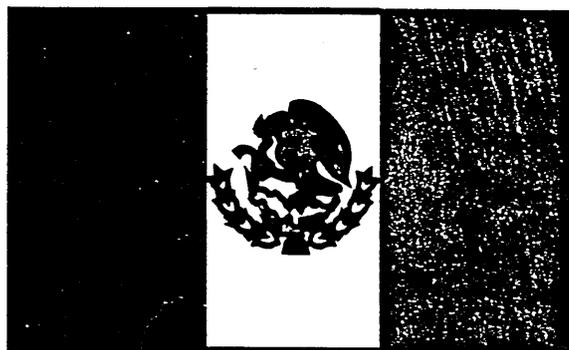
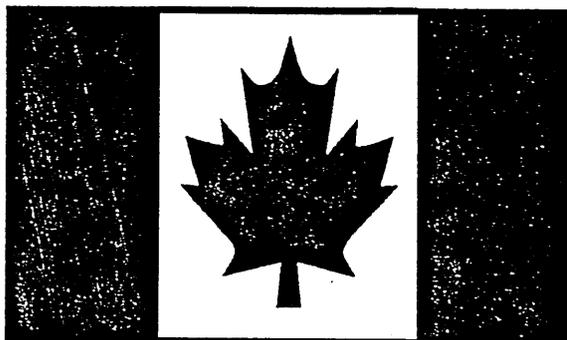


doc
CA1
EA
96D25
ENG

DECLARATION OF OBJECTIVES FOR THE CANADA-MEXICO RELATIONSHIP



Ottawa, Canada

Wednesday, June 12, 1996.

DECLARATION OF OBJECTIVES

FOR THE

CANADA-MEXICO RELATIONSHIP

1 - INTRODUCTION AND COMMITMENTS

2 - DECLARATION OF OBJECTIVES

3 - ACTION PLAN

ANNEX 1 - INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO RELATIONS

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF BILATERAL/TRILATERAL AGREEMENTS

65913024

Dept. of Foreign Affairs
Min. des Affaires étrangères

DEC 4 2003

Return to Departmental Library
Retourner à la bibliothèque du Ministère

DECLARATION OF OBJECTIVES FOR THE CANADA-MEXICO RELATIONSHIP

1 - INTRODUCTION

Few countries in the world have conditions more suited to establishing a solid and mutually beneficial relationship than Mexico and Canada. Both share a common geopolitical space, a broad range of overlapping interests and similar positions on a number of the world's problems.

The bilateral relationship has grown dramatically in the last decade. The growth has been based on three important elements: convergence, coincidence, and complementarity.

Convergence is the result of a process of redefinition of foreign policies in both Mexico and Canada. The process has focused on the strengthening of ties among the countries in North America, and the search for economic and trade opportunities in Latin America, which is emerging as an important engine of the global economy. These efforts led, inter alia, to the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). At the same time, both countries made it a priority to further develop their relations in other geographic areas of common interest such as the E.U., Latin America and the Pacific Rim.

Coincidentally, this redefinition of policies was accompanied by a growing awareness of common interests. Given their respective non-violent traditions, each country continues to stress the importance of multilateralism and the rule of international law in the global context. Equally, both countries share a strong respect for such fundamental principles as peaceful relations among states, peaceful conflict resolution, equality among States, and international cooperation. These common objectives have been pursued in the areas of disarmament, democracy and development through various international organizations and agencies.

Mexico and Canada acknowledge that their views, criteria and interests in foreign policy are not identical. At the same time, the two countries realize that they have a shared vision on a significant number of the major problems on the international agenda. This shared vision provides an incentive to expand even further the bilateral relationship.

A degree of *complementarity* is evident in several areas - trade, demographics, science and technology, agriculture, and industry. At the international level, Canada benefits from its partnership with Mexico as it broadens its involvement in the Latin American market, while Mexico expands its relations with countries in the British Commonwealth, especially the English-speaking Caribbean states.

Based on the above, Mexico and Canada wish to inject a greater dynamism and depth into their relationship. In doing so, they hope to take full advantage of the potential of both countries for the benefit of their respective peoples and in order to make a significant contribution toward the promotion of world peace and international justice.

Conscious of the need to identify specific steps that will further consolidate the bilateral relationship, Canada and Mexico agreed at the eleventh meeting of the Mexico-Canada Ministerial Commission (27 April 1995), to create a mechanism to direct and promote the development of all aspects of the bilateral relationship. The Mexico-Canada Bilateral Steering Committee consists of representatives from both government and the private sector (business, academic, social and cultural).

Following consultations in both countries, the Steering Committee identified the following general objectives, which both parties have agreed to implement over the course of the next several years.

COMMITMENTS

In accordance with this Declaration, an Action Plan has been drawn up to implement the medium-term objectives of the bilateral relationship in order to maintain the momentum gathered in recent years.

The work plan will include the agendas of the working groups of the Mexico-Canada Joint Ministerial Committee. Progress reports on the tasks set out in the Action Plan will be presented at Committee meetings.

Furthermore, both countries have agreed to monitor the development of this relationship by ensuring that the Action Plan is periodically updated in order to respond to changing dynamics in the bilateral relationship.

