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CANADA

The Francophone Summit

Paris,
February 17-19,
1986

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THE FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT

Paris, February 17 to 19, 1986

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Table of Contents

I. The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada	5
II. Canada and la Francophonie	7
• List and Status of Member Countries of the ACCT	11
• Canada's Financial Contribution to the Official Institutions of La Francophonie	12
III. The Summit	13
• List of Invited Countries	14
• Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec on the Francophone Summit	14
• Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of New Brunswick on the Francophone Summit	15
IV. Canada and the Francophone World	17
• Canada's Official Development Assistance Program	17
• Canadian Assistance to Developing Francophone Countries	18
V. The Francophone Countries	21
VI. Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada to the International Relations Committee of Montreal (CORIM), Thursday, February 6, 1986.	59

II

**The Right
Honourable
Brian Mulroney,
Prime Minister
of Canada**

Born March 20, 1939 in Baie Comeau, Quebec, Mr. Mulroney is a lawyer and former corporate executive.

He holds a B.A. (Honours) in Political Science from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia and a Bachelor of Law degree from Laval University, Quebec City.

On June 11, 1983, Mr. Mulroney was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

He subsequently won election to the House of Commons in a by-election on August 29, 1983 in the riding of Central Nova, Nova Scotia.

He won the riding of Manicouagan, Quebec in the General Election of 1984 and led his Party to the largest majority in Canadian Parliamentary history.

Mr. Mulroney has been active in public life and community affairs for many years. In May, 1974, he was appointed to the Cliche Royal Commission investigating violence in the Quebec construction industry. In 1976, he was a candidate for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

Later that year, he joined the Iron Ore Company of Canada as executive vice-president; a year later, he became company president.

He has been active in charitable organizations such as the United Way of Greater Montreal, the Big Brothers Association of Canada, the Quebec Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Canadian Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and the Montreal Heart Fund.

Mr. Mulroney is married to the former Mila Pivnicki; they have four children.



Canada and La Francophonie

La Francophonie may be defined as the community of peoples who speak French or use it to various degrees, either in their own countries or internationally. It can also be viewed as an institutional framework of official and private organizations pursuing dialogue and co-operation in areas of activity and interest shared by the community's members. For some years the term "Francophonie" has been used to describe the movement that is working to provide an organized framework and functional structures of co-operation and exchange for those whose common language is French.

La Francophonie was founded on the French language, which is the basis of communication and promotion of the many francophone national cultures and languages. Although countries participating in the various French-speaking institutions usually have a common linguistic and cultural heritage, they are not homogeneous from a socio-cultural, political or economic viewpoint. Moreover, the diversity of national cultures and languages represented in the Francophone community is a dynamic factor in the development of La Francophonie and its activities.

The desire to bring together French-speaking people throughout the world has led to the creation of several international intergovernmental institutions — of which the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT) is the most important — and to the establishment of non-governmental organizations and associations.

Role of the Canadian Government

The Canadian Government has been associated with La Francophonie from the outset, in the creation and development of its various institutions. The flourishing French culture in Canada and its broad international significance have provided considerable motivation for Canadian involvement in La Francophonie.

This involvement represents an international extension of Canada's bilingualism policy and constitutes a basic, permanent component of its foreign policy. In seeking to enhance the rich diversity of Canada, the federal government promotes French culture both domestically and abroad, striving to promote the employment of French as a means of communication, co-operation and understanding between the peoples who use it in varying degrees. To this end, it has established a system of bilateral diplomatic representation with all Francophone countries, produced an extensive development co-operation program, initiated a political dialogue on major international issues and has become a member of all multilateral francophone organizations, in particular the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and two annual conferences: the Conference of Education Ministers (CONFEMEN) and the Conference of Minister of Youth and Sports (CONFESJES).

Contribution of the Provincial Governments

The attempt to strengthen Francophone ties not only involves the federal government, but is the concern of many Canadians. Quebec took an early interest in La Francophonie and the federal government has encouraged the governments of the other provinces with large Francophone populations to become actively involved. Thus representatives of four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba) were part of the Canadian delegation to the founding conference of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in 1970. As the main centre of French language and culture in Canada, Quebec from the outset has held a special position in La Francophonie at the government level, having the status of participating government in the Agency. In December 1977, New Brunswick, the population of which is 42 per cent French-speaking, requested and received from the federal government the same participating-government status.

The important contribution made by the provincial governments, especially Quebec and New Brunswick, is not confined to the activities of the Agency. It also applies to the other governmental institutions such as the Conference of Education Ministers and the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports. Indeed, the leader of the Canadian delegation to such ministerial meetings is often a provincial minister speaking on behalf of Canada. In addition, the governments of these provinces are actively involved in the work of the non-governmental Francophone organizations.

Participating-government Status

In 1971 the federal and Quebec governments agreed on the form of Quebec's participation in Agency institutions, programs and activities. Identical arrangements were made with New Brunswick in 1977.

Participating-government status allows Quebec and New Brunswick to be specifically identified in the Canadian delegation, to have a seat and an identification plaque at the Conference table (in other words, the right to speak). They also communicate directly with the Agency on questions of program structure. These two governments pay a separate contribution to the Agency, equivalent to a fraction of that of Canada. There are few such arrangements elsewhere, whereby a federal government grants to the government of a federated or provincial state the status of a participating government in an international or regional organization.

Information and consultation arrangements have been established between Quebec, New Brunswick and the federal government, in order to make active, original participation possible for each of them while ensuring unity of action within the community of Agency members.

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

In January 1968, the initial steps were taken to establish the concept of La Francophonie at the government level and to make it the basis for a new form of multilateral co-operation. Government leaders from the African and Malagasi Community met and made plans to inaugurate an annual Conference of Francophone Heads of State. To realize this goal, they asked the ministers of education of the countries concerned to meet first and investigate organizational structures of La Francophonie. On February 17, 1969, representatives of 28 Francophone countries assembled in Niamey, Niger to hold the first intergovernmental conference. They adopted the principle contained in the resolution of the ministers of education that there should be an Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation. An acting secretary general was instructed to prepare a report on the constitution and possible activities of the future organization. This was submitted at the next conference in 1970.

Jean-Marc Léger, a Canadian journalist and Secretary-General of the Association of Partly or Wholly French-language Universities (AUPELF), was named Acting Secretary General. He became Secretary-General of the Agency at the second Niamey conference in March 1970. The current Secretary-General is Mr. Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue, a Gabonese.

In 1985, the Agency comprised 30 member states, including Canada and the two participating governments of Quebec and New Brunswick, and seven associate states. Its purpose is to develop relationships of mutual co-operation in the areas of education, culture, and science and technology, with a view to encouraging closer relationships between the peoples of the member states through the use of the French language. Thus, without replacing the various types of co-operation that already exist, the Agency aims to serve as the expression of a new solidarity among industrialized and developing countries. It supports its members by assisting in the development and expansion of their respective cultures, fostering mutual understanding among the peoples involved and promoting among them an enlightened outlook toward the cultures represented in the organization.

The Agency is composed of: the General Conference, which directs its activities and approves the program (meeting at the ministerial level every two years); the Board of Directors, which approves and monitors the development of the proposals submitted to it by the members (meeting every year); the Consultative Council, which is responsible for co-operation between the Agency and the many non-governmental Francophone agencies; and finally, the Secretariat, which is in charge of preparing and implementing the program and producing the budgetary and financial reports.

The Secretariat has four Directors General, who are responsible respectively for culture, education and training, scientific and technical co-operation, and administration and finance. The first three are directly responsible for the various parts of the Agency's program: cultural programs (creation and dissemination of cultural property, preservation of traditions, cultural exchanges, etc.), educational and training programs (training sessions, teacher exchanges, creations of data banks and distribution networks and so on) and scientific and technical programs (co-operation with research institutions and universities, renewable energy studies, anti-drought measures and so on).

Canada and the Agency

Canada participates in all the Agency's programs and assists in the scientific and technical fields by developing methods for circulating information rapidly among the members. In addition, Canada desires to maintain the balance between the cultural and technical aspects of the Agency and, inspired by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, proposed the creation of the Special Development Program (PSD) in 1975.

Special Development Program (PSD)

Supported by voluntary contributions, the Program studies and carries out modest technical assistance programs suited to the requirements of members of the Agency, mainly on three main sectors: technical assistance, training and upgrading, and technical and feasibility studies. In the technical assistance sector, cooperation between members is encouraged. Projects have included cooperation in agriculture, national languages, solar energy, the hotel industry, education, radio and television, fisheries, transportation, and arts and crafts. For example, a Gabonese expert was sent to Djibouti to train media announcers; an expert from Benin examined the feasibility of improving freight transport on Lake Tanganyika for the benefit of Burundi; a Tunisian went to the Ivory Coast to advise on the marketing aspect of arts and crafts; and a Canadian specialist was involved in the study of public finance as well as the operations of the Ministry of Finance of Dominica.

The goal of training and educational upgrading activities is the adaptation of technology to local conditions through the provision of study grants. Stressing a practical, or "hands-on" approach these projects are concentrated in developing countries themselves, both to avoid the brain drain to the industrialized world and to encourage the sharing of local knowledge. Training occurs mostly in public health, agriculture, administration and the protection of local cultures. A Central African specialist was seconded to the Ministry of Agriculture in the Ivory Coast; a trainee from Cameroon studied hotel and tourism management in Nice; two Beninians studied project evaluation at the "Institut africain de développement économique et de planification" at Dakar, Senegal; and a technician from the Mauritius Ministry of Health was trained by Atomic Energy of Canada in the maintenance of a cobalt therapy machine.

Technical studies have covered a wide range of regional concerns: tourism feasibility was examined in the "Communauté économique des pays des grands lacs", which includes Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire; a Canadian legal expert has helped Mali update its legislation concerning petroleum exploration and development; and, as a result of a technical study, a directory of some 500 multidisciplinary training and teaching institutions in Francophone developing countries was produced and distributed.

Since operations began in 1978, the PSD has carried out over 550 projects based on requests from 20 member states. Canada, as a major donor to the PSD, contributed \$1.4 million in 1984-85. Other major donors are France, Gabon, Tunisia and Cameroon. The Governments of Quebec and New Brunswick are also active participants in the PSD.

Canada's purpose in creating the Program was to give the Agency new momentum and to respond to needs expressed unanimously by the developing countries, without burdening the Agency's budget. It also wanted to make the Agency an effective instrument of co-operation which would complement larger-scale forms of bilateral and multilateral aid.

More recently, the Agency has become a forum for sectoral ministerial meetings; one of these was a gathering of the ministers of science and technology in Luxembourg in 1977. Another was a meeting of the ministers of justice in Paris in September 1980 and, in March 1981, the agriculture ministers met. In September 1981 the ministers of culture assembled in Cotonou, (Benin).

In October 1983 the ministers responsible for scientific research and higher education met again in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, and the meeting of ministers responsible for communications was held in Cairo, Egypt in February 1985. In this way the Agency is fulfilling its role as the co-ordinator of its members' intellectual, financial and technical resources.

Ministerial Conferences

In addition to co-operating with the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, Canada is involved in two Francophone intergovernmental conferences—the Conference of Education Ministers (CONFEMEN) and the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports (CONFESJES).

