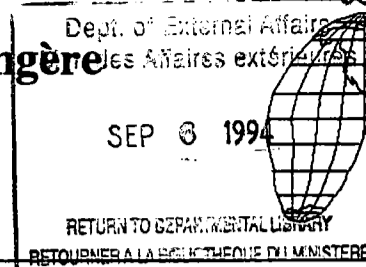


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**Le commerce et  
la politique étrangère  
cette semaine**

July 21 - 27, 1994



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**Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Foreign Policy Communications Division (BCF)**

(disponible en français)

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE:  
PRESS RELEASES:**

**Far Eastern Tour by the Vancouver Chamber Choir**

**July 27, 1994, no. 151**

"Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet ... announced a grant of \$70 000 to the Vancouver Chamber Choir for a concert tour of Japan and Korea from July 27 to August 23, 1994. 'The Vancouver Chamber Choir will compete in two world-class choral events and perform in a number of major Asian cities. Cultural exchanges are an important element of Canada's international relations and I wish the members of the Choir success as they represent Canada on this exciting tour,' said Mr. Ouellet."

**Ouellet Condemns Attacks against Israeli and Jewish Targets**

**July 27, 1994, no. 150**

"Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet ... condemned the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London and attacks against Jewish targets in the United Kingdom, Argentina and Panama. ... 'These acts only serve to underscore the importance of concluding a just peace in the Middle East and testify to the wisdom, courage and leadership of those who have fought so hard for peace, especially Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan,' said Mr. Ouellet."

**Ouellet Welcomes Signing of Jordan-Israel Agreement**

**July 25, 1994, no. 149**

"Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet ... warmly welcomed the signing of the Washington Declaration by King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, which brings to an end the "state of belligerency" between Jordan and Israel. 'The signing of the Washington Declaration is another historic step toward the conclusion of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. All Canadians pay tribute to the leadership and courage of King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin,' said Mr. Ouellet."

**STATEMENTS:**

"... With the inauguration yesterday of the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] Regional Forum [ARF] we have opened another important channel for consultations within the ASEAN-led process. With the ARF we have started something new — something that both reflects the profoundly changed international situation and signals the way for the future. Inspired by the ASEAN traditions of discussion and consensus, we have begun to develop a framework for a co-operative security dialogue which will contribute to stability and prosperity in the region. ... I would like to address briefly three issues which are of particular interest to ASEAN and to the Dialogue Partners. I speak of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Burma. Cambodia represents one of the great successes, and continuing challenges, of international peacekeeping. Canada was proud to be a signatory to the Paris Peace Accords. We provided over 200 service personnel and 100 civilians as our contribution to the largest peacekeeping operation in the United Nations history. It is thus with increasing concern that we note recent developments in the country that now threaten the gains which have been achieved at such cost. The Khmer Rouge, whose appalling human rights abuses shocked the world in the 1970s and which boycotted the UN-sponsored elections, are continuing the civil conflict in the country. While, ultimately, Cambodians themselves must achieve a lasting peace to allow the reconstruction of their country, it is in the interest of the entire international community to ensure that the legitimately elected government is supported and that strong measures are taken to ensure that the Khmer Rouge receive no assistance from any source. Viet Nam is continuing its reintegration into the regional and world economies, a process which receives Canada's full support. Our bilateral relations with Viet Nam are continuing to improve. In June, Canada welcomed Viet Nam's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Phan Van Khai. During that visit Canada and Viet Nam signed the first agreements between our two countries in the spheres of economic and development co-operation. In this context, we look forward to a rapidly expanding relationship. We are concerned that stability in another part of the region remains elusive. I am speaking of Burma, where the military regime continues to block democratic reform, detain political opponents without trial and impose harsh and unjust treatment on large segments of the population. While Burma's opening to its neighbours after decades of self-imposed isolation is encouraging and may offer the hope that the regime's policies will moderate over time, we need to see evidence of real commitment to political reform. We call on the Burmese regime to respond to the concerns of the international community by releasing all political prisoners and by taking concrete measures for the restoration of democracy. We hope that other countries, including our ASEAN partners, will take account of these concerns in their approach to Burma, perhaps in the form of benchmarks that would measure the progress of reform. ... "

**Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference Six Plus Seven Open Session (Bangkok, Thailand, July 26, 1994, 94/38)**