2 - DECLARATION OF OBJECTIVES

A) THE POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP

- **THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CANADA AND MEXICO HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED, BY THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, TO MANAGE THE OVERALL BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP. THE PRINCIPAL VEHICLE FOR MANAGING THE RELATIONSHIP WILL CONTINUE TO BE REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE (JMC).**
 - **FUTURE JMC'S WILL FOCUS EXPLICITLY ON THE EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP;**
 - **CANADA AND MEXICO MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF JMC'S TO PROMOTE PARTICULAR AREAS OF THE RELATIONSHIP: INDIVIDUAL TRADE SECTORS, CULTURE ETC.**
 - **FUTURE JMC'S WILL PERIODICALLY BE HELD OUTSIDE CAPITAL CITIES.**
- **IN MULTILATERAL FORA AND ORGANISATIONS (UN, OAS, NAFTA, OECD, APEC, WTO ETC) AREAS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY MEANS OF REGULAR BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT STRATEGIES.**
- **THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND THE MEXICAN SECRETARIAT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS (SRE) WILL ESTABLISH A REGULAR POLICY DIALOGUE TO A) STRENGTHEN BILATERAL INSTITUTIONAL CO-OPERATION AND B) TO IDENTIFY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN WHICH COULD BE DELIVERED JOINTLY BY CIDA AND SRE.**
- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL EXCHANGE OPINIONS REGARDING SECURITY ISSUES UNDER DISCUSSION IN MULTILATERAL FORA AND WILL CONSIDER OPTIONS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION ON INITIATIVES TENDING TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**
- **CANADA AND MEXICO WILL WORK AS PARTNERS TO PROMOTE THE GOAL OF THE GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF ANTI PERSONNEL LAND MINES AND TO UNDERTAKE PRACTICAL STEPS TO THIS END WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE.**

- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL ENCOURAGE A PROGRAM OF REGULAR PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN OUR NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS .**
- **OUR RESPECTIVE ELECTORAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ESTABLISHED PROGRAM OF PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXCHANGES.**
- **OUR LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO INCREASE THEIR PROGRAM OF BILATERAL EXCHANGES, IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE RANGE OF POLITICAL CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.**
- **EXCHANGES OF PERSONNEL BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WILL BE ENCOURAGED, BEGINNING WITH DFAIT/SRE (FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN RESPECTIVE DIPLOMATIC INSTITUTES).**

B) THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP

WITH THE OVERALL AIM OF INCREASING BILATERAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT, AND WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, MEXICO AND CANADA WILL:

- **COOPERATE ON AN OUTREACH PROGRAM WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE PRIVATE SECTORS TO PROMOTE THE BENEFITS OF NAFTA AND OTHER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN EACH OTHER'S MARKETS.**
- **(CANADA ONLY) CANADIAN BANKS THAT ARE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MEXICAN BANKS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE ACTIVITIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED (SMEs) CANADIAN COMPANIES IN MEXICO.**
- **COOPERATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAFTA OBLIGATIONS, AND CONSULT ON HEMISPHERIC TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, AS WELL AS OTHER MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS (APEC, OECD AND WTO).**
- **THERE WILL BE COOPERATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS AND CUSTOMS PRACTICES.**
- **COORDINATE TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMS WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND THE FORMATION OF STRATEGIC ALLIANCES BETWEEN OUR PRIVATE SECTORS.**
- **SEEK JOINTLY TO IMPROVE THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BY IDENTIFYING OBSTACLES TO INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGING EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION ON REGULATIONS.**
- **INCREASE TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, SO AS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND THE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES. SHARE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POLICIES AND CONSIDER COOPERATION ON MANAGEMENT OF THE INFORMATION HIGHWAY. INCREASE COOPERATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES.**

- **GUIDED BY PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION, BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL STRENGTHEN COOPERATIVE EFFORTS THAT PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN BOTH COUNTRIES THROUGH SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, CLEAN PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES AND JOINT IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION.**
- **AS FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MODEL FOREST NETWORK, CANADA AND MEXICO WILL WORK TOGETHER TO A) PROMOTE MULTI-LATERAL CO-OPERATION AMONG MEMBER MODEL FORESTS IN THE NETWORK; B) OBTAIN MULTI-LATERAL FUNDING FOR THE CONTINUING ACTIVITIES OF THE NETWORK; C) PROMOTE THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE NETWORK.**

C) THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP

- **CANADA AND MEXICO WILL COOPERATE IN PROGRAMS EMPHASISING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES - I.E. HUMAN RESOURCE TRAINING STRATEGIES - AND CONTINUING EDUCATION. GOVERNMENTS - WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS - WILL EXCHANGE VIEWS AND STRATEGIES ON HOW TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUTH.**

- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING CULTURAL AND ACADEMIC EXCHANGES OVER A MULTI-YEAR CYCLE. TO INCREASE THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE, AND TO IMPROVE THE PREDICTABILITY OF FUNDING FOR THIS PURPOSE, BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CANADIAN AND MEXICAN TRUST FUNDS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND, IN THE CASE OF CANADA, PROVINCIAL GOVT PARTICIPATION.**

- **GOVERNMENTS WILL ENCOURAGE GREATER COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF EACH OTHER'S CULTURE. STRATEGIES WILL INCLUDE:**
 - **ENCOURAGE COOPERATION AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND STAFF;**

 - **ENCOURAGE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN MEXICO AND CANADA TO PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS ON TEACHING EACH OTHER'S HISTORY AND CULTURE;**

 - **PROMOTE AN ELECTRONIC FORUM BETWEEN COLUMNISTS AND EDITORS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH WOULD FACILITATE COVERAGE IN EACH COUNTRY'S MEDIA OF VIEWPOINTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES FROM THE OTHER COUNTRY;**

