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Foreign Affairs Minister Andre
Ducloux visit to Russia, Nov.
28-30, 1994 ; NATO Ministerial
Meetings, Brussels, December 1-2
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CANADA-RUSSIA BILATERAL RELATIONS

In terms of area, Canada and Russia are the world's largest countries. They are northern neighbours, sharing 85 per cent of the Arctic Ocean coastline and both bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Canada established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1942. During the wartime alliance, the Royal Canadian Navy escorted a large portion of Allied convoys to Murmansk. Relations were cool during the Cold War until the dramatic changes that led to the break-up of the USSR and the emergence of the Russian Federation as an independent state. Contacts between Canadians and Russians are now developing rapidly.

Political Relations

Canada hosted the Vancouver Summit between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and U.S. President Bill Clinton on April 3-4, 1993. It was the third time President Yeltsin had visited Canada since becoming leader, evidence of the dynamism of the relationship between the two countries.

Canada and Russia have established a framework for managing their bilateral relations. During his May 1993 visit to Moscow, former Prime Minister Mulroney and President Yeltsin signed agreements on economic and environmental co-operation and a Memorandum of Understanding between the RCMP and the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As a member of the G-7, Canada is working with its Western partners to provide more effective support for Russia's political and economic reforms. Prime Minister Chrétien played an active rôle in discussions on Russia during the Naples Summit. He later confirmed that Russia will participate in the Summit that Canada will host in Halifax next June. The Prime Minister will meet with President Yeltsin during the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) Ministerial Meeting in Budapest in early December.

Foreign Minister André Ouellet and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev meet regularly to consult on bilateral and international issues. The two foreign ministers most recently met in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on October 27 during the Conference on Partnership for Economic Transformation in Ukraine.

International Relations

Canada supported Russia's assumption of the former Soviet Union's permanent seat on the UN Security Council. The two countries work closely together in the CSCE and as members of the NATO-sponsored North Atlantic Co-operation Council. Canada backs Russia's co-sponsorship of the Middle East peace process, and has appreciated Russia's active participation as a member of the Contact Group in the search for a settlement in former Yugoslavia.

Both Canada and Russia supported the creation of the International Arctic Science Council, and are now working together to form an international Arctic Council with a broader social, economic and environmental mandate. Co-operation also extends to the military sphere, where staff talks and visits to training facilities are now annual events. Canadian and Russian troops are serving in the UN peacekeeping force in the former Yugoslavia.

November 1994





CANADA-RUSSIA TRADE RELATIONS

Canada's commercial relations with Russia traditionally were dominated by major grain sales, which made Russia our biggest wheat customer in the world. In the past two years, however, the bilateral trade relationship has changed substantially. Russia is no longer one of Canada's main wheat purchasers but is instead an importer of capital goods, services, consumer goods, processed foods and technologies. Today Russia is Canada's 20th largest export market in the world.

Russia's large market offers opportunities in many sectors. Canada's leading exports include machinery and mechanical parts, processed foodstuffs, vehicles, electronics, prefabricated buildings and, most important, services (engineering, financial and legal). Total exports of goods reached \$430 million while exports of services amounted to \$220 million in 1993, for a total of \$650 million.

Russian exports to Canada amounted to \$430 million in 1993 and consisted mostly of metals and minerals, fish, machinery, mechanical parts and heavy equipment. Russia received General Preferential Tariff status in 1992.

The Canadian exporting community remains very interested in Russia despite the difficulties often encountered in penetrating this vast new market. Rules and regulations tend to change quickly and transparency is often lacking. These factors are particularly important for foreign investors.

Given the scarcity of hard currency in Russia, exporters have had to rely on multinational financing available from the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Some European private banks are also offering financing. The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has reactivated a \$100-million line of credit. However, this line of credit has virtually all been committed.

Canadian industry is very interested in the sourcing of Russian raw industrial materials and advanced, but as yet uncommercialized, technology. Russian advanced industrial materials and biomedical engineering expertise, for example, could be valuable to many Canadian companies.

Investment

The epoch-making political and economic changes, still under way, have increased the complexity of the Russian market. The new policies and practices have led to a wider scope for diversification of Canada's investment relationship with one of the world's largest economies.