The national education ministers of the French-speaking states of Africa and Madagascar met for the first time in Paris in 1960. Today, 24 countries are members of the Conference of Education Ministers.

The purpose of this Conference is to encourage a more satisfactory adaptation of education to the processes of economic and social development of the member countries and a pooling of the results of experiments which have been conducted in this

area, especially through action programs that confirm the Conference's role as an agent of effective co-operation. Four Canadian provinces, Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, are usually represented on the Canadian delegation to these meetings in accordance with procedures agreed upon with the federal government. In addition, Canada maintains liaison with the agencies attached to this conference, the Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP) centred in Dakar, Senegal, and the African and Malagasi Council on Higher Education (CAMES) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Since 1977, the Secretariat has operated as a general secretariat for both the Conference of Education Ministers and the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports. Two Canadians have joined the Secretariat as advisers. The African and Malagasi Council on Higher Education, a specialized body of the Conference of Education Ministers, has its own secretariat and structures.

The Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports (CONFESJES) met initially in Paris in December 1969. At that time, it was composed of a majority of the French-speaking countries of Africa and Madagascar, along with Belgium and Canada. Today its membership comprises 26 countries. It originated in the common desire of the participants to work together for a policy which would provide social advancement and protection for younger people in their respective countries. In recent years, principally by means of a major annual action program, the conference has been concentrating more on producing instructors and group leaders for the two sectors concerned. As with the Conference of Education Ministers, the Canadian delegation includes representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Among the specific activities organized by the CONFEMEN and CONFESJES with the help of grants from the Canadian government are: the promotion of productive activities in a traditional setting; training for sports officials (Djibouti, May 1983); the marathon de la Francophonie (Chicoutimi, June 1983); and the CONFESJES games (Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, June 1985) celebrating International Youth Year.

Non-governmental Francophone Associations

La Francophonie grew internationally out of the many non-governmental Francophone associations, some of which date back 40 years. Most of them had a professional base, such as the International Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF), the Institute of Freedom of Expression in French (IDEF), the International Union of French-language Journalism (UIJPLF) and the World Association of French-speaking Physicians (AMMF). Others were formed for the sake of achieving common goals; these include the Association of Partly or Wholly French-language Universities (AUPELF), the International Council of the French Language (CILF), the Council on French Life in America, Richelieu International and, more recently, the International Council of French-language Radio and Television (CIRTEF), created through Canadian initiative in Montreal in 1978.

The wide diversity of fields in which these organizations are involved, coupled with the multitude of programs and activities initiated by them, adds a significant dimension which enables La Francophonie to move well beyond the government sector and imparts to it a still more dynamic character. For this reason, the Canadian government supports several of these associations that are either Canadian in origin or have considerable Canadian participation. The support takes the form of annual subsidies or contributions made for congresses, symposiums or seminars in which Canadian professionals are participating. At a time when co-operation among peoples and cultures is constantly increasing, international non-governmental organizations are assuming more importance, and such contributions are intended to provide tangible encouragement to the various groups of Canadians who are actively involved in international affairs.

International Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF)

The International Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF) was formed in Luxembourg in 1967, in response to the vigorous efforts of countries which sought "to widen the sphere of influence of the French language and French culture". Canada was one of the founding members.

Thirty-six parliaments are now represented in the Association, which is headed by a President, Mr. Dounda Sow of Senegal, and a Secretary General, Mr. André Delehedde of France. The Canadian

section is headed by the International Vice-President, Senator Marial Asselin. Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario are autonomous sections with the same standing as Canada.

The Association's original aims were purely cultural in nature. They were subsequently broadened to include any activities designed to spread knowledge of French culture and civilization by means of the French language. In accordance with its charter, the AIPLF also seeks, through the study of cultural, economic and social questions of common interest, to secure close co-operation among its member parliamentarians in order to strengthen the mutual solidarity deriving from the use of the French language and thus establish an effective intercultural dialogue.

LIST OF MEMBER STATES OF THE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (ACCT) AND THEIR STATUS

Full member states of the ACCT:

Belgium	Haiti
Benin	Ivory Coast
Burkina Faso	Lebanon
Burundi	Luxembourg
*Canada	Mali
**Canada-Quebec	*Mauritius
**Canada-New Brunswick	Monaco
Central African Republic	Rwanda
Chad	Senegal
Comoros	*Seychelles
Congo	Togo
Djibouti	Tunisia
*Dominica	*Vanuatu
France	Vietnam
Gabon	Zaire
Guinea	

Associate states of the ACCT:

Cameroon
Egypt
Guinea-Bissau
Laos
Mauritania
Morocco
*Saint Lucia

* These countries are also members of the Commonwealth.

** Quebec and New Brunswick have participating-government status in the ACCT.

**CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION
TO THE OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF
LA FRANCOPHONIE (1985)**

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT)	\$3.9 million
Special Program Development (PSD)	\$1.5 million
Conference of Ministers of Education of the Francophone Countries (CONFEMEN)	\$125,000
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports of the Francophone Countries (CONFEJES)	\$700,000
African and Malagasi Council on Higher Education (CAMES)	\$20,000
International Council of the French Language (CILF)	\$40,000
Association of Partly or Wholly French-Language Universities (AUPELF)	\$1.04 million
Biennale de la langue française	\$50,000



The Summit

A Brief Overview

Several years' planning and preparation has culminated in the first Summit of Heads of State and Heads of Government of countries using French as a common language. This gathering will be a flexible and free-ranging high level discussion of issues under two heads: firstly, the substantial topic of the world political and economic situation, and secondly, the matter which will receive the most attention, co-operation and development within La Francophonie, with the main emphasis on the future.

This event will be the first of its kind for the Francophone world. Although there is already continuing dialogue among the Francophone countries and significant mechanisms for co-operation already exist—especially through the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT)—, the Summit is not a direct consequence of these activities. The special nature of the Summit lies in its uniqueness as a meeting of Francophone Heads of States and Heads of Governments, in the nature of their discussions and the impetus which this meeting will provide toward the strengthening of Francophone co-operation and a forward-looking attitude in La Francophonie and its institutions.

The preparatory work for the Summit has been carried out mainly by a group of the personal representatives (sherpas) of the Heads of State, or

Heads of Government, of France, Tunisia, Senegal, Canada and Québec. The original group was gradually expanded and greatly assisted by the active participation of the Francophone countries in the preparations for the Summit, which will be hosted by France.

The General Goals of the Summit

The Summit will serve to promote political and economic dialogue among Francophone leaders, and will breathe new life into Francophone co-operation through specific initiatives.

Since it will be from the outset a highly important forum for North-South dialogue, Canada will be particularly sensitive to this aspect. The issues at stake are significant and complex, especially for the developing countries which constitute the majority of the participants. In its bilateral relationships and through multilateral—mainly Francophone—institutions, Canada has already accepted the principle of North-South interdependence and has committed itself to a search for solutions that will reflect the concerns of the developing countries and provide a direction for the future.

The Commonwealth Tradition

La Francophonie differs from the Commonwealth in that its basis is a common language rather than a common past. In 1949, the task of the Commonwealth was to give a different character to the existing links between its members, the most important of which was allegiance to the British Crown. In contrast, the heritage which is the basis of La Francophonie is cultural, rather than political. Its role was to bring together countries having in common only a language they used, some to a greater, some to a lesser extent. The Francophone Summit therefore represents the culmination of this process of closer association, raising the dialogue among Francophones to the highest level and directing it to a firmly based long-term perspective. The Francophone Summit lacks not only the long Commonwealth tradition, but also—at this stage—a comparable institutional basis. In this respect, the results of the Summit will certainly be the best assurance that it has a future and that its work will have an outcome, though the mechanisms required for this purpose still remain to be settled.

Its experience in the Commonwealth has enabled Canada to make a valuable contribution to preparations for the Francophone Summit, with due regard for the historical, political and cultural differences underlying this international Francophone event. Both the Francophone Summit and the Commonwealth are reflections of Canada's own cultural mosaic and are highly appropriate settings for the enunciation of Canadian foreign policy. Through the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau in October 1985, attended by 42 countries, and the Francophone Summit, to which 39 countries have been invited, Canada's Prime Minister will have had the opportunity to meet almost half of the world's leaders during the last six months.

LIST OF INVITED COUNTRIES

Belgium
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
 Canada-Québec
 Canada-New Brunswick
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros

Congo
Djibouti
Dominica
Egypt
France
Gabon
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Ivory Coast
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Monaco
Morocco
Niger
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Senegal
Seychelles
Switzerland
Togo
Tunisia
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Zaire

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC CONCERNING THE FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT

Desirous of cooperating for the purpose of making an effective and original contribution of the highest quality to the Summit, the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec have agreed as follows:

1. Nature and Structure

The Summit will consist of two distinct, consecutive parts. The first part will deal with the world political and economic situation and the second with cooperation and development.

In preparation for the first Summit the two governments will make joint efforts to secure approval of an agenda which will, to a substantial and significant extent, be devoted to the world political and economic situation; they agree, however, that questions of cooperation and development will occupy a major portion of the Summit agenda.

2. Invitation

The invitations to the Summit will be addressed directly to the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec. They will refer to the present understanding which will have been communicated to the inviting power (or powers) through the usual diplomatic channels.

3. Participation

The Government of Canada and the Government of Québec will be present at the conference table, in the persons of the heads of their governments, during the entire Summit. The Premier of Québec will be present at the side of the Prime Minister of Canada, Québec being identified by the designation "Canada-Québec" and the flag of Québec.

The rules (articles 9 and 11 of the Ottawa-Québec arrangements) and the practices followed at the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation) for the representation of the two governments will apply to the Summit meetings.

On questions regarding the world political situation the Premier of Québec will be present as an interested observer. On questions regarding the world economic situation the Premier of Québec will be able, following consultation and with the agreement of the Prime Minister of Canada, on a case by case basis to intervene on matters of concern to Québec.

The Prime Minister of Canada will confidentially inform the Premier of Québec in advance of the positions he intends to adopt on the various items of the agenda of the first part of the Summit.

During the second part, the Government of Québec will participate fully in the debates and proceedings in accordance with the procedures and practices followed at the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation).

If there is a general "round table" during the Summit the Premier of Québec will be able to speak in accordance with the procedures and conditions defined in the present understanding.

4. Preparatory Meetings

For the preparatory meetings of senior officials (sherpas) or of ministers, each of the two governments will appoint its representative or representatives, who will exercise their functions in accordance with the provisions of the present understanding.

The invitations to such meetings will be issued in accordance with the procedures established for the Summit itself.

5. Coordination

During the preparatory phase and the Summit itself, the representatives of the two governments will coordinate the activities regularly to ensure that their positions and actions are in conformity with the spirit of the present understanding.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK CONCERNING THE FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT

Desirous of cooperating for the purpose of making an effective and original contribution of the highest quality to the Summit, the Government of Canada and the Government of New Brunswick have agreed as follows:

1. Nature and Structure

The Summit will consist of two distinct, consecutive parts. The first part will deal with the world political and economic situation and the second with cooperation and development.