 - EXPLORE INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BILATERAL CULTURAL PROGRAMMING;**

 - DEVELOP JOINT CANADA-MEXICO CULTURAL PROJECTS THAT COULD BE PROMOTED IN THIRD COUNTRIES;**

 - **FOSTER LINKS BETWEEN OUR INDIGENOUS CULTURES BY A) THE EXPLORATION AND PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION; B) FACILITATION OF ART EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS; C) ENCOURAGING CONTACT BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES;**

**- FACILITATE SPORTS EXCHANGES, EMPHASISING YOUNG PEOPLE;
FACILITATE HIGH-PROFILE SPORTS EVENTS.**

3 - ACTION PLAN

THE POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP

- **THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CANADA AND MEXICO HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED, BY THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, TO MANAGE THE OVERALL BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP. THE PRINCIPAL VEHICLE FOR MANAGING THE RELATIONSHIP WILL CONTINUE TO BE REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE (JMC).**

- FUTURE JMC'S WILL FOCUS EXPLICITLY ON THE EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP;

- CANADA AND MEXICO MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF JMC'S TO PROMOTE PARTICULAR AREAS OF THE RELATIONSHIP: INDIVIDUAL TRADE SECTORS, CULTURE ETC.

- FUTURE JMC'S WILL PERIODICALLY BE HELD OUTSIDE CAPITAL CITIES.

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Possible theme for 1997 JMC to be discussed at 1996 JMC	Foreign Ministers	N/A
Agenda items to be narrowly defined for 1996	MFAs	N/A
1997 JMC to be held in a Canadian city to be identified.	MFAs	N/A

- **IN MULTILATERAL FORA AND ORGANISATIONS (UN, OAS, NAFTA, OECD, APEC, WTO ETC) AREAS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY MEANS OF REGULAR BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT STRATEGIES.**

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Mexican Undersecretary Gonzalez Galvez to visit Ottawa for discussions	MFAs	N/A

- **THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND THE MEXICAN SECRETARIAT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS WILL ESTABLISH A REGULAR POLICY DIALOGUE TO A) STRENGTHEN BILATERAL INSTITUTIONAL CO-OPERATION AND B) TO IDENTIFY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN WHICH COULD BE DELIVERED JOINTLY BY CIDA AND SRE.**

Action items	Executing agency	Cost
CIDA and SRE to identify suitable projects and draw up a joint strategy for "trilateral" cooperation; SRE development officer to be seconded to CIDA HQ.	CIDA/SRE	TBD; shared between CIDA/SRE.

- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL EXCHANGE OPINIONS REGARDING SECURITY ISSUES UNDER DISCUSSION IN MULTILATERAL FORA AND WILL CONSIDER OPTIONS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION ON INITIATIVES TENDING TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**

Action items	Executing agency	Cost
Canada to arrange ship/unit visits	DND	Borne by DND
Consider the possibility of establishing an institutional dialogue between respective armed forces on issues of mutual interest	Respective armed forces	N/A
Consultation prior to regional Security-related conferences	MFAs	N/A

- **CANADA AND MEXICO WILL WORK AS PARTNERS TO PROMOTE THE GOAL OF THE GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF ANTI PERSONNEL LAND MINES AND TO UNDERTAKE PRACTICAL STEPS TO THIS END WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE.**

Action item	Executing agency	Costs
Canada and Mexico to work on follow-up activities flowing from the OAS General Assembly Resolution (post June 1996)	MFAs	N/A
Mexico to attend Canadian-hosted International Strategy Session on APM Elimination, Ottawa, September.	MFAs	N/A
Canada and Mexico to work to promote a resolution on APM elimination to be presented to UNGA 51	MFAs delegations to UNGA First Cttee	N/A
Canada and Mexico to work to promote consideration of the land mine issue in appropriate UN Fora	MFAs delegations to the UNDC and CD.	N/A

- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL ENCOURAGE A PROGRAM OF REGULAR PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN OUR NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS .**

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Implementation of October 1995 bilateral accord; Cda. to identify funding source.	Canadian Human Rights Commission and Mexican National Human Rights Commission (CNDH)	TBD

- **OUR RESPECTIVE ELECTORAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ESTABLISHED PROGRAM OF PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXCHANGES.**

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Finalise & sign bilateral cooperation agreement	Elections Cda and IFE	N/A
Elections Canada and IFE will be encouraged to further develop relationship; consider trilateral cooperation in CentAm.	Elections Canada and IFE	Borne by Elections Canada and IFE

- **OUR LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO INCREASE THEIR PROGRAM OF BILATERAL EXCHANGES, IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE RANGE OF POLITICAL CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
MFAs to encourage follow-up to visit of Mexican parliamentarians, May 1996	MFAs and respective legislatures	Borne by legislatures
Early reciprocal visits to be encouraged	MFAs write to respective Parliamentary Assns	N/A

- **EXCHANGES OF PERSONNEL BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WILL BE ENCOURAGED, BEGINNING WITH DFAIT/SRE (FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN RESPECTIVE DIPLOMATIC INSTITUTES).**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
Initiate FS Exchange - Summer 1996	MFAs	Borne by MFAs
PSC, Agriculture and Justice continue exchanges	PSC, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Justice	Borne by respective Departments
Implement recommendations of RCMP "needs assessment" study, in cooperation with Pol. Federal de Caminos	Cda: RCMP Mex: Policía Fedreraral de Caminos	RCMP/DFAIT
Instituto Matias Romero staff to visit CFSI- July 19 1996	CFSI & Instituto Matias Romero	Borne by Diplomatic Institutes

THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP

WITH THE OVERALL AIM OF INCREASING BILATERAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT, AND WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, MEXICO AND CANADA WILL:

