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Visit to Canada of the President of
Ukraine Mr. Leonid Kuchma : October
23-27, 1994. --
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VISIT TO CANADA
OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE
MR. LEONID KUCHMA

OCTOBER 23-27, 1994

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THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

MR. LEONID KUCHMA

Leonid Kuchma was born on August 8, 1938, in the village of Chaikyne in the Chernihiv region of northern Ukraine.

In 1960, Mr. Kuchma graduated from the Department of Physics and Technology of the Dnipropetrovsk State University, where he earned a Ph.D., specializing in mechanical engineering.

After his graduation, Mr. Kuchma worked as an engineer at the Pivdenne Design Bureau, designing and constructing space rockets. He became first deputy General Designer of the Bureau. Later, he became the senior technical supervisor at Baikonur, the main spaceship launching site of the former Soviet Union.

From 1986 to 1992, Mr. Kuchma was General Director of the Dnipropetrovsk-based Pivdenmash, the biggest space technology corporation in the world.

During his career, Mr. Kuchma was bestowed with the highest States Prizes in Ukraine and the former Soviet Union and received numerous decorations and honorary titles.

Mr. Kuchma developed an interest for politics and was re-elected several times as a People's Deputy of Ukraine. From October 1992 to September 1993, he was Prime Minister of Ukraine. From December 1993 to July 1994, he was Head of the Ukrainian Union of Manufacturers and Employers. On July 10, 1994, he was elected President of Ukraine.

Mr. Kuchma is married and has a daughter. His wife, Ludmyla, is a former engineer.

October 1994



THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN

Born in Shawinigan, Quebec, on January 11, 1934, Jean Chrétien received his education at Shawinigan, Joliette and Trois-Rivières colleges, and studied Law at Université Laval in Quebec city. He became a member of the Bar in 1958.

A member of the Liberal Party of Canada, Mr. Chrétien was first elected to the House of Commons in 1963 as the member for the riding of Saint-Maurice—Laflèche in Quebec. In 1965, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister. From 1968 to 1984, he held several Cabinet posts, including Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and President of the Treasury Board. In 1977, he became the first francophone to head the Federal Department of Finance.

In February 1986, Mr. Chrétien left politics and returned to the practice of Law. On June 23, 1990, he was elected as leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. A few months later, he was elected as Liberal Member of Parliament for the riding of Beauséjour in New Brunswick and became Leader of the Official Opposition on December 21, 1990. On October 25, 1993, he was re-elected in the riding of Saint-Maurice during general elections that gave the Liberal Party a majority of seats. He was sworn in as Prime Minister of Canada on November 4, 1993.

Mr. Chrétien is married and has three children.

October 1994





CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE

Canada's program of assistance to Ukraine is comprised of technical, nuclear safety and humanitarian assistance. Established in July 1991, the program has three primary objectives: to support the transition to a market-based economy, to promote democratic development and to increase Canadian trade and investment links with Ukraine. Managed by the Bureau of Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian assistance program has committed \$41 million to some 70 projects to date. Of this total, approximately \$26 million has been disbursed.

The Canadian technical assistance program concentrates its activities in five priority sectors that match Canadian expertise with Ukrainian economic and political reform priorities. The priority sectors are: democratic development and good governance, private sector development, health, agriculture and environment. In all sectors, the Canadian program emphasizes capacity building through the transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology. Human resource development, institution building and the provision of policy advice are the primary forms of assistance. A strong emphasis is placed on the establishment of direct links between Canadian individuals and organizations and their Ukrainian counterparts to ensure that Canadian assistance has a direct and practical impact at the local level.

A major component of the Canadian program with Ukraine is a \$15-million nuclear safety assistance package concentrated on nuclear waste management, environmental restoration and enhanced civilian nuclear safety systems. The package was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet in April 1994.

Examples of major Canadian assistance projects currently underway include:

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Institute of Public Administration and Local Government: Under this three-year \$4.7 million project, managed by the Canadian Bureau for International Education, Ukraine's national public service training institute is receiving Canadian assistance in public administration, faculty training, curriculum design and educational materials development. Over the duration of the project, some 50 Canadian experts will work at the Kiev-based Institute, which is headed by a Canadian director. To date, Canadian experts have delivered courses in public administration, finance, economics, social policy and communications. Advanced training is also provided in Canada. Twenty Ukrainian deputy and assistant deputy ministers are currently undertaking an executive development program at the Canadian Centre for Management Development; 20 other senior officials completed the course last year. A new executive development training component targeted to women will be introduced this year. In addition, 60 graduates from the Institute have completed one-month working internships with Canadian public sector organizations over the past two years.