In preparation for the first Summit the two governments will make joint efforts to secure approval of an agenda which will, to a substantial and significant extent, be devoted to the world political and economic situation; they agree, however, that questions of cooperation and development will occupy a major portion of the Summit agenda.

2. Invitation

The invitations to the Summit will be addressed directly to the Government of Canada and the Government of New Brunswick. They will refer to the present understanding which will have been communicated to the inviting power (or powers) through the usual diplomatic channels.

3. Participation

The Government of Canada and the Government of New Brunswick will be present at the conference table, in the persons of the heads of their governments, during the entire Summit. The Premier of New Brunswick will be present at the side of the Prime Minister of Canada, New Brunswick being identified by the designation "Canada-New Brunswick" and the flag of New Brunswick.

The rules (articles 8 and 10 of the Ottawa-New Brunswick arrangements) and the practices followed at the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation) for the representation of the two governments will apply to the Summit meetings.

On questions regarding the world political situation the Premier of New Brunswick will be present as an interested observer. On questions regarding the world economic situation the Premier of New Brunswick will be able, following consultation and with the agreement of the Prime Minister of Canada, on a case by case basis to intervene on matters of concern to New Brunswick.

The Prime Minister of Canada will confidentially inform the Premier of New Brunswick in advance of the positions he intends to adopt on the various items of the agenda of the first part of the Summit.

During the second part, the Government of New Brunswick will participate fully in the debates and proceedings in accordance with the procedures and practices followed at the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation).

If there is a general "round table" during the Summit the Premier of New Brunswick will be able to speak in accordance with the procedures and conditions defined in the present understanding.

4. Preparatory Meetings

For the preparatory meetings of senior officials (sherpas) or of ministers, each of the two governments will appoint its representative or representatives, who will exercise their functions in accordance with the provisions of the present understanding.

The invitations to such meetings will be issued in accordance with the procedures established for the Summit itself.

5. Coordination

During the preparatory phase and the Summit itself, the representatives of the two governments will coordinate their activities regularly to ensure that their positions and actions are in conformity with the spirit of the present understanding.

IV

Canada and the Francophone World

CANADA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Varied Nature of Canadian Development Assistance

As approved by Parliament the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Program is one of the main instruments with which Canada advances the cause of international social justice.

The assistance program seeks to support the efforts of developing countries to meet the basic needs of their peoples over the long term by relying largely on indigenous resources and values.

In 1984-85 Canada allocated \$2.1 billion to international cooperation. This contribution, equivalent to 0.49 per cent of the Gross National Product, places Canada among the principal donors on the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is responsible for implementing the large part of the Canadian development cooperation program, managing about 75 per cent of the total ODA budget. The Agency's goal is to support the efforts of the peoples and countries of the Third World to achieve self-sustaining social and economic development. CIDA focuses its efforts on the

poorest countries and pays special attention to three crucial aspects of development where the needs are immense: agriculture (including fisheries and forestry), energy, and human resource development.

Assistance is provided through four main channels:

- **Bilateral (government-to-government) Programs**, which use about 40 per cent of CIDA's budget to finance more than 900 projects in over 90 developing countries. Aid is used for such programs as infrastructure projects, rural and agricultural development, food aid, lines of credit and technical assistance. In 1984-85, about one-quarter of bilateral assistance consisted of food aid to countries afflicted by drought, famine and food deficits.
- **Multilateral Programs**, which support the development efforts of some 85 international organizations, including United Nations agencies, development banks, humanitarian institutions and other international groups seeking solutions to the problems of world development. These programs represent 33 per cent of total Canadian ODA.

- Special Programs which support and encourage the initiatives of Canadian institutions and voluntary groups playing an active role in international development.
- The Business Cooperation Program, which supports the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts.

The remaining 25 per cent of Canada's ODA is administered by other government departments and agencies. The Department of Finance, for example, provides Canada's contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, which more commonly go under the name of the World Bank. Canada contributed \$207.7 million to these institutions in 1984-85.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) supports the efforts of developing countries to build up their own research capabilities, particularly in the areas of agriculture, farming, forestry, fisheries, energy, health and education. IDRC provided \$84.6 million towards these efforts in 1984-85.

The Department of External Affairs contributes to the regular budgets and voluntary funds of several multilateral organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Canada Post and National Health and Welfare also provide support to international agencies active in development. Together, these sources provided \$50.5 million in 1984-85.

The Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) was established in 1981 to assist developing countries in reducing their dependence on imported oil by using Canadian technology and expertise for oil and gas exploration. In 1984-85, PCIAC disbursed \$53.2 million on development projects.

Provincial governments are also involved in international development, contributing \$9.7 million in 1984-85 to assist the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

Canada provides development assistance in one form or another to 31 member countries of La Francophonie. Twenty-six of these are in Africa, three in the Caribbean, one in the Middle East and one in Oceania.

a) Africa:

For administrative purposes, CIDA has divided the Canadian aid program to Africa into a program for Francophone Africa and a program for Anglophone Africa. Four African member countries of La Francophonie are attached administratively to the Anglophone Africa program; these are Djibouti, Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Canada's development assistance program for Francophone Africa began in the early 1970s. The priority sectors for development have been agriculture, energy and human resource development, although substantial aid has also been provided in the areas of transportation, communications, water supply, human settlements, the environment, health and population. In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the integration of women into the development process.

From 1981-82 to 1985-86, total Canadian official assistance to African member countries of La Francophonie has exceeded \$1.6 billion. The ten core countries, where CIDA is carrying out a multi-year co-operation program, and the Sahel regional program have accounted for more than 70 per cent of this ODA. The breakdown for aid to these core countries is as follows: Burkina Faso, \$69.11M; Cameroon, \$125.69M; Ivory Coast, \$94.69M; Egypt, \$210.65M; Guinea, \$60.96M; Mali, \$103.77M; Niger, \$97.67M; Rwanda, \$85.0M; Senegal, \$121.6M; and Zaire, \$151.85M. The Sahel program has received \$58.13M over the past five years.

During the same period, approximately \$179.6 million has been allocated for food aid and \$59.2 million for humanitarian aid to the African member countries of La Francophonie. The seriousness of the drought in the Sahel region has resulted in increased humanitarian assistance through the Special Fund for Africa; disbursements from this fund to the African countries of La Francophonie have amounted to an additional \$21.4 million.

b) Caribbean:

Canadian bilateral aid to the Caribbean region is mainly directed toward infrastructure improvement, industrial and natural resource development and increased support for local institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in training activities. The primary objective of Canadian bilateral assistance to this region is the creation of productive jobs. Unemployment is one of the most serious problems in the Caribbean countries; other problems include inadequate means of transportation and communication, small domestic markets and limited resources.

Two countries in this region are members of both the Commonwealth and La Francophonie: St. Lucia and Dominica. They are core countries in the Canadian co-operative program for the Leeward and Windward Islands. Over the past five years, Canadian bilateral aid to these two countries has totalled \$32 million. They have also benefited in part from Canadian contributions to international technical co-operation agencies and to international financial institutions, mainly through the Caribbean Development Bank.

Haiti is also a core country for Canadian assistance. In the past few years, CIDA's bilateral projects have concentrated on human resource development, agricultural development and energy production.

Canadian aid to this country in the period from 1981-82 to 1985-86 has totalled \$53.5 million (not including multilateral aid). More than a quarter of this aid, amounting to \$13.6 million, has been provided through non-governmental organizations, mainly for the health, education and welfare of those most in need.

d) Middle East, Asia and Oceania

Total Canadian bilateral aid to Lebanon in the past five years has totalled \$14.4 million, of which approximately \$4.7 million has been in food aid and \$5.4 million in humanitarian aid to victims of the fighting in that country.

Of all the member countries of La Francophonie in the Asia and Oceania region, only Vanuatu has received Canadian development aid. In the period from 1981-82 to 1985-86, this Pacific island has received nearly \$1 million. Laos and Vietnam have been designated by the Cabinet as ineligible for the Canadian Development Assistance Program; in the past five years, however, small projects totalling \$100,000 have been carried out in those countries by non-governmental organizations.

**Total Canadian assistance to La Francophonie
1981-1982 to 1985-1986
(\$ millions)**

Country	Group	Category	Country-to-country assistance					Multilateral assistance (5 years)	Total ODA
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86		
Benin	LLDC	III	4,66	4,19	1,15	1,91	0,60	18,38	30,89
Burkina Fasco	LLDC	I	10,92	11,69	7,73	10,83	14,73	13,22	69,11
Burundi	LLDC	III	0,42	1,17	1,63	1,68	1,00	14,77	20,67
Cameroon	MIC	I	19,26	15,71	12,51	33,35	23,13	21,74	125,69
Central African Republic	LLDC	III	0,20	0,18	0,33	0,50	0,11	12,09	13,41
Chad	LLDC	III	1,66	1,35	8,75	11,26	6,16	2,18	31,36
Comoros	LLDC	III	0,76	0,77	0,69	0,19	0,34	8,53	11,28
Congo	MIC	III	1,50	1,40	1,87	1,17	1,02	7,93	14,88
Djibouti	LLDC	III	0,35	0,10	0,24	0,32	0,05	5,26	6,33
Dominica	MIC	I	3,00	2,33	2,30	9,57	7,09		24,29
Egypt	LIC	I	28,95	27,66	23,12	38,92	12,95	79,05	210,65
Gabon	OPEC	II	0,55	0,80	1,47	1,15	4,39	2,41	10,76
Guinea	LLDC	I	0,39	0,80	3,17	18,06	10,77	27,78	60,96
Guinea-Bissau	LLDC	III	0,50	0,38	0,63	0,49	0,54	9,10	11,64
Haiti	LLDC	I	8,05	14,32	14,34	10,06	6,70		53,46
Ivory Coast	MIC	I	5,67	4,69	6,10	17,60	15,15	45,48	94,69
Loas	LLDC	IV	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,01
Lebanon	MIC	III	0,71	4,17	2,54	1,11	5,85		14,39
Madagascar	LIC	III	4,58	2,01	1,54	1,03	0,56	34,64	44,37
Mali	LLDC	I	12,99	12,62	7,30	17,36	24,08	29,43	103,77
Mauritania	LIC	III	2,38	3,70	5,19	5,42	5,39	7,54	29,61
Mauritius	MIC	III	0,28	0,21	0,15	0,21	0,28		1,13
Morocco	MIC	II	10,70	8,06	4,08	8,58	5,47	42,28	79,18
Niger	LLDC	I	5,51	7,95	7,30	26,50	26,93	23,48	97,67
Rwanda	LLDC	I	8,18	12,30	13,61	17,33	11,88	21,69	85,00
St. Lucia	MIC	I	0,81	1,13	1,90	2,65	1,19		7,68
Senegal	LIC	I	14,93	18,91	34,20	20,36	13,27	20,09	121,76
Seychelles	MIC	III	0,19	0,14	0,24	0,10	0,21		0,88
Togo	LLDC	II	0,44	0,45	1,24	3,63	10,72	14,37	30,84
Tunisia	MIC	II	9,51	16,09	7,33	6,54	3,73	35,47	76,66
Vanuatu	LIC	III	0,15	0,19	0,26	0,26	0,00		0,86
Vietnam	LIC	IV	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05		0,10
Zaire	LIC	I	15,05	22,71	16,98	24,28	20,62	52,20	151,83
Sahel	LLDC	I	11,99	22,06	15,49	6,34	2,27		58,13
Regional, Francophone Africa		II	6,02	4,13	7,09	13,69	20,69		51,63
Total			191,29	224,37	212,43	312,44	257,92	549,11	1 747,55

GROUPS OF COUNTRIES:

- LLDC = Least-developed countries among the low-income countries
- LIC = Low-income country — a country with a per capita GNP in 1980 not exceeding \$600 U.S.
- MIC = Middle-income country — a country with a per capita GNP in 1980 exceeding \$600 U.S.
- OPEC = Member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

CATEGORIES OF COUNTRIES:

- I = core country — a multi-year co-operation program exists
- II = non-core country — significant Canadian assistance is received, but there is no full-fledged long-term ODA program
- III = visible presence country — there are no bilateral programs; co-operation activities are carried out through Mission Administered Funds, industrial co-operation and Canadian NGOs
- IV = non-eligible country — excluded from receiving Canadian development assistance.

