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Canada World View

ISSUE 15 • SPRING 2002

From ruins to reconstruction

Rebuilding after conflict

New team to
guide Canada's
foreign affairs



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

About **Canada World View**

Published quarterly in English and French, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

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Our cover

A balloon seller in front of a bombed-out building in Kabul, Afghanistan. After over 20 years of conflict, foreign aid is desperately needed to rebuild the war-torn country. In January, Canada pledged \$100 million in humanitarian and reconstruction aid.

photo: Associated Press AP

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OVERVIEW

On January 15, 2002, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced changes to Cabinet, with new ministers and secretaries of state to direct Canadian foreign policy. This issue of *Canada World View* introduces the new faces, and features an interview with new Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham.

We also offer articles on the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Australia in early March, and the sensitive issue of determining when and how the international community should intervene to protect populations endangered by conflict. Highlighted as well are the topics for discussion at the G8 Summit to be hosted by Canada on June 26 and 27 in Kananaskis, Alberta. The Summit and its theme of African development will be the focus of the next issue of *Canada World View*. ★

IN THIS ISSUE

Calendar	3	The Commonwealth	14
		Report on leaders' meeting	
New ministers and secretaries of state	4	Culture	16
		Canada's gift for Australia's 100th birthday	
Interview	5	Sovereignty and intervention	17
Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham		Responsibility to protect	
In the aftermath of September 11	7	News briefs	18
The ongoing work of Canada's diplomats		Did you know?	20
Upcoming G8 Summit	10		
Priority: African development			
Nations in the news	12		
Team Canada trade mission to Russia and Germany			

CALENDAR

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

APRIL

April 3–13

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien visits Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Senegal)

April 12–14

G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting
Banff, Alberta

April 19–21

Spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

April 22–26

International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew leads trade mission to India (New Delhi, Mumbai)

April 25–27

G8 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting
Montreal, Quebec

MAY

May 2–3

G8 Energy Ministers' Meeting
Detroit, U.S.A.

May 6–10

Norway's King Harald V and Queen Sonja visit Canada

May 8–10

UN Special Session on Children
New York, U.S.A.

May 13–14

G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting
Ottawa, Ontario

May 14–15

NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Reykjavik, Iceland

May 15–16

OECD Ministerial Meeting
Paris, France

May 30–31

APEC Trade Ministers' Meeting
Puerto Vallarta, Mexico

JUNE

June 2–4

OAS General Assembly
Bridgetown, Barbados

June 5

World Environment Day

June 10–13

World Food Summit: Five Years Later
Rome, Italy

June 12–13

G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Whistler, British Columbia

June 14–15

G7 Finance Ministers' Meeting
Halifax, Nova Scotia

June 26–27

G8 Summit
Kananaskis, Alberta

CULTURE AND CANADIAN STUDIES

APRIL

April 26–May 5

Hot Docs (international documentary film festival)
Toronto, Ontario

MAY

May 1–31

CONTACT
Toronto Photography Festival
Toronto, Ontario

May 3–5

BookExpo America
New York, U.S.A.

May 10–13

Art Chicago
Chicago, U.S.A.

May 15–26

Cannes Film Festival
Cannes, France

May 27–June 2

Vancouver International Children's Festival
Vancouver, British Columbia

May 29–June 3

SOFA New York
(contemporary craft show)
New York, U.S.A.

JUNE

June 4–10

Annual General Meeting of the International Council for Canadian Studies
Ottawa, Ontario

June 9–14

Banff Television Festival
Banff, Alberta

June 21–24

BookExpo Canada
Toronto, Ontario

June 27–July 7

Montreal International Jazz Festival
Montreal, Quebec

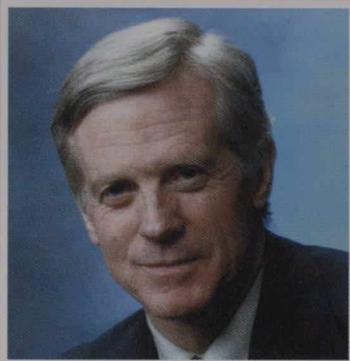
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NEW MINISTERS AND SECRETARIES OF STATE

to guide Canadian foreign policy



Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific)
David Kilgour



Secretary of State (Central and Eastern
Europe and Middle East) Gar Knutson



Secretary of State (Latin America and
Africa) (Francophonie) Denis Paradis

The major Cabinet shuffle of January 15, 2002, has brought new ministers and secretaries of state to the team directing Canadian foreign policy. International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew keeps his portfolio and Secretary of State David Kilgour assumes new duties within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Here are the new members of the team.

Bill Graham is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. An interview with him appears on the opposite page.

Mr. Graham will be assisted in his duties by three secretaries of state, including David Kilgour, who became Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) in June 1997, and who is now Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific). Mr. Kilgour has outlined very specific priorities: "Diversified and dynamic, the Asia-Pacific region is vitally important to Canada. Our trade with this region totalled close to \$74 billion in 2000, more than our trade with Europe. As the new Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), I intend to promote trade, Canadian education services, Canadian values and good governance."

A Member of Parliament since 1993 and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister from 1998 until his appointment to Cabinet, Gar Knutson is the new Secretary of State (Central and Eastern Europe and Middle East). He describes his approach to his new responsibilities as follows: "My position is new, which reflects the increasing importance of these regions to Canada. I intend to concentrate particularly on the promotion of our economic and trade connections with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and with the countries of the Middle East, especially those of the Persian Gulf. Security issues, including the promotion of peace and stability throughout my regions, will also be among my foremost concerns."