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Canada-Ukraine Partners Program: A \$2.5-million program is supporting the implementation of small-scale technical assistance projects designed to strengthen Ukrainian public and private sector organizations in the areas of public administration, health, agriculture and civil society. Managed by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the program is drawing on the close people-to-people links between Canada and Ukraine and on the language skills of Canadians of Ukrainian descent to place up to 160 Canadian volunteers in practical assignments in Ukraine over a one-year period. In addition, individually tailored short-term training programs in Canada will be provided to some 40 Ukrainians.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Credit Union Network: The Canadian Co-operative Association, in conjunction with the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada, is implementing a two and a half year project valued at \$1.4 million to assist Ukraine in developing a national credit union network. Project activities include the establishment of up to 12 model credit unions, twinning of Canadian and Ukrainian credit unions and drafting of new credit union legislation. In addition, 12 Ukrainian managers are currently participating in six-week internships in Canada to gain practical experience in the management and operation of credit unions.

Economic Management Training: Canada has contributed \$480 000 to the World Bank's Economic Development Institute to support training programs in the areas of market economics, enterprise restructuring and privatization, and banking institutions and systems. A total of 300 Ukrainian enterprise and bank managers, government officials and educational trainers will benefit from participation in the various training courses over the duration of the project.

Renaissance Eastern Europe: Nearly \$2 million has been provided to Canadian firms through the Renaissance Eastern Europe program for the development of business and investment opportunities in Ukraine. The program provides funding on a cost-shared basis to support enterprise-specific feasibility studies and training, the establishment of joint ventures. The program also supports bilateral business councils, trade fairs, seminars and missions. To date, more than 30 projects have been approved, primarily in the service, agriculture, energy and industrial sectors.

HEALTH

OSVITA Medical Project: Under this two-year, \$2.5-million project whose title translates as "enlightenment," Ukrainian physicians receive maternal and infant health care training. The project is managed by the University of Alberta's Faculty of Medicine, in co-operation with the City of Kiev's Department of Health and three children's hospitals. Over the duration of the project, a total of 120 volunteer Canadian physicians will teach in Ukraine and some 40 Ukrainian physicians will complete internships at Canadian medical institutions. By December 1994, a total of 20 Ukrainian physicians will have completed the four-month internships. In addition, three senior Ukrainian medical administrators have studied medical systems and models in Canada, and another three will travel to Canada next year to continue the work. Building on an earlier \$900 000 initiative known as the Chernobyl's Children Project, OSVITA aims to contribute to a reduction in maternal and infant mortality and to establish a continuing medical education program in Ukraine.

Health Sector Reform: Canada, in collaboration with the World Bank, is helping Ukraine develop a national health sector reform strategy. A \$850 000 contribution is supporting the participation of Canadian experts in five key areas: development of national health care policy, prevention of communicable diseases, women and children's health care, the introduction of a modern health management system, and planning for the importation of essential medical supplies.

Humanitarian Assistance: Canada has provided a total of \$8.15 million in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, consisting primarily of medicine, vaccines and medical supplies. Delivered by the Canadian Red Cross, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, the aid has been targeted to Ukraine's most vulnerable groups: children, pregnant women and the elderly. Support has also been provided to a Canadian non-governmental organization, Help us Feed the Children, to assist Ukrainian orphans.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Trade: An innovative \$2.1-million co-operative initiative between Canada, Ukraine and Poland is helping to modernize dairy and related agricultural industries and to promote inter-country agricultural trade. Under the four-year project, a consortium of Canadian companies is working with Ukrainian private dairy farms and with a local dairy processing plant in L'viv Oblast, approximately 40 kilometres from the Polish border, to improve management capabilities and to upgrade milk quality to international standards for the export of dairy products to Poland. The consortium is also upgrading the quality of the products at a private feed mill in eastern Poland for future export to Ukraine. The Canadian private sector consortium, led by Ault International of Etobicoke, Ontario, includes Semex Canada, Maple Leaf Foods International, Davis & Lawrence and Shur-Gain Division.

Agricultural Business Learning: Grant MacEwen Community College of Edmonton, Alberta, is implementing a 14-month, \$600 000 project to provide agricultural business education programs to farmers in Ukraine. Building on an initial pilot project that developed market-oriented agricultural economics and business curricula for six Ukrainian agricultural institutes, this ongoing project trains faculty members, develops supporting self-study learning materials and fosters a Ukrainian capacity to adapt English language educational materials for use in Ukraine. The learning materials will be available not only to students, but also to private farmers and agricultural workers in order to support the local agri-food industries.