V

The Francophone Countries

Belgium

Capital:	Brussels
Population:	Nearly 10 million
Head of State:	King Baudoin I
Head of Government:	Wilfried Martens
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Léo Tindemans
Economy:	Steel, textiles, chemicals, glass, shipbuilding, agriculture

Canada/Belgium Relations: Belgium is one of Canada's main European partners in all areas and among our largest export markets. Our sales to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) rank with those to France and Italy. In 1984, our exports to the BLEU were valued at \$677 million, and our imports at \$488 million. The major event in our trade relations with Belgium in 1984-85 was the signing of a \$50 million contract between Bombardier and the Belgian army. Belgium is our second most important partner in the Western Francophone community. The evidence of our strong bilateral ties includes Belgian participation in Expo 86, the signing in May 1984 of a social security agreement, the signing of an aviation agreement in October 1985 and the activities of the joint cultural commission in October 1985. In December 1985, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, reviewed our bilateral relations with his Belgian counterpart.

His Excellency Wilfried Martens: Born in 1936. Doctor of law. Lawyer. Member of the Flemish Christian Social Party. Elected to parliament in 1974. Played an important role in the European Christian Democratic Union. Prime Minister since 1979.

Republic of Benin

Date of Independence:	August 1, 1960
Capitals:	Porto Novo (official) and Cotonou (administrative)
Population:	3,809,000
Head of State and Head of Government	His Excellency General Mathieu Kérékou (1972)
Economy:	Largely dependent on tax revenues from trade with Nigeria. Fledgling petroleum industry.

Canada/Benin Relations: Canada has maintained good relations with Benin since the early 1970s. Last year, Senator Peter Bosa and MP Suzanne Duplessis visited Benin through the International Parliamentary Union. Our relations are based mainly on co-operation activities, which have involved over \$44 million since 1967. The principal activities have been the training of senior technicians, electrification and the extension of the port of Cotonou. Benin was one of the beneficiaries of Canada's decision to cancel the debts of the least-developed countries. There is virtually no trade relationship.

His Excellency General Mathieu Kérékou: Born in 1933. Military career in the French army. Became Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces in 1970. Took power in 1972. Elected first President of the Republic by the National Revolutionary Assembly in 1980. Re-elected President on July 31, 1984.

**Republic of
Burkina Faso**
(formerly Upper Volta)

Date of Independence:	August 5, 1960
Capital:	Ouagadougou
Population:	6,660,000
Head of State and President of the National Revolution- ary Council:	His Excellence Captain Thomas Sankara
National Revolutionary Council:	
Economy:	Very poor country with a sub- sistence farm economy. The remittances sent home by the 1.6 million emigrant workers contribute significantly to the balance of payments.

Canada/Burkina Faso Relations: Canada's relations with this country date back to 1962. For financial and administrative reasons, Canada closed its embassy in Ouagadougou, and Burkina Faso, stating similar reasons, withdrew its representatives from Ottawa. However, Canada has a major aid program in Burkina Faso and CIDA maintains a co-operation office there. The assistance to be provided in 1985-86 is estimated at \$16.1 million, including food aid and special programs.

His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara: Born in 1949. Attended the paratrooper school in Pau, France, in 1974. Commanded a parachute detachment. Became Secretary of State for Information in 1981, and Prime Minister in February 1983. Arrested in May 1983; released in June. Led a coup against Major Ouedraogo on August 4, 1983. President of the National Revolutionary Council and Head of State.

Republic of Burundi

Date of Independence:	July 1, 1962
Capital:	Bujumbura
Population:	4,466,000
Head of State and Head of Government	His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza
Economy:	Still mainly a subsistence economy with significant food production. Main export is coffee, followed by cotton and tea.

Canada/Burundi Relations: Our limited relations with Burundi are centred around co-operation rather than trade. Missionaries and a number of other Canadians are active in Burundi as participants with NGOs. The co-operation program, which has a budget of nearly \$3 million, was begun in 1983 under CIDA's institutional co-operation program. Assistance is provided under this program in the training and rural development sectors, and other projects are carried out by NGOs.

His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza: Born in 1946. Educated in Belgium; graduated in social and military sciences. Returned to Burundi in 1971, where he became Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces in 1972. In 1976, he took power in a coup. Re-elected President of the Republic by universal suffrage on August 31, 1984.

Republic of Cameroon

Date of Independence:	January 1, 1960 for East Cameroon (French) October 1, 1961 for West Cameroon (British)
Capital:	Yaoundé
Population:	9,400,000
Head of State and Head of Government:	Paul Biya
Economy:	Mixed

Canada/Cameroon Relations: Cameroon was the first Francophone African country with which Canada established diplomatic relations. A bilingual and moderate country, Cameroon has attracted missionaries, international development agencies and, more recently, Canadian business interests. Canada has a very active co-operation program in Cameroon. CIDA's emphasis is on the forestry, transportation, energy and human resources sectors. Hundreds of Canadians are currently working in Cameroon, and Canadian businessmen have been attracted by the country's great potential. A number of them have developed commercial contacts or are investigating the possibility of joint undertakings.

His Excellency Paul Biya: Born February 13, 1933. Mr. Biya obtained a licence and an advanced degree in public law, and a diploma from the Institut d'études politiques. In 1975, he became Prime Minister, and in 1982, he assumed the Presidency following his predecessor's resignation. He was confirmed as President in January 1984 by popular assent.

Central African Republic

Date of Independence:	August 13, 1960
Capital:	Bangui
Population:	2,470,000 (1983)
Head of State:	His Excellency General André Kolingba (1981)
Economy:	Diamonds, uranium, wood, food crops, cotton, coffee, groundnuts.

Canada/Central African Republic Relations: The Central African Republic (CAR) is a small, landlocked country and one of the world's poorest nations. Canada's relations with the CAR have fluctuated since independence. For a while they made no progress, particularly because of the tension caused by the Bokassa dictatorship. Relations improved when the country returned to a more conventional government, but the world economic crisis has prevented rapid progress. A number of Canadian NGOs are active in the CAR, and some Canadian firms have contracts from multilateral organizations.

His Excellency André Kolingba: Born in 1935 in Bangui. Pursued a military career in France and the CAR. Became a general in 1973. Appointed ambassador to Canada in 1975; later posted to West Germany. In 1979, became Chief of Staff of the CAR Armed Forces. In 1981, he overthrew President Dacko and became President of the Military Committee for National Recovery and Head of Government.

Republic of Chad

Date of Independence:	August 11, 1960
Capital:	N'Djamena
Population:	4,747,000 (1983)
Head of State and Head of Government	His Excellency Hissein Habré
Economy:	Economy based on agriculture and livestock raising. Exports of cotton, meat and cattle.

Canada/Chad Relations: Canada has had diplomatic ties with Chad since 1962 and the countries have friendly relations through the institutions of La Francophonie. Approximately seventy-five Canadian missionaries and NGO co-operants are currently engaged in development work in Chad, a victim of the persistent drought that has ravaged the Sahel countries in recent years. To help Chad cope with its difficulties, Canada has provided food aid and emergency relief. Chad's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation made two visits to Canada in 1985.

His Excellency Hissein Habré: Born in 1942, in Fada, in the prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, he was sub-prefect of this region of northern Chad from 1958 to 1964. He studied law and economics in France and in 1972 joined the banned National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). He later became head of the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces. During the period of the civil war from 1978 to 1982, he held the positions of Prime Minister and Minister of State for National Defence for short periods of time. On October 19, 1982, Hissein Habré was appointed President of the Republic, Head of State and President of the Council of Ministers.

Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Date of Independence:	July 6, 1975
Capital:	Moroni
Population:	378,000 (1983)
Head of State:	His Excellency Ahmed Abdallah, President of the Republic
Economy:	Primarily agricultural; exporter of spices (cloves), copra, vanilla, other essences.

Canada/Comoros Relations: Canada and the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros established diplomatic relations following the Republic's independence in 1975. Canadian NGOs have carried out co-operation activities through francophone institutions, in particular to provide vocational training to Comoros nationals. Small projects are funded by development assistance funds administered by our embassy in Nairobi.

His Excellency Ahmed Abdallah: Born in 1919 in Domoni, Anjouan Island. Represented the Comoros in 1953 in the French Senate; elected President of the Comoros in 1972. Unilaterally declared independence from France on July 6, 1975, and became Head of State. Overthrown one month later in a coup. Went into exile in France, but returned to power in 1978 through another coup.

People's Republic of the Congo

Date of Independence:	August 17, 1960
Capital:	Brazzaville
Population:	1,768,000
Head of State and Head of Government:	Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso
Economy:	Exporter of petroleum, wood, diamonds and cocoa. Declining agricultural sector.

Canada/Congo Relations: Canada's relations with the Congo are cordial but are limited to occasional visits and, at present, a single co-operation project that is close to completion: the realignment of the Congo-Ocean railway and provision of rolling stock. We do not have extensive trade relations with the Congo. Recent activity has involved railway development, civil aviation, forestry, energy and agriculture.

His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso: Born in 1943. Professional soldier trained in France. Became Minister of National Defence in 1975, and first vice-president of the party's Military Committee in 1977. Appointed Head of State by the Central Committee of the Parti congolais du travail in 1979. Re-elected for five years on July 30, 1984.

Republic of Djibouti

Date of Independence:	June 27, 1977
Capital:	Djibouti
Population:	450,000
Head of State and Head of Government	His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon
Economy:	Mainly a service economy. Persistent drought. Provides essential ocean access for Ethiopia. French military presence (force of 3,700) accounts for 44% of the national budget.

Canada/Djibouti Relations: Our ambassador is accredited from Addis Ababa and visits Djibouti occasionally; Djibouti has an honorary consul in Montreal. The bilateral co-operation program is limited to activities administered by the Mission. Since 1982-83, some \$50,000 has been provided per year to support small projects and award bursaries for Djibouti nationals to study in Canada. Canadian companies have expressed interest in projects to upgrade the airport and the telecommunications system, but the Djibouti government does not really have the means to finance large-scale commercial projects.