- **COOPERATE ON AN OUTREACH PROGRAM WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE PRIVATE SECTORS TO PROMOTE THE BENEFITS OF NAFTA AND OTHER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN EACH OTHER'S MARKETS.**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
Develop speakers program containing private sector and government representatives, to promote interest in bilateral trade and raise awareness of NAFTA benefits.	Cda: DFAIT/LMR Mex: SECOFI/ SRE/BANCOMEXT	Each country to bear own share
Improve, in a coordinated fashion, info available to private sectors on Internet	DFAIT/LMR SECOFI/SRE Respective Embassies	N/A
Coordinate Internet outreach through cross-referencing of home pages	DFAIT SRE/SECOFI Respective Embassies	N/A

- **(CANADA ONLY) CANADIAN BANKS THAT ARE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MEXICAN BANKS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE ACTIVITIES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED (SMEs) CANADIAN COMPANIES IN MEXICO.**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
DFAIT will present to bank board members its trade promotion priorities and encourage greater support by the banks of SME activities.	DFAIT/LGB	N/A

- **COOPERATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAFTA OBLIGATIONS, AND CONSULT ON HEMISPHERIC TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, AS WELL AS OTHER MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS (APEC, OECD AND WTO).**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
Enhance senior bilateral contacts on market access issues	DFAIT, SECOFI	N/A
Bilateral meetings in context of APEC, OECD, WTO and FTAA negotiations.	DFAIT, SECOFI	N/A

- **THERE WILL BE COOPERATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS AND CUSTOMS PRACTICES.**

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Bilateral cooperation between customs services; bilateral exchanges and/or visits between customs administrations; continuation of identification of ways to improve transparency in customs practices.	Cda: Revenue Canada Mex: Undersecretariat for Revenue, SHCP.	Borne by RevCda and SHCP.
Cooperate through exchange of trade statistics to reduce statistical discrepancies; consider full statistical reconciliation.	Cda: Statistics Canada Mex: INEGI	N/A

- **COORDINATE TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMS WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND THE FORMATION OF STRATEGIC ALLIANCES BETWEEN OUR PRIVATE SECTORS.**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
Exchange Information on trade and investment promotion programs	Cda: DFAIT/LMR Mex: SECOFI	N/A

- **SEEK JOINTLY TO IMPROVE THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BY IDENTIFYING OBSTACLES TO INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGING EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION ON REGULATIONS.**

Action item	Executing Agency	Cost
Exchange visits by TSE and Bolsa officials	MFA's to write & propose	Cda: CIDA
Reciprocal visits of Securities Commission officials to exchange expertise and establish institutional contacts.	Cda: DFAIT/CIDA to coordinate MEX: SHCP	Cda: CIDA

- INCREASE TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, SO AS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND THE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES. SHARE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POLICIES AND CONSIDER COOPERATION ON MANAGEMENT OF THE INFORMATION HIGHWAY. INCREASE COOPERATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES.**

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
DFAIT to supply to SRE a list of Cdn Govt WWW sites and vice-versa; information to be distributed to Departmental Home Page coordinators, with a view to establishing cross-references.	Cda: DFAIT Mex: SRE	N/A
Mexican Education officials to visit Cdn Distance Learning sites and companies; discuss bilateral cooperation projects.	Cda: Industry Cda (ADMSITT) Mex: SEP	TBD
Exploratory mission by Industry Canada to discuss IT policies.	Cda: Industry Canada	TBD

- GUIDED BY PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION, BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL STRENGTHEN COOPERATIVE EFFORTS THAT PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN BOTH COUNTRIES THROUGH SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, CLEAN PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES AND JOINT IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION.**

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Implement priority projects of common interest to promote the exchange of expertise, sharing of information, and the transfer of proven environmental technology	Cda: EnvCda, Industry, CIDA, NRCan Mex: SEMARNAP with the participation of the private sector and associations in both countries	Shared between agencies

- **AS FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MODEL FOREST NETWORK, CANADA AND MEXICO WILL WORK TOGETHER TO A) PROMOTE MULTI-LATERAL CO-OPERATION AMONG MEMBER MODEL FORESTS IN THE NETWORK; B) OBTAIN MULTI-LATERAL FUNDING FOR THE CONTINUING ACTIVITIES OF THE NETWORK; C) PROMOTE THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE NETWORK.**

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Mexico and Canada will work together to develop a viable International Model Forest in the Monarch butterfly region of the states of Michoacan and Mexico.	Cda: IDRC/CFS Mex: SEMARNAP	TBD
Mex to attend Cdn. sponsored meetings of Intl. Model Forest Network; coordinate fundraising with IDRC	Cda: IDRC Mex: SEMARNAP	TBD

THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP

- **CANADA AND MEXICO WILL COOPERATE IN PROGRAMS EMPHASISING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES - I.E. HUMAN RESOURCE TRAINING STRATEGIES - AND CONTINUING EDUCATION. GOVERNMENTS - WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS - WILL EXCHANGE VIEWS AND STRATEGIES ON HOW TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUTH.**

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Exchange visits of Govt delegations to share strategies and expertise	Cda: Dept. of Human Resources Development Mex: STP/SEP	TBD

- **BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING CULTURAL AND ACADEMIC EXCHANGES OVER A MULTI-YEAR CYCLE. TO INCREASE THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE, AND TO IMPROVE THE PREDICTABILITY OF FUNDING FOR THIS PURPOSE, BOTH GOVERNMENTS WILL FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CANADIAN AND MEXICAN TRUST FUNDS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND, IN THE CASE OF CANADA, PROVINCIAL GOVT PARTICIPATION.**

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Governments will facilitate institutional contacts at all levels.	Cda: DFAIT/AFB Mex: SRE/CONACULTA	N/A
Establish Trust Funds	Cda: DFAIT/LMR/MXICO Mex: SRE/CONACULTA	To be raised from private sector. Seed money from Govt?

