canadian export sales;
- improving the access of Canadian produce, products, and services into external markets through international trade negotiations;
- fostering trade relations with other countries; and
- contributing to the improvement of world trading conditions.

CHAPTER E-22

An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs

SHORT TITLE

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Department of External Affairs Act*. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 2.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

Department established

2. (1) There is hereby established a department of the Government of Canada called the Department of External Affairs over which the Secretary of State for External Affairs, appointed by commission under the Great Seal, shall preside.

Minister

(2) The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in this Act referred to as the "Minister", holds office during pleasure and has the management and direction of the Department in Canada and abroad. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 3.

ADDITIONAL MINISTERS

Minister for International Trade

3. A Minister for International Trade shall be appointed by commission under the Great Seal to hold office during pleasure and to assist the Minister in carrying out his responsibilities relating to international trade. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 4.

Minister for External Relations

4. A Minister for External Relations may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal to hold office during pleasure and to assist the Minister in carrying out his responsibilities relating to the conduct of Canada's international relations. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 5.

Use of departmental services and facilities

5. A minister appointed pursuant to section 3 or 4 shall act with the concurrence of the

CHAPITRE E-22

Loi concernant le ministère des Affaires extérieures

TITRE ABRÉGÉ

Titre abrégé

1. *Loi sur le ministère des Affaires extérieures*. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 2.

MISE EN PLACE

Constitution du ministère

2. (1) Est constitué le ministère des Affaires extérieures, placé sous l'autorité du secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures. Celui-ci est nommé par commission sous le grand sceau.

Ministre

(2) Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, appelé «ministre» dans la présente loi, occupe sa charge à titre amovible. Il assure, au Canada comme à l'étranger, la direction et la gestion du ministère. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 3.

MINISTRES AUXILIAIRES

Ministre du Commerce extérieur

3. Est nommé à titre amovible, par commission sous le grand sceau, un ministre du Commerce extérieur, chargé d'assister le ministre dans l'exercice de ses attributions en matière de commerce extérieur. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 4.

Ministre des Relations extérieures

4. Il peut être nommé à titre amovible, par commission sous le grand sceau, un ministre des Relations extérieures, chargé d'assister le ministre dans l'exercice de ses attributions en matière de relations internationales. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 5.

Utilisation des services et installations du ministère

5. Les ministres nommés en application des articles 3 et 4 exercent leurs attributions avec

Minister in carrying out his responsibilities and shall make use of the services and facilities of the Department. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 6.

l'accord du ministre et sont tenus de faire usage des services et installations du ministère. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 6.

COMMITTEES

COMITÉS

Committees to advise and assist

6. The Governor in Council may establish advisory and other committees to advise or assist the Minister or to exercise and perform such powers, duties and functions as the Governor in Council may specify, and may fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid to the members of the committees so established. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 7.

Conseils et assistance

6. Le gouverneur en conseil peut créer des comités consultatifs ou autres, chargés de conseiller ou d'assister le ministre, ou d'exercer les pouvoirs et fonctions qu'il leur attribue; il peut en outre fixer la rémunération et les indemnités de leurs membres. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 7.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

PERSONNEL DE DIRECTION

Deputy head

7. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer called the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to hold office during pleasure and to be the deputy head of the Department. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 8.

Administrateur général

7. Le gouverneur en conseil peut nommer, à titre amovible, un sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures; celui-ci est l'administrateur général du ministère. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 8.

Additional deputy heads

8. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint three Associate Under-Secretaries of State for External Affairs, each of whom shall have the rank and status of a deputy head of a department and shall, under the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, exercise and perform such powers, duties and functions as deputies of the Minister and otherwise as the Minister may specify.

Administrateurs généraux auxiliaires

8. (1) Le gouverneur en conseil peut nommer trois sous-secrétaires d'État délégués aux Affaires extérieures, avec rang et statut d'administrateurs généraux de ministère. Placés sous l'autorité du sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, ils exercent, à titre de représentants du ministre ou autre titre, les pouvoirs et fonctions que celui-ci leur attribue.

Deputy Ministers for International Trade and for Political Affairs

(2) The Governor in Council may designate one of the Associate Under-Secretaries of State appointed under subsection (1) to be Deputy Minister for International Trade and one to be Deputy Minister for Political Affairs. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 9.

Sous-ministres du Commerce extérieur et des Affaires politiques

(2) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, parmi les sous-secrétaires d'État délégués, désigner un sous-ministre du Commerce extérieur et un sous-ministre des Affaires politiques. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 9.

Coordinator, International Economic Relations

9. The Governor in Council may designate or appoint a person in the public service of Canada as the Coordinator, International Economic Relations who shall have the rank and status of a deputy head of a department and shall, subject to the direction of the Governor in Council, exercise and perform such powers, duties and functions as a deputy of the Minister and otherwise as the Minister may specify. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 10.

Coordonnateur des Relations économiques extérieures

9. Le gouverneur en conseil peut affecter un membre de l'administration publique fédérale au poste de coordonnateur des Relations économiques extérieures, avec rang et statut d'administrateur général de ministère. Sous réserve des orientations données par le gouverneur en conseil, le coordonnateur exerce, à titre de représentant du ministre ou autre titre, les pouvoirs et fonctions que celui-ci lui attribue. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 10.

POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTER

POUVOIRS ET FONCTIONS DU MINISTRE

Powers, duties and functions of Minister

10. (1) The powers, duties and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by

Attributions

10. (1) Les pouvoirs et fonctions du ministre s'étendent d'une façon générale à tous les domaines de compétence du Parlement non

law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to the conduct of the external affairs of Canada, including international trade and commerce and international development.

attribués de droit à d'autres ministères ou organismes fédéraux et liés à la conduite des affaires extérieures du Canada, notamment en matière de commerce extérieur et de développement international.

Idem

(2) In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions under this Act, the Minister shall

(*a*) conduct all diplomatic and consular relations on behalf of Canada;

(*b*) conduct all official communication between the Government of Canada and the government of any other country and between the Government of Canada and any international organization;

(*c*) conduct and manage international negotiations as they relate to Canada;

(*d*) coordinate Canada's international economic relations;

(*e*) foster the expansion of Canada's international trade and commerce;

(*f*) have the control and supervision of the Canadian International Development Agency;

(*g*) coordinate the direction given by the Government of Canada to the heads of Canada's diplomatic and consular missions;

(*h*) have the management of Canada's diplomatic and consular missions;

(*i*) administer the foreign service of Canada;

(*j*) foster the development of international law and its application in Canada's external relations; and

(*k*) carry out such other duties and functions as are by law assigned to him.

Idem

(2) Dans le cadre des pouvoirs et fonctions que lui confère la présente loi, le ministre :

a) dirige les relations diplomatiques et consulaires du Canada;

b) est chargé des communications officielles entre le gouvernement du Canada, d'une part, et les gouvernements étrangers ou les organisations internationales, d'autre part;

c) mène les négociations internationales auxquelles le Canada participe;

d) coordonne les relations économiques extérieures du Canada;

e) stimule le commerce extérieur du Canada;

f) a la tutelle de l'Agence canadienne de développement international;

g) coordonne les orientations données par le gouvernement du Canada aux chefs des missions diplomatiques et consulaires du Canada;

h) assure la gestion des missions diplomatiques et consulaires du Canada;

i) assure la gestion du service extérieur;

j) encourage le développement du droit international et son application aux relations extérieures du Canada;

k) exerce tous autres pouvoirs et fonctions qui lui sont attribués de droit.

Programs

(3) The Minister may develop and carry out programs related to his powers, duties and functions for the promotion of Canada's interests abroad, including the fostering of the expansion of Canada's international trade and commerce and the provision of assistance for developing countries. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 11.

Programmes

(3) Le ministre peut élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes relevant de ses pouvoirs et fonctions en vue de favoriser les intérêts du Canada à l'étranger, notamment en vue de stimuler le commerce extérieur du Canada et d'aider les pays en voie de développement. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 11.

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES

ACCORDS AVEC LES PROVINCES

Agreements

11. The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into agreements with the government of any province or any agency thereof respecting the carrying out of programs related to the Minister's powers,

Accords

11. Le ministre peut, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil, conclure avec les gouvernements des provinces ou leurs organismes des accords relatifs à la réalisation de programmes relevant de ses pouvoirs et fonctions. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 11.

duties and functions. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 11.

MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Duties of Minister

12. Subject to section 5, the Minister for International Trade shall promote the expansion of Canada's international trade and commerce by

(*a*) assisting Canadian exporters in their international marketing initiatives and by promoting Canadian export sales;

(*b*) improving the access of Canadian produce, products and services into external markets through trade negotiations;

(*c*) fostering trade relations with other countries; and

(*d*) contributing to the improvement of world trading conditions. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 12.

MINISTRE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

Attributions

12. Sous réserve de l'article 5, le ministre du Commerce extérieur favorise le commerce extérieur du Canada :

a) en aidant les exportateurs canadiens dans leurs initiatives de commercialisation sur les marchés extérieurs et en favorisant l'accroissement des exportations;

b) en facilitant, par voie de négociations, la pénétration des denrées, produits et services canadiens dans les marchés extérieurs;

c) en stimulant les relations commerciales avec les autres pays;

d) en concourant à l'amélioration de la situation du commerce mondial. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 12.

HEADS OF MISSIONS

Definition of "head of mission"

13. (1) In this section, "head of mission" means

(*a*) an ambassador, high commissioner or consul-general of Canada; or

(*b*) any other person appointed to represent Canada in another country or a portion of another country or at an international organization or diplomatic conference and designated head of mission by the Governor in Council.

Duties of head of mission

(2) Except as otherwise instructed by the Governor in Council, a head of mission shall have the management and direction of his mission and its activities and the supervision of the official activities of the various departments and agencies of the Government of Canada in the country or portion of the country or at the international organization to which he is appointed. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 13.

CHEFS DE MISSION

Qualité de chef de mission

13. (1) Pour l'application du présent article, sont considérés comme chefs de mission :

a) les ambassadeurs, haut-commissaires et consuls généraux du Canada;

b) les autres personnes accréditées à titre de représentants du Canada auprès d'autres pays, de divisions d'autres pays ou d'organisations internationales, ou à des conférences diplomatiques, et désignées en cette qualité par le gouverneur en conseil.

Fonctions

(2) Sauf instruction contraire du gouverneur en conseil, le chef de mission assure la direction et la gestion du poste pour lequel il est accrédité et contrôle l'activité officielle des ministères et organismes fédéraux dans le pays, la division de pays ou l'organisation internationale auprès desquels il est accrédité. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT

Annual report

14. The Minister shall cause to be laid before each House of Parliament, not later than the fifth sitting day of that House after January 31 next following the end of each fiscal year, a report showing the operations of the Department and of the Canadian International Development Agency for that fiscal year. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 14.

RAPPORT ANNUEL

Rapport annuel

14. Au plus tard le cinquième jour de séance de chaque chambre du Parlement suivant le 31 janvier, le ministre fait déposer devant elle le rapport d'activité de son ministère et de l'Agence canadienne de développement international pour l'exercice précédant cette date. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 14.

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OTTAWA, 1985.

EXPORT AND IMPORT PERMITS ACT

The SSEA is officially responsible for the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), by which export and import controls are administered. Export controls are chiefly imposed:

- for security reasons (e.g., on strategic/military technology; to implement intergovernmental arrangements such as Canada's participation in various non-proliferation regimes);
- to support economic measures (e.g., the softwood lumber export surtax). Import controls are imposed for simple monitoring (e.g., of steel imports), or to effect a ban (e.g., against Haiti);
- to support sectoral industrial policies (specifically, the textile and clothing policy); and
- to support agricultural policies. These include beef import restraints, on occasion, but primarily concern the administration of import controls in support of supply management for dairy, chicken, turkey, table and hatching eggs.

In practice the SSEA takes decisions relating to foreign or security policy questions, and MINT takes those relating to trade matters. The Export and Import Permits Bureau issued 445,998 permits in 1992 in the name of the SSEA, generating $4.5 million in revenue from permit fees.

OTTAWA, 1985.

CHAPTER E-19

An Act respecting the export and import of strategic and other goods

SHORT TITLE

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Export and Import Permits Act*. R.S., c. E-17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION

Definitions

2. In this Act,

"Area Control List" «*liste des pays...*»

"Area Control List" means a list of countries established under section 4;

"Export Control List" «*liste des marchandises d'exportation...*»

"Export Control List" means a list of goods established under section 3;

"Import Control List" «*liste des marchandises d'importation...*»

"Import Control List" means a list of goods established under section 5;

"Minister" «*ministre*»

"Minister" means such member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as is designated by the Governor in Council as the Minister for the purposes of this Act;

"resident of Canada" «*résident...*»

"resident of Canada" means, in the case of a natural person, a person who ordinarily resides in Canada and, in the case of a corporation, a corporation having its head office in Canada or operating a branch office in Canada. R.S., c. E-17, s. 2; 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 34.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL LISTS

Export control list of goods

3. The Governor in Council may establish a list of goods, to be called an Export Control List, including therein any article the export of

CHAPITRE E-19

Loi régissant l'exportation et l'importation notamment de marchandises de valeur stratégique

TITRE ABRÉGÉ

Titre abrégé

1. *Loi sur les licences d'exportation et d'importation*. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 1.

DÉFINITIONS

Définitions

2. Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent à la présente loi.

«liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée» "*Export...*"

«liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée» Liste de marchandises dressée en vertu de l'article 3.

«liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée» "*Import...*"

«liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée» Liste de marchandises dressée en vertu de l'article 5.

«liste des pays visés» "*Area...*"

«liste des pays visés» Liste de pays dressée en vertu de l'article 4.

«ministre» "*Minister*"

«ministre» Le membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada chargé par le gouverneur en conseil de l'application de la présente loi.

«résident du Canada» "*resident...*"

«résident du Canada» Personne physique qui réside habituellement au Canada ou personne morale qui a son siège social au Canada ou y exploite une succursale. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 2; 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 34.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE LISTES DE CONTRÔLE

Liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée

3. Le gouverneur en conseil peut dresser la liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée comprenant les articles dont, à son avis, il est

which the Governor in Council deems it necessary to control for any of the following purposes:

(*a*) to ensure that arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war, naval, army or air stores or any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof or otherwise having a strategic nature or value will not be made available to any destination where their use might be detrimental to the security of Canada;

(*b*) to ensure that any action taken to promote the further processing in Canada of a natural resource that is produced in Canada is not rendered ineffective by reason of the unrestricted exportation of that natural resource;

(*c*) to limit or keep under surveillance the export of any raw or processed material that is produced in Canada in circumstances of surplus supply and depressed prices and that is not a produce of agriculture;

(*d*) to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment; or

(*e*) to ensure that there is an adequate supply and distribution of the article in Canada for defence or other needs. R.S., c. E-17, s. 3; 1974, c. 9, s. 1.

nécessaire de contrôler l'exportation pour l'une des fins suivantes :

a) s'assurer que des armes, des munitions, du matériel ou des armements de guerre, des approvisionnements navals, des approvisionnements de l'armée ou des approvisionnements de l'aviation, ou des articles jugés susceptibles d'être transformés en l'un de ceux-ci ou de pouvoir servir à leur production ou ayant d'autre part une nature ou valeur stratégiques, ne seront pas rendus disponibles à une destination où leur emploi pourrait être préjudiciable à la sécurité du Canada;

b) s'assurer que les mesures prises pour favoriser la transformation au Canada d'une ressource naturelle d'origine canadienne ne deviennent pas inopérantes du fait de son exportation incontrôlée;

c) limiter, en période de surproduction et de chute des cours, les exportations de matières premières ou transformées d'origine canadienne, sauf les produits agricoles, ou en conserver le contrôle;

d) mettre en œuvre un accord ou un engagement intergouvernemental;

e) s'assurer d'un approvisionnement et d'une distribution de cet article en quantité suffisante pour répondre aux besoins canadiens, notamment en matière de défense. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 3; 1974, ch. 9, art. 1.