Total Canadian investment in the Russian Federation is estimated at \$300 million. By far the bulk of that investment is in the oil and gas sector, where 30 joint ventures have been created over the past three years. Additional Canadian investment can be found in the construction, retail and services sectors.

A new Foreign Investment Protection Agreement (FIPA) is currently being negotiated with Russia. It is believed that the agreement will be ready for signature in early 1995. Such agreements support the establishment of joint ventures and wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries.

November 1994





CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA

Canada's program of assistance to Russia consists of technical, nuclear safety and humanitarian assistance. Established in July 1991, the program has three primary objectives: to support the transition to a market-based economy, to promote democratic development, and to increase Canadian trade and investment links with Russia.

To date, the Canadian technical assistance program has committed more than \$75 million to over 200 projects. Of this total, approximately \$43.5 million has been disbursed. The Canadian technical assistance program concentrates its activities in five priority sectors which match Canadian expertise with Russian economic and political reform priorities. The priority sectors are democratic development and good governance, private sector development, energy, northern development and the environment, and agriculture.

In all sectors, the Canadian program emphasizes capacity building through the transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology. Human resource development, institution building and the provision of policy advice are the primary forms of assistance. A strong emphasis is placed on the establishment of direct links between Canadian individuals and organizations and their Russian counterparts to ensure that Canadian assistance has a direct and practical impact at the local level.

A major component of the Canadian assistance program to Russia is the \$30-million Canadian Nuclear Safety Initiative (CNSI), which provides expertise in three priority areas: reactor safety, regulatory assistance and utility management. Two projects totalling over \$13 million are currently under way. Under the first, Canada is working with the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy to improve the safety of RBMK nuclear reactors in Russia. A second ongoing initiative is helping to upgrade regulatory standards and co-operation.

Since 1992 Canada has contributed a total of \$18 million of humanitarian assistance to Russia. Approximately \$13.5 million has supported the Canadian Red Cross Solidarity Assistance Program providing medicines and medical supplies to Russia's most vulnerable groups: children, the elderly, and pregnant and new mothers. In addition, \$4.5 million has been contributed to UNICEF for the provision of vaccines, essential drugs, and medical equipment and supplies for children.

Following are some major Canadian assistance projects currently under way.

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Democratic Development and Good Governance

Parliamentary Training Initiative: This 21-month, \$750 000 project is managed by the Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade in co-operation with the Canadian Parliament; it is strengthening the professional capacity of the staffs of the Russian Duma, Federation Council, President's Office and Institute of Law. A three-month parliamentary training course is currently under way in Moscow, providing instruction in such areas as the principles of democratic institutions, management of the economy, the legislative process and federal-regional relations. Transcripts and videotapes of all the training sessions will be made available to regional governments and other organizations in Russia, as well as to other countries with nascent democracies. In addition, 25 middle- and senior-level managers will undertake individually tailored training programs ranging from two to six weeks at the Canadian Parliament over the duration of the project. The initial six trainees selected from the ongoing training course will begin 12-week working internships early in 1995.

Yeltsin Democracy Fellowship Program: Under this program approximately 40 Russians travel to Canada annually to receive training in areas critical to economic and political reform. The most recent group of Fellows included representatives of Russian banks, the private sector, and regional and municipal governments; they completed custom-designed eight-week training programs across Canada in November. The next group of Yeltsin Democracy Fellows will begin programs focusing primarily on environment, finance and youth in April 1995. The program is funded through the investment proceeds of a \$20-million repayable contribution from the Government of Canada to the Yeltsin Democracy Fellowship Fund, managed by the University of Saskatchewan.

Private Sector Development

Zhukovsky Community Futures Program: The North Okanagan Development Corporation (NODC) of Vernon, British Columbia, is managing a two-year, \$480 000 project to introduce a community economic development program in the Russian city of Zhukovsky, some 40 kilometers from Moscow, which has been particularly hard hit by the military conversion process. The project has established a business development centre, which offers training and counselling to small businesses and entrepreneurs. In addition, an \$85 000 revolving loan fund for small business is in operation. The first \$10 000 loaned from the fund has directly contributed to the creation or maintenance of some 35 jobs. As a result of the project's success, the Moscow Region Federal Employment Service has contracted NODC to establish the basic framework for this economic development model in four other centres in the Moscow oblast.