Elected to the House of Commons in 1995, Denis Paradis served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister for International Cooperation and the Minister responsible for La Francophonie. He is now Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) (Francophonie). Mr. Paradis is very enthusiastic: "Given the upcoming G8 Summit's emphasis on Africa, I want to help find innovative solutions to bridge the growing gap between the African continent and the rest of the world. There is an opportunity to expand the political role of La Francophonie; I plan to encourage this organization to play a greater role in the promotion of democracy and good governance within its membership. Finally, our commitment to the Americas

continued on page 6

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEAMWORK

Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham

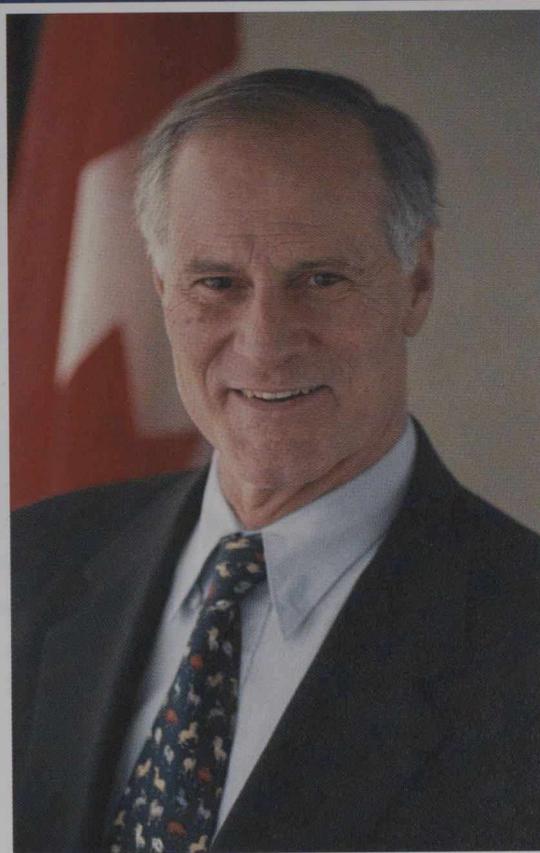
Though Mr. Graham only became Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 15, he is very familiar with Canadian foreign policy: he chaired the House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade from 1995 until his present appointment. Here is a look at his approach to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs and his view of Canada's international role.

Canada World View: Mr. Graham, how do you see yourself and your new duties?

Bill Graham: I consider myself a strong team player. Teamwork is part and parcel of foreign policy: The Prime Minister represents Canada at large-scale international gatherings such as G8 Summits and meetings of the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. The Minister for International Trade promotes the interests of Canadian exporters. The Minister for International Cooperation manages Canada's development assistance program, while the secretaries of state deal with particular issues involving specific regions of the world. All these elements make up Canada's foreign policy, a policy defined by both Cabinet and the Department. Although my role is to determine the overall direction of our foreign policy and to oversee it on a daily basis, I am also one member of an impressive team charged with looking out for Canada's best interests internationally.

Canada World View: How do you see this foreign policy? What is your view of Canada's international role?

Bill Graham: Well, traditionally, two framing elements of our foreign policy have been our relations with the United States and our multilateral engagement in the world.



Foreign Affairs
Minister
Bill Graham

Canada's relationship with the United States is of the utmost importance—it is founded in our shared history, geography, prosperity and security. Moreover, as strong liberal democracies and diverse immigrant societies, we share many common values and extensive family ties. But we are distinct, sovereign nations with distinctive identities and very different roles in the world. And we do not always agree. Canada has always favoured a broad multilateral engagement with our many partners in various countries around the world. For instance, Canada is increasingly becoming a hemispheric nation, with closer links throughout the Americas.

I am very interested in multilateral institutions, as the solidarity created through them enables us broadly to pursue our collective betterment and to advance our common objectives. Institutions such as the Commonwealth, La Francophonie and the Organization of American States, for example, can play a very important role. Canada has been and will be a key player in these institutions, often because we can serve as an intermediary in resolving differences between peoples in different parts of the world.

I am also keenly interested in the United Nations system and the tremendous progress it has achieved over the last 57 years. Clearly, there is still much to be done to

continued on page 6

NEW MINISTERS AND SECRETARIES OF STATE *(continued from page 4)*

and the Caribbean was re-affirmed last year in Quebec City, and I intend to concentrate on enhancing our political and economic ties with the region.”



Minister for International Cooperation
Susan Whelan

Susan Whelan has been appointed Minister for International Cooperation. A Member of Parliament since 1993, Ms. Whelan was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Revenue and chaired the Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology. Her priorities are poverty reduction and good governance in developing countries: “Canada is reaching out to the world. We are putting children back into the classroom; we are

supporting women’s participation in their communities, from grassroots initiatives to governmental reform; and we are helping to fight diseases like tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria. Canada also supports peacebuilding efforts in situations of conflict, and works to protect the environment and promote economic development in poor countries. I plan to focus on strengthening the effectiveness of the aid that we deliver, particularly through donor coordination and local ownership. My other priorities include economic and social development in Africa, and long-term reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.” *

For biographies of the new ministers and secretaries of state, visit:
www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/dfait/menu-e.asp

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEAMWORK *(continued from page 5)*

improve the lives of many people around the world. We have been on the Security Council six times since the UN was founded in 1945, and made significant progress on issues such as the protection of civilians in conflicts.

Canada World View: The September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States have forced Canada and the international community to take a close look at their security systems and their anti-terrorism procedures. Will this affect your foreign policy priorities?