- **GOVERNMENTS WILL ENCOURAGE GREATER COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF EACH OTHER'S CULTURE. STRATEGIES WILL INCLUDE:**

- ENCOURAGE COOPERATION AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND STAFF;

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Governments will identify areas of cooperation in the development of teaching modules for English/French/Spanish as a second language.	Cda: DFAIT/AFB (with Council of Ministers of Education) Mex: SRE; SEP	TBD
DFAIT and SRE, working with their respective missions, to establish data banks of schools/teachers interested in exchanges, and pass data on. Strategy to include establishment of electronic bulletin board and electronic outreach to schools.	Cda: DFAIT Mex: SRE Respective Embassies	N/A

- ENCOURAGE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN MEXICO AND CANADA TO PLACE GREATER EMPHASIS ON TEACHING EACH OTHER'S HISTORY AND CULTURE;

Action Item	Executing agency	Cost
Respective Embassies to increase substantially range of materials on offer to local schools: videos, brochures, posters etc	Respective Embassies	TBD
Respective Embassies to establish sections on Internet home pages targeted at High Schools and Primary Schools, and undertake outreach programmes to raise awareness of resources on offer	Respective Embassies	TBD

- PROMOTE AN ELECTRONIC FORUM BETWEEN COLUMNISTS AND EDITORS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH WOULD FACILITATE COVERAGE IN EACH COUNTRY'S MEDIA OF VIEWPOINTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES FROM THE OTHER COUNTRY;

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Canvass editors of leading national newspapers in both countries and undertake matchmaking of key opinion-forming journals	Cda:DFAIT/LSR /MXICO Mex: SRE; Presidencia (Com. Social)	N/A

-EXPLORE INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BILATERAL CULTURAL PROGRAMMING;

Action item	Executing agency	Cost
Creation of an on-line virtual museum (Mex. muralist David Siqueiros and Cdn sculptor Alfred Laliberté)	Canadian Heritage Information Network; Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; Museo Carrillo Gil; Centro Nacional de las Artes.	\$145,000, to be obtained through sponsorship.

-DEVELOP JOINT CANADA-MEXICO CULTURAL PROJECTS THAT COULD BE PROMOTED IN THIRD COUNTRIES;

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Cda. to organize meeting in Mexico of cultural officers from its regional embassies, with participation of DFAIT and officials from Mexican cultural agencies and SRE.	Cda: DFAIT/MXICO Mex: SRE; CONACULTA	TBD

- FOSTER LINKS BETWEEN OUR INDIGENOUS CULTURES BY A) THE EXPLORATION AND PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION; B) FACILITATION OF ART EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS; C) ENCOURAGING CONTACT BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES;

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
DIAND and INI to exchange visits	Cda: DIAND Mex: INI	TBD
Indigenous participation in trade fairs	Industry Cda: Aboriginal Business Canada	TBD
Respective Embassies to emphasize Indigenous-related events in cultural programming	Respective Embassies	TBD

- FACILITATE SPORTS EXCHANGES, EMPHASISING YOUNG PEOPLE; FACILITATE HIGH-PROFILE SPORTS EVENTS.

Action Item	Executing Agency	Cost
Pre-season Blue Jays- Expos game in Monterrey; pre-season NHL game in Mexico.	MFA's to approach clubs	Cost-recovery basis
Sports exchanges to be given special attention in proposed data banks to be set up by MFAs (see above)	Respective Embassies	N/A

ANNEX 1 - INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO RELATIONS

AGRICULTURE

Major Agreements

MOU on Agricultural Cooperation
Arrangement on Agriculture and Livestock Cooperation (amendment to MOU)
North American Plant Protection Agreement (incl. USA)
MOU in Animal Health Field
Seed Potato Agreement (under re-negotiation)

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Agriculture Canada
Department of Human Resources
Industry Canada
DFAIT

Mexico:

Ministry of Agriculture (SAGDR)
Ministry of International Trade (SECOFI)
Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT)
Ministry of External Affairs (SRE)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Agricultural cooperation has been largely influenced by NAFTA. The variety of working groups and committees which are the offspring of NAFTA form an important part of DFAIT's Canada-Mexico contact. DFAIT, through the Agriculture and Resource Trade Policy division (EAA) meets regularly with representatives from the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (SAGDR) through the NAFTA Agriculture Committees and Working Groups. The significant committees with an agricultural focus include:

NAFTA Committee on Agricultural Trade
NAFTA Working Group on Agricultural Subsidies
NAFTA Advisory Committee on Private Commercial Disputes
NAFTA Working Group on Grade and Marketing Standards

The Canadian Government deals with Mexico through the trade and policy offices of SAGDR; through the Agricultural Trade Offices within SECOFI and through the Mexican Embassy in Ottawa; these contacts are generally managed jointly by DFAIT and Agriculture Canada.

Marketing of agricultural products and questions of market access are conducted through DFAIT trade divisions and Agriculture and Agri-food Canada (Food Production and Inspection Branch). Contact with Mexico consists principally of technical-level discussions at the NAFTA Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee and at the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO). Recently, contacts have centred on the issue of access to the Mexican market by Canadian seed-potato growers.

The Canadian Department of Human Resources - Labour Market Services - has contact with Mexico primarily through the supervision of the Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme; an annual policy and programme review meeting is held in this connection (most recently in Ottawa in January 1996).