Trade Policy Training and Legal Services: Canada is working to facilitate Russia's integration into the global trading system through two complementary initiatives. Under the first \$615 000 project, MacLeod Dixon Barristers and Solicitors of Calgary has been providing on-site legal advice to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations (MFER) on accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since December 1992. Complementing this is a one-year, \$230 000 initiative managed by the University of Ottawa/Carleton University's Centre for Trade Policy and Law, which has provided trade policy training to 12 senior MFER officials on key issues relating to multilateral trade negotiations. In addition, two Russian officials have completed intensive two-month internships with Canadian government divisions responsible for multilateral trade policy.

Renaissance Eastern Europe: Over \$6 million has been provided to Canadian firms through the Renaissance Eastern Europe program for the development of business and investment opportunities in Russia. The program provides funding on a cost-shared basis to support enterprise-specific feasibility studies, the establishment of joint ventures and enterprise-specific training. The program also supports bilateral business councils, trade fairs, seminars and missions. To date, some 100 projects have been approved, primarily in the energy, agriculture, telecommunications, mining and forestry sectors.

Energy

Electrical Utility Manager Training: This nearly completed, 18-month, \$2.2-million program managed by British Columbia Hydro International Ltd. has assisted in strengthening the training capacity of the Russian Ministry of Fuels and Energy. To date, the program has trained over 40 electrical utility managers from seven regions across Russia through a combination of classroom instruction and placements with Canadian utility companies. Following completion of the training component, a Canadian team worked with the Russian managers on site to introduce training programs in each of the seven regional utilities. The Russian officials have now begun to offer in-house training based on the Canadian model.

Oil and Gas Training Institutes: The Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT) in Calgary is managing a 10-month, \$525 000 project to develop a petroleum business curriculum for, and upgrade existing courses at, 31 Russian oil and gas training institutes. The project will provide a combination of professional development and curriculum development seminars, as well as English language training for up to 170 Russian instructors. In addition, 18 Russian instructors will participate in internships in Canada. This project builds on earlier Canadian technical assistance initiatives undertaken by the Association of Community Colleges of Canada and the Petroleum Industry Training Service. As a direct result of Canadian assistance in this area, Canadian oil and gas training institutes have received some \$2.5 million in direct contracts for training in Russia.

Northern Development and the Environment

Northern Public Works and Infrastructure Management: The Government of the Northwest Territories is mounting a three-year, \$1.2-million program to strengthen the capacity of the government of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in northern Russia to manage public works programs. Training and advice is being provided on the planning, co-ordination and administration of public tenders and contracts. The first set of seminars delivered to some 60 Russian officials by Canadian government officials and businesspeople took place in Sakha in October 1994. Additional training sessions on financial management, building codes, contract administration and other related topics will be held in Yellowknife in December for 10 specialists from Sakha.

Agriculture

Agricultural Credit Unions: This five-year, \$2.5-million project managed by Développement International Desjardins of Lévis, Quebec, is assisting in the development of a legal and regulatory framework for credit unions in Russia and in the establishment of up to 20 rural credit unions in the Volgograd oblast; it is also providing technical support to the Russian Committee for Credit Unions Development (RCCUD). As part of the preparatory work for the establishment of the credit unions, economic studies of oblasts and audits of existing Russian credit unions have been undertaken. A full-time Canadian adviser is working on site with the RCCUD, and four representatives of the Committee travelled to Canada to study the Canadian credit union system in early November.

Food Distribution Systems: Working in co-operation with a Russian food trading company, KOM International of Montréal, Quebec, is managing a \$870 000 project to provide training on all aspects of Western food distribution systems and to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for a food distribution system in a region of St. Petersburg. To date, 12 Russian officials have received training in both Canada and Russia. In addition, a comprehensive proposal has been prepared to seek financing from the major international financial institutions for implementation of the proposed system.