Bill Graham: Terrorism is obviously a serious threat to democracy and world peace. We must adapt our foreign policy to take this into account. It will become increasingly

important in the years ahead to address the conditions in which terrorism flourishes, be they political, economic or other. This can only be accomplished through close cooperation with the rest of the international community.

Canada World View: Canada will host the G8 Summit on June 26 and 27, and African economic development will be a key issue. What is your perspective on the situation in Africa and Canada’s commitment to concrete action that will reduce the continent’s endemic poverty?

Bill Graham: I believe the promotion of African development is crucial. We compromise our own security if we do not address the problems afflicting that continent, starting with poverty, AIDS and armed conflict. In today’s interdependent world, disasters that strike an entire continent inevitably affect us here at home. Both our safety and our prosperity are threatened by the instability caused by long conflicts, threats to public health and recurring financial crises. *

For a biography of Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham and for further information on Canada’s foreign policy, visit the DFAIT Web site:
www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca

In the aftermath of September 11

CANADA'S DIPLOMATS CONTINUE THEIR VITAL WORK

Last December 10, as Head of Canada's Public Service, Mel Cappe presented 50 Commendation Awards to groups of employees from 20 federal departments and agencies who had made a substantial contribution nationally and abroad in response to the tragic events of September 11. Among the recipients from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade were diplomats with the Consular Affairs Bureau and the Canadian High Commission in Pakistan.

Speaking at the awards ceremony, Mr. Cappe noted that in a time of national challenge the work of public servants becomes all the more needed, visible and valued. "In small and big ways," he said, "public servants have demonstrated that they are flexible, effective and responsive to the needs of Canadians."

At the centre of the tragedy: New York and Washington

The attacks of September 11 claimed the lives of 2,830 people in the United States, including 24 Canadians. For many DFAIT staff it was the beginning of the gravest crisis they had experienced.

In Ottawa, Serge Paquette and his colleagues in the Department's Operations Centre worked around the clock to respond to worried families and friends, locate missing people, and help Canadians abroad who were unable to return home because of disrupted air transportation. The Operations Centre received 5,500 calls on the first day, and it handled over 30,000 calls within the first three weeks.

The 80 staff members at the Consulate General in New York overcame their initial shock to tackle the huge task of locating the many Canadians who had not been heard from after the attack on the World Trade Centre, and assisting

those in need. The staff managed to do all this without news of their own families and friends. Working day and night under the leadership of Consul General Michael Phillips, they attempted to locate individuals declared missing and helped Canadians stranded in Manhattan.

After just a few weeks, they had responded to 22,000 phone calls. "We were at the centre of the tragedy," says Mr. Phillips. "Each and every employee demonstrated unwavering courage and incredible dedication."

In Washington, D.C., Ambassador Michael Kergin and his staff immediately set about locating Canadians in the area and establishing links between government officials in Ottawa and Washington—particularly the police, security and intelligence services. The Embassy was

the scene of continual comings and goings by government staff and political officials concerned to strengthen security and advance the fight against terrorism.

In the eye of the storm: Islamabad

Thousands of miles away from the sites of the attacks, the impact was felt by Canadian diplomats at the High Commission in Islamabad, Pakistan. Under the leadership of High Commissioner Konrad Sigurdson, they worked



In Ottawa on December 10, 2001, Consul General Michael Phillips (left) of the Canadian Consulate General in New York received the Public Service Commendation Award on behalf of the Consular Affairs Bureau. Gerry Lisk, Counsellor (Administration) (right) received the Award on behalf of the Canadian High Commission in Islamabad. In the middle is Gaëtan Lavertu, Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs.

day and night to contact the 1,000 Canadians living in that country, provide for the safety and security of Canadian staff and their dependants, and process numerous visa applications for spouses of Canadians holding dual citizenship who wanted to go to Canada. The diplomats also assisted Canadian journalists arriving in Pakistan with the intent of entering Afghanistan, many of whom experienced problems. One journalist was kidnapped but later released through the efforts of the High Commission. Workload demands mounted as the situation worsened, and on October 9—two days after the start of bombing in Afghanistan—a dozen Canadian employees and their families were evacuated to Ottawa.

The crisis arose almost as soon as Konrad Sigurdson arrived in Islamabad to take up his duties as High Commissioner. “My first full day of work at the mission was September 10,” he recalls. “In fact, I had two days to prepare because the time difference meant that the first attack in New York happened after 5:30 P.M. on September 11, Pakistan time. A number of us were still in the office and watched in

disbelief and horror as events unfolded. The full impact and realization that Afghanistan was going to be the new centre of world attention became evident over the next few days—and consequently that the situation in Pakistan, whose financial and political stability was already tenuous, was about to shift.”

The High Commission in Islamabad handles Canadian concerns in Afghanistan, positioning it on the front lines given Canada’s involvement in the U.S.-led military campaign. “We were already into a fire-hall readiness stage on October 7 when the air strikes began,” notes Gerry Lisk, Counsellor (Administration). After a tremendous effort to implement the emergency contingency plan and adapt it to the September 11 situation, High Commission staff were ready to act quickly in the event of military action. Within hours of the first air strikes, over a third of the Canadian employees and their families were on their way back to Canada.



In December 2001, Afghan refugees cross the border into Pakistan to escape from the heavy fighting around the southern Afghan city of Kandahar.

photo: Canadian Press CP



In the eye of the storm: the Canadian High Commission in Islamabad, Pakistan

Afghanistan has suffered over 20 years of war and political, economic and social upheaval. One of the greatest challenges is rebuilding the country's infrastructure; the city of Kabul, for instance, has been virtually destroyed. Reconstruction requires substantial amounts of foreign aid, but impeding the effort is the country's lack of basic security and administrative capacity—which cannot be improved unless aid is received. Canada was among the first countries to offer help to Afghanistan, converting \$447 million in outstanding loans to development assistance. Among the Canadian staff remaining in Islamabad after the evacuation were Canadian International Development Agency officers; their job was to monitor the humanitarian situation along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border, and to assess Afghanistan's assistance and reconstruction needs.