Industry Canada, through its Science and Technology mandate, cooperates with the Mexico's S & T Counsellor at the Mexican Embassy in Ottawa, and with the Mexican Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT). In March 1994, the Directorate organised with Mexico a **Plant Biotechnology** workshop.

COMMUNICATIONS

Major Agreements

MOU on Telecommunications Cooperation

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Industry Canada

Mexico:

Ministry of Communications (SCT)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The two countries are working together under the umbrella of the MOU for Scientific and Technical Cooperation on Telecommunications signed in April 1992. The Memorandum addresses areas of telecommunications policy, development of new technologies, technical standards, and certification.

CULTURE

Agreements

Canada-Mexico Cultural Agreement
Film and TV Co-production Agreement
Agreement on Museums and Archaeology
Exchange of Notes on Radio Cooperation

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Dept. of Canadian Heritage
DFAIT

Mexico:

National Culture and Arts Council (CONACULTA)
Ministry of Education (SEP)
Ministry of External Affairs (SRE)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Although Canada and Mexico signed a cultural agreement in 1976, it was not until 1991, with the momentum created by the NAFTA, that bilateral cultural relations began to intensify. Cultural Mixed Commissions are now held regularly, the most recent one having been in October 1995 (Mexico City).

The Cultural Mixed Commissions serve, amongst other things, to give impetus to bilateral Cultural Symposia. Two such events have thus far taken place. These fora bring together representatives from our cultural communities to explore the potential for joint projects. The 1993 Symposium, held in Mexico City, played a large part in the eventual success of the ambitious programme of events that marked (in 1994) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Mexico. Canada aims to host the Third Canada-Mexico cultural symposium.

Under the "Bank of Missions" programme, prominent personalities from the artistic, socio-cultural and academic spheres are invited to participate in conferences and lecture tours in Mexico. In 1994, some 30 individuals were supported under this programme, which sees travel costs borne by DFAIT, while Mexico pays on-ground costs.

The Department of Canadian Heritage's relationship with Mexico has developed over the past 15 to 20 years, principally in the fields of arts, culture, heritage conservation (museums and archaeology) and tourism. From 1993-95, an employee of Canadian Heritage (on secondment to DFAIT) was posted to the Canadian Embassy in Mexico; in July 1995 she was replaced with a DFAIT officer who has taken over her duties as Cultural Attaché.

The Film and TV Co-production agreement has led to a TV series, a feature film and, most recently the IMAX movie "Mystery of the Maya". The Agreement on Cooperation in Museums and Archaeology has led to exchanges of information and

expertise between experts, through seminars and workshops. In June 1995 Canada, through Canadian Heritage, hosted the Annual Conference of the International Council on Museums, at which a session on Mexican museology was featured.

DEVELOPMENT

Major Agreement

Arrangement on Model Forests

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

DFAIT

Department of Natural Resources - Canadian Forest Service

Mexico:

Ministry of External Affairs (SRE)

National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT)

Ministry of the Environment (SEMARNAP)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

There is no government-to-government aid programme with Mexico; however the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is active in Mexico through various programs.

The **Canada Fund** administered by the Canadian Embassy in Mexico has over the past several years oscillated between \$300,000 and \$500,000 per annum. The Fund typically supports some 20 to 30 small development-related projects per annum, all implemented by local Non-Governmental Organisations. Quite apart from its primary purpose of benefitting the poorest of the poor in Mexico, it has allowed Canada to play an important role in the development of a non-governmental human rights movement in Mexico and, at a critical moment in modern Mexican history, has given the Mission unparalleled access to rural, impoverished, indigenous Mexico.

Through CIDA's Partnership Branch, a number of **Canadian NGO's** are active in Mexico and receive substantial funding from CIDA. Notable among these is the Québec-based Development and Peace, which typically spends about \$1 million per annum in Mexico, generally speaking on small rural development programmes in Mexico's most impoverished states.

The commercial section of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico also administers a successful **CIDA INC.** programme. This has allowed many small to medium sized Canadian firms gain a foothold in Mexican markets, notably in the area of environmental technology.

International Development and Research Centre (IDRC) has development activities in Mexico which are handled out of its regional office in Montevideo (Uruguay). Over the years, IDRC has financed a wide variety of projects in Mexico in the areas

of macro-economics, bio-diversity, technological change, alcohol abuse and tropical disease. Overall, IDRC seeks to assist sustainable development. IDRC is in regular contact with Mexico's CONACYT (National Council for Science and Technology), however each project is typically governed by a distinct agreement. IDRC's Mexican connection has recently been strengthened by the addition of ex-President Miguel de la Madrid to its Board of Governors.

Most recently, IDRC has gained responsibility for the Canadian government funded Model Forests programme and cooperates with various levels of the Mexican government, notably the Ministry of the Environment (SEMARNAP). Model Forests have been established in the states of Chihuahua and Campeche.

The possibility of SRE sending an officer on secondment to CIDA is being examined, as are options for SRE/CIDA cooperation on projects in third world countries.