Export control list of countries

4. The Governor in Council may establish a list of countries, to be called an Area Control List, including therein any country to which the Governor in Council deems it necessary to control the export of any goods. R.S., c. E-17, s. 4.

Liste des pays visés

4. Le gouverneur en conseil peut dresser la liste des pays vers lesquels il estime nécessaire de contrôler l'exportation de marchandises. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 4.

Import control list of goods

5. (1) The Governor in Council may establish a list of goods, to be called an Import Control List, including therein any article the import of which the Governor in Council deems it necessary to control for any of the following purposes:

(*a*) to ensure, in accordance with the needs of Canada, the best possible supply and distribution of an article that is scarce in world markets or is subject to governmental controls in the countries of origin or to allocation by intergovernmental arrangement;

(*b*) to restrict, for the purpose of supporting any action taken under the *Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act*, the importation in any form of a like article to one produced or

Liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée

5. (1) Le gouverneur en conseil peut dresser la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée comprenant les articles dont, à son avis, il est nécessaire de contrôler l'importation pour l'une des fins suivantes :

a) assurer, selon les besoins du Canada, le meilleur approvisionnement et la meilleure distribution possibles d'un article rare sur les marchés mondiaux ou soumis à des régies gouvernementales dans les pays d'origine ou à une répartition par accord intergouvernemental;

b) appuyer une mesure d'application de la *Loi sur les offices de commercialisation des produits de ferme* en limitant l'importation sous quelque forme que ce soit d'un article

marketed in Canada the quantities of which are fixed or determined under that Act;

(*c*) to restrict, for the purpose of supporting any action taken under the *Meat Import Act*, the importation of products to which that Act applies;

(*d*) to implement any action taken under the *Agricultural Stabilization Act*, the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, the *Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act*, the *Agricultural Products Board Act* or the *Canadian Dairy Commission Act*, with the object or effect of supporting the price of the article; or

(*e*) to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment.

semblable à un article produit ou commercialisé au Canada et dont les quantités sont fixées ou déterminées en vertu de cette loi;

c) appuyer une mesure d'application de la *Loi sur l'importation de la viande* en limitant le volume des importations des produits auxquels cette loi s'applique;

d) mettre à exécution toute mesure d'application de la *Loi sur la stabilisation des prix agricoles*, la *Loi sur le soutien des prix des produits de la pêche*, la *Loi sur la vente coopérative des produits agricoles*, la *Loi sur l'Office des produits agricoles* ou la *Loi sur la Commission canadienne du lait* dont l'objet ou l'effet est de soutenir le prix de l'article;

e) mettre en œuvre un accord ou un engagement intergouvernemental.

Statement or summary to be laid before Parliament

(2) Where any goods are included in the Import Control List for the purpose of ensuring supply or distribution of goods subject to allocation by intergovernmental arrangement or for the purpose of implementing an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment, a statement of the effect or a summary of the arrangement or commitment, if it has not previously been laid before Parliament, shall be laid before Parliament not later than fifteen days after the order of the Governor in Council including those goods in the Import Control List is published in the *Canada Gazette* pursuant to the *Statutory Instruments Act* or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that either House of Parliament is sitting.

Dépôt devant le Parlement d'un document sur l'accord ou l'engagement intergouvernemental

(2) En cas d'inclusion de marchandises dans la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée en vue d'assurer l'approvisionnement ou la distribution de marchandises sujettes à répartition par accord intergouvernemental ou pour donner suite à un accord ou engagement intergouvernemental, un exposé de l'effet escompté ou un sommaire de l'accord ou engagement est présenté au Parlement, si cela n'a pas été fait antérieurement, dans les quinze jours de la publication du décret du gouverneur en conseil portant ces marchandises sur la liste dans la *Gazette du Canada* en application de la *Loi sur les textes réglementaires* ou, si le Parlement ne siège pas, dans les quinze premiers jours de séance ultérieurs de l'une ou l'autre chambre.

Addition to Import Control List

(3) Where at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, on a report of the Minister made as described in subsection (4), that goods of any kind are being imported or are likely to be imported into Canada at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada of like or directly competitive goods, the Governor in Council may, by order, include any goods of the same kind in the Import Control List, for the purpose of limiting the importation of those goods to the extent and, subject to subsection (7), for the period that in the opinion of the Governor in Council is necessary to prevent or remedy the injury.

Addition à la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée

(3) Dans les cas où le gouverneur en conseil est convaincu, sur rapport du ministre établi de la façon prévue au paragraphe (4), que des marchandises de tous genres sont importées au Canada — ou sont susceptibles de l'être — à des prix, en quantités et dans des conditions portant un préjudice grave à la production canadienne de marchandises semblables ou directement concurrentielles — ou menaçant de le faire —, les marchandises du même genre peuvent, par décret du gouverneur en conseil, être portées sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée afin d'en limiter l'importation, dans la mesure et, sous réserve du paragraphe (7), pour la période que le gouverneur en conseil estime nécessaires pour éviter le préjudice ou y remédier.

Report of Minister

(4) The making of any report of the Minister for the purpose of subsection (3) shall be pursuant to

(*a*) an inquiry made by the Textile and Clothing Board with respect to the importation of any textile and clothing goods within the meaning of the *Textile and Clothing Board Act*; or

(*b*) an inquiry made under section 48 of the *Special Import Measures Act* by the Canadian Import Tribunal in respect of any goods.

Rapport du ministre

(4) Le ministre établit son rapport au gouverneur en conseil en se basant sur les résultats de l'une ou l'autre des enquêtes suivantes :

a) une enquête menée par la Commission du textile et du vêtement concernant l'importation d'articles de textile et d'habillement au sens de la *Loi sur la Commission du textile et du vêtement*;

b) une enquête menée en application de l'article 48 de la *Loi sur les mesures spéciales d'importation* par le Tribunal canadien des importations.

Idem

(5) Where at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council on a report of the Minister made as described in subsection (4) that goods of any kind are being imported or are likely to be imported into Canada at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to make it advisable to collect information with respect to the importation of those goods in order to ascertain whether the importation is causing or threatening injury to the production in Canada of like or directly competitive goods, any goods of the same kind may, by order of the Governor in Council, be included on the Import Control List in order to facilitate the collection of that information.

Idem

(5) Lorsqu'il est convaincu, en se fondant sur un rapport du ministre établi de la façon prévue au paragraphe (4), que des marchandises de tous genres sont importées au Canada — ou sont susceptibles de l'être — à des prix, en quantités et dans des conditions tels qu'il est souhaitable d'obtenir sur leur importation des renseignements afin de déterminer si celle-ci cause ou menace de causer un préjudice à la production canadienne de marchandises semblables ou directement concurrentielles, le gouverneur en conseil peut, par décret, porter les marchandises du même genre sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée pour que soit facilitée la collecte de ces renseignements.

Idem

(6) Where, for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of action taken under section 20 or paragraph 26(2)(*f*) or 28(1)(*e*) of the *Customs Tariff*, the Governor in Council considers it necessary to collect information with respect to the importation of any goods, the Governor in Council may, by order, include those goods on the Import Control List for that purpose.

Idem

(6) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par décret, porter des marchandises sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée si, pour faciliter l'application des mesures prises aux termes de l'article 20 du *Tarif des douanes* ou de ses alinéas 26(2)*f*) ou 28(1)*e*), il estime nécessaire d'obtenir des renseignements sur leur importation.

Goods deemed to be removed from List

(7) Where goods are included on the Import Control List by order of the Governor in Council under subsection (3), (5) or (6), the goods shall be deemed to be removed from that List

(*a*) on the expiration of the period of three years after the day on which they are included on the List by the order; or

(*b*) if the order specifies a day prior to the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (*a*) on which they shall be deemed to be removed from that List, on the day specified in the order. R.S., c. E-17, s. 5; R.S., c. 29(2nd Supp.), s. 3; R.S., c. 32(2nd Supp.), s. 1; 1974, c. 9, s. 2; 1980-81-82-83, c. 82, s. 9; 1984, c. 25, s. 104.

Radiation de la liste

(7) Les marchandises portées sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée aux termes d'un décret pris en application des paragraphes (3), (5) ou (6) sont réputées radiées de la liste :

a) à l'expiration des trois ans suivant la date de leur inclusion aux termes du décret;

b) à la date précisée au décret, si celle-ci est antérieure à celle de l'expiration des trois ans. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 5; S.R., ch. 29(2e suppl.), art. 3; S.R., ch. 32(2e suppl.), art. 1; 1974, ch. 9, art. 2; 1980-81-82-83, ch. 82, art. 9; 1984, ch. 25, art. 104.

Amendment of Lists

6. The Governor in Council may revoke, amend, vary or re-establish any Area Control List, Export Control List or Import Control List. R.S., c. E-17, s. 6.

Modification des listes

6. Le gouverneur en conseil peut révoquer, modifier ou rétablir la liste des pays visés, la liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée ou la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 6.

PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

LICENCES ET CERTIFICATS

Export permits

7. The Minister may issue to any resident of Canada applying therefor a permit to export goods included in an Export Control List or goods to a country included in an Area Control List, in such quantity and of such quality, by such persons, to such places or persons and subject to such other terms and conditions as are described in the permit or in the regulations. R.S., c. E-17, s. 7.

Licences d'exportation

7. Le ministre peut délivrer à tout résident du Canada qui en fait la demande une licence pour l'exportation de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée ou à un pays dont le nom figure sur la liste des pays visés, sous réserve des conditions prévues dans la licence ou les règlements, notamment quant à la quantité, à la qualité, aux personnes et aux endroits visés. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 7.

Import permits

8. (1) The Minister may issue to any resident of Canada applying therefor a permit to import goods included in an Import Control List, in such quantity and of such quality, by such persons, from such places or persons and subject to such other terms and conditions as are described in the permit or in the regulations.

Licences d'importation

8. (1) Le ministre peut délivrer à tout résident du Canada qui en fait la demande une licence pour l'importation de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée, sous réserve des conditions prévues dans la licence ou les règlements, notamment quant à la quantité, à la qualité, aux personnes et aux endroits visés.

Idem

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and any regulation made pursuant to section 12 that is not compatible with the purpose of this subsection, where goods are included in an Import Control List solely for the purpose described in subsection 5(5) or (6), the Minister shall issue to any resident of Canada applying therefor a permit to import those goods, subject only to compliance with and the application of such regulations made pursuant to section 12 as it is reasonably necessary to comply with or apply in order to achieve that purpose. R.S., c. E-17, s. 8; 1984, c. 25, s. 105.

Idem

(2) Malgré le paragraphe (1) et tout règlement d'application de l'article 12 incompatible avec l'objet du présent paragraphe, le ministre délivre à tout résident du Canada qui en fait la demande une licence pour l'importation de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée aux seules fins visées aux paragraphes 5(5) ou (6), sous la seule réserve de l'observation des règlements d'application de l'article 12 qui sont nécessaires à ces fins. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 8; 1984, ch. 25, art. 105.

Import certificates

9. The Minister may, in order to facilitate importation of goods into Canada and compliance with the laws of the country of export, issue to any resident of Canada applying therefor an import certificate stating that the applicant has undertaken to import the goods described in the certificate within the time specified therein and containing such other information as the regulations require. R.S., c. E-17, s. 9.

Certificats d'importation

9. Le ministre peut, afin de faciliter l'importation de marchandises et l'observation des règles de droit du pays d'exportation, délivrer, à tout résident du Canada qui en fait la demande, un certificat d'importation énonçant que l'auteur de la demande s'est engagé à importer les marchandises décrites au certificat dans le délai y spécifié et renfermant les autres renseignements réglementaires. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 9.

Alteration of permits, etc.

10. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Minister may amend, suspend, cancel or reinstate any permit, certificate or other authorization issued or granted under this Act.

Modification des licences, etc.

10. (1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (3), le ministre peut modifier, suspendre, annuler ou rétablir les licences, certificats ou autres autori-

Idem

(2) Where a permit has been issued under this Act to any person for the importation of goods that have been included in an Import Control List solely for the purpose described in subsection 5(5) or (6) and

(*a*) the person furnished, in or in connection with his application for the permit, information that was false or misleading in a material particular,

(*b*) the Minister has, subsequent to the issuance of the permit and on the application of the person, issued to the person under this Act another permit for the importation of the same goods,

(*c*) the goods have, subsequent to the issuance of the permit, been included in an Import Control List for a purpose other than that described in subsection 5(5) or (6),

(*d*) it becomes necessary or desirable to correct an error in the permit, or

(*e*) the person agrees to the amendment, suspension or cancellation of the permit,

the Minister may amend, suspend or cancel the permit, as is appropriate in the circumstances.

Idem

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2), the Minister shall not amend, suspend or cancel a permit that has been issued under this Act in the circumstances described in that subsection unless to do so would be compatible with the purpose of subsection 8(2), namely, that permits to import goods that have been included in an Import Control List in those circumstances be issued as freely as possible to persons wishing to import those goods and with no more inconvenience to those persons than is necessary to achieve the purpose for which the goods were placed on the List. R.S., c. E-17, s. 10; 1984, c. 25, s. 106.

Other lawful obligations not affected by permit, etc.

11. A permit, certificate or other authorization issued or granted under this Act does not affect the obligation of any person to obtain any licence, permit or certificate to export or import that may be required under this or any other law or to pay any tax, duty, toll, impost or other sum required by any law to be paid in respect of the exportation or importation of goods. R.S., c. E-17, s. 11.

sations délivrés ou concédés en vertu de la présente loi.

Idem

(2) Le ministre peut modifier, suspendre ou annuler une licence, au besoin, lorsqu'il y a eu délivrance, en vertu de la présente loi, d'une licence pour l'importation de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée aux seules fins visées aux paragraphes 5(5) ou (6) et qu'il se trouve dans l'une ou l'autre des circonstances suivantes :

a) la personne qui a fait la demande de licence a fourni, à l'occasion de la demande, des renseignements faux ou trompeurs sur un point important;

b) le ministre a délivré en vertu de la présente loi, après la délivrance de la licence et à la demande de la même personne, une seconde licence pour l'importation des mêmes marchandises;

c) les marchandises ont, après la délivrance de la licence, été portées sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée à d'autres fins que celles visées aux paragraphes 5(5) ou (6);

d) il est nécessaire ou indiqué de corriger une erreur dans la licence;

e) la personne consent à la modification, la suspension ou l'annulation.

Idem

(3) Sauf les cas prévus au paragraphe (2), le ministre ne peut modifier, suspendre ou annuler une licence délivrée en vertu de la présente loi dans les circonstances visées à ce paragraphe que dans la mesure compatible avec l'objet visé au paragraphe 8(2), c'est-à-dire que les licences pour l'importation de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée dans ces circonstances soient délivrées aussi librement que possible aux personnes qui désirent les importer et sans leur causer plus d'inconvénients qu'il n'est nécessaire pour atteindre le but visé par leur mention sur la liste. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 10; 1984, ch. 25, art. 106.

Autres obligations imposées par la loi

11. Une licence, un certificat ou une autre autorisation délivré ou concédé en vertu de la présente loi ne porte pas atteinte à l'obligation de quiconque d'obtenir une licence, un permis ou certificat d'exportation ou d'importation qui peut être requis par la présente loi ou toute autre loi ou d'acquitter un impôt, un droit, une taxe ou une autre somme à payer en vertu d'une loi relativement à l'exportation ou à l'im-

portation de marchandises. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 11.

REGULATIONS

Regulations

12. The Governor in Council may make regulations

(*a*) prescribing the information and undertakings to be furnished by applicants for permits, certificates or other authorizations under this Act, the procedure to be followed in applying for and issuing or granting permits, certificates or other authorizations, the duration thereof, and the terms and conditions, including those with reference to shipping or other documents, on which permits, certificates or other authorizations may be issued or granted under this Act;

(*b*) respecting information to be supplied by persons to whom permits, certificates or other authorizations have been issued or granted under this Act and any other matter associated with their use;

(*c*) respecting the issue of, and conditions or requirements applicable to, general permits or general certificates;

(*d*) respecting the certification, authorization or other control of any in-transit movement through any port or place of any goods that are exported from Canada or of any goods that come into any port or place in Canada;

(*e*) exempting any person or goods or any class of persons or goods from the operation of any or all of the provisions of this Act; and

(*f*) generally, for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act. R.S., c. E-17, s. 12.