The lack of administrative capacity also becomes a challenge to diplomacy: Afghanistan has little in the way of telephone or fax lines, paper or typewriters, let alone computers and e-mail. This situation complicated planning for the visit of Deputy Prime Minister John Manley to Pakistan, India and Afghanistan in January; poor communications made arranging the Kabul portion of the trip very difficult, and High Commission staff had to adjust to an absence of the customary diplomatic protocol. An example was the response to Canada's announcement that it was restoring diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. When Mr. Manley met with Afghan Interim Administration Chairman Hamid Karzai on January 25, he introduced High Commissioner Sigurdson as Canada's newly appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan. Mr. Sigurdson said that he looked forward to presenting his letters credential in the near future. Mr. Karzai responded, "You just have. Welcome, Mr. Ambassador."

A task unfinished

For staff at Canada's missions abroad, particularly those in the eye of the storm, daily life is now permeated with a heightened sense of security. They take precautions by varying their route to work or avoiding large gatherings. Mail is handled differently since the anthrax scare. In a department geared toward crisis management, says Gerry Lisk, "There is a tremendous call on individuals to exert more effort than was involved before. At the missions, we really rely on teamwork, including headquarters and locally engaged staff."

The evacuated staff and their families were all back in Islamabad by the end of December. The work continues unabated as military operations proceed in Afghanistan. Across the border in Pakistan, a battle of a different nature is under way: to rid the country of terrorism, and restore law and order. On March 17, an attack on worshippers at a church in the diplomatic enclave of Islamabad killed 3 people and injured 40, including 3 Canadians. This was a reminder that the storm is not over. A proposal calls for new Canadian staff to join the mission this summer to help deal with the ongoing consequences of September 11. ♣

To find out more about the work of Canadian diplomats after the terrorist attacks, visit <http://leadership.gc.ca> and click on "Special Edition—September 11: behind the scenes." See also Issue 14 of *Canada World View*: www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

THE ROAD TO KANANASKIS

Africa at the heart of the G8 Summit

On June 26 and 27, 2002, in Kananaskis, Alberta, Canada will host the 28th Summit of the G8 (or Group of Seven leading industrialized nations plus the Russian Federation). While economic issues will have an important place on the Summit agenda, another focus of attention will be the future development of Africa. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien has made this a personal priority.

Poverty is the worst form of violence.

—Mahatma Gandhi

A continent adrift

This past February 1 at the World Economic Forum in New York City, Prime Minister Chrétien issued a ringing call for a new international commitment to Africa:

“By every index or measure, Africa now lives on the fringes of our globalized world. And is at risk of falling so far behind that it may never catch up. We can’t allow that to happen. All nations have a moral obligation and an economic interest in reversing these depressing statistics. Working as partners with Africans in the realization of their hopes is an affirmation of our common humanity.”

To illustrate the urgent need for action, Mr. Chrétien cited some telling facts and figures:

- Africa today is the only continent where poverty is on the rise.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, almost half of the people live on less than a dollar a day.
- With 10 percent of the world’s population, Africa accounts for just 1.5 percent of global trade.
- Life expectancy there is only 47 years, and declining.
- Of the 40 million people infected with HIV/AIDS more than two thirds live in sub-Saharan Africa, and nearly 70 percent of new cases occur there.
- More than 140 million young Africans are illiterate.
- One African in five is caught up in armed conflict.

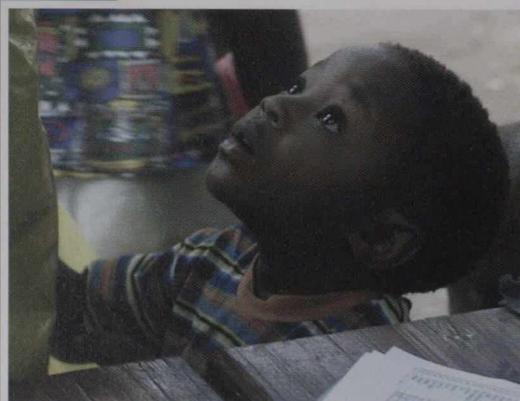
Taking action

Last year at the G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, a delegation of progressive African leaders tabled the New African Initiative (NAI). This proposal called for an in-depth examination of the situation in Africa, and the adoption of an action plan to meet the social, political and economic challenges facing the people of Africa. NAI has since been reworked by the African leaders with the assistance of the G8 countries, and is now called the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

According to the Prime Minister, NEPAD represents a profound opportunity to turn a page in human history. He believes that acting on its principles is not only the right thing to do but also “a good investment. An investment in our common future. In our collective security and common humanity.”

Mr. Chrétien added that the quality of life brought to so many of us by globalization must also be open to everyone: “To have real meaning, prosperity must be accompanied by progress and hope for all.”

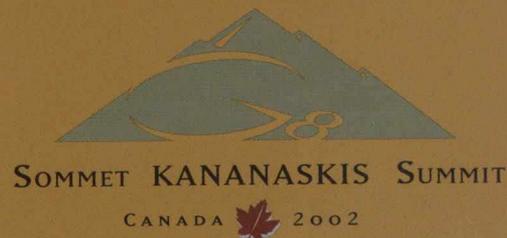
To give shape to their commitment to Africa, the G8 countries—which asked Canada to take the lead on the issue—will adopt an action plan at Kananaskis. That plan is now being drafted by the Personal Representatives of the leaders of the G8 and the African nations.