His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon: Born in 1916 in Djibouti; belongs to the Issa ethnic group. Played an active role in domestic politics and was a member of the French National Assembly. In the May 8, 1977 election, he headed the single list for the Rassemblement populaire pour l'indépendance. On May 16, became President of the Council of Ministers. On June 24, he was elected President of the Republic, which was proclaimed on June 27. Re-elected for six years on June 12, 1981.



Dominica

Population:	80,000 (1982)
Capital:	Roseau
Head of Government:	The Right Honourable Mary Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister
Gross National Product:	US\$34.9 million (1982)
Per capita GNP:	US\$1,075 (1982)

Canada/Dominica Relations: Bilateral relations with Dominica are warm and cordial. They are further strengthened by the personal attachment to Canada of Prime Minister Charles, who obtained her B.A. from the University of Toronto. The Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Workers program is very important for Dominica, and Canada provides substantial official assistance for development.

The Right Honourable Mary Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister: Miss Charles is the daughter of one of the island's rich landowners. Born May 19, 1919, in Dominica, she obtained a B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1946 and studied at the London School of Economics and the Inner Temple. She practised law before entering politics as a nominated member of the Dominican House of Assembly. Miss Charles became an elected member in 1975 and Leader of the Opposition in 1979. She was elected Prime Minister in July 1980.

Arab Republic of Egypt

Date of Independence:	1922 (end of British protectorate)
Capital:	Cairo
Population:	Approximately 49 million
Head of State:	His Excellency Muhammad Hosni Mubarak
Economy:	50% of economy based on agriculture, principally cotton. Industrial sector represents 29% of GNP.

Canada/Egypt Relations: Our relations with Egypt have developed rapidly over the past ten years. This growth reflects the Canadian government's desire to support the moderate policies of President Mubarak and confirms Canada's increasing interest in the Arab world. It was this interest that led it to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. In 1984, Canadian exports to Egypt totalled \$287 million; imports were \$60 million. The Egypt-Canada Business Council was created in 1981. Co-operation between the two countries, which dates back to 1976, focusses on three key sectors: agriculture, energy and human resources development. Over the next five years, CIDA will contribute about \$25 million annually through its bilateral co-operation program.

His Excellency Hosni Mubarak: Mr Mubarak was born in 1928. After graduating from the Military Academy, he became a pilot and was an instructor at the Air Academy from 1952 to 1958. In 1967, he was appointed Director-General of the Air Academy, and served as the Air Force Chief of Staff from July 1969 to 1972. As Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, Mr Mubarak distinguished himself during the war of October 1973. He became Vice-President in April 1975 and President in October 1981, following the assassination of Mr Sadat.



France

Population:	55.1 million (February 1985)
Area:	549,000 km ²
Capital:	Paris
Head of State:	President François Mitterrand
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Laurent Fabius
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Roland Dumas

Canada/France Relations: Relations between the two countries are extensive and varied, and encompass all sectors of modern society, as illustrated by the successive meetings of the three joint commissions on economics, science and culture in 1986. Politically, the new approach taken by the Canadian government, as expressed by Prime Minister Mulroney in November 1984 during a visit by Prime Minister Fabius, has paved the way for a new climate in relations between Canada and France. The three-way quarrels between Ottawa, Paris and Québec are a thing of the past. In this context, the Francophone Summit becomes a symbol. France is our ninth largest trading partner overall and fourth among our partners in Western Europe. In 1984, Canadian exports to France reached \$700 million (CAN), and imports rose to \$1.2 billion because of the favourable rate of exchange for the franc. Prime Minister Mulroney's visit to France immediately after the Summit will provide the opportunity to hold in-depth discussions with President Mitterrand on important international political and economic issues, and to review bilateral questions with Prime Minister Fabius.

His Excellency François Mitterrand, President: Born October 26, 1916. Lawyer. Secretary General for prisoners of war (de Gaulle government, August-September 1944). Elected to the National Assembly in 1946 and re-elected for consecutive terms until 1981, except from 1958-62 when he sat in the Senate. Appointed a Minister eleven times under the Fourth Republic. Ran in the presidential elections in 1965 and 1974. First Secretary of the Socialist Party in 1971. Elected President of the Republic in June 1981.



Gabon

Date of independence:	August 17, 1960
Capital:	Libreville
Population:	1,300,000 according to the Gabon government (1980). The World Bank estimates the population to be 800,000
President and Head of State:	His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo (1967)
Economy:	Mixed (member of OPEC)

Canada/Gabon Relations: Canada and Gabon have maintained diplomatic relations since 1963. Over the years, a number of official visits by ministers and heads of state have been made between the two countries. The co-operative program with Gabon is limited because of the country's economic status as a member of OPEC, but joint projects are greatly welcomed. Commercial relations between our two countries have become fairly extensive. Several Canadian firms are involved in large-scale projects; these are development-related or involve the construction of government buildings.

His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo: The President was born December 30, 1935 in Lewai. After serving in the armed forces, he entered the Department of Foreign Affairs (1960-62). He was made Assistant Director and then Chief of Staff of President Léon Mba (1962-65). He became Vice-President of the Republic on November 12, 1966 and President on November 28, 1967. President Bongo founded the Gabon Democratic Party (PDG) on March 12, 1968 and became its Secretary General. He has been President of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) since January 1977.

Republic of Guinea

Date of independence:	October 2, 1958
Capital:	Conakry
Population:	5,830,000 (1983)
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency General Lansana Conté
Economy:	Mixed; economy controlled by large state-owned corporations.

Canada/Guinea Relations: Relations between Canada and Guinea have developed over the years. These ties grew stronger as former President Sekou Touré's mistrust of the West eased. CIDA's assistance program has expanded and its activities are now concentrated in civil aviation, electric power, institutional support, human resources development and fisheries. CIDA also provides financial assistance to non-governmental organizations operating in Guinea. Commercial relations between our two countries are minimal, aside from Alcan's involvement in mining bauxite deposits in Guinea.

His Excellency General Lansana Conté: Born in 1934 in Coyah. Attended the Bingerville military preparatory school in the Ivory Coast and the Saint-Louis military school in Senegal. Enlisted on June 1, 1955. Former Army Chief of Staff. Became President of the Republic following a military takeover on April 3, 1984.

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Date of independence:	September 10, 1974
Capital:	Bissau
Population:	767,739 (1979)
Head of State and Head of Government	His Excellency Brigadier-General Joao Bernardo Vieira
Economy:	Agriculture

Canada/Guinea-Bissau Relations: Guinea-Bissau gained independence from Portugal in 1974. It has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world. The country's only developed resource is agriculture although it has bauxite, phosphate and zircon deposits, and apparently off-shore oil as well. Relations between Canada and Guinea-Bissau have so far been quite limited, although a number of co-operants have worked with NGOs in Guinea-Bissau.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Joao Bernardo Vieira: Born in 1939. One of the most important military chiefs in the battle for independence. Member of the standing executive committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Following independence in 1975, responsible for the Armed Forces, President of the National Assembly. Trained for one year in Cuba. Chief State Commissioner (Prime Minister) in 1978. On November 14, 1980, headed a coup carried out primarily by officers to oust President Luiz Cabral. Leader of the Revolutionary Council that took power.



Haiti

Population:	Approximately 6 million
Capital:	Port-au-Prince
Head of State:	General Namphy (February 7, 1986)
Gross National Product:	US\$2 billion (1985)
Per capita GNP:	US\$300 (1985)

Canada/Haiti Relations: Nearly 2,000 Canadians live in Haiti, and following a large-scale emigration to Canada in the 1960s and especially the 1970s, Canada has a sizeable Haitian community (about 60,000). There is some Canadian investment in Haiti. In 1984, our exports to that country reached \$18.5 million. Imports of Haitian products totalled \$16.5 million in that year, while CIDA provided aid totalling about \$4.5 million.

Republic of the Ivory Coast

Date of Independence:	August 7, 1960
Capitals:	Abidjan (economic and administrative) Yamoussoukro (political)
Population:	9,294,000
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency Félix Houphouet-Boigny
Economy:	Agricultural economy based mainly on export crops: coffee, cocoa, pineapple, cotton and wood. Some manufacturing.

Canada/Ivory Coast Relations: Canada decided to open an embassy in Abidjan in 1969, owing to the increasing role of the Ivory Coast in African affairs and our policy of support to Francophone countries. President Houphouet-Boigny visited Canada in June 1983. Our trade with the Ivory Coast in 1984 comprised \$16.9 million in exports to that country and \$33.2 million in imports. Canada's cooperation program in the Ivory Coast, which began in 1968, first concentrated on education, but later expanded to water supply, energy, mining and tourism. CIDA has a rural electrification project (\$41 million) in the northwest region of the country, and provides a \$25 million line of credit, of which 65% has been advanced to the Ministry of Rural Development. A bilateral commission meets every two years.

His Excellency Félix Houphouet-Boigny: Born in 1905. Physician. Founder and president of the Rassemblement démocratique africain and the Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire. In 1946, represented the Ivory Coast in the French National Assembly; from 1956 to 1960, held cabinet positions in a number of French governments. In 1960, became the first President of the Ivory Coast. Re-elected for a sixth mandate on October 27, 1985. Senior head of state in Black Africa.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)

National Day:	December 2, 1975
Capital:	Vientiane
Population:	3.81 million (1985)
Political System:	The effective political authority is the Lao People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party
Head of State:	President Souphanouvong
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Phaun (Phoune) Sipraseth
Economy:	About 90% of the population is involved in agriculture, primarily subsistence. Expenditures in 1981 exceeded revenue by 250%.

Relationship with Canada: The Laos/Canada bilateral relationship exists primarily at the diplomatic level. Canadian funds for Laotian refugees in Thailand have been provided. Trade relations are minimal.

President Souphanouvong: Born a Prince in 1902 and educated in France, he returned to Laos in 1938. He joined Pathet Lao and fought against the French. He eventually became leader of the Pathet Lao. After the 1973 cease fire in Laos, he became Chairman of the Joint National Political Council and, in December 1975, President of Laos. He is concurrently Chairman of the Central Committee, Lao Front for National Liberation and a member of the Politbureau.



Lebanon

Population:	Estimated at 3 million
Major cities:	Beirut (capital), Tripoli, Saida
Head of State:	His Excellency Amin Gemayel
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs:	His Excellency Rashid Karami

Canada/Lebanon Relations: Relations between the two countries are strengthened by the presence of a large Lebanese community in Canada. The Canadian government has repeatedly stated its support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and Canada encourages efforts toward a true and lasting reconciliation among the Lebanese. In an attempt to help Lebanese citizens caught in the fighting, Canada has been providing emergency humanitarian assistance for several years through such agencies as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Council of Churches. CIDA also funds numerous development projects of non-governmental organizations in such fields as health, agriculture and community development.

His Excellency Amin Gemayel: Born in 1942 in Bikfaya near Beirut. Lawyer, Maronite Christian. Elected to the National Assembly in 1970. Elected as the seventh President of the Republic of Lebanon on September 23, 1982.



Luxembourg

Capital:	Luxembourg
Population:	350,000
Head of State:	Grand Duke Jean
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Jacques Santer
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Jacques F. Poos
Economy:	Steel, international finance, one of the administrative centres of the European Community, agriculture.