"As International Trade Minister, I am confronted with issues that go beyond international trade in goods. As you are well aware, trade also means services and, increasingly, servicing a foreign market means making an investment. In the case of Canada and Europe, the flow of investment has become a fundamental characteristic of our bilateral relations. ... National treatment, cultural and market differences, varying standards and business practices, and proximity to clients are but a few of the main factors which have made investment one of the most practical market penetration techniques between regional economic groupings such as North America and Europe. ... In the specific area of investment, a number of bilateral agreements are already in place to facilitate the two-way flow of investment. Further negotiations are under way with the European Union on agreements on standards, science and technology and customs co-operation ... At the multilateral level, notably within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] and the GATT/WTO [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization], work is being done to establish principles and issues that would lead to an international investment agreement putting investment under a similar discipline as trade in goods and services. The need for such discipline stems from the fact that, despite significant progress, many countries have not done enough to liberalize their laws and

regulations on inward foreign investment. There has also been a rise in informal investment barriers. At the other extreme, many countries eager to attract foreign investment have engaged in predatory practices such as the use of overly generous incentives. ... In the absence of an international regime, Canada has succeeded in improving access and protection for Canadian investment abroad through the North American Free Trade Agreement and a number of bilateral foreign investment protection agreements. ... "

Notes for an Address by the Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, at the Deutsche Bank Dinner (Toronto, Ontario, July 21, 1994, 94/37)

"... Canada has been a strong supporter for convening such an inclusive forum, believing that if we are to discuss security issues seriously, then all the key regional players must be present. ... There is no shortage of security issues to address. The situation on the Korean peninsula is the most immediate concern. ... Other regional security challenges also exist. They may lack the immediacy of the Korean situation, but they are important to regional stability and security — the buildup of conventional arms, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile systems, and the complex problems arising from the competing claims in the South China Sea. ... We must also consider the non-traditional threats which effect our collective security — environmental degradation, uncontrolled migration, unequal economic development, drug abuse and trafficking, piracy, as well as such health concerns as the spread of AIDS. ... This forum provides a unique opportunity to build security within the region and to articulate a strategic vision for Asia-Pacific — one that provides a framework for regional security and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflicts. ... Building a regional framework will take time. Asia-Pacific is a huge and diverse region which is only beginning to develop a habit of multilateral co-operation in security issues. We must respect the traditions of dialogue, consultations and consensus, which have served us well in other ASEAN-led fora. Our progress will be step by step, but it must aim at a definable goal. ... As a complement to an evolving security framework, we should also look at introducing some modest measures to build confidence and promote transparency between our countries. As a first step, we could develop a set of principles to guide our relations between states in the region. Existing instruments such as the UN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence provide a good starting point for our consideration. The principles we develop should be dynamic and should evolve as our habit of dialogue deepens. We should not hesitate to explore other practical initiatives for co-operative action in the areas which are the bedrock of long-term peace and security: confidence and security-building measures, conflict management, and non-proliferation. ..."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the inaugural meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (Bangkok, Thailand, July 25, 1994, 94/36)

"... The purpose of my visit to Asia is to strengthen the commitment of our government to the region; to strengthen our bilateral relationship here and to express our desire for co-operation in multilateral fora. ... Politically and economically, Japan and Canada are key interlocutors and partners in multilateral fora of prime importance to both of us, such as the new World Trade Organization, the G-7 [Group of Seven leading industrialized countries], the United Nations, APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation] and various other Asia-Pacific fora. Next year, Canada will chair the Economic Summit and Japan will host the APEC meetings. We look forward to working closely with Japan to ensure the success of these events. ... In my discussions here, I have also emphasized the key importance Canada attaches to reform of the United Nations. As we approach the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UN in 1995, Canada would like to work with Japan to seek the key reforms needed to make the United Nations more effective. It is clear that Canada favours an increased Japanese role in the UN. For its part, Japan has lent its support to Canada in our efforts to enhance the efficiency of the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development]. ... It is our view that the Japanese government is on the right track with its efforts to promote economic growth by stimulating domestic demand through deregulation and market-opening measures. We believe this approach is the best way to deal with the problem of trade imbalances because it reflects the spirit of multilateral free trade and of the international rules-based trading system to which both our countries are committed. As Japan's economy changes, so does its market. Expanding Canadian exports to Japan will depend on our ability to position ourselves in the most rapidly growing market segments — higher value-added products — while maintaining our traditional exports of resource-based commodities, which still make up the bulk of our trading relationship. ..."