A child with AIDS at a shelter in South Africa. The self-funded facility cares for abandoned children and children with AIDS whose families cannot look after them. According to latest UNAIDS/WHO estimates, HIV/AIDS took the lives of 3.0 million adults and children in 2001—2.3 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

PAST G7/G8 SUMMITS HELD IN CANADA

- 1981 Ottawa, Ontario, and Montebello, Quebec
- 1988 Toronto, Ontario
- 1995 Halifax, Nova Scotia



Mr. Chrétien has indicated that he is fully determined to see the discussions of the G8 leaders culminate in a concrete plan that will allow them to work in concert with African states to eliminate poverty and stimulate sustainable growth in Africa.

The Prime Minister feels that the action plan must encourage not only economic but also democratic development in Africa. "Africans have known far too much of war, of dispossession, of tyranny and of corruption," said Mr. Chrétien. "Many high hopes and noble ideals have been frustrated on African shores."

Canada's contribution

In its budget tabled in December 2001, the Government of Canada established a \$500 million Africa Fund to support the objectives of NEPAD through implementation of the action plan to be adopted in Kananaskis.

Further, over the past two decades Canada has forgiven over \$1 billion in foreign debt owed by developing countries. On January 1, 2001, the government stopped collecting debt payments from 11 heavily indebted poor countries that have undertaken reform. Assistance with debt reduction will continue to be one of the priorities of the Government of Canada.

But it is not enough to write off or reduce the debt of poor countries. Trade with Africa also has to be encouraged, along with investment there by the developed countries. In his speech in New York, Mr. Chrétien called on business leaders to join with Africans in a new partnership for development, growth and prosperity. "I do not issue this challenge lightly," he noted. "By any standard, reversing the decline of Africa will be a tall order."

Finally, Mr. Chrétien emphasized the concept of partnership: "Two years ago in Okinawa, Japan, I told my G8 colleagues that developing countries must be full partners in their own development. Accordingly, the G8 Africa Action Plan will be designed to help African governments that are committed to working with, and on behalf of, all of their citizens. To build durable peace and security. To address the crises in health and education. To strengthen democratic governance. And to open trade and investment." 🍁

To learn more about the Kananaskis G8 Summit activities or to take part in electronic consultations, visit: www.g8.gc.ca

For questions or comments about the Summit, you can also telephone 1-888-316-2002 toll-free (within Canada only).

Kananaskis Village, Kananaskis Country, Alberta—the site for this year's two-day retreat-style G8 Summit in June

Alberta Economic Development

TEAM CANADA TRADE MISSION TARGETS RUSSIA AND GERMANY

Moscow, Berlin and Munich were the destinations for the first Team Canada trade mission to Europe from February 12 to 22, 2002. Leading it was Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, accompanied by provincial and territorial government leaders. Over 300 Canadian businesspeople participated.

The mission had two objectives:

- to strengthen Canada's presence in the booming Russian market by raising the profile of Canadian companies; and
- to expand Canada's already productive commercial and investment relations with Germany—the richest economy in Europe and the world's leading exporter.

New optimism in Russia

The increasingly open Russian economy is in full expansion. The country is at last making the transition to a market economy; with demand rapidly growing for a wider range of products and services, new outlets and opportunities are emerging. There is also renewed

optimism in the business community that the progress will continue.

In 2000, Canada's two-way trade with Russia reached nearly \$870 million. Canadian exports to Russia have risen steadily since 1999, and they climbed sharply in 2001. Excellent business prospects exist in many sectors, particularly oil and gas, agri-food, energy, mining, construction, transportation, information and communications technologies, and educational services.

Germany: an affluent partner

With 82 million affluent consumers and a highly advanced industrial structure, Germany offers unparalleled opportunities for Canadian businesses. As the world's largest importer and third-largest economy, Germany also provides strong links to both Western and Eastern Europe. Since reunification, the capital of Berlin has undergone an extraordinary renaissance, becoming the biggest construction site in Europe. Munich is home to some of the largest German corporations in key sectors such as the automotive industry, information technologies, the media and biotechnology.



Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and Russian President Vladimir Putin exchange hockey jerseys in Moscow in February shortly before the Olympic medal round, in which Canada won gold and Russia bronze. Joining the leaders are players from the Canadian hockey team that won against Russia in the now-legendary 1972 series.



photo: Team Canada Division, DEAIT

The participants in the Team Canada trade mission to Germany and Russia. Front: Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is flanked by the premiers and territorial leaders; International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew is far right.

Germany is a leading investment partner for Canada and is also one of our most important European markets in several sectors, including aerospace, automotive, financial, pharmaceutical services and cultural products. Bilateral trade between Canada and Germany totalled nearly \$11 billion in 2000, making Germany Canada's sixth-largest trading partner.

German television and print media gave wide coverage to the Team Canada mission, largely because the Prime Minister and premiers met with high-level German politicians.

During the mission, Alberta and Ontario established provincial marketing centres within the Canadian Consulate in Munich. Announced by Prime Minister Chrétien and Premiers Mike Harris and Ralph Klein, these will be resource centres for businesspeople from the two provinces who want to access the German market, and for Germans who want to know more about doing business in Ontario and Alberta.

In addition, the centres will act as gateways to the larger European market and help ensure that Alberta and Ontario remain globally competitive in trade and investment.