Canada/Luxembourg Relations: Canada established diplomatic relations with Luxembourg in 1945. Our ambassador to Belgium is also accredited to Luxembourg. A deep friendship binds our two countries. Our bilateral trade totals about \$15 million annually. Bilateral relations are naturally limited by Luxembourg's small size, but they are nevertheless fruitful. In September 1984, officials of our two countries initialled a memorandum of agreement on double taxation; negotiations to reach an agreement on social security are now under way.

His Excellency Jacques Santer, Prime Minister: Born in 1937. Lawyer. Member of the Christian Social Party and its parliamentary secretary from 1966 to 1972; party President, 1974; one of the Vice-Presidents of European Parliament, 1975-1977; Minister of Finance, Labour and Social Security from 1979 to 1984; Prime Minister, Minister of State and Finance, July 1984.



Republic of Mali

Date of independence:	September 22, 1960
Capital:	Bamako
Population:	7,270,000 (1983)
Head of State and	His Excellency General Moussa Traoré
Economy:	Cotton, groundnuts, livestock, fish, rice, millet

Canada/Mali Relations: Canada and Mali enjoy cordial relations based mainly on a development co-operation program. A number of ministerial visits have been made between the two countries. Trade relations are very limited and there is no indication they will increase. Canadian exports are related to the CIDA program and contracts that some Canadian firms have succeeded in obtaining with multilateral institutions. Canada is one of several countries participating in an ambitious project aimed at the integrated rural development of Kaarta, the cost of which is \$29.3 million. Canada is also participating at the regional level through construction of the Manantali dam (\$33 million).

His Excellency General Moussa Traoré: Born in 1936. Embarked on a military career in the French and then Malian army (1960). Promoted to lieutenant in 1964, assumed power in a coup d'état in 1968. Promoted to Brigadier-General in 1978 and elected President on June 9, 1985.

Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Date of independence:	June 27, 1960
Capital:	Antananarivo
Population:	9.5 million (1983)
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency Admiral Didier Ratsiraka
Economy:	Economy primarily agricultural; the main exports are spices, coffee and other agricultural products.

Canada/Madagascar Relations: Canada has long been present in Madagascar through religious communities active primarily in education. Political ties have been rather limited since neither country has an embassy in the other's capital. A certain number of small and medium-sized Canadian businesses have become established in Madagascar.

His Excellency Admiral Didier Ratsiraka: Born 1936 in Vatomantry in Tamatave province. Entered the École navale de Brest, obtained a diploma as a signals engineer, graduated from the École supérieure de guerre navale, military attaché to the Madagascan embassy in Paris. May 1972, Minister of Foreign Affairs; February 1975, member of the Military Directorate. On June 15, before the Directorate dissolved, it invested Mr Ratsiraka as head of state and government. Elected President of the Republic for a seven-year term by referendum on December 21, 1975, and re-elected on December 7, 1982. Promoted to Admiral on December 31, 1983.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Date of Independence:	November 28, 1960
Capital:	Nouakchott
Population:	1,630,000
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya
Economy:	Slow growth in GNP. Persistent drought. Very severe austerity. The mainstays of the economy are agriculture, livestock raising and fishing. Few or no exports, except for copper, the prices of which have plummeted.

Canada/Mauritania Relations: Relations between Canada and Mauritania are good, although still in their infancy. Mauritania has received Canadian food aid and, under a bursary program, a number of young Mauritians are trained in Canada. The minimal trade between the two countries is in the area of mining and specific internationally funded projects.

His Excellency Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya: Born in 1943, in Atar. In 1960, one of the first officers trained in France for the young army. Assistant to the Chief of Staff in 1976, then Commander of the northern region during the Saharan war. Minister of Defence from 1978 to March 1979, then Minister responsible for the Military Committee. Prime Minister from April 1981 to March 1984. Ousted Lieutenant-Colonel Ould Haidalla on December 12, 1984, and became the new Head of State.

Mauritius

Independence Date:	March 12, 1968
Capital:	Port Louis
Population:	993,678 (1983 census)
Economy:	Mauritius's economy is heavily dependent on sugar (sugar accounts for 64% of export earnings). In recent years, however, the country has made significant gains in diversifying its economy to manufacturing and tourism.

Canada/Mauritius Relations: Bilateral relations between Canada and Mauritius (established in 1967) are friendly. Public speeches by both PM Jugnauth and Foreign Minister Gayan have mentioned Canada as a country with which relations should be expanded. Future development cooperation will depend largely upon the development of new projects with non-governmental organizations and institutional cooperation. Canada is completing a water supply project on Mauritius' second island, Rodrigues. Canada's once considerable imports of Mauritian sugar have dwindled to a negligible figure. Our exports to Mauritius are relatively insignificant. In 1983, Mauritius developed a substantial market in Canada for its textiles (sweaters). A Memorandum of Understanding covering voluntary restraints on exports of textiles to Canada was successfully concluded in May 1984 and will apply until 1986.

Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth: At 55 years of age, Prime Minister Jugnauth's career has centered on his political interests, with a short hiatus in the early 1970s when he was Senior Crown Counsel in the Crown Law Office. In 1971 he joined the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM) and served as leader of the opposition from 1976 until 1982. He was then elected Prime Minister and re-elected in August 1983.



Monaco

Population:	28,000 (1984)
Capital:	Monaco
Area:	.56 square mile
Official Language:	French
Head of State:	Prince Rainier III
Head of Government:	Jean Ausseil, Minister of State
	The Head of Government is a French citizen chosen by the Prince from a list of three candidates proposed by the French government.
Economy:	Tourism accounts for 55% of Monaco's national revenue.

Canada/Monaco Relations: Relations between Canada and Monaco are excellent, although limited because of the special situation of the Principality. They are most visible in the large number of Canadians who, like their European and American counterparts, visit Monaco. Prince Rainier's last official visit to Canada was in 1967 during Expo 67 in Montreal.

Jean Ausseil: Born in 1925. Graduated from the Ecole nationale de la France d'Outre-mer. A diplomat, he has held successive positions as French Ambassador in Montevideo and Addis Ababa, then Director of African and Madagascan Affairs at Quai d'Orsay. Appointed Minister of State of Monaco on September 10, 1985.

Kingdom of Morocco

Date of Independence:	March 2, 1956
Capital:	Rabat
Population:	22 million (1985)
Head of State:	His Majesty King Hassan II
Economy:	Based primarily on agriculture, with exports of phosphates, citrus fruit and textiles. Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange.

Canada/Morocco Relations: Canada established diplomatic relations with Morocco in 1962 and opened a diplomatic mission in Rabat in 1974. Morocco's membership in the Arab community, its participation in the institutions of La Francophonie, the large Moroccan community in Canada and Canadian tourist visits to this country have favoured the development of ties between the two countries. The Canadian co-operation program focusses primarily on the agricultural sector and the training of human resources. Canadian sulphur exports and Moroccan exports of citrus fruit account for the approximately \$100 million in trade between the two countries. A bilateral commission will soon hold its second meeting in Ottawa.

His Majesty King Hassan II: Born in 1929, King Hassan II is the son of King Mohammed V and the 17th Sovereign of the Alaouite dynasty. He obtained a law degree and was Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1972-1973.

Republic of the Niger

Date of Independence:	August 3, 1960
Capital:	Niamey
Population:	6,057,000
Head of State:	His Excellency Brigadier-General Seyni Kountché
Economy:	The economy of Niger, which has been affected by drought, is based predominantly on agriculture and livestock raising. Exports of uranium and livestock.

Canada/Niger Relations: Relations between Canada and Niger are excellent, dating back to the creation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation. Official visits have been made between the two countries by several ministers, including Mme Monique Vézina, who visited Niger in January 1985. Although virtually non-existent, trade could assume new importance as a result of Niger's desire to promote the private sector and to grant a greater share to Canadian interests. Niger is one of Canada's principal African partners in the area of co-operation. It received more than \$146 million between 1965 and 1984 for rural development, natural resources (mines), transportation and energy projects.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Seyni Kountché: Born in 1931. Career in the French Army. Joined the Niger army in 1961. Chief of General Staff in 1973. He ousted the Diouri government in 1974 and became Head of State. Promoted to General in January 1983. Architect of the "developing society" concept, in which the people are involved in government development activities.

Rwandese Republic

Date of Independence:	July 1, 1962
Capital:	Kigali
Population:	5,720,000
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana
Economy:	Predominantly subsistence agriculture (95%), the principal export is coffee, with a little tea and cinchona.

Canada/Rwanda Relations: Canadian presence in Rwanda dates back to 1963, when missionaries founded the National University of Rwanda, which has been funded by the aid program since 1971. CIDA is also conducting major projects in the sectors of agricultural development, telecommunications and geophysical exploration. In 1984, Canadian food aid totalled \$3 million. Bilateral relations outside the co-operation program are limited to exchanges within the framework of La Francophonie.

His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana: Born in 1937. Army officer. Minister of the National Guard and the Police from 1965. In 1973, took power following a coup d'état. Founded the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, Rwanda's only party. Re-elected on June 30, 1983.



Saint Lucia

Population:	125,500
Capital:	Castries
Head of Government:	The Right Honourable John Compton
Gross National Product:	US\$34.9 million (1982)
Per capita GNP:	US\$1,075 (1982)

Canada/St Lucia Relations: Canada is viewed very favourably in St Lucia, both by the government and by the public. Canadian investment in St Lucia is substantial, particularly in the banking and tourism industries. There is a direct air link and some 20,000 Canadians visit the island annually. Canada and St Lucia recently signed a bilateral air transportation agreement. In 1984, CIDA spent close to \$2.1 million in St Lucia. The Canadian development assistance program is focussed primarily on forestry, fisheries, agriculture and drinking water supply. The largest project to date, the construction of the Hewanorra air terminal building, has just been completed.

The Right Honourable John Melville Compton, Prime Minister: Born in St Vincent in 1929, John Melville Compton studied in St Lucia and in England. He is married and has five children. First elected to the Legislature in 1953 as a member of the St Lucia Labour Party, he broke with the SLP in 1961 and founded his own party, which later joined the main opposition party to form the United Workers' Party (UWP), under Mr Compton's leadership. The UWP won the 1964 election, and Mr Compton headed the government until St Lucia gained independence in 1979. Defeated by Allan Louisy's SLP party in 1979, Mr Compton was returned to power in May 1982, winning 14 out of 17 seats.



Republic of Senegal

Date of Independence:	August 4, 1960
Capital:	Dakar
Population:	5,800,000 (1981)
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency Abdou Diouf
Economy:	Groundnuts, phosphates and tourism.

Canada/Senegal Relations: Canada and Senegal have had diplomatic relations for the past twenty-five years, and have been partners in La Francophonie since the creation of its institutions. Over the years, Canada has developed a major co-operation program which is now focussing on the fight against desert encroachment, increased food and fisheries production, advanced technical training and development of the energy sector. Given the resources available to Senegal, our commercial ties with this country are limited. Nevertheless, several companies are involved in multilateral projects that have been undertaken by a number of development banks.