RÈGLEMENTS

Règlements

12. Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par règlement :

a) déterminer les renseignements et les engagements que sont tenus de fournir ceux qui demandent des licences, certificats ou autres autorisations en vertu de la présente loi, la procédure à suivre pour la demande et la délivrance ou la concession de licences, certificats ou autres autorisations, la durée de ceux-ci et les conditions, y compris celles qui concernent les documents d'expédition ou autres, auxquelles des licences, certificats ou autres autorisations peuvent être délivrés ou concédés en vertu de la présente loi;

b) établir les renseignements que sont tenues de fournir les personnes à qui des licences, certificats ou autres autorisations ont été délivrés ou concédés en vertu de la présente loi et autres questions liées à leur utilisation;

c) prévoir la délivrance de licences ou certificats de portée générale et les conditions et exigences y applicables;

d) régir le contrôle, notamment la certification et l'autorisation, de tout mouvement, en cours de route, par un port ou endroit, des marchandises qui sont exportées ou de celles qui entrent dans un port ou endroit du Canada;

e) exempter de l'application de tout ou partie de la présente loi toute personne, toute marchandise ou toute catégorie de personnes ou de marchandises;

f) prendre toute autre mesure d'application de la présente loi. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 12.

PROHIBITIONS

Export or attempt to export

13. No person shall export or attempt to export any goods included in an Export Control List or any goods to any country included in an Area Control List except under the authority of and in accordance with an export permit issued under this Act. R.S., c. E-17, s. 13.

INTERDICTIONS

Exportation ou tentative d'exportation

13. Il est interdit d'exporter ou de tenter d'exporter des marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée, ni des marchandises vers un pays dont le nom paraît sur la liste des pays visés si ce n'est sous l'autorité d'une licence d'exportation délivrée en vertu de la présente loi et conformément à une telle licence. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 13.

Import or attempt to import

14. No person shall import or attempt to import any goods included in an Import Control List except under the authority of and in

Importation ou tentative d'importation

14. Il est interdit d'importer ou de tenter d'importer des marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'importation contrôlée

accordance with an import permit issued under this Act. R.S., c. E-17, s. 14.

si ce n'est sous l'autorité d'une licence d'importation délivrée en vertu de la présente loi et conformément à une telle licence. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 14.

Diversion, etc., where export controlled

15. Except with the authority in writing of the Minister, no person shall knowingly do anything in Canada that causes or assists or is intended to cause or assist any shipment, transhipment or diversion of any goods included in an Export Control List to be made, from Canada or any other place, to any country included in an Area Control List. R.S., c. E-17, s. 15.

Détournement, etc.

15. Il est interdit, sans l'autorisation écrite du ministre, de faire en connaissance de cause, au Canada, quoi que ce soit qui ait pour résultat l'expédition, le transbordement ou le détournement de marchandises figurant sur la liste des marchandises d'exportation contrôlée — en provenance du Canada ou de quelque autre endroit vers un pays dont le nom figure sur la liste des pays visés —, ou quoi que ce soit qui contribue à ce résultat ou soit destiné à l'atteindre ou à y contribuer. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 15.

No transfer or unauthorized use of permits

16. No person who is authorized under a permit issued under this Act to export or import goods shall transfer the permit to, or allow it to be used by, a person who is not so authorized. R.S., c. E-17, s. 16.

Transfert ou autorisation interdits

16. Nulle personne autorisée, aux termes d'une licence délivrée en vertu de la présente loi, à exporter ou à importer des marchandises ne peut transférer la licence à une personne qui n'est pas ainsi autorisée, ni lui permettre de s'en servir. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 16.

False or misleading information, and misrepresentation

17. No person shall wilfully furnish any false or misleading information or knowingly make any misrepresentation in any application for a permit, certificate or other authorization under this Act or for the purpose of procuring its issue or grant or in connection with any subsequent use of the permit, certificate or other authorization or the exportation, importation or disposition of goods to which it relates. R.S., c. E-17, s. 17.

Faux renseignements

17. Il est interdit de fournir volontairement des renseignements faux ou trompeurs ou de faire en connaissance de cause une déclaration erronée dans une demande de licence, certificat ou autre autorisation en vertu de la présente loi, ou pour en obtenir la délivrance ou la concession, ou à l'égard de l'usage subséquent de cette licence, ce certificat ou cette autre autorisation, ou à l'égard de l'exportation, de l'importation ou de l'aliénation des marchandises qui font l'objet de cette licence, ce certificat ou cette autre autorisation. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 17.

Aiding and abetting

18. No person shall knowingly induce, aid or abet any person to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations. R.S., c. E-17, s. 18.

Incitation

18. Nul ne doit, en connaissance de cause, engager, aider ou encourager quiconque à enfreindre une disposition de la présente loi ou de ses règlements. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 18.

OFFENCE AND PUNISHMENT

INFRACTIONS ET PEINES

Contravention of Act or regulations

19. (1) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable

(*a*) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both; or

(*b*) on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Infraction et peine

19. (1) Quiconque contrevient à une disposition de la présente loi ou de ses règlements commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité :

a) par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de cinq mille dollars et un emprisonnement maximal de douze mois, ou l'une de ces peines;

b) par mise en accusation, une amende maximale de vingt-cinq mille dollars et un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans, ou l'une de ces peines.

Limitation period

(2) A prosecution under paragraph (1)(*a*) may be instituted at any time within but not later than three years after the time when the subject-matter of the complaint arose. R.S., c. E-17, s. 19.

Prescription

(2) Les poursuites pour infraction visée à l'alinéa (1)*a*) se prescrivent par trois ans à compter de sa perpétration. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 19.

Officers, etc., of corporations

20. Where a corporation commits an offence under this Act, any officer or director of the corporation who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission of the offence is a party to and guilty of the offence and is liable on conviction to the punishment provided for the offence whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted or convicted. R.S., c. E-17, s. 20.

Personnes morales et leurs dirigeants, etc.

20. En cas de perpétration par une personne morale d'une infraction à la présente loi, ceux de ses dirigeants ou administrateurs qui l'ont ordonnée ou autorisée, ou qui y ont consenti ou participé, sont considérés comme des coauteurs de l'infraction et encourent, sur déclaration de culpabilité, la peine prévue, que la personne morale ait été ou non poursuivie ou déclarée coupable. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 20.

Applicant for permit for non-resident

21. Where a permit under this Act is issued to a person who has applied for it for, on behalf of, or for the use of, another person who is not a resident of Canada and that other person commits an offence under this Act, the person who applied for the permit is, whether or not the non-resident has been prosecuted or convicted, guilty of the like offence and liable, on conviction, to the punishment provided for the offence, on proof that the act or omission constituting the offence took place with the knowledge or consent of the person who applied for the permit or that the person who applied therefor failed to exercise due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence. R.S., c. E-17, s. 21.

Complicité d'un résident

21. Lorsqu'une licence prévue par la présente loi est délivrée à quelqu'un qui en a fait la demande au nom ou pour l'usage d'une autre personne qui n'est pas un résident du Canada et que cette dernière commet une infraction visée à la présente loi, la personne qui a demandé la licence est considérée comme coauteur de l'infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité, la peine prévue s'il est établi que l'acte ou l'omission constituant l'infraction a eu lieu à sa connaissance ou avec son consentement, ou qu'elle n'a pas pris les mesures nécessaires pour l'empêcher, que le non-résident ait été ou non poursuivi ou déclaré coupable. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 21.

Venue

22. (1) Any proceeding in respect of an offence under this Act may be instituted, tried or determined at the place in Canada where the offence was committed or at the place in Canada in which the person charged with the offence is, resides or has an office or place of business at the time of institution of the proceedings.

Ressort

22. (1) La poursuite d'une infraction à la présente loi peut être intentée, entendue ou jugée, au Canada, soit au lieu de la perpétration de l'infraction soit à l'endroit où l'accusé se trouve, réside ou a un bureau ou une place d'affaires lorsque les procédures sont intentées.

Proceedings respecting more than one offence

(2) In any proceedings in respect of offences under this Act,

(*a*) an information may include more than one offence committed by the same person;

(*b*) all the offences included in the information may be tried concurrently;

(*c*) one conviction for any or all offences so included may be made; and

(*d*) no information, warrant, summons, conviction or other proceedings for those offences shall be deemed objectionable on the ground that it relates to two or more offences. R.S., c. E-17, s. 22.

Cas d'infractions multiples

(2) Dans les poursuites pour infraction à la présente loi :

a) une dénonciation peut comprendre plusieurs infractions commises par la même personne;

b) ces infractions peuvent être jugées simultanément;

c) une déclaration de culpabilité peut être prononcée pour la totalité ou l'une de ces infractions;

d) aucune dénonciation, aucun mandat, aucune sommation, déclaration de culpabilité ou autre procédure à l'égard de ces infrac-

Evidence

23. (1) The original or a copy of a bill of lading, customs form, commercial invoice or other document, in this section called a "shipping document", is admissible in evidence in any prosecution under this Act in respect of goods where it appears from the shipping document that

(*a*) the goods were sent or shipped from Canada or came into Canada;

(*b*) a person, as shipper, consignor or consignee, sent or shipped the goods from Canada or brought goods into Canada; or

(*c*) the goods were sent to a destination or person other than as authorized in any export or import permit relating to the goods.

Proof of the facts

(2) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a shipping document that is admissible in evidence under subsection (1) is proof of any of the facts set out in paragraph (1)(*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) that appear from the shipping document. R.S., c. E-17, s. 23.

GENERAL

Customs officers' duties

24. All officers, as defined in the *Customs Act*, chapter C-40 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, before permitting the export or import of any goods, shall satisfy themselves that the exporter or importer, as the case may be, has not contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations and that all requirements of this Act and the regulations with reference to those goods have been complied with. R.S., c. E-17, s. 24.

Application of powers under the *Customs Act*

25. All officers, as defined in the *Customs Act*, chapter C-40 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, have, with respect to any goods to which this Act applies, all the powers they have under the *Customs Act* with respect to the importation and exportation of goods, and all the provisions of that Act and the regulations thereunder respecting search, detention, seizure, forfeiture and condemnation apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to any goods that are tendered for export or import or exported or imported or otherwise dealt with contrary to this Act and the regulations and to all documents relating to those goods. R.S., c. E-17, s. 25.

tions n'est réputée inadmissible du fait qu'elle a trait à plusieurs infractions. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 22.

Preuve

23. (1) L'original ou une copie d'un document d'expédition — notamment connaissement, formule de douane ou facture commerciale — est admissible en preuve dans les poursuites pour infraction à la présente loi à l'égard des marchandises auxquelles il se rapporte lorsqu'il indique que :

a) la provenance ou la destination des marchandises était le Canada;

b) l'expéditeur, le consignateur ou le consignataire des marchandises les a expédiées ou envoyées du Canada ou les y a fait entrer;

c) les marchandises ont été envoyées à une destination ou un destinataire non autorisés par la licence d'exportation ou d'importation y afférente.

Preuve des faits contenus au document

(2) Sauf preuve contraire, le document d'expédition fait foi des faits qu'il indique et qui sont énoncés à l'alinéa (1)*a*), *b*) ou *c*). S.R., ch. E-17, art. 23.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES

Fonctions des préposés des douanes

24. Les préposés au sens de la *Loi sur les douanes*, chapitre C-40 des Statuts revisés du Canada de 1970, sont tenus, avant de permettre l'exportation ou l'importation de marchandises, de s'assurer que l'exportateur ou l'importateur, selon le cas, n'a enfreint aucune disposition de la présente loi ou de ses règlements et que les prescriptions de la présente loi et de ses règlements, à l'égard de ces marchandises, ont été observées. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 24.

Application de la *Loi sur les douanes*

25. Les préposés au sens de la *Loi sur les douanes*, chapitre C-40 des Statuts revisés du Canada de 1970, ont, relativement aux marchandises visées par la présente loi, tous les pouvoirs que leur confère la *Loi sur les douanes* quant à leur importation et leur exportation et les dispositions de cette loi et de ses règlements d'application visant la perquisition, la détention, la saisie, la confiscation et la condamnation s'appliquent, compte tenu des adaptations de circonstance, aux marchandises présentées pour exportation ou importation, ou exportées ou importées, ou autrement traitées en contravention avec la présente loi et ses

règlements, ainsi qu'à tous les documents relatifs à ces marchandises. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 25.

Certain officers deemed customs officers

26. For the purposes of section 172 of the *Customs Act*, chapter C-40 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, all officers of the Department of External Affairs employed in the administration of this Act shall be deemed to be officers as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Customs Act*. 1980-81-82-83, c. 167, s. 34.

Assimilation à préposés

26. Pour l'application de l'article 172 de la *Loi sur les douanes*, chapitre C-40 des Statuts revisés du Canada de 1970, les fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires extérieures affectés à l'application de la présente loi sont réputés être des préposés au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur les douanes*. 1980-81-82-83, ch. 167, art. 34.

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

Annual report

27. As soon as practicable after December 31 of each year, the Minister shall prepare and lay before Parliament a report of the operations under this Act for that year. R.S., c. E-17, s. 26.

RAPPORT AU PARLEMENT

Rapport annuel

27. Au début de chaque année civile, le ministre établit, pour dépôt devant le Parlement, un rapport sur l'application de la présente loi au cours de l'année précédente. S.R., ch. E-17, art. 26.

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OTTAWA, 1985.

9

PERSONNEL RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

1993-94 PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

OVERVIEW

The organization and programs of the Personnel Branch are evolving to complement and support the Department in its attempt to confront a changed international environment. A range of programs and initiatives have been put in place to enable departmental personnel to better reflect Canadian realities and meet the challenge of improving services to Canadians in spite of resource reductions.

The highlights of some of the ongoing projects in the branch are listed immediately below.

EAITC has a total complement of 3,724 Canada-based and 4,503 locally engaged personnel working at headquarters and missions abroad. The breakdown of these positions is described in detail in the 1993-94 personnel complement chart below.

Employment Equity

The objective of the program is to increase departmental representation of women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities. The challenges at hand include:

- Addressing issues of under-representation of designated groups by strengthening selective measures of each group such as targeted recruitment for the foreign service, continued recruitment under the Aboriginal Internship Program, sponsorship of a self-identification survey in EAITC, and the development of guidelines on the provision of accommodation and technical aids for disabled people.

Results so far:

- Three percent (111 persons) of the departmental personnel resources are visible minorities against a target of 4 percent; 2 percent (74 persons) are those with disabilities against a target of 3.6 percent; and 1.1 percent (40 persons) are aboriginal people against a target of 1.6 percent.

- The percentage of women in the Executive Group (EX) is 8.9 (35 persons). This is an increase from 2.3 percent in 1989. To better reflect performance in other government departments, the Department intends to increase the proportion of women in the Executive Group to more than 19 percent by 1996 and to about 30 percent in the longer term. Almost 50 percent of foreign service recruits this year were women; double the amount 10 years ago. Women now make up more than one-fifth of the Foreign Service (FS) Group.

EAITC's Canada-Based Personnel Resources by Occupational Group and Gender

	Female	Male	Total
Executive	35	351	386
Scientific and Professional (includes economists, librarians, etc.)	43	73	116
Administrative (includes commerce, information officers)	308	547	855
Foreign Service	201	711	912
Technical	50	174	224
Administrative Support (includes clerical, secretarial groups)	795	364	1,159
Operational	2	70	72
Total	1,434	2,290	3,724

Training: Canadian Foreign Service Institute (CFSI)

Training has become a principal interest of senior management. It has been upgraded to ensure that the modern foreign service at all levels is able to meet the challenges presented by an ever-evolving, increasingly complex global environment.