New agreements and more

The mission yielded over half a billion dollars in new agreements. Among the highlights:

Some 133 commercial agreements were signed in Moscow, Berlin and Munich, worth close to \$584 million. They included 41 firm contracts, 88 memorandums of understanding and letters of intent, and 4 planned investments. The agreements cover fields ranging from telecommunications and information technologies to aviation, medical technology, food products, education, housing and film co-production.

The mission promoted the 300 participating Canadian companies, including over 150 small and medium-sized enterprises. The visibility thus gained will support their marketing and expansion.

In Berlin and Munich, interest was keen in two seminars offered on investment, and three on science and technology in the fields of photonics, biotechnology and technology transfer. Each seminar drew over 900 senior executives from leading conglomerates as well as small and mid-sized German firms.

To learn more about Team Canada missions and our relations with Russia and Germany, visit:

www.tcm-mec.gc.ca

www.canadaeuropa.gc.ca

A new Canada–Russia Joint Action Plan was created to strengthen bilateral cooperation. Our two countries signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and concluded negotiations on a customs cooperation agreement.

A promising outlook

Prospects now look bright for our relations with Russia and Germany. Canada has close affinities with both countries—a significant asset in the ever more competitive international market. Said Prime Minister Chrétien, “This Team Canada mission to Europe has been an exceptional opportunity. I am convinced that it will lend new energy to our trade relations, which continue to stimulate jobs and drive economic growth in Canada.” 🍁

THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The first meeting of Commonwealth leaders of the 21st century was held in Coolum, Australia, from March 2 to 5, 2002. Its theme was “The Commonwealth in the 21st Century: Continuity and Renewal.” The Commonwealth today faces challenges that have led it to question how it can remain relevant while preserving its traditional strengths.

The four-day conference provided an opportunity for discussing a range of issues related to the international political and economic situation in a relaxed atmosphere. Although leaders spent much of their time on the issue of Zimbabwe, they also approved the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Terrorism, and a New Agenda for small states. In addition, they issued the Coolum Declaration; this endorsed

the report of the High Level Review Group and reiterated leaders’ support for the fundamental political and economic values of the Commonwealth.

Zimbabwe

The biggest challenge was to reach agreement on the stance to be taken with regard to the situation in Zimbabwe, where democratic life has suffered tremendous setbacks in recent months. Some leaders believed

that Zimbabwe should be suspended from the Commonwealth before the elections of March 9 and 10, in view of the anti-democratic measures imposed by President Robert Mugabe. Others, including Canada, felt that the Commonwealth should refrain from taking any action until it saw how the elections were conducted. Working under the principle of consensus, leaders finally agreed on a compromise inspired by Canada, whereby a “troika” of the previous, current and next Chairpersons-in-Office would decide on appropriate action upon receiving the report of the Common-

wealth Observer Group about the elections in Zimbabwe. If the report was negative, action could range from collective disapproval to suspension.

In their final Declaration, the leaders reiterated the 1991 Harare Declaration’s commitment to democracy—one of the essential conditions for membership in the Commonwealth—as well as the other fundamental principles of the Commonwealth, including good governance, the rule of law, freedom of expression and the protection of human rights.

Two weeks after the Coolum meeting, the Commonwealth Observer Group presented its report, which contained adverse conclusions. On March 19, the troika therefore decided to suspend Zimbabwe from the Councils of the Commonwealth for a period of one year, effective immediately. The decision will be reviewed after 12 months in light of any progress made by Zimbabwe on the basis of the principles of the Harare Declaration and reports by the Secretary-General. This validates the approach adopted at Coolum of awaiting the election observers’ report, and it reflects the commitment of the Commonwealth to upholding the Harare Principles.



Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (right) and Australian Prime Minister John Howard at the 2002 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Coolum, Australia, in March



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth, is joined by participants in the Coolum meeting: from left, Prime Minister John Howard of Australia, Commonwealth Secretary-General Don McKinnon, Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, Prime Minister Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili of Lesotho, King Mswati III of Swaziland, Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi of Samoa and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

Challenges of the 21st century

In line with the theme for the meeting at Coolum, the leaders agreed to preserve the traditional strengths of the Commonwealth while adopting various measures to improve its effectiveness. To this end they approved the report of the High Level Review Group, which included a summary of the values and assets of the Commonwealth and a series of recommendations that provide direction for Commonwealth programs over the next decade. The aim is to ensure that the Commonwealth focuses on areas in which it has a comparative advantage, including youth programming, dealing with the digital divide and issues of globalization.

In view of the events of last September 11, another important focus in Coolum was strengthening cooperation between Commonwealth nations to more successfully fight terrorism, and an action plan on counterterrorism was adopted. Provisions in the plan include model laws to assist countries with the implementation of counterterrorism

instruments, enhanced mutual legal assistance and extradition arrangements, and assistance with implementing anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing arrangements. The leaders also recognized the effect these events had on the global economic slowdown, and stressed the need to assist developing and vulnerable countries to cope with the challenges of a more adverse external environment.

The leaders resolved to work closely together to increase trade liberalization and market access, which are essential to enable developing countries to rise out of poverty. They recognized the importance of sustainable and equitable growth, and called on governments to participate in the UN Conference on Financing for Development (March 18 to 22 in Monterrey, Mexico) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 26 to September 4 in Johannesburg, South Africa).

The Commonwealth recognizes the vulnerabilities of small states, and in Coolum leaders endorsed the New Agenda for the Commonwealth's

work on small states. The main objectives of the New Agenda are: to ensure that small states benefit from further integration into the global economy; to address the impact of climate change and natural disasters; and to mitigate the impact of the events of September 11 on small states.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting provided an excellent opportunity for Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to speak with his colleagues about issues of importance to Canada, including his plans for the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The Prime Minister also took the opportunity to note the importance, for countries that have not already done so, of signing and ratifying both the Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines and the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court.