CANADA AND THE ARCTIC

On October 20, 1994, Canada appointed its first Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs. Ambassador Mary Simon will represent Canada at international meetings on circumpolar issues and consult with interested Canadians, particularly northern governments and Aboriginal groups, on such issues. The Ambassador will also be responsible for co-ordinating federal efforts on circumpolar issues, including:

- Canada's participation in the eight-nation Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS);
- the implementation of a Canadian proposal to create an Arctic Council composed of Canada, the United States, Russia, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark, plus indigenous peoples' representatives; and
- Canada's policy with respect to Antarctica.

This appointment fulfils a Government commitment made during the last federal election campaign. It and the proposed creation of an Arctic Council are two key instruments for the more effective promotion of both Arctic and broader foreign policy objectives.

The Arctic faces complex and interdependent legal, political, developmental, environmental, scientific and cultural challenges; to address these successfully requires multilateral policy co-ordination and action. Canada's national unity and principal foreign policy objectives of good governance, sustainable development and respect for human rights all find their reflection in the Arctic.

Canada's current international co-operation on the Arctic is both multilateral and bilateral. Multilaterally, the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy was adopted in 1991 by the eight Arctic countries to strengthen co-ordination of existing national Arctic environmental protection policies and programs. Canada will host the next AEPS Ministerial meeting in 1995. Canadian priorities include stronger institutionalization of the AEPS and faster progress on the issues of protection of the Arctic marine environment and indigenous knowledge.

Bilaterally, in 1992 Canada and Russia concluded an Agreement on Co-operation in the Arctic and the North. New priorities have been added to geology, construction, environment, health, socio-cultural and Aboriginal activities dating from the 1960s; these include economic relations between the northern regions and direct contacts between regional and local governments and Aboriginal peoples.

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In 1988 Canada and the United States concluded an Arctic Co-operation Agreement relating to the transit of the Northwest Passage by U.S. vessels. Canada and the United States have co-operated for many years in the Arctic on joint defence. Canada's principal Arctic-related co-operation with the Nordic countries is with Denmark, and focuses on defining the boundary with Greenland and on scientific research.

The creation of the proposed Arctic Council is considered by Canada to meet a long-standing need for an organization with a broader mandate than the AEPS has to promote regional interests. The Council could be made to function efficiently through a rotating presidency, no permanent secretariat, and voluntary leads by member countries on agreed activities. The Council would need to function by consensus to ensure the necessary political will for effective follow-up. Canada will pursue this matter actively with the other Arctic countries.



CANADA'S ROLE IN NATO

Context

Canada is one of the founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and one of the first countries to sign the Treaty in 1949. Since the creation of the Alliance, established for the common defence of North America and of the 14 European members, Canada has maintained troops in Europe and has been represented at the NATO headquarters in Brussels. Canada was the main proponent of Article 2 of the Washington Treaty which provides for the promotion of conditions of stability and well-being, and for economic collaboration among NATO member countries.

Until 1970, Canadian troops were stationed mainly in northern Germany. Before that, and until France withdrew from the integrated military structure of NATO in 1966, Canada had a military presence at an airforce base in Metz, France. In 1970, Canada reduced the size of its contingent in Europe: the bulk of Canadian forces consisted of a mechanized brigade group in Lahr, West Germany and three fighter squadrons in Baden-Soellingen, southern Germany.

The dramatic reduction in the risk of conflict in Europe, and a difficult economic situation at home, forced the Canadian government, like those of its Allies who had troops stationed in Central Europe, to reduce its presence there over the past few years. Canada closed its military bases in Germany and stopped providing NATO with ground and aerial troops in Europe.

Current Situation

Despite the repatriation of its troops, Canada's commitment to NATO and to the collective defence of Europe and of North America remains unchanged. Canada's current commitment to European security includes the contribution of:

- an infantry battalion group, with pre-positioned equipment, to serve in crisis or in war with either the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Composite Force or the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land) in northern Norway;
- naval and air forces to NATO operations, including the Standing Naval Force Atlantic and the NATO Airborne Warning Force;
- a mechanized brigade group and two squadrons with up to 36 CF-18 aircraft based in Canada and available to NATO in the event of a crisis or war in Europe;

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- over 450 personnel to serve on NATO staffs in Europe;
- Canada's participation in NATO common-funded programs;
- an offer to train Allied forces on Canadian territory; and,
- appropriate resources devoted to arms-control verification in Europe.