ENVIRONMENT

Dnipro River Rehabilitation: The International Development Research Centre is managing a three-year, \$5 million project to assist with the environmental rehabilitation of the Dnipro River. The source of drinking water for approximately 70 per cent of Ukraine's population, the severely contaminated river is the country's most pressing environmental problem. Canada will help strengthen Ukrainian environmental management capabilities by training 250 environmental professionals, designing an information management system and by helping the Ukrainian government develop new environmental policies. In addition, a series of practical initiatives will help reduce pollution at the source. A joint Canadian-Ukrainian river expedition is currently underway to identify and analyze the most heavily polluted sections of the river. Based on the study's findings, demonstration projects with agri-industrial enterprises and wastewater treatment plants will be launched to introduce corrective action plans and Canadian environmental technology.

Chernobyl Environmental Assessment: Drawing on Canada's world class geographic information system (GIS) technology, Natural Resources Canada is implementing a two-year, \$365 000 environmental assessment system to monitor and analyze the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. A GIS-based system was installed in Kiev this summer and on-site training was provided to Ukrainian personnel from the Main Administration of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre and from the Ministry on Affairs of Protection of the Population from the Consequences of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. Data collected and analyzed by the GIS system will produce maps of contaminated zones, monitor health and agricultural consequences of the accident, and support the formulation of long-term rehabilitation programs. The project is also supporting similar GIS initiatives in Belarus.



CANADA - UKRAINE BILATERAL RELATIONS

Overview

In December 1991, Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence following the break-up of the Soviet Union. In October 1992, Canada's Governor General, Ramon Hnatyshyn, was the first Head of State to visit the newly independent country.

More than one million Canadians claim Ukrainian ancestry. This forms a basis of the special relationship that has developed between Canada and Ukraine in the political, social, cultural, scientific and economic fields.

Canada has consistently supported Ukraine's integration into the international community in discussions with the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G-7), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

At the NATO Summit in Brussels in January 1994, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien urged Canada's partners to focus on Ukraine's strategic importance. At this spring's meeting of the EBRD, the Canadian delegation pushed the Bank to be more active in Ukraine. Canada particularly noted the urgent need to support small business.

In March, Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet visited Ukraine to show Canada's strong political support at the time of its crucial first multi-party elections since independence. During his visit, Mr. Ouellet signed the Declaration of Special Partnership between Canada and Ukraine. He also announced an \$11.5-million assistance package. One project is helping the rehabilitation of the Dnipro River. A second provides training to Ukrainian physicians, while a third allows provision of emergency medical supplies, including vaccines. Mr. Ouellet also announced a \$15-million package of Canadian assistance to support nuclear dismantlement and enhanced nuclear safety.

G-7 Decisions

At the Naples Economic Summit last summer, Canada succeeded in having Ukraine's problems highlighted in discussions amongst the G-7 leaders. As a result, two significant initiatives concerning Ukraine were adopted. One provided for the establishment of a new \$200-million fund to assist Ukraine in ensuring the safety of its nuclear reactors. Canada volunteered to contribute up to \$24 million to the multi-year program. This amounts to about 12 per cent of the total, three times higher than Canada would normally provide for such an effort. It reflects the Canadian government's commitment to nuclear safety and its recognition that this is a vital issue for the health of Ukrainians and for the economic growth of their country.

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The second initiative was Canada's proposal to host a conference on economic reform in Ukraine. The Conference on Partnership for Economic Transformation in Ukraine, which will be held in Winnipeg on October 27, will bring together the world's leading economies and financial institutions to discuss Ukraine's plan for economic transformation, and international support to help reform and strengthen Ukraine's economy.

This concerted approach to Ukraine, adopted by the world's major industrial powers and international financial institutions, is due in large part to Canadian efforts in the months leading to last July's Summit.

Regional Security

Canada recognizes Ukraine's real security interests and has advocated co-operation among Ukraine, its neighbours and NATO to achieve security for all. Canada encouraged and supported Ukraine's membership in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the North Atlantic Co-operation Council and NATO's Partnership for Peace (PPF) program. Canada has offered Ukraine assistance in officer training to allow the Ukrainian military to reap the full benefits of PFP.

On February 4, 1994, Mr. Ouellet welcomed the unconditional ratification by the Ukrainian parliament of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) 1 Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol, which committed Ukraine to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapons state. Canada looks forward to the implementation of this commitment by Ukraine's new president and parliament.

As a non-nuclear weapons state, Canada is limited in the assistance it can provide for the dismantlement of missiles and warheads. However, Canada has offered its expertise to help Ukraine cope with the safety and environmental consequences of its Soviet nuclear inheritance.