His Excellency Abdou Diouf: The President was born in Senegal in 1935. He obtained a law degree at the University of Dakar, and a licence in public law and political science at the University of Paris (1959). He left the Ecole nationale de la France d'Outre-mer with the rank of major in 1960. At the age of twenty-eight, he became Chief of Staff of the President of Senegal, and subsequently Secretary General to the Presidency, the highest civil service position in the State. In 1970 he was appointed Prime Minister, a position created especially for him. On January 1, 1981, he succeeded President Senghor. As the Prime Minister of Senegal, he made an official visit to Canada in 1971.



Seychelles

Independence Date:	June 29, 1976
Capital:	Victoria
Population:	65,000 (1983)
Economy:	The Seychelles economy is based primarily on agriculture (exports of copra, cinnamon and vanilla), fisheries and tourism.

Canada/Seychelles Bilateral Relations: Relations between Canada and Seychelles are cordial. Canada has been helpful to Seychelles in the past through a small aid fund administered by the Canadian High Commission in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania and the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Future development cooperation will be through NGOs or CIDA's Institutional Cooperation Programmes.

President France Albert René: Born in 1935 in Victoria, Seychelles, President René was educated in the Seychelles, Switzerland and England, where he studied law. In 1964, he was elected leader of the Seychelles People's Democratic Party. After independence in 1976, he served as Prime Minister, and Minister of Works and Development in the coalition government. He assumed the Presidency in 1977, following the coup that removed the Mancham government from power. President René was elected President in June 1979 as the candidate nominated by the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the country's sole political party. He is married with one son.



Switzerland

Capital:	Bern
Population:	6.48 million
Head of State and Government:	President Kurt Furgler
Chief, Dept. of Foreign Affairs:	Pierre Aubert
Economy:	Manufactured products (electrical machinery and appliances, textiles and yarns, chemicals, dyestuffs, watches and clocks), banking services, insurance, high-quality cheese and other dairy products, livestock, fruits

Swiss-Canadian Relations: Canada enjoys excellent relations with Switzerland. Our Swiss colleagues have been valued interlocutors on matters of common interest (e.g. human rights, environmental questions, and extraterritoriality issues) and we consult each other frequently in such multilateral fora as the CSCE, UNESCO, and the UNDP. We have signed an air agreement with Switzerland and we are continuing discussions on various legal agreements. From January to September, 1985, two-way trade amounted to \$515 million CAD, with Switzerland exporting nearly twice to Canada what we exported to Switzerland (in terms of value of goods).

Kurt Furgler, President of Switzerland: Born in 1924. Lawyer. Member, National Council, 1955-71; Leader of the Christian Democratic Party Group in the Federal Council; Member, Federal Council, 1972-present; Vice-President, Jan-Dec, 1976, Jan-Dec, 1980, Jan-Dec, 1984; President, Jan-Dec, 1977, Jan-Dec, 1981; Head of Federal Department of Justice and Police, 1972-83; Head of Department of Political Economy, 1983-present.

Togolese Republic

Date of Independence:	April 27, 1960
Capital:	Lomé
Population:	2,874,000 (1983)
Head of State and Head of Government:	His Excellency General Gnassingbé Eyadéma (1967)
Economy:	Based predominantly on agriculture, with exports of coffee and cocoa. Phosphates account for most of Togo's revenue.

Canada/Togo Relations: Togo has been a political partner of Canada, particularly through the medium of the Francophone institutions, since the 1960s. Canadian firms are beginning to show an interest in establishing commercial ties with this country, particularly in the field of oil exploration. In 1985, Canada imported \$2.5 million in phosphates from Togo and exported \$4.5 million, mainly in wheat, to that country. In 1986-1987, \$11 million of CIDA's total contribution of \$17 million will be spent on two projects: a rural water supply project carried out by CUSO and the electrification of the country, using power from the Mono River Dam.

His Excellency General Gnassingbé Eyadéma: Born in 1935. Served in the French army. Army Chief of Staff in 1965. Took power in 1967. In 1969, founded the Rassemblement du peuple togolais. Confirmed in office as Head of State in 1972. In 1979, elected first President of the Third Republic for a seven-year term.

Republic of Tunisia

Date of Independence:	March 20, 1956
Capital:	Tunis
Population:	6,843,000 (1983)
Head of State and President for Life:	His Excellency Habib Bourguiba
Prime Minister:	His Excellency Mohamed Mzali
Economy:	Based primarily on agricul- ture, with exports of crude petroleum, olive oil, phos- phates and wine. Tourism is also a major source of foreign exchange.

Canada/Tunisia Relations: Canada opened its first North African embassy in Tunis in 1966, though diplomatic relations had been established with Tunisia in 1957. Tunisia's membership in the Arab community, its participation in the institutions of La Francophonie and the historic interest of its territory have promoted the development of ties with Canada. President Bourguiba has visited to Canada twice, in 1961 and in 1968. Tunisia has been one of Canada's most important partners in Africa, with co-operation activities focussed on the construction of a dam and the development of the medical, rural and human resource sectors. Canada has a surplus trade balance with Tunisia, owing primarily to sulphur exports. Total annual trade exceeds \$100 million. The Bilateral Commission, which meets regularly, held its last session in Ottawa in October 1985.

His Excellency Habib Bourguiba: Born in 1903. Obtained a degree in law and political science. Co-founder of the Neo-Destour Party, which was later renamed the Destourian Socialist Party. After the country gained independence, he became President of the National Assembly, President of the Destourian Socialist Party and has been, since November 1957, the first elected President of the Republic and the Head of Government. The constitution was altered in 1975 to appoint him President for Life.

Republic of Vanuatu

Date of Independence:	July 30, 1980
Capital:	Port Vila
Population:	127,000
Head of State:	H.E. Ati George Sokomanu, President
Head of Government:	The Honourable Father Walter Lini, C.B.E., Prime Minister
Economy:	Agriculturally based, but with an important expatriate ser- vices sector. Principle exports are Copra, cocoa, and coffee. Little manufacturing.

Canada-Vanuatu Relations: Canadian bilateral assistance to Vanuatu is restricted to Mission-Administered Funds (MAF) and support for non-governmental organizations. For 1985/86, \$150,000 has been allocated for small project assistance, and an additional \$100,000 has been granted to assist with disaster relief reconstruction following two tropical cyclones in January. Canada has also provided Vanuatu with bilingual legal expertise through the Public Service Commission Executive Interchange Program. As well, approximately 25 CUSO volunteers are in Vanuatu, working in health services and village fisheries.

Honourable Father Walter Lini: Father Lini was born in 1942 and was ordained as an Anglican Deacon in 1969. He was elected President of the National (now Vanua'aku) Party in 1974. In the 1979 elections, the Vanua'aku Party won a majority with Father Lini as Chief Minister. On independence in 1980, he became Vanuatu's first Prime Minister and he was re-elected in 1983.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

National Day:	July 2, 1976
Capital:	Hanoi
Population:	60.49 million (1985)
Political System:	Effective political power rests with the Vietnam Communist Party
Head of State:	President Troung Chinh
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Nguyen Co Thach
Economy:	70% of labour force is involved in agriculture, primarily the production of rice, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables.

Relationship with Canada: Canada continues to protest the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and co-sponsors a yearly UN resolution on the subject. Many ethnic Chinese "boat people" have settled in Canada. Total two-way trade is about \$4 million.

Troung Chinh: From 1941 to 1956, Troung Chinh was Secretary General of the Communist Party of Indochina and became Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1960. He retained this position after the reunification of Vietnam in 1976. He currently is President of the State Council, Chairman of the National Defence Council and a member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam.



Republic of Zaire

Date of Independence:	June 30, 1960
Capital:	Kinshasa
Population:	31,627,000
Head of State:	His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko
Economy:	The country's vast natural resources are as yet largely unexploited. Exports primarily copper, cobalt, diamonds and vener.

Canada/Zaire Relations: Canadian presence in Zaire dates back to the UN force sent to that country during the Congo crisis. Since then, relations between the two countries have been founded principally on co-operation, gradually broadening to include political and commercial issues. A number of Canadian firms are involved in the country's mining, agricultural and forestry sectors. Senator Martial Asselin was delegated to represent Canada at the November 1985 ceremonies marking the twentieth anniversary of the Zaire revolution.

His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko: Born in 1930. Professional soldier. In June 1960, Secretary of State for National Defence in the Lumumba government. In 1961, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the army; in November 1965, Head of State. Founded the Mouvement populaire de la Révolution in 1970. Re-elected for a third term in 1984.

Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada

**to the
Committee of
International Relations
Montreal (Corim)**

Thursday, February 6, 1986

In less than two weeks the heads of state and the heads of government of the Francophone world will for the first time gather at a summit meeting.

My government attaches great importance to this summit. From the international standpoint it is a step forward in the difficult and sometimes turbulent evolution of La Francophonie. It provides an opportunity to complete a significant stage in building, within that community, a solidarity based increasingly on concerted action. To Canada it also offers the possibility of extending its influence and enlarging its role on the international scene. At home, our renewed commitment to La Francophonie is a further step towards our goal of national reconciliation. We see in it a means of enhancing the growth and achievement of the Francophone communities of Québec and of the other Canadian provinces and of promoting their broadly based association with the Francophone community in the broadest sense of the term. For all these reasons Canada will be strongly represented on this historic occasion. I shall be there, accompanied by the Premier of Québec and the Premier of New Brunswick, which has recognized French as an official language.

La Francophonie is still seeking to define the path it should follow. Too often it has been looked at from a strictly linguistic point of view, or has been seen as one more way of maintaining the influence of French culture. The great vision of a fraternity extending between continents, sustained by the goals of La Francophonie and bonded together by a common language has not always aroused

enthusiasm. The very breadth and daring of the views of those who first inspired this movement meant that there had to be a slow process of maturation before those views would prevail. Even today, La Francophonie is far from having overcome all obstacles. One cannot yet with any assurance assign to it precise geographical boundaries or attempt to define it strictly. The diverse peoples who compose it, remote from one another, many of them recognizing two national languages and sometimes using more, in no way constitute a whole of one nature and one kind. For, while one language unites the Francophone countries, they are differentiated by their very unequal shares of the world's wealth, reflecting the classic division between the North which has and the South which has not.

The Francophone community does in fact include some of the poorest countries on earth. Some of them are indeed on the threshold of subsistence.

We must face the reality: the Francophone world is not like a bloc of rich countries, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries or the European Economic Community. With the exception of the Western countries, and a very small number of countries in the Third World, it is a universe in which co-operation and mutual aid must play a decisive role in the future of some two hundred million human beings.

Moreover, the awareness of sharing certain common aspects of a cultural heritage has scarcely produced a meeting of minds or a harmony of action. These countries are not linked, to the same degree as those of the Commonwealth, by a common past. Because the heritage on which it is founded is cultural, rather than political, La Francophonie cannot be built up on the basis of similar institutions or political behaviour. Its common bonds are all to be found in the values which nourish and shape a culture, in a way of perceiving people and things; and they are expressed in a language which has linked its fate to that of the humanism of which it is one of the fairest ornaments.