Canada contributes to the four budgetary items of NATO: infrastructure, civil and military budgets, and the operating costs of NATO's agencies. This year, Canada will contribute \$168 million to NATO activities, plus an additional \$25 million in military aid to NATO countries under bilateral agreements.

Economic development is critical to democratic development, which is essential for stability. Among G-7 countries, Canada is second only to Germany, per capita, in its assistance to the former Soviet Union.

Peacekeeping is becoming increasingly important. Canada currently has more than 2000 troops in the former Yugoslavia, one of the largest national contingents to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were also sent to Croatia in support of UN activities. In addition, Canadians have, from the outset, served on the European Community Monitoring Mission in the former Yugoslavia.

Canadian Objectives

Canada supports NATO's efforts to strengthen the stabilizing role it plays in Europe, notably through its opening towards Central and Eastern Europe and its Partnership for Peace program. Canada will indeed encourage the acceleration of the implementation of this program as well as the development of a closer relationship with Russia in the area of European security.

Canada will also continue to support the structural and budgetary reforms of NATO so that the Alliance will be better-prepared to respond effectively to the new challenges it will face at the end of the 20th Century.



CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Canada participates fully in international efforts to promote a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and to provide relief to its victims. In September 1991, Canada led the call for the United Nations (UN) Security Council to deal with this issue. Canada is an active participant in the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, co-chaired by the UN and the European Union (EU), and strongly supports its efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the crisis.

Peacekeeping

Canada has contributed one of the largest contingents to the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR): approximately 2000 Canadian troops now monitor UN-protected zones in Croatia, provide protection for relief convoys and refugees in Bosnia, and monitor ceasefire agreements in both countries. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is providing 45 civilian monitors to UNPROFOR. Canada also contributed a number of observers to the European Union Monitoring Mission throughout the former Yugoslavia under the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Canadians have undertaken some of the most difficult UN assignments. In June 1992, some 750 Canadian troops were deployed to Sarajevo to reopen and secure the airport so that the airlift of relief supplies could begin. In January and February 1993, 180 Canadian troops were temporarily deployed to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) to monitor developments in the border areas with Serbia. In April 1993, another 220 troops were sent to Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia to ensure the presence of UNPROFOR in the besieged city. In June 1994, approximately 60 Canadian troops were deployed in Gorazde to help monitor the 3-kilometre exclusion zone around the eastern Bosnian town.

Humanitarian Assistance

Canada's total contribution in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia since the autumn of 1991 now approaches \$60 million. These contributions have been used for the purchase and delivery of food, medical supplies, clothing and shelter; to assist refugees and displaced persons; and to support victims of sexual violence.

The funds have been distributed to several humanitarian agencies, including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, the World Food Program, the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have initiated relief programs in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canadian partners have included: CARE Canada, Canadian Feed the Children, *Médecins sans frontières Canada*, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the International Institute for the Advancement of Community-Based Rehabilitation and Queen's University.

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From the start of the international airlift to the city of Sarajevo in July 1992, a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has recorded more than 4 600 hours of flying time, conducting some 1 570 relief flights, and transporting 11 000 passengers and almost 23 000 metric tonnes of food and medical supplies.

Canada has made generous contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF programs for victims of trauma, especially women and children. With the collaboration of the provinces, ten Bosnian patients have been accepted so far for medical treatment in Canada under the UN's Special Medical Program. In addition, Canada has implemented projects with Canadian NGOs in Sarajevo to assist in the restoration of basic public services such as health care and water supply.

Diplomacy

As a member of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), Canada maintains diplomatic contacts with all legitimate parties concerned by the crisis — inside and outside the former Yugoslavia. Canada has repeatedly called upon the parties to end the violence and to work toward a negotiated settlement. In recent months, Canada has kept in close touch with members of the Contact Group, which is co-ordinating the efforts of Russia, the USA and the European Union to achieve a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Canada also consults regularly with countries contributing troops to UNPROFOR.