Notes for an Address by the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan and the Canada-Japan Society (Tokyo, Japan, July 21, 1994, 94/35)

CIDA

Canada Provides Additional Aid for Victims of the Conflict in Rwanda

July 21, 1994, no. 94-25

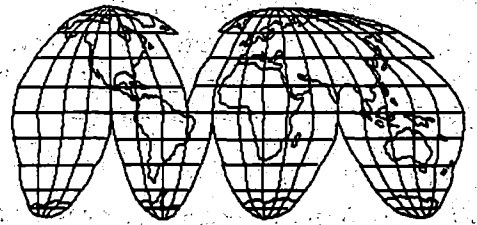
"Christine Stewart, Secretary of State for Latin America and Africa, ... announced, on behalf of Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet, that the Government of Canada is providing additional aid to help victims of the conflict in Rwanda. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has set aside an envelope of \$10 million to respond to this crisis. Of these funds, at least \$1 million will be used to provide clean water to the refugees. Sanitation equipment, medical supplies and emergency materials will also be purchased through Canadian funding. An amount of \$2 million will go towards purchase of Canadian food commodities such as lentils, peas or beans. ... This contribution brings Canada's total humanitarian assistance to Rwandans to \$21.8 million since the fighting began. ... In a collaborative effort between CIDA and the Department of National Defence, Defence Minister David Collenette announced that he had agreed to dedicate a Hercules C-130 to help with the transportation of relief supplies into refugee areas. ... Since April, Canada has provided the only vital airlink between Nairobi, Kenya, and Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. In total, the Canadian forces have flown 137 flights into Rwanda and neighbouring countries. This latest aircraft will enhance Canada's ability to support United Nations and NGO [Non-Governmental Organization] relief efforts in the area."

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- August 18-28, 1994: Commonwealth Games (Victoria, British Columbia)
- September 5-13, 1994: UN International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt)
- October 24, 1994: Launch of United Nations 50th Anniversary Commemoration Activities
- November 25-26, 1994: APEC Ministerial Meeting (Jakarta, Indonesia)

Additional copies of the above documents that are produced by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade can be obtained by calling (613) 944-4000 or toll-free at 1-800-267-8376. Documents produced by other departments can be obtained by calling their respective communications divisions in Ottawa. "Foreign Policy/Le commerce et la politique étrangère cette semaine" is produced weekly by the Communications Division (BCF) of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.





du 30 juin au 6 juillet 1994

Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international  
Direction des communications sur la politique étrangère (BCF)

(available in English)

**AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNIQUÉS :**

**M. MacLaren demande qu'on ferme le dossier du bois d'oeuvre**

**Le 6 juillet 1994, n° 138**

«L'honorable Roy MacLaren, ministre du Commerce international, a invité les États-Unis à fermer le dossier du bois d'oeuvre à la suite de la troisième décision unanime du groupe spécial binational constitué en vertu de l'Accord de libre-échange (ALE) entre le Canada et les États-Unis. Le groupe a en effet établi que les importations de bois d'oeuvre ne causaient aucun préjudice aux producteurs américains. "C'est la troisième fois que le groupe spécial se prononce unanimement sur l'absence de preuves substantielles à l'appui de la décision de préjudice de l'ITC [Commission du commerce international des États-Unis], a déclaré M. MacLaren. C'en est assez! Le harcèlement des producteurs canadiens de bois d'oeuvre doit cesser, a-t-il dit." Le groupe spécial a confirmé ses décisions du 26 juillet 1993 et du 28 janvier 1994 selon lesquelles l'ITC n'avait pas fourni de preuves substantielles pour appuyer sa première décision. Il a donc renvoyé la décision à l'ITC, qui a maintenant 30 jours pour la réexaminer.»

**Le Canada annonce un programme d'action sur les mines terrestres**

**Le 5 juillet 1994, n° 137**

«Le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. André Ouellet, et le ministre de la Défense nationale, M. David Collenette, ont exposé [...] un programme d'action destiné à lutter contre les ravages causés dans toutes les parties du monde par l'emploi sans discrimination des mines terrestres. Le Canada cherchera à faire élargir la portée des mesures anti-mines actuelles et à adopter de nouveaux contrôles. "L'emploi sans discrimination des mines terrestres continue d'infliger d'indicibles souffrances dans une grande partie du monde en développement. Je demande instamment à tous les pays de conjuguer leurs efforts aux nôtres en vue de protéger les civils innocents ainsi que les infrastructures économiques et sociales vitales du fléau que constituent ces armes", a déclaré M. Ouellet. [...] À l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de 1993, le Canada a coparrainé une résolution demandant l'imposition d'un moratoire sur les exportations de mines terrestres antipersonnel. Il cherchera maintenant, à titre de mesure plus globale et à plus long terme, à faire conclure un accord international sur le transfert de mines terrestres. Le 15 juin, le Canada a ratifié la Convention sur certaines armes classiques, qui porte sur les mines terrestres. La Convention sera examinée à l'occasion d'une conférence internationale qui aura lieu en 1995 et à laquelle le Canada compte jouer un rôle de premier plan.»