- CFSI was established in April 1992 to provide continuing professional development for all employees of the Department and other government departments involved in the conduct of Canada's international relations. It will also serve as an instrument of foreign policy in the provision of training services to foreign governments and multilateral agencies.
- The Institute consists of a Professional School, a Language School, and a Fellows Program (Research). Its courses are delivered in its facility, the Bisson Campus, located in Hull, Quebec. The schools provide training for support staff as well as foreign service officers. Last year saw the development of the first formal course to train entry-level administration officers.
- Training is principally developed and delivered through private sector firms.

Foreign Service Restructuring

- This initiative, currently under consideration by the Treasury Board Secretariat, aims at increasing the number of working levels in the FS group from two to four. It is particularly significant in light of streamlining and government restructuring, which has resulted in diminished opportunities for promotions. If approved, a foreign service officer will have an opportunity for three promotions in a career instead of only one before consideration for the EX. FS restructuring is designed to provide a challenging career path and enhanced professionalism at a time of EX downsizing by presenting broader career opportunities for those with an interest in policy and foreign operations but not involved in management roles.

- The revised salary scales proposed by EAITC will mean a modest increase in overall salaries at the top end of the classification (FS-4 previously FS-2) to be absorbed by the Department.

Classification Simplification: GE Conversion

As a result of Public Service 2000, all government departments have undertaken to simplify classification systems and provide equal salary for work of equal value.

- The first group to be converted in the Department, the General Services (GE) group, will include most administrative positions now falling into 23 occupational groups, i.e., AS, PM, CR, ST, et al.

- The GE conversion at EAITC will affect 1,800 employees (both in Canada and abroad) and cover seven levels of classification. The program should be in place by the end of 1994.

1993–94 PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT*

MISSIONS ABROAD**	Canada–Based	Locally Engaged	Total
Programs			
Trade and Tourism	213	588	801
Economic Relations	147	49	196
Political Relations	222	55	277
Communications and Culture	56	171	227
Consular	58	146	204
Administrative Support	415	2,184	2,599
Positions abroad in support of OGD programs			
DND	9	24	33
Immigration	28	1,023	1,051
CIDA	204	231	435
Other	20	32	52
Total EAITC personnel abroad	**1,372**	**4,503**	**5,875**

HEADQUARTERS	Canada–Based	Locally Engaged	Total
Programs			
Trade and Tourism	505		505
Economic Relations	194		194
Political Relations	262		262
Communications and Culture	117		117
Consular	32		32
Protocol	41		41
Common Services	1,166		1,166
Positions at headquarters in support of OGD programs			
Immigration	11		11
CIDA	24		24
Total EAITC personnel at headquarters	**2,352**		**2,352**
TOTAL EAITC PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT	**3,724**	**4,503**	**8,227**

* These figures do not include other government department (OGD) personnel at Canadian missions and offices abroad.

** These entries denote Canada–based and locally–engaged program and support staff dedicated to the delivery of the program specified.

10

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

TRADE AND INVESTMENT STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

Canada-based and locally engaged officers in more than 100 offices around the world provide Canadian business with on-the-ground support in identifying trade, investment and technology opportunities and potential, and match these with the needs and capabilities of Canadian firms. These officers provide a unique window on international markets and various sectoral initiatives, and are able to advise on market access issues and local and foreign agents, as well as Canadian federal and provincial government assistance programs that may help offset some of the costs to companies.

In addition to providing direct service to the Canadian private sector, EAITC's trade commissioners play an important role in gaining market access, advocacy of Canadian policies and positions on various trade and economic issues, and monitoring of international developments which affect Canada's trade and industry.

EAITC, together with Industry and Science Canada, has International Trade Centres (ITCs) across Canada to help both first-time and experienced exporters. They provide export counselling, advise on technology transfer or joint ventures with foreign investors, and can help exporters determine the best markets for their initial entry into exporting. They also deliver some of the export assistance programs outlined below.

*(See Book I, section D, **Trade and Investment.**)*

Other Government Departments' International Business Development Programs

OGDs and agencies are involved in developing international business. The key activities here are investment promotion (soon to be part of EAITC), technology transfer and acquisition, export development and financing, removal of market barriers, tourism promotion, and international business education and training. EAITC works with OGDs in promoting some of their international programs abroad. In some cases OGD personnel are posted to diplomatic missions abroad.

OGDs playing a major role include:

- Industry and Science Canada
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Canadian Commercial Corporation
- Export Development Corporation
- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- Western Economic Diversification
- National Research Council

Other OGDs, albeit with fewer resources or more limited mandates, are also active in international business development. These include:

- National Defence
- Environment
- Natural Resources
- Federal Office of Regional Development — Quebec
- Government Services
- Canadian Heritage
- Fisheries and Oceans
- Transport

The number of OGDs and provinces involved in developing international market strategies makes for overlap and duplication, and presents clients with a confusing array of funding and support mechanisms. EAITC is working with OGDs and the provinces toward minimizing overlap and duplication of programs as well as optimizing and leveraging the amount of funding spent in support of export development. The principal mechanism for achieving this goal is the International Trade Business Plan (ITBP) and its associated consultations within and between governments and with the private sector.

A list of EAITC's key international business development support programs and an overview of international business promotion activities undertaken within Canada follow.

EAITC's Key International Business Development Support Programs

- **Program for Export Market Development (PEMD):** Budget: $30.5 million.
  The Federal Government's flagship export development program designed to support companies seeking export-related marketing assistance. In partnership with the private sector, PEMD shares the cost of activities that companies normally would not or could not undertake alone, thereby reducing risks involved in entering a new foreign market. Its two main elements are the industry-initiated activities ($18.3 million) and the government-initiated fairs and missions ($12.2 million).

- **World Market Trade Development (WMTD):** Budget: $7 million.
  A general envelope under which small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can be assisted to access new markets (under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)). It also provides for the establishment of new satellite trade offices in the U.S., the development of the WIN supplier sourcing data base, and the development of export markets overseas in Asia and Europe.

- **National Trade Strategy (NTS):** Budget: $6.3 million.
  Intended for any type of new trade promotion initiative, such as identification of new opportunities, promotional drives, or collection of technical information on import barriers.

- **Access North America (ANA):** Budget: $6 million.
  Designed to provide companies with tools (such as a business centre in Mexico City, seminars, sectoral market studies, new exporters' programs, investment development) to further penetrate the Mexican and U.S. markets in order to capitalize on the new opportunities arising as a result of the NAFTA.

- **Going Global (GG):** Budget: $18.2 million.
  Going Global funding is provided for new trade initiatives in Asia and Europe (e.g., scientific linkages with Japan, funding of associations aimed at increasing the commercial linkages with Asia Pacific, grants in support of language and cultural awareness). It supports the opening of satellite trade offices in Asia Pacific, and seeks to develop joint ventures and technology transfer, as well as investment development and trade promotion with Europe.

- **Renaissance Eastern Europe:** Budget: $5.3 million.
  Designed to increase the long-term involvement (through joint ventures, production sharing, wholly owned subsidiaries) of Canadian companies in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. It finances studies, training, seminars, etc.

- **Investment Development Program (IDP):** Budget: $1.5 million.
  The IDP is geared toward attracting new capital and technology to Canada and promotes joint ventures and strategic partnerships between Canadian and foreign firms.

- **Technology Inflow Program (TIP):** Budget: $0.8 million.
  TIP helps Canadian companies acquire foreign technology through EAITC technology development officers located abroad, and via the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP).

Budgetary Distribution

Geographic distribution of budgets varies by program. Some programs are destined to be used in each geographic region (e.g., PEMD) while others are geared to specific geographic regions (e.g., Access North America, Going Global). Of an approximate total of $84 million allocated to business development programs, some 28 percent goes to the U.S., 27 percent to Europe and 34 percent to Asia.

CIDA's Industrial Co-operation Program (CIDA INC) Activities and Funding

CIDA INC's objective is to promote sustainable development in eligible developing countries by encouraging the Canadian private sector to participate in that development for mutual benefit. A total budget of approximately $73 million is distributed geographically as follows: Asia, 33 percent; Africa and the Middle East, 27 percent; and the Americas, 30 percent. The remaining 10 percent goes to non-geographic specific activities.

CIDA INC has several funding mechanisms which the private sector may access:

- Starter Studies
- Viability Studies
- Investment Support
- Capital Project Preliminary Studies
- Capital Project Detailed Studies

International Business Promotion Activities within Canada

EAITC provides or supports many programs and special activities to assist Canadian companies preparing to compete internationally:

- **International Trade Centres** in each province are the primary contact points for companies seeking export advice and assistance.

- **CanadExport**, EAITC's bi-monthly trade publication, provides some 39,000 readers with information on government assistance programs for Canadian exporters, international market opportunities, trade fairs, missions and conferences; it also features export "success" stories and offers special reports on trade-related issues of interest to exporters. It is published in both English and French, and is distributed free of charge.

- The **Forum for International Trade Training (FITT)** is a joint initiative with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to develop courses on the basics of exporting to be given by colleges and universities for the benefit of the business community.

- **ExportVision and other trade events**, such as Canada's International Trade Month each October; workshops, seminars and conferences.

- **WIN Exports** is a computerized international sourcing system listing 23,000 Canadian firms used by EAITC trade officers.

- **Global Market Opportunities Reviews (GMORs)** are sectoral guides on worldwide market opportunities.

- **International Trade Advisory Committee (ITAC)/Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade (SAGIT)**. With the conclusion of the FTA and the NAFTA and the near conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the ITAC and SAGITs will be able to turn to trade development and trade policy issues, especially trade and the environment, tax, fiscal and regulatory policies, NAFTA extension, and domestic barriers to trade. The SAGITs are also expected to play a pivotal role in developing sector input to the International Trade Business Plan. Two permanent ITAC Task Forces on Trade Development and Trade Policy are presently being considered to stimulate dialogue and increase input from the private sector.

Trade and Investment Statistics

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE TRADE

Customs Basis *

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Merchandise Exports	($B)	**125.1**	**138.5**	**138.7**	**149.0**	**145.9**	**162.6**
Five Leading Merchandise Exports / 1992							
Passenger cars	($B)	14.1	16.5	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.8
Trucks	($B)	6.0	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.2	9.5
Motor vehicle parts, excl. engines	($B)	9.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	6.8	8.1
Crude petroleum	($B)	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.7
Softwood lumber	($B)	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.4
Five Major Export Markets (% Share of Cdn Exports) / 1992							
United States		75.6%	72.8%	73.2%	74.8%	75.1%	77.2%
Japan		5.7%	6.4%	6.4%	5.5%	4.9%	4.6%
United Kingdom		2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%
West Germany (prior to 1991)		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%
China		1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total Merchandise Imports	($B)	**116.2**	**131.2**	**135.2**	**136.2**	**135.3**	**148.0**
Five Leading Merchandise Imports / 1992							
Motor vehicle parts, excl. engines	($B)	14.0	13.9	13.3	12.8	12.3	14.3
Passenger cars	($B)	12.3	12.2	11.8	10.7	11.7	11.7
Electronic computers	($B)	5.1	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.7
Electronic tubes and semi–conductors	($B)	1.7	2.1	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.1
Crude petroleum	($B)	3.2	2.8	2.7	5.4	4.5	4.1
Five Major Suppliers (% Share of Cdn Imports) / 1992							
United States		66.0%	65.6%	65.2%	64.5%	63.7%	65.3%
Japan		7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%
United Kingdom		3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%
West Germany (prior to 1991)		3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%
Mexico		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%

* Merchandise trade data, measured on a balance of payments basis, cover all economic transactions between residents and non–residents. Trade data on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making adjustments to trade data reported on a customs basis. Data for the country tables (Book II) are on a customs basis, measured when goods cross Canadian border.

Source: Statistics Canada

CANADIAN MERCHANDISE TRADE

Customs Basis *

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Trucks	($B)	6.0	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.2	8.5
Motor vehicle parts, excl. engines	($B)	6.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.1
Crude petroleum	($B)	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.7
Softwood lumber	($B)	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4
Five Major Export Markets (% Share of Cdn Exports) / 1992							
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United Kingdom		2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%
West Germany (prior to 1991)		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%
China		1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%

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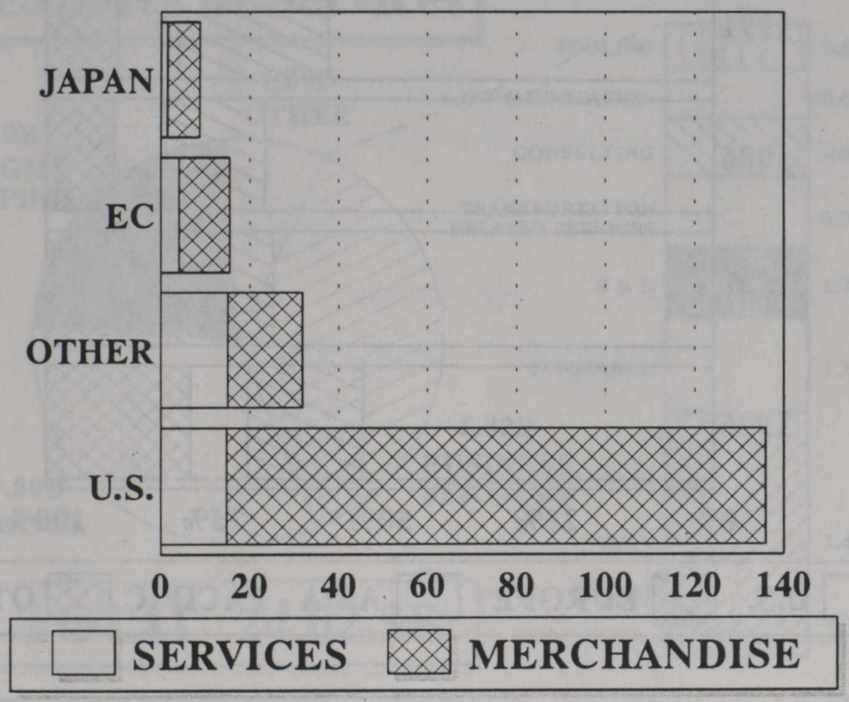
Source: Statistics Canada

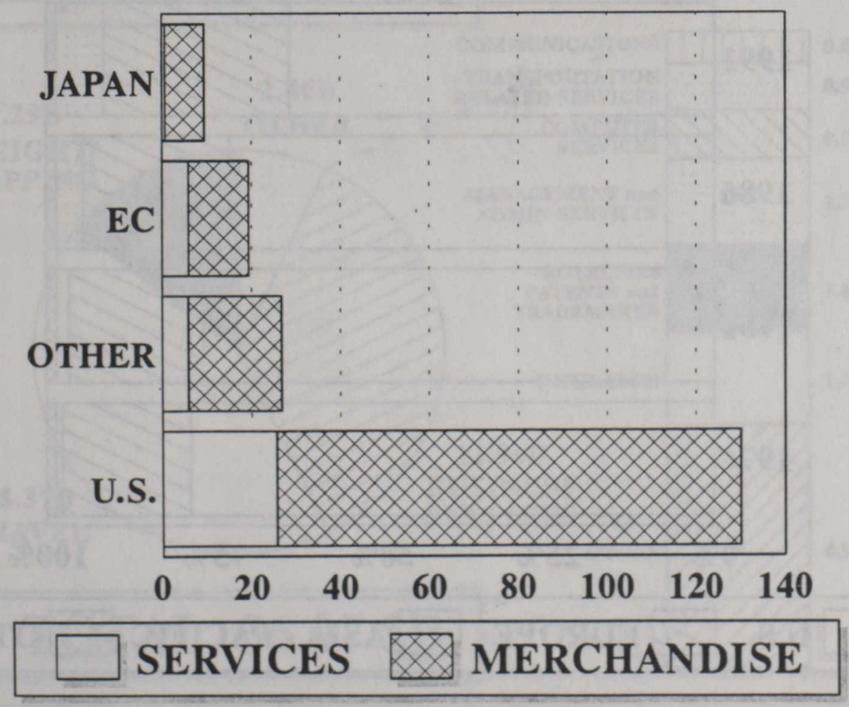
1992 CANADIAN TRADE

(Billions of Canadian Dollars)