EDUCATION

Major Agreements

MOU on Technologies for Distance Learning

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Provincial Universities and Private Colleges
FOCAL
HRDC
DFAIT

Mexico

Ministry of Public Education (SEP)
Council on Science & Technology (CONACYT)
Mex.Cttees.for Professional Experience(COMPI)
Mex. Assn. for Cdn. Studies (AMEC)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Education falls under provincial jurisdiction in Canada in contrast to the National Mexican Ministry of Public Education (SEP). The role of the Canadian federal government departments in education is therefore limited to activities such as scholarship funding and technical exchanges. However, the Mexican Ministry of Public Education, notably its division for Technological Research, has been successful in seeking cooperation and exchange agreements with several provincial universities and private colleges:

- Informal arrangement with Téléuniversité de Quebec for distance education
- Letter of Intent between Montreal's College Maisonneuve and the Technical Universities of Mexico
- Programme of Technical Assistance between Maisonneuve College and the Technical University of Aguascalientes
- Agreement for academic exchanges with the Ministry of Education of Quebec
- Agreement with Humbert College for technical cooperation and exchange
- Agreement with the Association of Community Colleges to increase institutional support
- Agreement with Old's College for agricultural cooperation

Cooperation in education has been strengthened recently by the trilateral Programme for North American Mobility in Higher Education, an initiative approved by Ministers Axworthy of the Department of Human Resources Development and Ouellet of DFAIT on June 1st, 1995. Within this programme, a project of cooperation with Capilano College, B.C. and Canadore College (Ontario) for Activities in Innovative Education and Information Technology has begun. A Trilateral Joint Committee will oversee this Program, meeting annually. There is also a proposal to establish an International Internship Exchange Program with

Mexico. Mexican officials from COMPI meet regularly with Canada and the USA on subjects of technical education as per the Annex of Professional Services from the NAFTA Chapters XII and XV.

Canada and Mexico are also engaged with the USA in a trilateral process for cooperation in higher education, research and training. A pilot programme for cooperation in higher education is under negotiation.

Academic relations are growing steadily. The first Canadian Studies programmes in Mexico began in 1987, but interest in Canada among Mexican academics grew sharply with the entry into force of the NAFTA; the Mexican Association for Canadian Studies (AMEC) now has over 400 members. In Canada, interest in Mexico is channelled through FOCAL (HQ in Ottawa, branches in New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta) and the fledgling Canadian Association for Mexican Studies, which held its inaugural conference in November 1994 at the University of Calgary. There is some fragmentation of Mexicanists in Canada and vice-versa.

Mexican students are eligible for academic support under the Government of Canada Awards Programme, which functions on a reciprocal basis. The federal government offers ten awards for postgraduate studies, the government of Quebec a further five. Mexico reciprocates this arrangement.

Technical education and the marketing of educational products is being conducted on the Canadian side through Industry Canada. It coordinated and led a mission of seven training companies to Mexico in February 1995, to explore opportunities to sell Canadian education and training services. Industry Canada continues to liaise with the companies involved, as follow-up to the mission.

ELECTIONS

Major Interlocutors

Canada

Elections Canada
DFAIT

Mexico

Federal Electoral Institute (IFE)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Elections Canada and IFE are currently in the process of negotiating a bilateral cooperation agreement. The aim of this agreement is to formalise the commitment of both countries jointly to seek new ways of enhancing electoral processes.

Elections Canada offers international electoral assistance either by participating in multilateral programs sponsored by international organisations or by acting in response to requests from foreign governments to DFAIT and CIDA. Cooperation between Mexico's Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) and Elections Canada dates from April 1993, when a group of IFE officials attended a five-day training course at the HQ of Elections Canada. Over the course of the following year, Chief Electoral Officer Jean-Pierre Kingsley established a close working relationship with IFE, and led the Canadian delegation to the First International Trilateral Conference on Electoral Systems (April 1994, Mexico City). Later in the same year, Mr. Kingsley attended the Presidential elections as an international visitor. In 1995, Elections Canada hosted a Second Trilateral Conference in Ottawa.

In January 1996 Mr. Kingsley paid a two-week working visit to Mexico.

ENERGY

Major Agreements

Agreement on Industrial and Energy Cooperation

Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Agreements Between Mexico and the Province of Quebec

Agreement on Technical Cooperation, June 9, 1981

Agreement on Technical Cooperation, June 10, 1981

Agreement on Technical Cooperation, October 29, 1985

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Natural Resources Canada

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.

Hydro Québec

Mexico:

Secretaría de Energía

Federal Electricity Commission

Electric Power Research Institute

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Since 1989, in addition to their participation in ministerial Commission meetings, Mexico's Ministry of Energy and Canada's Department of Natural Resources have been in close contact through meetings of the Bilateral Technical Group on Energy, which has held four meetings: July 1989 in Ottawa, December 1990 in Mexico City, March 1992 in Ottawa, and October 1995 in Mexico City.

Among the ministerial-level meetings was a working visit to Canada by Ignacio Pichardo, Mexico's energy minister, in May 1995. In March 1996, Natural Resources Minister Anne McLellan paid a reciprocal visit to Mexico.

In regards to Mexico-Canada-U.S.A. cooperation, trilateral talks have been held on the harmonization of labelling requirements in the energy sector.

ENVIRONMENT

Major Agreements

Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
MOU on Forestry Cooperation
Model Forest Program
North American Wetlands (Waterfowl) Management Plan (incl. USA)
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (incl. USA)

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Environment Canada

NRCan

IDRC

DFAIT

Mexico:

Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources
and Fisheries (SEMARNAP)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Specific environmental-cooperation arrangements between Mexico and Canada are carried out under the framework of the 1990 Agreement on Environmental Cooperation.

Though the Agreement was signed in 1990, the core cooperation program did not materialize until 1992, with Canadian grant funding in support of projects of interest to Mexico. Between 1992 and 1994, over the two phases comprising the Program, an aggregate of some two million Canadian dollars was spent. Mexico's contribution to most of the projects equalled half of Canada's.

Projects under the program were divided into seven packages, in the following areas: oversight of compliance with environmental laws; handling of hazardous goods and waste; pollution control; environmental impact assessment; endangered species; training and technical assistance; and project supervision.