Canada recognized the independence of Slovenia and Croatia in January 1992 and of Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1992. Diplomatic relations were established with Slovenia in January 1993 and with Croatia in April 1993. Canada supported the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly admitting the FYROM into the UN in April 1993.

At the beginning of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada, along with other Western countries, condemned Serb aggression and urged Serbia to stop interfering in that country. In September 1992, together with several other nations, Canada co-sponsored the resolution that suspended the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) from the proceedings of the UN General Assembly and called on Belgrade to submit a new application for UN membership. Canada also supported the temporary suspension of Yugoslavia from the CSCE.

In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. One Canadian naval vessel and a Maritime Patrol Aircraft have participated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's enforcement of sanctions in the Adriatic Sea. Canada also leads the multinational sanctions assistance mission in the FYROM, which helps to ensure compliance with sanctions. In February 1993, Canada led a multinational fact-finding mission on sanctions monitoring in Albania.

In response to the pressure of international sanctions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) announced in August 1994 that it would cease all but humanitarian assistance to the Bosnian Serbs and announced the closure of its border with Bosnian Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia. ICFY has established a civilian mission, to monitor the border. Twelve Canadians currently serve with the ICFY mission, and Canada has contributed an additional \$125 000 to assist the mission.

Canada has taken part in CSCE conflict-prevention missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and in the FYROM. Canada led a CSCE fact-finding mission to Kosovo and took part in a CSCE mission to investigate human rights violations in detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canada's financial contribution to various preventive diplomacy missions now totals more than \$2 million.

War Crimes

Canada has consistently led and supported efforts to investigate and prosecute war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. In March 1993, a Canadian specialist in international humanitarian law was appointed by the UN Secretary-General to the UN Commission of Experts (UNCOE). Its mandate is to investigate allegations of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. Canada was the first country to contribute to a trust fund supporting UNCOE, with a contribution of \$300 000.

Teams of Canadian investigators have travelled to the former Yugoslavia to assist UNCOE in its work. Their work has included investigations into mass grave sites, cases of rapes as potential war crimes, the deliberate targeting of civilians and their property, and the deliberate destruction of cultural and historical sites.

In May 1993, the UN Security Council established an International War Crimes Tribunal to prosecute those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. This followed a Canadian-sponsored international meeting of experts in Vancouver on the means of prosecuting such violations. In September, the Canadian candidate, Justice Jules Deschênes, was one of 11 judges elected by the UN General Assembly. In March 1994, Canada contributed \$233 000 to the Tribunal's trust fund.

Canada subsequently submitted a report to the UN Secretary-General on evidentiary rules and procedures for the Tribunal, focusing on sexual assault cases and witness protection. In March and June 1993, Canada also submitted reports on alleged war crimes to the UN Security Council.

At the last two sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights, Canada successfully worked for the adoption of resolutions condemning all violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The Commission requested that a group of experts investigate the systematic sexual assault of women as a weapon of war. Canada helped draft the Declaration on the Protection of Victims of War Crimes, which included specific references on the sexual assault of women during times of armed conflict. In 1993, in Geneva Canada chaired the Drafting Committee of the International Conference on the Protection of War Victims.

Special Immigration Measures

Special measures were introduced in July 1992 to help citizens from the former Yugoslavia join their relatives in Canada. To date, over 5 000 people have entered Canada under these special measures.

In December 1992, Canada responded to an appeal from the UNHCR to resettle Bosnians released by Serb authorities into transit camps in Croatia. Close to 600 ex-détainees and dependants who could be easily relocated and processed came to Canada under this program in 1993.

Canada also continues to approve a number of claims to Convention refugee status, under both government-assisted and privately-sponsored programs. Since January 1993, more than 4 000 refugees have been admitted to Canada under these programs.



ANDRÉ OUELLET
Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP

CSCE

NACC

NATO

WEU

Belgium
France
Germany
Greece
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain
United
Kingdom

Canada
Denmark
Iceland
Norway
Turkey
United States

Albania
Armenia
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Herzegovina
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* NACC Members that have not adhered to PFP

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