CANADA'S EXPORTS of GOODS and SERVICES

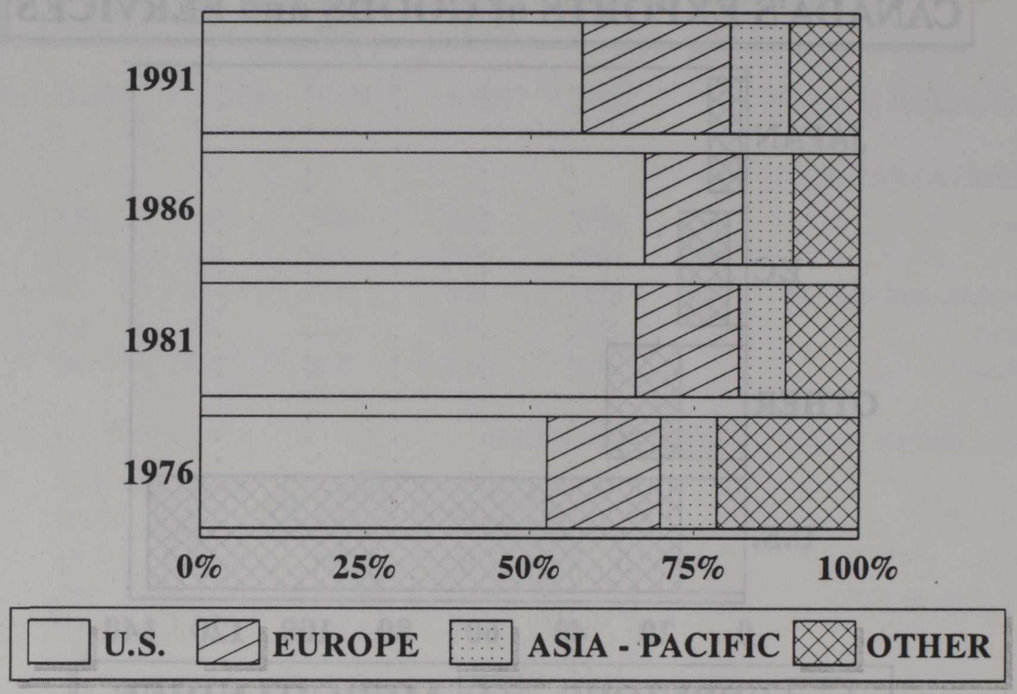


CANADA'S IMPORTS of GOODS and SERVICES

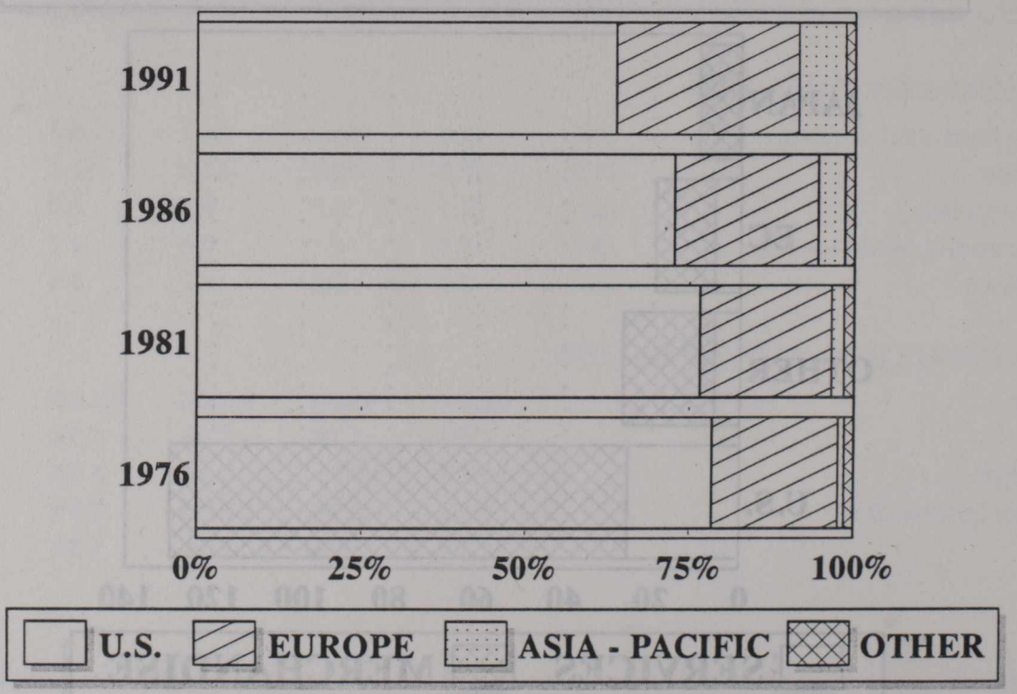


CANADIAN INVESTMENT

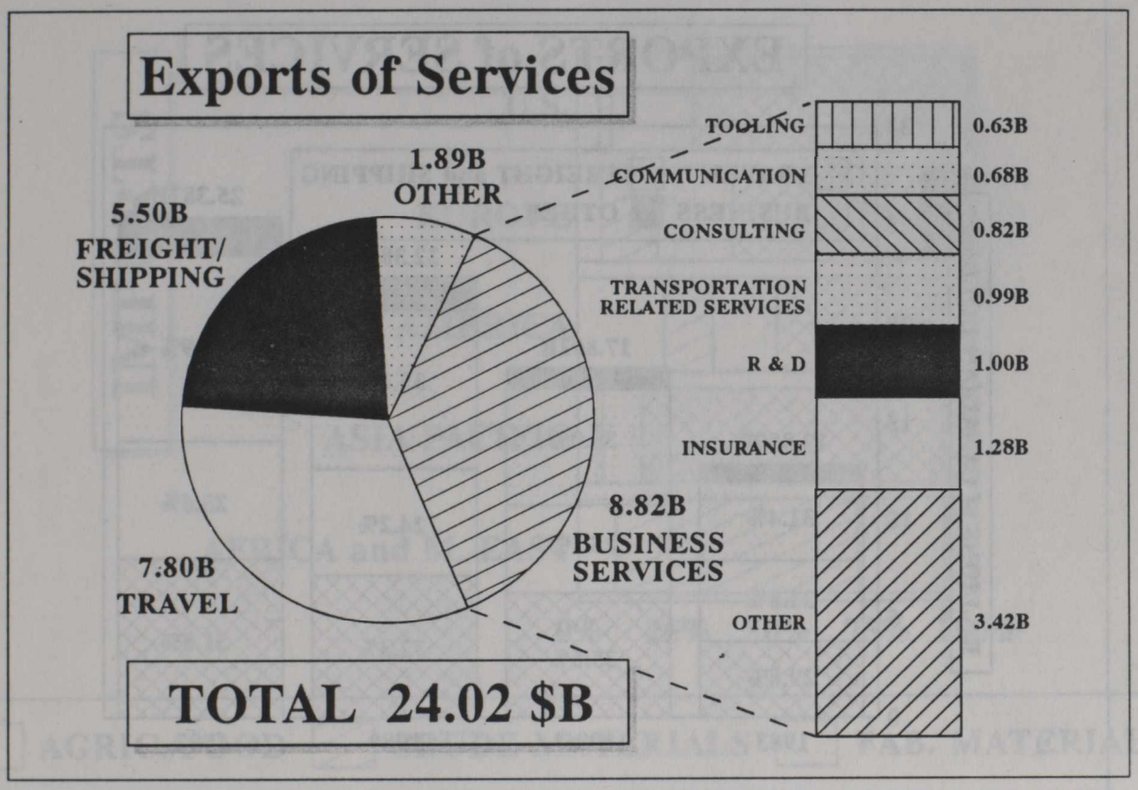
CANADA DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

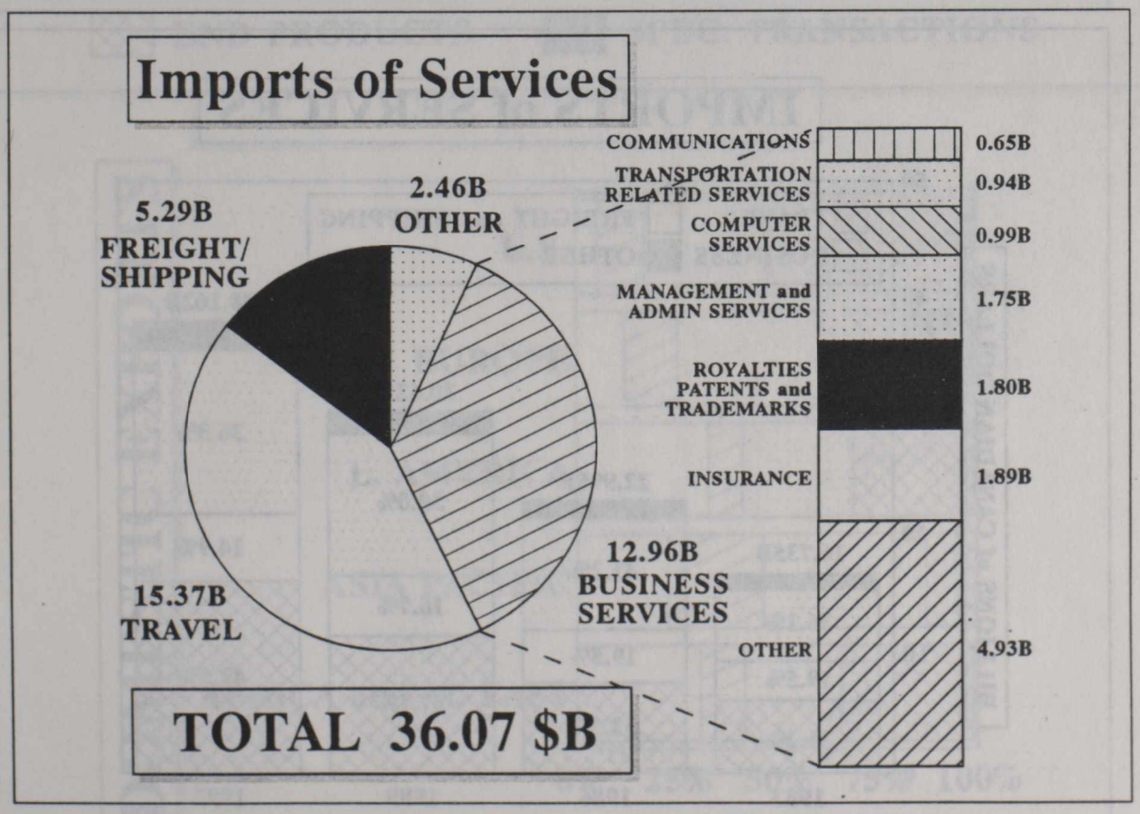


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT in CANADA

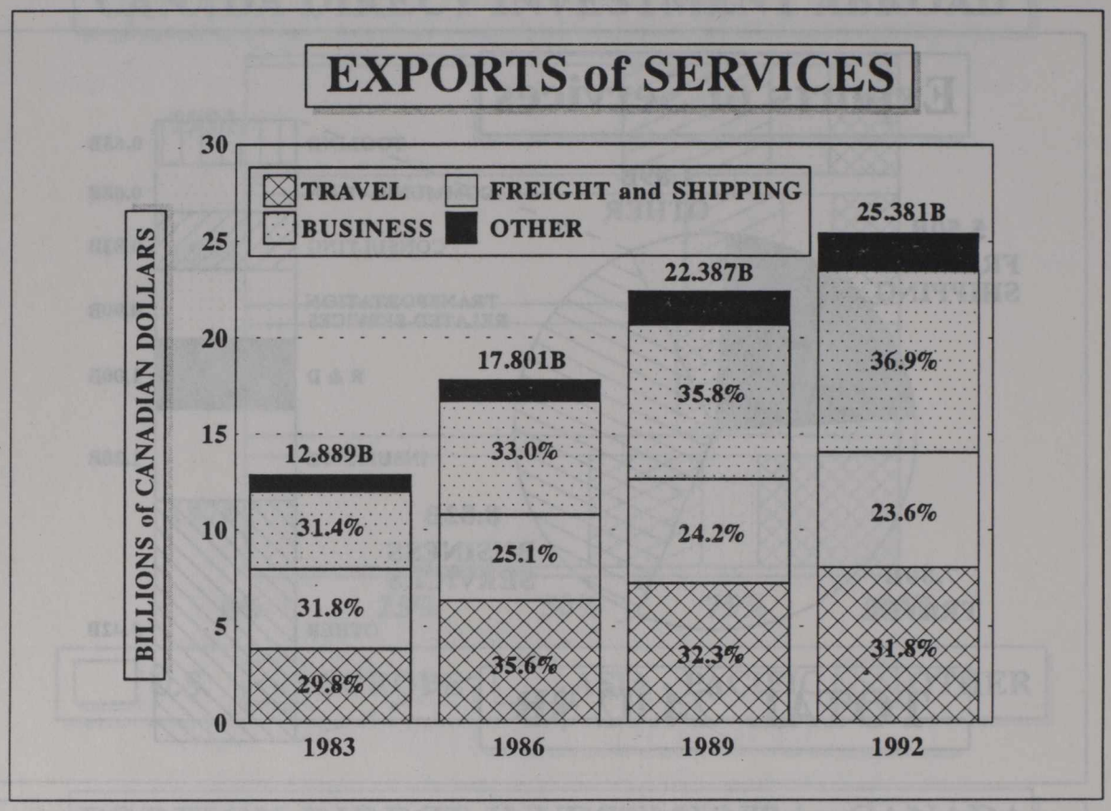


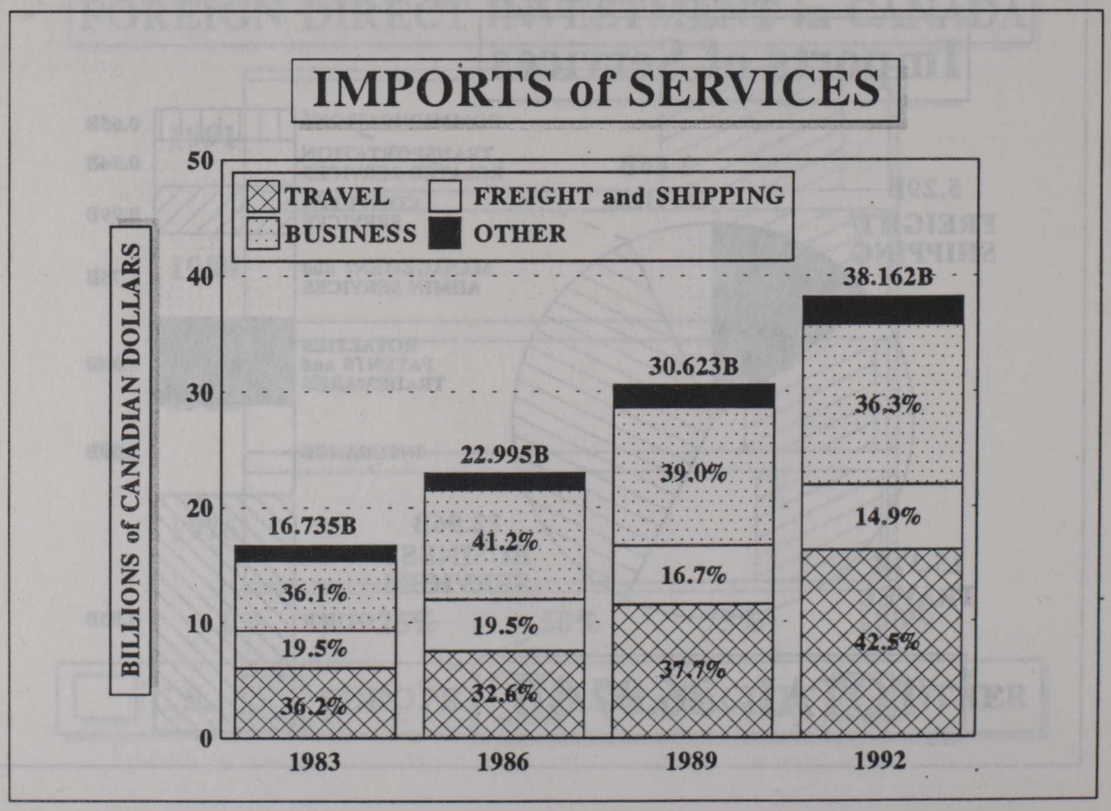
1991 CANADIAN TRADE in SERVICES





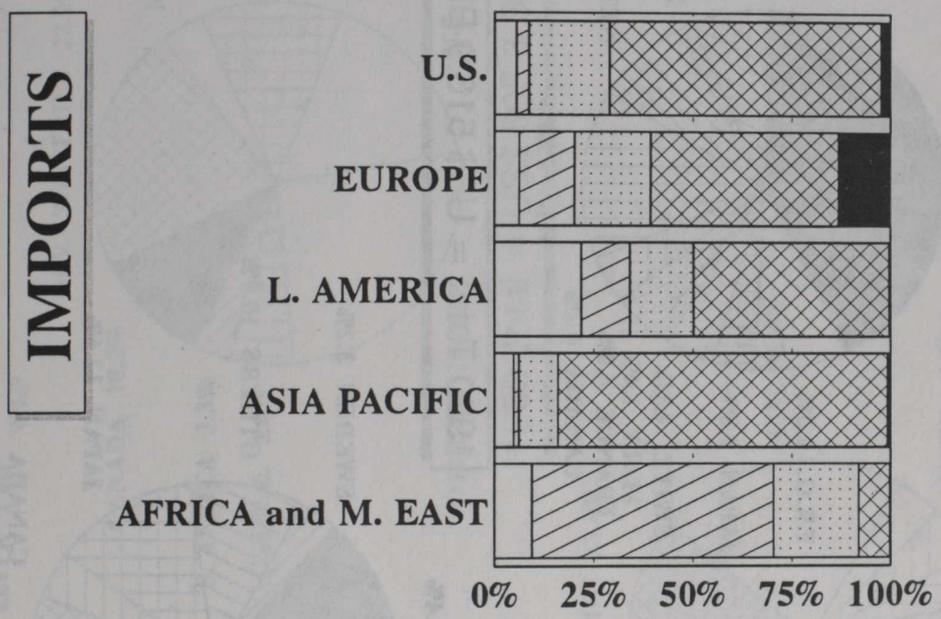
CANADIAN TRADE in SERVICES
(1983 - 1992)