Mr. Chrétien reiterated his support for the work of the Commonwealth and the importance of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings: "We represent different continents, cultures and histories. This is a most extraordinary forum because we can have access to the opinion of political leaders from all over the world. It's a great privilege for Canada." 🍁

To learn more about Canada and the Commonwealth and the Coolum meeting, go to www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca and click on "Foreign Policy," then "Multilateral Relations."

CANADA'S GIFT FOR AUSTRALIA'S CENTENARY

Australia celebrated its 100th birthday on January 1, 2001. Exactly a century before, six British colonies adopted a constitution creating the new Commonwealth of Australia. This was the second self-governing British overseas dominion; Canada was the first to be created in 1867.

To mark the centenary, Canada decided to give a permanent reminder of the close ties linking our two countries: a 10-metre-square stone pavement inlay constructed of 5 cubic metres of granite from the Canadian Shield and weighing around 17 tonnes, in vari-

ous colours and grains. The design was officially unveiled by Canada's High Commissioner to Australia, Jean T. Fournier, at a ceremony in Canberra on December 5, 2001, which was attended by Australian government dignitaries and media. At the event Professor Geoffrey Blainey—a leading Australian historian and chair of the National Council for the Centenary of Federation—recalled Canada's Centennial in 1967 and noted that Canada had, in many ways, paved the way for Australia's development as an independent nation of federated states.

The work was then shipped to Australia, where (under the auspices of the National Capital Authority) it was installed in the new Commonwealth Place development in Canberra's Parliamentary Zone.

Installation was completed this past March 15.

A Canadian and Australian panel selected the design, which expresses the diversity of our shared cultural heritage. Two sections depict the night skies of the Northern and Southern hemispheres, joined by curved bands representing the friendship binding people to people and nation to nation. The pavement inlay reflects the rich diversity of our two societies and evokes the remarkably parallel

paths along which both countries have developed for more than a century. The work completes Speaker's Square, the focal point of a new amphitheatre in the Parliamentary Zone.

Canada's gift is the creation of Canadian sculptor John McEwen of Hillsdale (near Georgian Bay), Ontario, whose work can be found in museums, galleries and private collections across our country. One of Canada's leading artists, he was chosen from among 5 finalists out of the 43 Canadians who originally expressed interest in the project. Mr. McEwen's other major commissions include the RCAF Hall of Tribute in the Canada Aviation Museum in Ottawa, and *Search Light, Star Light, Spot Light*, a huge installation at the Air Canada Centre in Toronto. His work has been exhibited in the United States, Germany, France, Britain, and previously in Australia at the 1982 Sydney Biennale.

The Australia centenary gift project received financial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department of National Defence, Canadian Heritage, and the Canada Council for the Arts. ♣



Canada's gift to Australia in commemoration of its Centenary of Federation. Renowned Canadian sculptor John McEwen designed the granite pavement inlay and installed it in the new Commonwealth Place development in Canberra in March 2002. The pavement consists of 100 coloured granite slabs, each 1 metre square. The gift will be officially dedicated at the opening of Commonwealth Place later in the spring.

To learn more about Canada's centenary gift to Australia, visit: www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/australia/oz_gift_para-e.asp

For more information on DFAIT's Cultural Program, visit: www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arts

Conflicts around the world

IS INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED?

On February 15, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham and UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan participated in a seminar at the International Peace Academy in New York City. The topic was the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). For several years Mr. Annan has been urging the international community to forge a consensus on the sensitive issue of the right of humanitarian intervention. Responding to his challenge, in fall 2000 Canada established the ICISS, with a membership of 12 (including 2 Canadians). After a year of intensive worldwide consultations, research, deliberation and discussions, last December the Commission released its report entitled *The Responsibility to Protect*.

Intervention versus sovereignty

Intervening in another country's affairs has always been a very sensitive issue. States with the military capability may be criticized when they step in to protect populations in danger—as happened in Somalia in 1992–93, Bosnia in 1995 and Kosovo in 1999. At other times they have been blamed for not intervening—as in Rwanda in 1994, when genocide took 800,000 lives.

The ICISS wrestled with one major question: Should the international community accept the sanctity of state sovereignty and do nothing to stop massive human rights violations, or should it intervene to protect populations in danger? The Commission unambiguously favoured intervention,



Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham (right) with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan (left) and International Peace Academy President David Malone at the February 2002 seminar on the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty

with the proviso that any military action be a last resort and that the decision to intervene be based on a key principle: Sovereign states are responsible for protecting their own citizens from disasters that can be avoided, whether mass murder, systematic rape or famine; but when they are unwilling or unable to act, the responsibility must be borne by the international community.

In the view of the Commission, this responsibility of the international community—and especially of the UN Security Council—entails certain explicit obligations. Among them: the responsibility to prevent conflicts by eliminating their root causes and to undertake reconstruction in the aftermath of a conflict.

Changing the discourse of diplomacy

The ICISS report was warmly welcomed by Minister Graham, who commented, “By changing the discourse of diplomacy to ‘the responsibility to protect,’ the Commission has made an extraordinary contribution to the

theory of international affairs.” He added that he was very satisfied with the recommendations of the report, and that Canada would now play a leading role in ensuring that it receives appropriate follow-up and sustained, positive and constructive attention from the international community.

Mr. Annan thanked Canada for establishing the ICISS and lauded the work of the Commission. To ICISS members he said, “How to protect individual lives while maintaining and even strengthening the sovereignty of states has become clearer with the publication of this report. You are taking away the last excuses of the international community for doing nothing when doing something can save lives.”