I am one who believes that it is unwise to indulge in lyrical flights of fancy about La Francophonie. This community will not be built by mere lofty praise of the greatness of the French language. But we must never forget that this language is the fundamental asset, the catalyst of La Francophonie. It has something which sets it apart. The vast extent of its dissemination has made it the second most important language in the world. It is spoken on five continents, transmitting a rich and admired culture which is the bearer of some of the ideas which have enriched civilization, nourished democracy and liberated peoples. It has been used by thinkers, creators and discoverers. It also happens to be the mother-tongue of 7 million Canadians.

This is the reason why La Francophonie, despite the difficulties it must expect and the doubts it must dispel, manifests increasing vigour.

Faced with the political and economic constraints of national and international realities, the Francophone community has felt the need to define the nature of its mission. It is on the way to asserting itself as a community of countries which use their common language as a basis for the pursuit of common goals, and the creation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation must be seen as part of this process. Contrary to the commonly held belief, the Agency is not an organization for consolidating the position of French in the world. It is essentially an institution which employs French, its only working language, to encourage a better acquaintance with the national culture of each of its members and to assist the technological development of the states associated with it.

It must, however, be recognized that, if the Francophone community is to be as rich in achievement as one might hope, it must display fresh drive and broaden its outlook. Francophone solidarity must find a level of discussion, a forum and a focus which meet the requirements of the situation. Only then will it be in a position to meet the coming challenges.

While the diversity and dispersion of its members lessen its vigour and cohesion, there is a countervailing force to be found in the political commitment of the senior leaders of each country. The meeting in Paris of some forty heads of states and governments from five continents is, in itself, an encouraging beginning for the new forward thrust of which La Francophonie stands in need.

This conference must go well beyond nostalgic speeches on what La Francophonie has not been and what it might have been. We will only look back to find the source of our solidarity and to draw inspiration from the achievements of La Francophonie. Our eyes will be turned towards the future. Our discussions will be concerned with what we are going to do. It is critically important that this Summit be marked by effective and concrete action. La Francophonie will be a doer of deeds, or it will be nothing.

The measure of this Summit will be its achievements. It must establish precise goals, and identify and implement concrete measures. And to those measures it must attach the necessary budgets.

We must above all avoid arousing expectations which would subsequently be disappointed. The results may be modest, but the essential thing is that there be results, and that they lay the foundation of a Francophonie which is concerned to meet the most pressing needs of the Francophone peoples. The proceedings of the Summit will therefore be the occasion for discussions leading to the establishment of programs of action.

Canada has been given the task of examining ways of linking the Francophone data banks together in a network which will provide access for the member countries. We have also agreed to submit to other heads of state and government recommendations on telecommunication projects matching in scale the dimensions of the Francophone community. For it is technology alone which can give tangible form to Francophone solidarity by meeting the need to establish close contact between widely dispersed peoples and making it possible for them to share their concerns. As can be seen, our participation does not merely reflect a desire to encourage

exchanges between public servants and political figures, we wish above all to see such contact in the daily lives of the men, women and children of the Francophone countries. La Francophonie will have the task and the honour of putting technology at the service of people, and using it as an instrument for the renewal and the humanizing of our societies.

Our task is in fact to find the paths which we can all follow together into the modern age. Let us from the outset cast aside any feeling of powerlessness or any resigned acquiescence which would in effect leave to other groups, or other language communities, the task of shaping the science and technology of tomorrow. Several Francophone countries, including France and Canada, are already in the forefront in key sectors. We must intensify these efforts and ensure that others benefit from them. What Francophones invent, the software they develop, the technologies they perfect, they will not have to translate. All they will have to do is to add names, in French. To do battle for the French language in today's world is to create employment for Francophones and to gain admittance for them to the realm of modern science and technology. In other words, the best defence of the French language is the assertion of its presence.

I am convinced that the road to modernization necessarily lies through co-operation and development. For us Canadians who, following in the footsteps of our missionaries, raised the flag of mutual aid on the soil of Africa twenty years ago, the Francophone community can only be conceived of in terms of interdependence and North-South responsibilities.

Besides the elimination of illiteracy, which remains an absolute priority, the initiation of economic development in the African countries is an indispensable condition for reshaping La Francophonie as a truly international community. By this I mean that La Francophonie has the daunting task of building itself in and through its own members. But we must be realists. The donor countries are few in number and they already have to deal with troubling internal problems, such as unemployment, industrial instability and alarming budgetary deficits. They too must carry out painful readjustments. Their limited resources must be used, in the first place, for the benefit of their own citizens. But they would be failing in their duty if they were unwilling to channel a part of their wealth to the Third World, beginning with their knowledge, the transfer of which is an indispensable condition for the progress of less privileged societies.

It must not be inferred from this that we intend to limit the role of the Francophone community to that of a development agency.

The direct, personal participation of the heads of state and government will in fact give the community new drive. Our discussions will of necessity have a spontaneous character. As is shown by our experience of the Commonwealth, the exchange of views can go beyond immediate and specific questions and deal with major political issues which concern the heads of state and government. In such an atmosphere the leaders get to know one another; they openly compare their perceptions and they form friendships. In particular, when summits follow one another at fixed intervals, personal relationships between participants provide a setting for continuous interaction between their countries and the steady broadening of consensus.

This then is our vision of the Summit. If it is a success, that is to say, if it produces solid results, the Paris Summit should signal the birth of a new international club, more or less resembling the Commonwealth. I am thinking of an entity which, through a series of summit meetings, would set its own goals and its own modes of action, and would ultimately make a specific contribution on the international scene. I would not see it as a rigid organization but rather as a community with a warm sense of fellowship; not a pact, not a league, but an association built on solidarity, not resting on power relationships, but on co-operation.

We have a long road to travel. I will merely say that it is worth our while to embark on this journey, without illusions, but with firmness of purpose.

Canadians have long enjoyed and valued our association with the Commonwealth of nations. The Commonwealth provides a vibrant and vigorous link between a diverse group of nations and peoples joined by common heritage, ideals, and tradition. In Nassau, last October, at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, I saw at first hand how the informality and spontaneity of the Commonwealth forum can be useful and effective. The Commonwealth is a pragmatic and flexible organization. It provides a key element in the expression of Canada's international personality.

And now we are on the point of being able to balance those advantages with an exciting undertaking among French speaking nations. Participation in La Francophonie provides us with a forum in which expression can be given to Canada's other major linguistic entity. Thus it constitutes another vital element in Canada's international relations. La Francophonie stands to provide a similarly dynamic link between the almost 40 nations with which we share the French language. The participants in La Francophonie are not brought together by a common history or political tradition, as are the Commonwealth nations. They are, however, joined by a shared linguistic heritage and a belief that it is through joint endeavour and co-operation that the people from both North and South can best search for solutions to the problems of today's increasingly interdependent world.

We in Canada are familiar with cultural, linguistic and regional diversity. We regard it as a source of our richness and our strength. It is my hope that at our meeting in Paris later this month, Francophone leaders will draw inspiration from our diversity, enjoy a productive dialogue and give new impetus to closer and greater co-operation.

It is our own life as a nation which will be the first to benefit from a successful Summit. I have committed my government to work for national reconciliation. We are pursuing this goal by initiating and maintaining a dialogue with the provinces, and particularly, through the enhanced growth and development of Francophone Canada. It is, of course, not possible to speak of the French Canadian Community without recognizing the pre-eminent position and role of Québec. It is there that the Francophone community first put down roots in North America, fought for survival and progressed, and succeeded, with the support of a provincial government exercising its own powers, in displaying its abilities in every area of internal activity.

The troubled course of the relationship between Québec and Ottawa during recent years introduced an element of tension, with respect to both France-Canada relations and the participation of Ottawa and Québec in the international Francophone activities. But it was not all negative. On the contrary, with the agreement of the federal government Québec was, as early as 1971, admitted to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation as a participating government. It also agreed, as of 1978, to be represented in the Agency together with New Brunswick. I see as part of this continuing evolution the statement of the new Québec Minister of Federal-Provincial affairs to the conference held in Paris on December 14 last, in

preparation for the Summit, in which he expressed his pride at sitting with the representatives of New Brunswick.

But it was necessary to relax the tension in the relations between Ottawa, Paris and Québec. Therefore, in November 1984, during the official visit of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, I recognized, on behalf of the federal government, the legitimacy of direct relations between Québec and Paris, on the understanding that the Canadian constitutional framework would be respected.

With regard to La Francophonie, my government has called on all its resources in order to work out a generous compromise which would enable the Premier of Québec to attend a Francophone summit. With the same open-mindedness, and in accordance with the model already established in the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, we have reached a similar understanding with the government of New Brunswick.

During these negotiations we had to ensure the maintenance of Canadian unity and respect for the Constitution. For the government of Canada must fulfil its international obligations and play its part in the protection of minorities and the affirmation of their linguistic rights. But we recognized the point of view put forward by the government of Québec, and we agreed that the Summit proceedings must accommodate the specific reality which Québec represents as the mainstay of Canada's Francophone community. We therefore insisted that Premier Bourassa must be able to deliver a major speech at the public closing session.

The government of Canada has also decided to invite the other Francophone countries to hold the next Summit in Québec City. Premier Bourassa and I will seek to persuade our colleagues in the community to accept this invitation. If we succeed, the announcement that the next Summit will be held in Québec City will be made by Premier Bourassa in his closing speech.

I am proud to have played my part in resolving these questions in a manner which, while guaranteeing Canadian sovereignty and unity, gives Francophone Canadians unparalleled access to the world Francophone community.

I do not need to remind you that our collective advancement cannot be dissociated from the economic development of the Third World, industrial co-operation between countries and the conquest of international markets. La Francophonie is a window on the world. It opens up for French Canadians, in Québec and in other provinces, an unlimited field of activity, which can, for those who have acquired a knowledge of English, be added to the entire Anglophone world.

Our participation in a Francophone Summit also has the advantage of bringing balance into our activities abroad. The Commonwealth can be matched, symmetrically, by an organization of La Francophonie. By establishing a measure for the participation of the two Canadian components in their respective linguistic communities, we fulfil and complete, in a sense, the international personality of Canada.

The extension of our activities in the Francophone world will certainly heighten the importance of the role played by Canadian diplomacy.

Above and beyond the bilateral relations which our diplomats maintain with each individual country, they will also be able to make good use of two lines of communication and two paths of action in the two most universal linguistic communities. We should also welcome the strengthening of our relations with Europe and Africa which will certainly ensue.

It is in this way, patiently, and in a spirit of tolerance and fairness, that Canada is taking its place in the concert of nations. There are many who will envy our diplomatic network, woven together from the special strands which link us to the United States, the Commonwealth countries and the countries of La Francophonie.

Canada brings to La Francophonie its pragmatism, its good will and its openness to the future. We will go to the Summit in an atmosphere of harmony and co-operation with our colleagues from Québec and New Brunswick, and with our partners in the Francophone community. We shall spare no effort to make this historic meeting a success. For us it will be a matter of pride and deep satisfaction to see La Francophonie step forward into the full light of day.

I have, at this moment, that feeling that comes upon the one who witnesses a birth: a sense of something fragile, which nevertheless brings with it the promise that is born of hope.