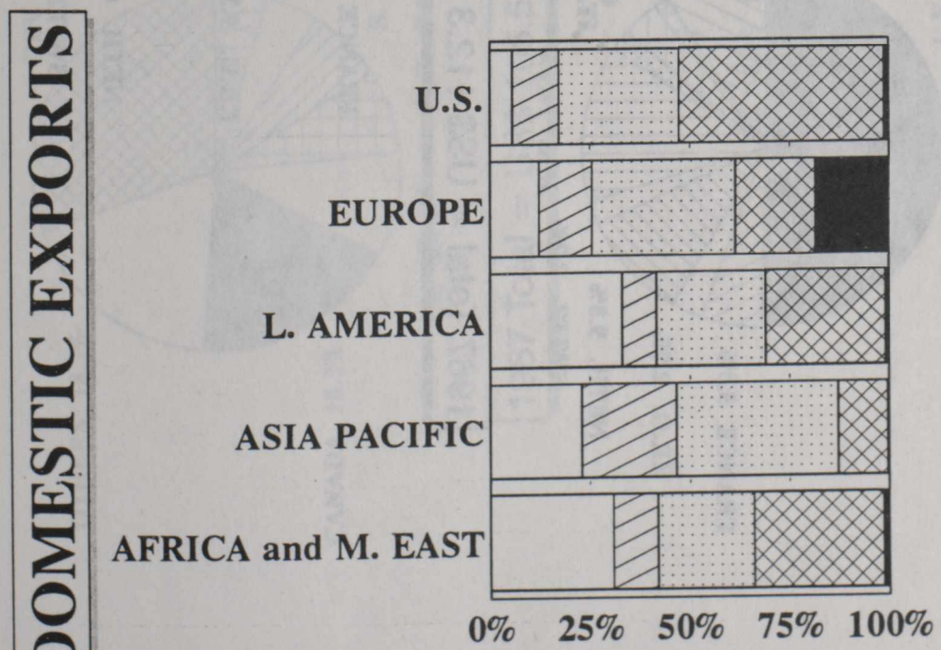


COMPOSITION of CANADIAN TRADE

1992



AGRIC./FOOD | CRUDE MATERIALS | FAB. MATERIALS | END PRODUCTS | SPEC. TRANSACTIONS



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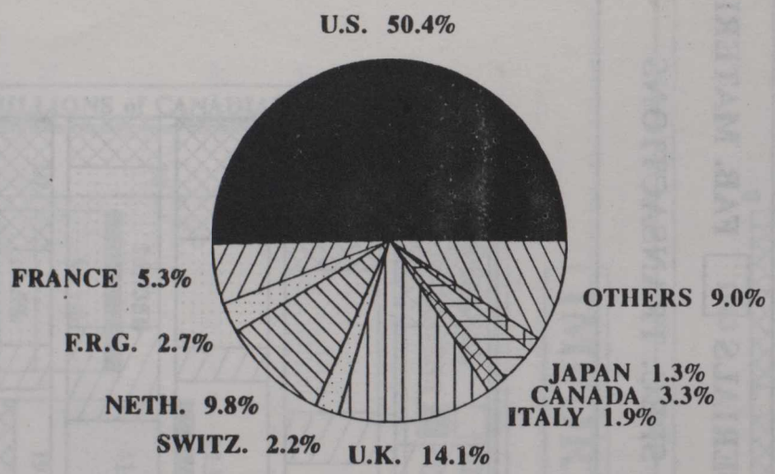
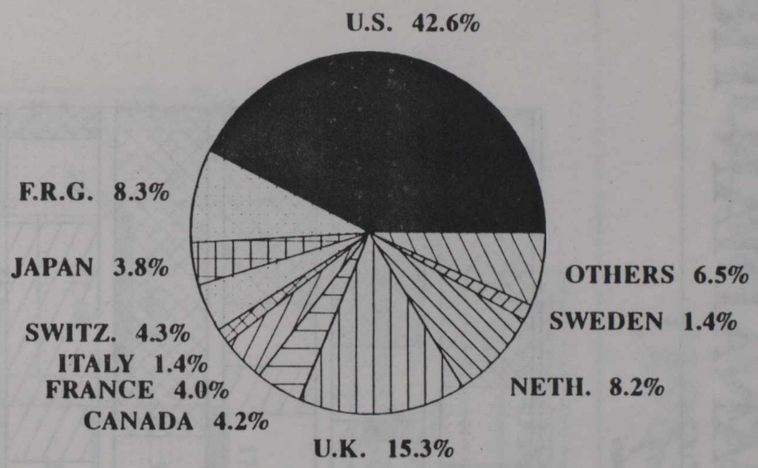
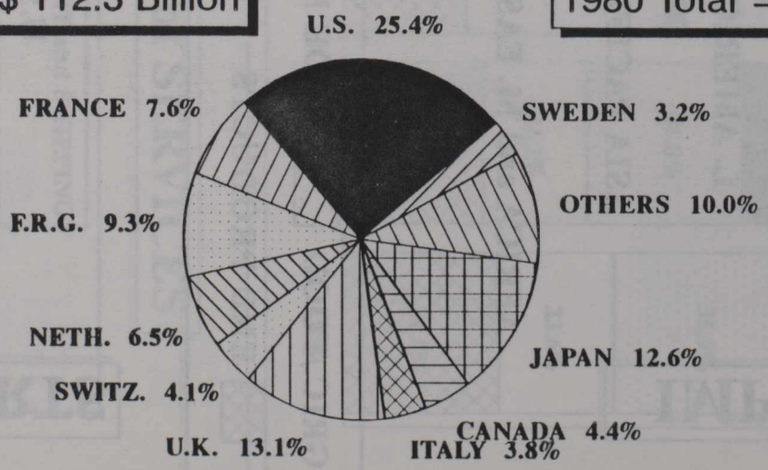
World's Stock of Direct Investment Abroad Distribution by Major Source Countries



1967 Total = US$ 112.3 Billion



1980 Total = US$ 516.9 Billion



1991 Total = US$ 1.8 Trillion

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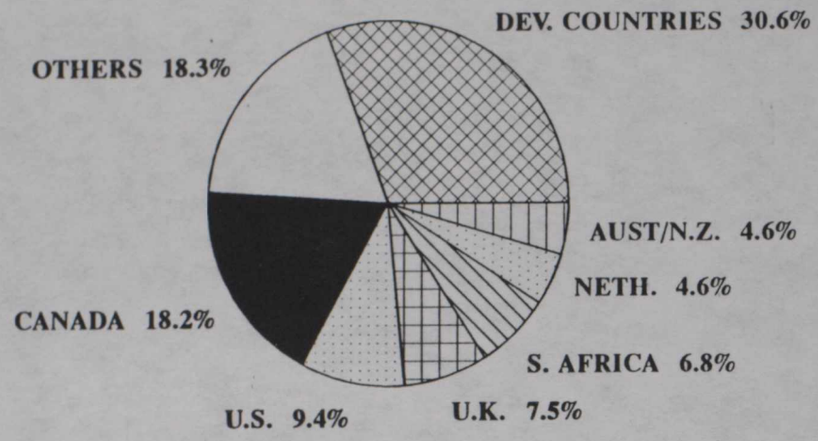
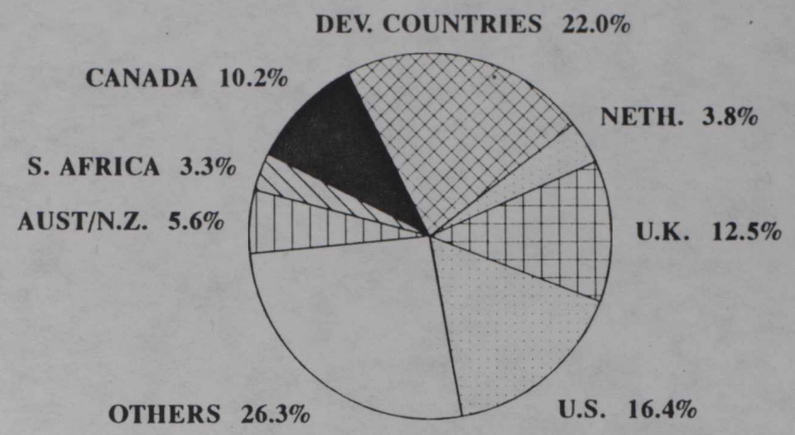
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

OCTOBER 08, 1993/CPR

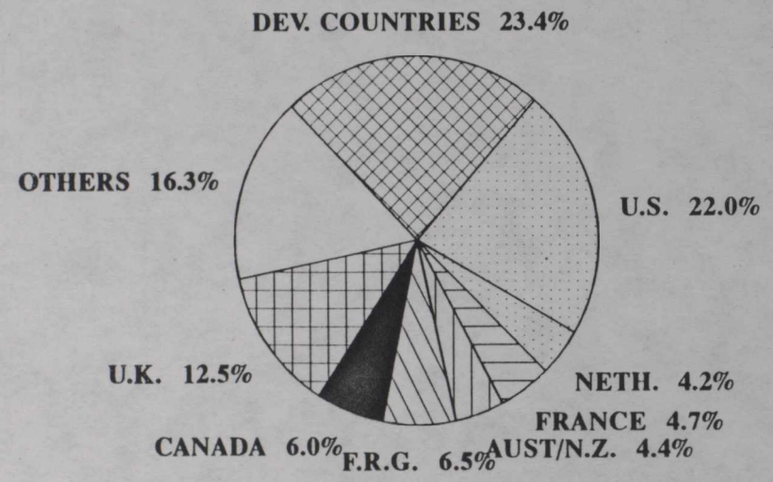
World Stock of Inward Direct Investment Distribution by Major Host Countries



1967 Total = US$ 105.5 Billion



1980 Total = US$ 505.3 Billion



1991 Total = US$ 1.9 Trillion

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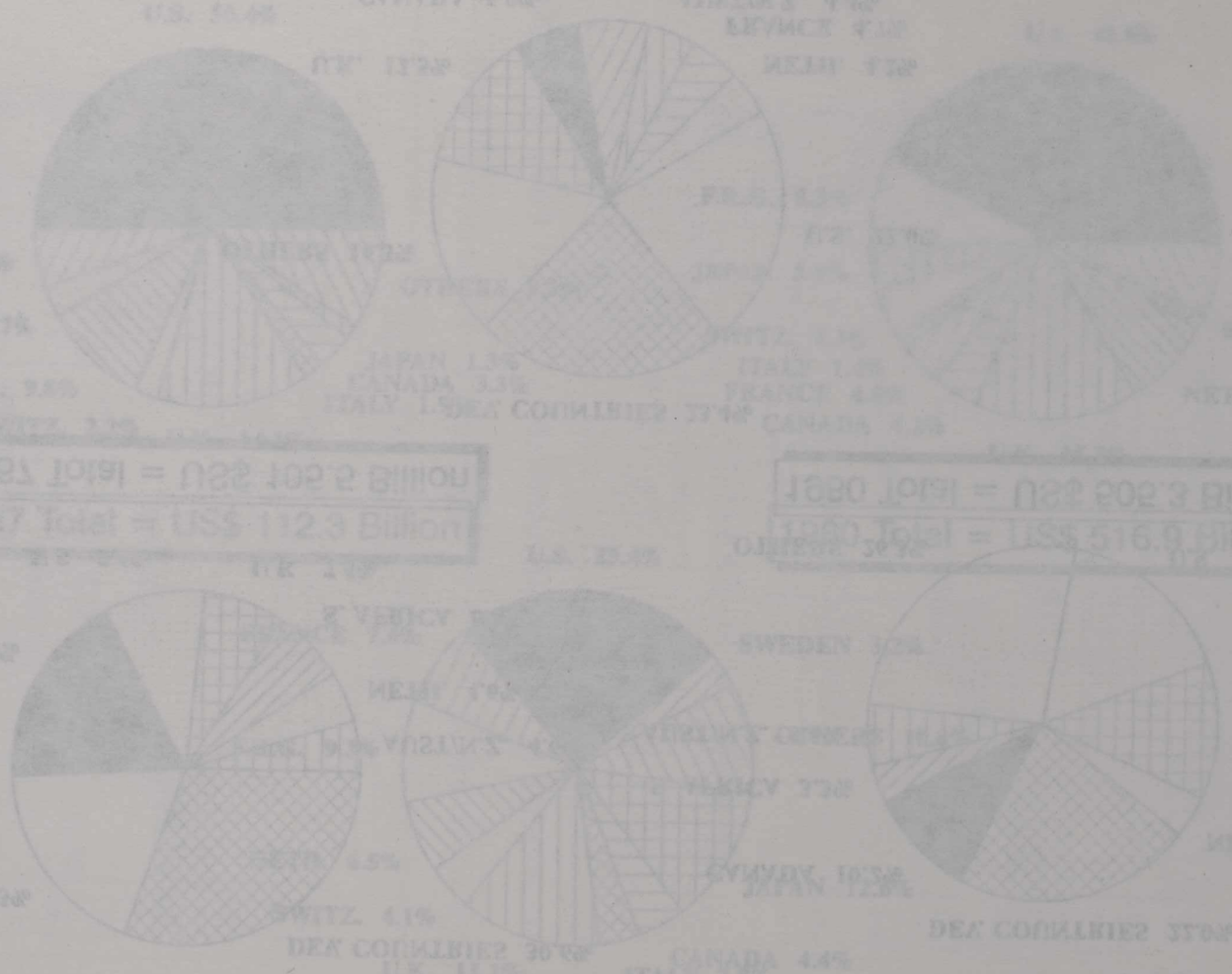
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

OCTOBER 08, 1993/CPR

World's Stock of Direct Investment Distribution by Major Source Countries



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

OCTOBER 26, 1988

11

CONSULAR PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES BY REGION

OVERVIEW

The consular program, operated through 170 missions overseas, is the human face of the Department for thousands of Canadians who live, visit and work abroad. The consular work of these offices is managed and co-ordinated by the Consular Affairs Bureau, a part of the Legal Branch.