On the Web site of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, you can find the text of its report, biographies of Commission members and other related information. Visit: www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca

NEWS BRIEFS

Canada renews diplomatic ties with Afghanistan

Canada officially renewed diplomatic relations with Afghanistan in late January 2002. Ties had been broken off in 1979 after the country was invaded by Soviet troops.

Until a separate Canadian diplomatic mission is established in Kabul, relations with Afghanistan will be the responsibility of Canada's High Commissioner to Pakistan, Konrad Sigurdson, based in Islamabad.

Canada is committed to participating in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and improving the living conditions of its citizens. Since 1990, Canada has contributed \$160 million in humanitarian aid for the country. At the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo on January 21–22, Canada pledged an additional \$100 million in humanitarian and reconstruction aid.

International Criminal Court soon to become reality

As of March 21, 2002, 56 of the 139 signatory states had ratified the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court. Only four more ratifications are needed for the Statute to enter into force. Canada played a key role in the adoption of the Statute in 1998 and was one of the first countries to ratify it on July 7, 2000. Now we are working tirelessly to make the Court a reality. Canada's Ambassador to Sweden, Philippe Kirsch, is Chair of the Preparatory Commission set up to draft the technical documents required for the Court's operation.

The International Criminal Court will be a permanent tribunal mandated to prosecute individuals charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, where national judicial systems cannot or will not do so. Up to now, the perpetrators of such crimes have rarely been brought to justice, much less convicted. The Court will end this culture of impunity.

International youth exchanges

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has just launched its annual campaign to promote international youth exchange programs. The Department manages some 60 bilateral and multilateral exchange programs jointly with over 20 countries in Europe, Asia and the Americas. Last year, the programs



In Kabul, Afghanistan, on December 31, 2001, young girls attend class at the Zargouna School.

This was the school's first day of classes since it was closed six years before under the Taliban regime.



enabled more than 17,000 young Canadians to travel to destinations throughout the world, and brought roughly the same number of young people from other countries to Canada.

DFAIT manages four types of program: the Working Holiday Program, the Student Work Abroad Program, the Young Workers' Exchange Program and the Co-op Program (work/study abroad).

Aimed primarily at youth aged 18 to 30, the programs do not provide financial assistance. Instead, they help young people obtain temporary permits to work in another country, and they provide advice on finding temporary employment abroad. This is an opportunity to acquire useful skills without disruption to the labour market in Canada or abroad. Participants can become acquainted with the culture of their host country and with globalization issues—an unforgettable experience.

For more information, contact: International Youth Programs Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2; tel. 1-888-877-7098 (toll-free), or (613) 996-4527 and (613) 992-5966; fax (613) 995-3238; Web site www.canada123go.ca

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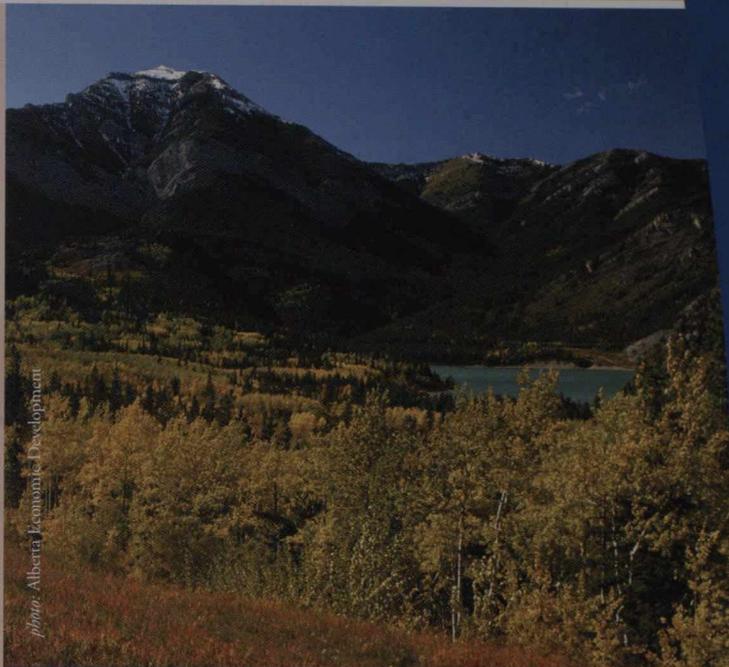
Canada

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

The G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, the 28th Economic Summit since 1975, will be the fourth to be held in Canada and the first in Western Canada. Previous summits were held in Halifax, Nova Scotia (1995), Toronto, Ontario (1988), and Ottawa, Ontario, and Montebello, Quebec (1981).

The economies of the G8 countries account for 48 percent of the global economy, 80 percent of economic activity in developed countries and 49 percent of international trade. In contrast, Africa's share of world trade is less than 2 percent. The New Partnership for Africa's Development, sponsored by the G8, seeks to help close that gap.

In the run-up to the June 26–27, 2002, G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has set up a Web site (www.g8.gc.ca) with a host of up-to-date information on the G8, member countries, agenda items and preparations. The site includes a section for youth and teachers.



Mount Lorette and Barrier Lake, Kananaskis Trail, Kananaskis Country, Alberta. This beautiful, unspoiled wilderness will be the setting for the 2002 G8 Summit in June, hosted by Canada.

Canada was one of the founding members of the Commonwealth in 1931 and is still one of its pillars. Our annual contribution to Commonwealth institutions and programs totals just over \$27 million. The Commonwealth has 54 member countries.