**Signature d'un protocole d'entente avec la Russie**

**Le 4 juillet 1994, n° 136**

«Le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. André Ouellet, a annoncé [...] la signature en Russie d'un protocole d'entente sur le Projet canado-russe de fédéralisme coopératif, important projet dans le cadre du programme d'aide canadienne à la Russie. Le Projet canado-russe de fédéralisme coopératif a été conçu pour que le Canada puisse partager ses connaissances et son expérience de la gestion des relations entre le gouvernement central et les régions. Le Projet met en évidence l'engagement qu'a pris le Canada d'appuyer les réformes constitutionnelles et politiques entreprises par la Russie. Il comprendra des ateliers, des tables rondes, de la formation et des échanges répondant à des besoins précis, auxquels participeront des hauts responsables des gouvernements et des secteurs privés russes et canadiens. Au nombre des sujets abordés figureront la gestion des ressources du Grand Nord, les relations financières intergouvernementales, le développement du Grand Nord et la responsabilité partagée des questions environnementales.»

**DÉFENSE NATIONALE**

**Nomination d'un cadre supérieur à la Défense nationale**

**Le 29 juin 1994, n° 94.028**

«Le Chef d'état-major de la Défense, le général John de Chastelain, a annoncé [...] que le major-général Robert N. Fischer, de Montréal, était promu au grade de lieutenant-général et nommé au poste de sous-ministre adjoint principal (Matériels) (SMAP(Mat)). Le lieutenant-général Fischer entrera en fonction le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1994. Le lieutenant-général Fischer succède à M. Raymond N. Sturgeon, de Thessalon (Ontario), qui occupait ce poste depuis décembre 1992. M. Sturgeon prendra sa retraite après avoir travaillé plus de 39 ans au sein

de Forces canadiennes et de la Fonction publique du Canada. Comme plusieurs autres postes au sein du ministère de la Défense nationale, le poste de SMAP (Mat) peut être occupé par un civil ou par un militaire. Le lieutenant-général Fischer était sous-ministre adjoint principal associé (Matériels) depuis janvier 1993. L'expertise qu'il possède en fait l'officier tout désigné pour continuer la mise en oeuvre de changements importants commandés par les récentes restrictions budgétaires au sein du Groupe des Matériels.»

#### Une note pour nos lecteurs et lectrices :

Le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international a annoncé la création d'un nouveau service d'information, le FaxLink. Le Faxlink est un service interactif de renseignements par télécopieur qui donne accès à une multitude de documents et de publications sur le commerce et la politique étrangère. Le FaxLink donne présentement accès à plus de 200 documents. On joint ce service en composant le (613) 944-4500 sur un télécopieur autonome. Une fois la communication établie, un message vocal demande au client de choisir la langue de communication (français ou anglais). On lui offre ensuite la possibilité d'entendre des instructions sur la façon d'utiliser le FaxLink, de demander l'index principal ou de commander des documents. Pour commander un document en particulier, il suffit d'entrer le numéro qui y est associé. Le système enregistre la commande, puis achemine automatiquement le document demandé *sans qu'il y ait interruption de la communication*. L'ensemble du processus ne prend que quelques minutes et se fait automatiquement. Le client n'a qu'à payer les frais d'interurbain le cas échéant. L'administrateur du FaxLink est M. Lewis Coughlin au numéro de téléphone (613) 944-1490 et de télécopieur (613) 996-9709.

#### A VENIR :

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 5-13 juillet 1994 :   | Jeux de la Francophonie (Paris, France)  |
| 8-10 juillet 1994 :   | Sommet économique du G-7 (Naples, Italie)  |
| 11 juillet 1994 :     | Journée mondiale de la population  |
| 18-28 août 1994 :     | Jeux du Commonwealth (Victoria, Colombie-Britannique)                              |
| 5-13 septembre 1994 : | Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement (Le Caire, Égypte) |