Services cover:

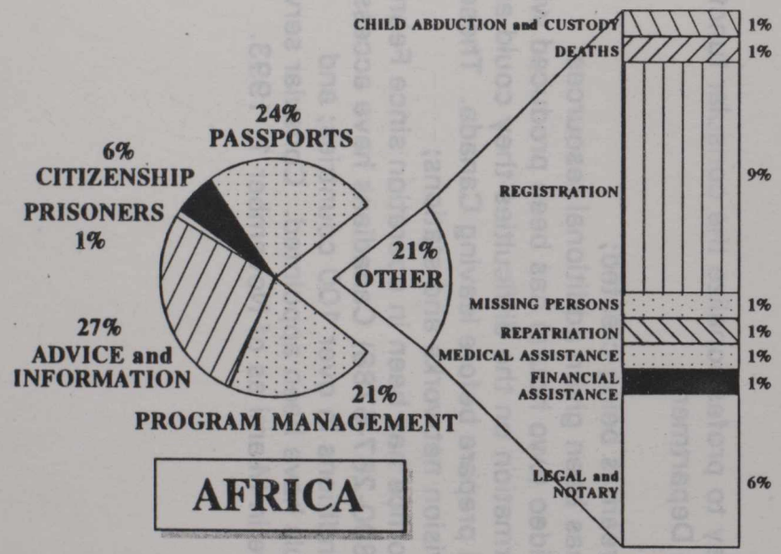
(a) assistance in the event of natural disasters, accidents, death, criminal/political violence;
(b) passports and citizenship;
(c) repatriations resulting from illness, destitution or civil/military unrest;
(d) assistance to prisoners;
(e) assistance in locating and returning children illegally removed from Canada;
(f) locating missing persons;
(g) notary/legal services; and
(h) assistance for voting in federal elections.

The demand for consular services is the highest in Europe, the United States and the Caribbean, although the most challenging cases often involve distressed Canadians in developing countries where communications are poor, living conditions are difficult, and legal standards differ significantly from those in Canada.

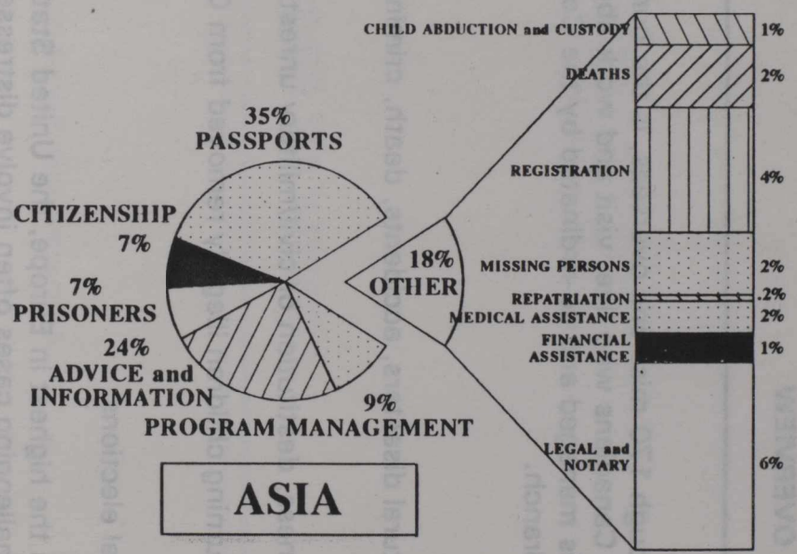
A number of initiatives are under way to professionalize the consular function and to give it its proper place within the Department:

- a separate consular affairs stream is being created;
- the Consular Affairs Bureau has been given additional resources;
- an award-winning four-part video (two hours) has been produced which provides Canadians with information on the difficulties they could encounter overseas and how they could prepare before leaving Canada. These videos are being used by many television networks and stations;
- a seven-day, 24-hour watch office has been in operation since February. Through a 1-800 number (1-800-267-6788) Canadians have access to information and advice on conditions in over 100 countries; and
- ten additional honorary consuls have been appointed. Consular services will be available from a new office in Miami as of November 1, 1993.

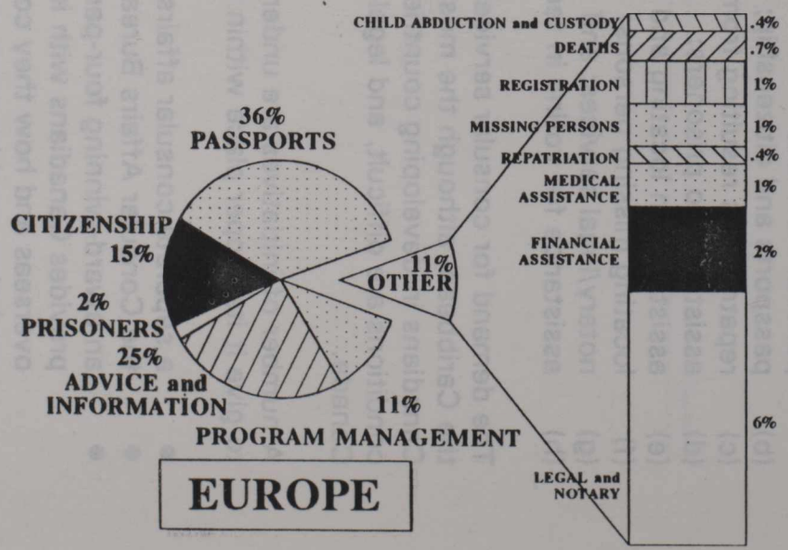
Percentage of Time Spent on Each Category of Consular Services by Region for 1992



AFRICA



ASIA



EUROPE

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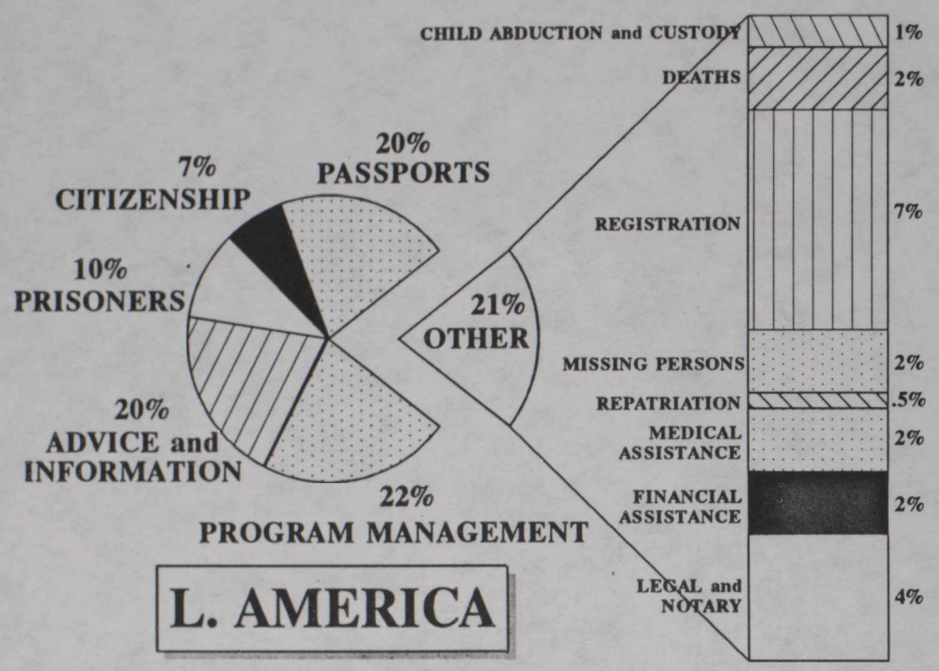
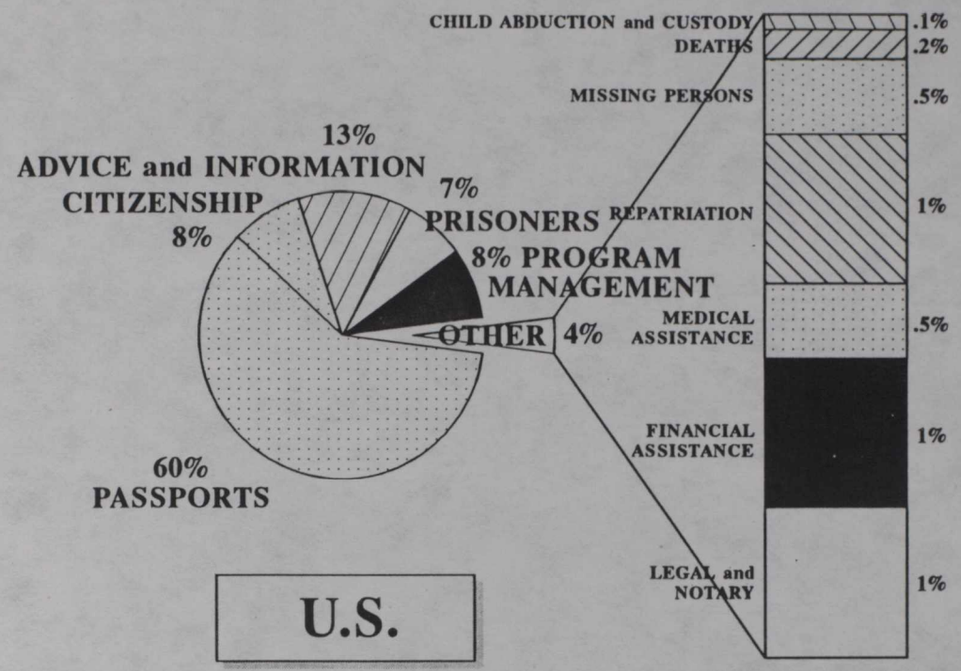
Percentage of Time Spent on Each Category of Consular Services by Region for 1992





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Percentage of Time Spent on Each Category of Consular Services by Region for 1992

12

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ENVELOPE

EXPENDITURES 1993-94 TO 1998-99

G-7 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE INDICATORS

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

PROJECTION OF IFI CASH REQUIREMENTS

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ENVELOPE [1]

The SSEA has management and control of both External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as part of his/her powers, duties and functions.

In practice, EAITC provides advice to the Minister on the overall foreign and trade policy framework and priorities while CIDA has the lead in providing advice on development assistance program objectives and mechanisms and in delivering assistance to developing countries (although EAITC, Finance and other departments also deliver some Official Development Assistance (ODA)). [2]

Close co-operation between the two departments is always required to ensure consistency of advice. The key policy co-ordination takes place in the context of the annual International Assistance Memorandum to Cabinet (MC). Each year, CIDA drafts and EAITC provides the foreign policy context for this MC, which outlines international development issues and seeks Cabinet approval of five-year indicative planning figures for bilateral assistance.

In 1991 and 1992 (there was no MC in 1993), the MC also set broad policy objectives for international assistance (non-ODA) to the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. This assistance is funded from the reserve of the International Assistance Envelope ($147 million or 5.4 percent of the total envelope in fiscal year 1993-94) and delivered by EAITC. The program of assistance for Central and Eastern Europe was established within EAITC in 1989 in order to maintain a distinction between ODA and non-ODA assistance. It parallels several CIDA programs by managing grants and contributions to Canadian institutions providing technical and humanitarian assistance. A portion of the program promotes private sector linkages along the lines of CIDA's Business Co-operation Program. The position of this Program between the two departments will require examination.

Apart from working-level contacts, the Deputy Minister for International Trade chairs an Interdepartmental Committee on Economic Relations with Developing Countries which the President of CIDA attends. This Committee provides a forum for the review of the complete range of economic and trade relations between Canada and non-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

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[1] CIDA shall be providing a complete briefing on the International Assistance Envelope and Canada's ODA program.

[2] Definitions of grants, contributions, and ODA follow this briefing note.

The policy linkages between EAITC and CIDA are a matter of considerable senior-level attention; there will be scope to review the mechanisms to ensure the consistent quality, transparency, and coherence of advice to Ministers.

The following tables are intended to provide a thumbnail sketch of the size and distribution of the International Assistance Envelope (IAE).

EXPENDITURES 1993-94 TO 1998-99

DEFINITIONS

GRANTS:

Unconditional payments which need not be accounted for or audited, but for which eligibility and entitlement may be verified.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Conditional payments for a specified purpose which must be accounted for and audited pursuant to an agreement with the recipient institution.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:

A country's eligibility for ODA is determined by an aggregate of factors agreed to by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The most important of those factors are the recipient country's gross national product (GNP) per capita, the average life expectancy, the level of literacy, economic diversification, good governance, and the human rights situation.

Programs' eligibility for ODA is also subject to a set of criteria which stress the developmental needs of the recipient country. For instance, while training for democratic institution-building and peacekeeping is acceptable, peacekeeping operations and institution-building missions which would take place after civil unrest are not admissible under ODA programs.

The eligibility criteria are important for two main reasons:

1) they define which part of Canada's foreign aid can be accounted against its commitment to provide annually for the rest of the decade 0.5 percent of Canada's GNP in official international assistance;

2) they determine which governmental projects or initiatives can be funded by the ODA (CIDA) budget.

IAE EXPENDITURE 1993–94 to 1998–99
FISCAL FRAMEWORK

Net IAE ($ Billions)	ACTUAL	PROJECTIONS						TOTAL
	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	5 Year Total
IAE: Budget Feb. 1992 *	2.833	2.915	3.003	3.095	3.189	3.284	3.383	15.954
IAE: Econ. Statement Dec. 1992 **	2.783	2.678	2.703	2.784	2.868	2.954	3.043	14.352
IAE: Budget April 1993 ***	2.783	2.678	2.686	2.734	2.775	2.817	2.859	13.871

* Feb. 1992 Budget allowed for 3% growth in IAE from 1992–93 onward.

** Dec. 1992 Econ. Statement cut $50M from IAE in 1992–93, $237M in 1993–94, $300M in 1994–95, and allowed for 3% growth in IAE from 1995–96 onward.

*** April 1993 Budget allowed for 1.5% growth in IAE from 1994/95 onward.

G7 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE INDICATORS

G 7	ODA * (as % of GNP – 1992)		NON ODA ** (Per Capita Bilateral Assistance to Russia)	
	(%)	Rank	Commitments (since 1989 – $US)	Rank
CANADA	0.46	2	77.0	2
U.S.	0.20	7	40.5	5
Japan	0.30	6	37.9	6
Germany	0.36	3	485.1	1
France	0.63	1	42.9	4
U.K.	0.31	4	22.6	7
Italy	0.31	4	49.8	3

* Source: OECD, June 1993.

** Source: Information provided by Canadian embassies in G 7 countries.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ENVELOPE (IAE) 1993–94

(By Channel of Delivery – $ Millions)

	BILATERAL			MULTILATERAL		OTHER		TOTAL
ODA:								
	Geographic Programs		938	Intl. Financial Institutions	425	Partnership Program		
	Africa/Mid East	423.0		(World Bank, IMF, Regional Banks)		Voluntary Sector	256	
	Americas	166.7		Multilateral Food Aid	140	Industrial Cooperation	72	
	Asia	348.3		Grants and Contributions	54	Other		
	Bilateral Food Aid		166	EAITC (UN System)		Humanitarian Assistance	78	
				Multilateral Tech. Cooperation	147	Scholarships	21	
				(UN System, Commonwealth,		IDRC and ICHRDD *	120	
				Francophonie)		Development Info.	5	
						Salaries and Operations	168	
						Miscellaneous *	–59	
	Sub Total		1104		766		661	2531
NON ODA (FSU/CEE) * :								
	FSU: Russia		25.0	Multilateral Program	4.8	Set Asides *	29.0	
	Other FSU		14.0	Peace and Democracy	2.0	Contingency set aside	8.0	
	Regional		3.0	Humanitarian Assistance	22.0	Salaries and Operations	8.5	
	CEE: Total		23.2	CDN Nuclear Safety Initiative	7.5			
	Sub Total		65.2		36.3		45.5	147
IAE TOTAL			1169		802		707	2678

Source: CIDA Main Estimates, 1993–94.