Trade and Technical Assistance

Although still modest, Canada-Ukraine economic and trade relations offer potential for strong growth in the years ahead. Furthermore, Canada has developed a comprehensive technical assistance program for Ukraine. Separate documents outline the steps the two countries have taken to enhance their economic relations, and provide detailed information on Canada's assistance program to Ukraine.



CANADA – UKRAINE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

While still relatively modest, Canada-Ukraine economic relations have the potential for steady growth in the years ahead. In the past two years, several bilateral agreements have been signed which hold many promises for both the mid term and the long term.

In July 1992, Canada and Ukraine signed a Joint Declaration of Economic Co-operation. Many Ukrainian products now benefit from General Preferential Tariff treatment as they enter Canada.

In March 1994, Foreign Minister André Ouellet signed the Canada-Ukraine Agreement on Trade and Commerce during his visit to Kiev. In the Agreement, the two countries extend most favoured nation status to each other. It also establishes a framework of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)-compatible rules for the conduct of trade and commercial relations between the two countries.

The Renaissance Eastern Europe program, administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, has financed 34 trade development initiatives between the Canadian private sector and Ukrainian partners.

The first Western country to do so, Canada also extended to Ukraine an Export Development Corporation \$50-million line of credit, which has been fully utilized.

Canadian companies are taking advantage of the new opportunities developing in the Ukrainian market by establishing joint ventures or investing directly. Joint ventures have been established with a large Ukrainian research institution to develop methanol and related technologies, and with Ukrainian producers to produce beverages in L'viv and market them throughout Ukraine. Other Canadian companies are working on the rehabilitation of Ukrainian thermal power plants, and a satellite communications station has been opened. As well, Canadian companies are exploring, among others, opportunities in oil and gas; food processing; and light manufacturing.

Total trade between Canada and Ukraine stood at over \$44 million in 1993. Leading Canadian exports included cheque forms and banknotes; textiles, clothing, yarn and footwear; purebred breeding cattle; pharmaceuticals; and computers and components. Leading imports from Ukraine included textiles, clothing and footwear; petroleum oils and other oils; steel products; and metals.

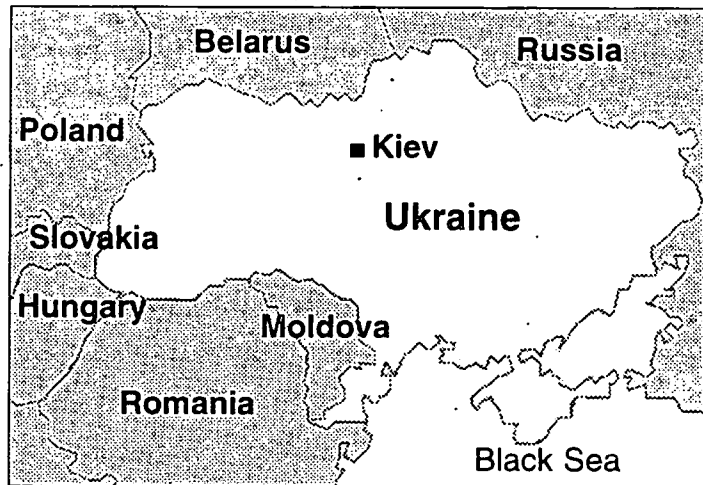
October 1994



FACT SHEET: UKRAINE

General Information

Capital	Kiev
Area	603 700 km ²
Population	52 million
Currency	Karbovnets (kbs) (65 000 = US\$1)
Languages	Ukrainian, Russian



Political Information

Type of State	Republic
Type of Government	Presidential republic
Parliament	Supreme Rada, 450 seats
Head of State	Leonid Kuchma (President)
Head of Government	Vitaliy Masol (Prime Minister)
Foreign Minister	Hennadiy Udovenko
Finance Minister	Petro Hermanchuk
Foreign Economic Relations Minister	Serhij Osyka
Next Elections	1998 (Presidential and Legislative)

Economic Information

GDP	1 trillion kbs (1994 estimate)
Industrial production	34.5 per cent (1994 estimate)
Inflation Rate	40 per cent (based on August 1994 data)
Unemployment Rate	2 per cent (open) 10 per cent (unofficial)
National Debt	n.a.
Total Imports	n.a.
Total Exports	n.a.
Imports from Canada	C\$28.6 million (1993)
Exports to Canada	C\$15.7 million (1993)