* Notes: IDRC (International Development Research Centre); ICHRDD (International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development).
Miscellaneous includes Supply and Services Fee ($2M), Green Plan ($–1M), and Repayment of previous years' loans ($–60M).
Majority of funds for FSU/CEE (Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe) have been authorized by Treasury Board for inclusion in Fall Supplementary Estimates and will only be added to EAITC's budget pending parliamentary approval.
CDN assistance to FSU/CEE is also provided through export credits, debt rescheduling, and pre IAE Reserve funding mechanisms.
Set Asides are budgetary contributions assessed by the Minister of Finance to offset potential liabilities on export credits.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The following section provides an overview of the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and regional development banks to which Canada belongs. The SSEA is Governor of most of the regional banks, while the Minister of Finance is Governor for the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund.

Background

The African Development Bank (AfDB) was founded by Africans in 1963 to channel financing for economic and social development and to support regional resource mobilization. The African Development Fund (AfDF) was established in 1972, and a third component, the Nigerian Trust Fund, in 1976. The latter two provide concessional financing.

In 1982, the first non-regional members joined, including Canada, the U.S., Japan and Western European countries. Membership now consists of 51 regional and 25 non-regional members. Under the Charter, 66 percent of the voting power lies with regional (African) members in the AfDB and 50 percent in the AfDF. At the end of 1992, cumulative lending by the Bank Group amounted to US$25.3 billion, of which US$9.1 billion was disbursed through the AfDB.

African Development Fund

The AfDF provides grants and technical assistance to its poorest member countries (per capita income of less than US$510), and the Nigerian Trust Fund provides money at concessional interest rates. Policy-based lending is limited to 50 percent of country allocations and to 22.5 percent of total lending. The Fund is important as it represents for most sub-Saharan countries the major multilateral source of concessional financing after the World Bank's International Development Agency.

Canada and the Bank

Canada's share of Bank capital is 3.3 percent, which represents a paid-in investment of $110 million and a callable liability of $700 million. Canada's cumulative share of Fund Capital is 9.98 percent (8.2 percent of the last Fund replenishment). The SSEA is Canada's Governor and the Deputy Minister of Finance is the Alternate Governor. The lead department managing Canada's participation in the Bank is CIDA. Canada's Executive Director on the Board of Directors in Abidjan is Ms. Sandelle Scrimshaw.

Background

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) was founded in 1966 to provide funds and development assistance to its developing country members, and to promote investment and economic growth within the Asia-Pacific region. There are 36 regional and 16 non-regional members. The Charter stipulates that the capital stock held by the regional members must not be less than 60 percent of the subscribed capital.

As of December 1990, the authorized capital of the Bank was $23.9 billion. Since 1980, lending has been extended to the private sector from both ordinary capital and concessional sources.

Asian Development Fund

The Bank administers several special funds including the Asian Development Fund (AsDF), the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) and the Japan Special Fund (JSF). In general, the poorer countries borrow from the funds and the richer countries borrow from ordinary capital resources.

The AsDF was established in 1974, and is designed to provide loans on concessional terms to countries with low per capita GNP and limited ability to repay debt. A nominal service charge is applied, with grace periods of 10 years and 35- to 40-year payback. Since it began operations and until December 1991, lending amounted to $12.4 billion. Member countries with a per capita income of less than US$786 are eligible.

Some $175 million has been disbursed through the TASF over the same time period.

Canada and the Bank

Canada is a founding member of the AsDB. It has contributed $146 million in paid-in capital and is responsible for $1 billion in callable capital. Canada has contributed $915 million to the AsDF (to mid-1991). Canada's share of ordinary capital was 6.61 percent as of March 1992, with an 8.21 percent share in the AsDF. Canada's Governor is the SSEA; the Deputy Minister of Finance is the Alternate Governor. The lead department is CIDA. The current Executive Director, based in Manila, is Mr. Tony Berger.

Background

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was established in 1991 for the purpose of fostering the transition toward open market-oriented economies and promoting private and entrepreneurial initiative in the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern European countries. The Bank provides only non-concessional financing.

Mr. Jacques de Larosière is the new President of the EBRD, replacing Jacques Attali, who resigned in June following revelations of spending excesses. Mr. de Larosière has signalled his intention to ensure that the Bank is run in an efficient manner.

Countries eligible for the Bank's operations are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

The EBRD combines features of multilateral development banks with those of merchant banks. It can lend to the private sector, and 60 percent of its resources are targeted to this end.

Examples of eligible projects include expanding, strengthening or building new productive capacity, restructuring state enterprises to permit privatization, and creating financial intermediaries. The Bank can also finance public sector infrastructure projects.

Canada and the EBRD

Canada's share of Bank capital (ECU10 billion) is 3.4 percent. The Canadian Governor is the Minister of Finance and the Alternate is the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. The lead department is the Department of Finance. The new Canadian Executive Director is Mr. John Coleman and the Alternate Director is Mr. David Horley.

While Canadian companies have been successful in obtaining some EBRD projects, efforts to involve more Canadian companies are complicated by the fact that the Bank is mainly interested in attracting investors rather than exporters or consultants. The Canadian Technical Co-operation Fund (CTCF) at the EBRD was designed to allow the Bank to hire Canadian individuals and firms for Bank projects, and is being reviewed and expanded.

Background

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the oldest and largest of the regional development banks. It began operations in 1959 and was designed to finance the economic and social development of Latin America. Total subscribed capital to the end of 1993 reached $61 billion. Original membership consisted of 20 countries, but has expanded to include 28 regional members (including Canada), of which 26 are eligible to borrow, and 17 non-regional members. Annual lending levels approached $6 billion in 1992, and the Bank surpassed the World Bank as the largest lending institution to the Latin America/Caribbean region.

Fund for Special Operations

The Fund for Special Operations (FSO) was founded in 1959 to enable the Bank to provide long-term low interest loans for social development projects. Loans normally carry an interest rate of 2 percent with grace periods of 10 to 15 years and maturities of 20 to 40 years. Since 1983, access has been limited to only the poorest countries. As of December 1991, the Fund had lent $11.04 billion, of which $5.72 billion was outstanding.

Intermediate Financing Facility

The Intermediate Financing Facility (IFF) was established in 1980 to provide subsidies toward interest payments on ordinary capital loans to low-income countries. At the end of 1991, the cumulative subsidized lending from the IFF amounted to $1.03 billion.

Inter-American Investment Corporation

The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) was established in 1984 to promote the economic development of recipient countries by creating, expanding and modernizing the private sector and supporting small and medium-sized firms as a complement to the IDB.

Multilateral Investment Fund

The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) was established in January 1993. Its objective is to improve the private sector investment climate in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to encourage the growth of small businesses.

Canada and the IDB

Canada first contributed to the IDB through the establishment in 1964 of the Canadian Trust Fund. Canada joined the Bank and the FSO in 1972. Canada's subscription to the Bank's capital stock totalled $1.8 billion at the end of 1991, constituting a 4.38 percent share in the voting power at the Bank. Canada's paid-in capital was $127.6 million in 1991, with a callable capital balance of $1.67 billion. Canada has contributed $264 million to the FSO; Canada's share is 5.56 percent.

Canada is not a member of the IIC and has decided not to ratify participation in the MIF. The SSEA is the Governor for Canada, and the Deputy Minister of Finance is the Alternate. The lead department is CIDA. Canada's current Executive Director in Washington is Mr. Guy Lavigueur.

Background

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in May 1946 to maintain a stable international system for the buying and selling of currencies. The IMF lends to members having difficulties meeting their financial obligations, and lending is conditional upon the commitment to economic reforms.

Mechanisms

- "Standby": three- to five-year payback, non-concessional.
- Extended Fund Facility (EFF): Established in 1974 as a "standby" with a five- to ten-year payback.
- Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF): Established in 1986 as a soft-loan window for the poorest countries with an interest rate of 0.5 percent, a five-year grace period and a five- to ten-year payback. It is designed to provide short-term balance of payments support (three-year adjustment programs).
- Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF): Established in 1987, it is funded through donor contributions. Recipients are eligible for twice SAF amounts, but stricter conditionality is applied. The same payback conditions apply as for SAF.
- Systemic Transformation Facility (STF): Established in 1992 by the Former Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the STF is designed to encourage these countries to improve the quality of their economic policy through the provision of financial resources. The funds are normally disbursed in tranches under the condition that significant progress toward macro-economic stabilization is made before subsequent tranches are released.

Interim Committee

The Interim Committee of the Boards of Governors on the International Monetary System was established in October 1974 to advise the Board of Governors of the IMF on the management and adaptation of the international monetary system, as well as dealing with disturbances that might threaten the system. The 24-member Committee, made up of Governors of the IMF and ministers or others of comparable rank, reflects the composition of the Fund's Executive Board; each member country that appoints and each group that elects an Executive Director appoints a member of the Committee. The Committee meets twice annually, in spring and fall.

Canada and the IMF

Canada was a founding member of the IMF and a proponent of the SAF and ESAF. Canada's initial contribution to the ESAF was 6 percent.

The Minister of Finance is the Governor for Canada and the President of CIDA is the Alternate Governor. The lead department is the Department of Finance. Canada's Executive Director is Mr. Douglas Smee.

Background

The World Bank Group consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Agency (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The objective of the Group is to help raise living standards in developing countries. Its current portfolio includes 1,800 active projects representing an investment of some US$370 billion. Annual lending levels approximate US$22 billion.

Established in 1945, the IBRD provides loans on near-commercial terms. Funds are raised through bond sales on international capital markets on the strength of donor country paid-in and callable capital. In June 1991, the Bank had US$91 billion in outstanding loans. Loans are granted with a grace period of five years and 10- to 20-year repayment schedules.

International Development Agency

Established in 1960, IDA provides concessional loans to countries with a GNP of less than US$635 per capita, and to some small island states with a higher per capita GNP (a total of 54 countries are currently eligible). A target of 45 to 50 percent has been confirmed for Africa and 30 to 35 percent for Asia. Funding is provided through ODA-able subscriptions from donor countries. IDA had US$45 billion in outstanding loans in June 1991.

International Finance Corporation

Established in 1956, the IFC provides unguaranteed loans and equity investments to private businesses. The current capital base, drawn from Bank resources, is US$1.3 billion.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

Established in 1988, MIGA is designed to encourage equity flows and other direct investment to developing countries through the reduction of commercial investment barriers.

Development Committee

The Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries was established in October 1974. The Committee consists of 24 members, generally ministers of finance, appointed in turn for successive periods of two years. The Committee is required to advise and report to the Boards of Governors of the Bank and IMF on all aspects of the broad question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries. The Committee meets twice yearly, in spring and fall.

Canada and the World Bank

Canada is a member of all of the above institutions. The Minister of Finance is the Governor for Canada, and the President of CIDA is the Alternate Governor. The Department of Finance is the lead department. Canada's current Executive Director in Washington is Mr. Robert de Cotret.

Canada's share in IBRD:	3.11 percent (March 1992)
Canada's share in IDA-9:	4.75 percent
Canada's share in IDA-10:	4 percent (December 1992)

PROJECTION OF IFI CASH REQUIREMENTS (BUDGETARY)
$ CDN (millions)

BANK	92–93	93–94	94–95	95–96	96–97	97–98	98–99	99–00	00–01
AsDF	91.5	31.6	71.7	131.7	142.3	128.9	120.0	130.0	166.0
AfDF	92.1	120.8	91.1	148.6	159.4	158.2	134.0	133.0	133.0
IDB	2.6	10.4	15.8	15.1	9.7	14.1	15.6	19.1	18.5
CDB	5.0	4.3	7.2	8.9	10.0	18.2	11.0	11.0	12.0
IFAD	1.7	1.7	5.0	8.5	9.5	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.0
IDA	256.9	252.9	251.2	306.9	281.1	357.9	392.0	378.2	328.6
TOTAL	449.8	421.7	442.0	619.7	612.0	682.9	678.1	671.3	658.1
% of ODA	17.6	16.7	19.3	21.5	22.0	26.5	30.1	29.7	32.1

Note: All figures are based on initial CIDA estimates and include the 1993/94 cuts.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
ACL	Area Control List
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
ANA	Access North America
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWPPA	Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act
BMD	Ballistic Missile Defence
BOP	Balance of Payments
CAIL	Canadian Airlines International Ltd.
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCC	Canadian Commercial Corporation
CEBIT	Computer Equipment and Business Information and Telecommunications
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CF	Canadian Forces
CFSI	Canadian Foreign Service Institute
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITT	Canadian International Trade Tribunal
COA	Canada/Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality
COCOM	Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls
CPF	Canadian Patrol Frigate

CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CSD	Committee on Sustainable Development
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTCF	Canadian Technical Co-operation Fund
CVD	Countervailing Duty
CWB	Canadian Wheat Board
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
EAEC	East Asian Economic Caucus
EAITC	External Affairs and International Trade Canada
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECMM	European Community Monitoring Mission
ECL	Export Control List
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECU	European Currency Unit
EDC	Export Development Corporation
EEP	Export Enhancement Program
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
EIPA	Export and Import Permits Act
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEMA	Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act
FITT	Forum for International Trade Training
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
FSU	Former Soviet Union
FTA	Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
G-7	Group of Seven (Leading Industrialized Countries)
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facilities

GG	Going Global
GMORS	Global Market Opportunities Reviews
GNP	Gross National Product
IAE	International Assistance Envelope
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also known as the World Bank)
ICA	International Conference Allotment
ICCHRDD	International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IDA	International Development Agency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	Investment Development Program
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFF	Intermediate Financing Facility
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture
IJC	International Joint Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IRAP	Industrial Research Assistance Program
ITAC	International Trade Advisory Committee
ITBP	International Trade Business Plan
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITC	International Trade Commission
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JCC	Joint Co-operative Committee
JSF	Japan Special Fund
JSTF	Japan Science and Technology Fund
LDC	Less Developed Countries
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LOC	Lines of Credit

LRICP	Long Range Informatics Capital Institute Program
MC	Memorandum to Cabinet
MEPP	Middle East Peace Process
MERCOSUR	South American Common Market
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINT	Minister for International Trade
MINURSO	Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPMF	Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regimes
MTN	Multilateral Trade Negotiations
MYOP	Multi-Year Operational Plan
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NACC	North Atlantic Co-operation Council
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCA	Nuclear Co-operation Agreement
NCP	Non-Contracting Party
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defence
NPSCD	North Pacific Security and Co-operation Dialogue
NPT	Non-Proliferation Treaty
NTS	National Trade Strategy
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGD	Other Government Department
ONUMOZ	UN Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	UN Mission in El Salvador
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization

PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl (Toxic Substance)
PCO	Privy Council Office
PEMD	Program for Export Market Development
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PMC	Post-Ministerial Conference
PRC	People's Republic of China
R&D	Research and Development
RENAMO	Mozambique National Resistance
SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility
SAGIT	Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade
SCA	Special Operating Agency
SIGNET	EAITC Internal Communications Network
SJSL	Saint John Shipbuilding Limited
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SOPP	Stoltenberg-Owen Peace Plan
SPM	Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
SSEA	Secretary of State for External Affairs
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
STF	Systemic Transformation Facility
TAD	Canada-EC Transatlantic Declaration
TASF	Technical Assistance Special Fund
TEC	Transnational Executive Authority
TIP	Technology Inflow Program
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
UAE	United Arab Emirates
U.K.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNAMIR	UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCMAC	UN Command Military Armistice Commission
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNEP	UN Environment Program
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFICYP	UN Forces in Cyprus
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIKOM	UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNITAF	UN International Task Force
UNMIH	UN Mission in Haiti
UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOMIL	UN Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMUR	UN Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda
UNOSOM	UN Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	UN Protection Force
UNSC	UN Security Council
UNTAC	UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervisory Organization
U.S.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WEOG	Western Europe and Other Groups
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WMTD	World Market Trade Development