FACT SHEET: CANADA

General Information

Capital	Ottawa
Area	9 970.610 km ²
Population	28 000 000 approx.
(Anglophones)	(16.1 millions)
(Francophones)	(6.5 millions)
Currency	Canadian dollar
Official Languages	English, French



Political Information

Type of State	Constitutional Monarchy
Type of Government	Federal State, Bicameral Parliament
Head of State	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government	Jean Chrétien (Prime Minister)
Foreign Affairs Minister	André Ouellet
Finance Minister	Paul Martin
International Trade Minister	Roy MacLaren
Next Federal Elections	1997 or 1998

Economic Information *

GDP	\$711.7 billion
GDP per Capita	\$24 654
Growth Rate	2,2 per cent
Unemployment Rate	10.1 per cent (September 1994)
Inflation Rate	0.2 per cent (September 1994)
National Debt	\$522.4 billion (August 1994)
Budget Deficit	\$39,7 billion (1994 est.)
Total Imports	\$170 billion
Imports from Ukraine	\$15.7 million
Total Exports	\$187.4 billion
Exports to Ukraine	\$28.6 million

* 1993 date unless otherwise specified
All dollar figures in Canadian dollars

ITINERARY OF PRESIDENT KUCHMA'S VISIT TO CANADA
OCTOBER 23-27, 1994

N.B. : Subject to change without advance notice

Sunday, October 23

Ottawa

(Local time)

- 3:00 p.m. Arrival in Ottawa
- 7:00 p.m. State Dinner, Rideau Hall

Monday, October 24

- 9:35 a.m. Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Confederation Square
- 10:30 a.m. Meeting with the Speaker of the House of Commons, Parliament
- 11:00 a.m. Meeting with the Speaker of the Senate, Parliament
- 11:30 a.m. Meeting with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Parliament
- 11:45 a.m. Signing Ceremony of Bilateral Agreements, Parliament, Room 340-S
- 12:15 p.m. Joint Press Conference, Parliament, Foyer
- 12:45 p.m. Working Luncheon with Prime Minister Chrétien, 24 Sussex Drive
- 2:30 p.m. Tree-Planting Ceremony, Government House
- 3:30 p.m. Departure for Toronto

Toronto

(Local time)

- 4:30 p.m. Arrival in Toronto
- 6:00 p.m. Meeting with Ontario Premier Bob Rae, Legislature (Queen's Park)
Reception following
- 7:00 p.m. Meeting with Ukrainian World Congress, Royal York Hotel
- 7:30 p.m. Official Dinner, Royal York Hotel

Tuesday, October 25

- 8:00 a.m. Working Breakfast with Canadian Business Representatives,
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Headquarters
- 10:15 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Visit of Pickering Nuclear Plant, Pickering
- 12:30 p.m. Luncheon given by the Canadian Club, the Empire Club, the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto, Royal York Hotel
- 3:00 p.m. Departure for Edmonton

Edmonton

(Local time)

- 5:00 p.m. (Local time) Arrival in Edmonton
- 7:30 p.m. Official Dinner, Westin Hotel

Wednesday, October 26

- 8:00 a.m. Working Breakfast with Canadian Business Representatives, Hilton Hotel
- 9:00 a.m. Opening Remarks, Alberta-Ukraine Business Development Seminar, Hilton
- 10:00 a.m. Meeting with members of the Canada-Ukraine Community, City Hall
- 10:45 a.m. Meeting with Alberta Premier Ralph Klein, Legislative Building
- 12:00 p.m. Departure for Saskatoon

Saskatoon

(Local time)

- 1:00 p.m. Arrival in Saskatoon
- 1:30 p.m. Meeting with Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow, Ramada Renaissance Hotel
- 2:20 p.m. Reception given by Premier Roy Romanow, Ramada Renaissance Hotel
- 3:30 p.m. Departure for Winnipeg

Winnipeg

(Local time)

- 5:40 p.m. Arrival in Winnipeg
- 7:00 p.m. Reception with members of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Westin Hotel
- 8:00 p.m. Official Dinner, Westin Hotel

Thursday, October 27

- 9:00 a.m. Conference on Partnership for Economic Transformation in Ukraine, Fort Garry Hotel
- 10:30 a.m. Joint Press Conference with Foreign Minister André Ouellet and Human Resources Development and Western Economic Diversification Minister Lloyd Axworthy, Fort Garry Hotel
- 11:00 a.m. Business Symposium on Ukraine, Fort Garry Place
- 12:30 p.m. Working Luncheon, (location TBC)
- 4:15 p.m. Meeting with Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon, Legislature
- 5:00 p.m. Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Legislative Building Grounds
- 6:00 p.m. Departure from Canada



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