Summary of the outcome of support efforts for the various projects

- The Mexican Water Technology Institute began to work with Canada in 1990, acquiring databases on toxic substances and the Regional Analysis by Intelligent System on Microcomputer/Global Environmental Monitoring System (RAISON/GEMS). The scope of these initiatives was broadened in 1993 and 1994, when \$295,000 were targeted for the water sector. That budget accounted for 50% of the funding for four projects: a comparative study of the design and operation of municipal sewage treatment plants; Lerma-Chapala (information-processing elements); basics of a system for certifying Mexican filtration plant operating personnel; and Lerma-Chapala (pollution).

- Water pollution prevention and control programs, and use of systems and procedures for toxin and organic-compound analysis, and elements to support water quality monitoring and laboratories.
- Certification courses for treatment plant operating personnel.
- Support for the development of Official Mexican Standards for the handling of hazardous waste in the paint industry; recycling and reuse of hazardous waste; maximum allowable emission levels for fluoride, SO₂ and NO_x in fertilizer manufacturing; maximum allowable levels of hydrocarbon emissions in fuel and solvent storage.
- Evaluation of GPS-X treatment plants using software as a training tool.
- Development of guidelines for geographic information systems (GIS).
- Drafting of regulations governing extremely dangerous activities; drafting of a manual on preparing and presenting preventive reports, and environmental impact assessments of hazardous waste treatment, confinement and disposal facilities.
- Studies on climate change; comparison of hazardous substance handling legislation; inventory of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Information and documentation services, through the development and set-up of an automated library system with database access.
- Training in natural resources management; environmental impact; municipal solid waste management; environmental planning; environmental monitoring; evaluation of pollution sources; sewage treatment; analysis of toxic compounds; the use of economic instruments to control environmental pollution; industrial accident prevention; sewage treatment technology; environmental management; environmental risk analysis; training and strengthening of operating infrastructure for environmental management in the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca; environmental protection; promotion of inspection and oversight compliance; air pollution.
- Donation of equipment for studying global climate change using the ARDIS system; expert system to systematize and automate the environmental impact assessment and impact monitoring process; two mobile laboratories.
- Development of environmental indicators for critical eco-regions using the stress-status-response approach in the state of Oaxaca.
- Studies and reforestation projects to protect the Monarch butterfly.

Liaison and Meetings

Environmental cooperation initiatives are evaluated and approved at meetings of the JMC . To strengthen ties between the parties, within the framework of agreed work programs the counterpart institutions exchange technical experts and share experiences.

Direct working liaison is between Mexico's Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, and Environment Canada, in the various spheres of activity.

Ministerial-level gatherings also are organized in conjunction with meetings of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation.

FINANCE

Major Agreements

North American Free Trade Agreement

MOU on Trade and Investment Consultations

Convention for Exchange of Tax Information

Double Taxation Agreement

Agreement to eliminate double taxation on income obtained through the international operation of ships and aircraft.

MOU for Cooperation on Auditing

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Department of Finance

Bank of Canada

Revenue Canada

Export Development Corporation

DFAIT

Mexico:

Ministry of Revenue and Finance (Hacienda)

Bank of Mexico

BANCOMEXT

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The finance relationship between Canada and Mexico is multi-faceted, comprising both public and private sector institutions. A large portion of the cooperation in the finance sector is governed by NAFTA. Within the Canadian Department of Finance, the Tariffs Division participates in trilateral meetings on accelerated tariff elimination and on Rules of Origin. Recently, a significant confidential Agreement between Central Banks has increased bilateral cooperation.

The Bank of Canada follows developments in Mexico and is concerned with international debt strategy and policy developments at the International Financial Institutions. The relationship with Mexico is largely through the Bank of Mexico and is centred on monetary and financial issues. The relationship has deepened within recent years to the point at which the Governor meets his USA and Mexican counterparts annually and holds monthly telephone conversations with his Mexican counterpart. There are weekly telephone conversations between foreign exchange officers from the Bank of Canada, the Bank of Mexico and the New York Federal Reserve. In October 1991 the Bank established a foreign exchange swap facility agreement with Mexico, initially to the tune of Cd. \$200 million. In April 1994, in the context of the North American Framework Agreement, the Canada-Mexico swap facility was increased to \$1 billion, and to \$1.5 billion in January 1995. The recent increase was in effect until January 1996.

Finance Ministers from the USA, Canada and Mexico - along with their respective Central Bank Governors - together form the North American Financial Group and meet annually on the fringes of the Spring meetings of the IMF/World Bank in Washington. Bilateral meetings also take place on an irregular basis at the autumn

IMF/World Bank meetings, at the OECD Ministerial and at APEC Finance Ministers' meetings.

The Export Development Corporation assists Canadian trade in Mexico in the financial services sector. EDC's Mexican counterpart is the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior (BANCOMEXT), but it also meets with other Mexican government departments and parastatal institutions (PEMEX, Federal Electricity Commission etc). Business volume is in the order of \$200 million per annum.

FORESTRY

Major Agreements

MOU on Forestry Cooperation
Arrangement on Model Forests

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Dept. of Natural Resources (CFS)
IDRC
DFAIT

Mexico:

Ministry of the Environment (SEMARNAP)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Canada-Mexico Forestry relations are conducted, at the Canadian end, principally by the Canadian Forest Service (CFS), part of the Department of Natural Resources.

The relationship of the CFS with Mexico is carried out on two fronts: through an MOU on Forestry Cooperation (currently under revision) and through membership of the North American Forestry Commission (NAFC).

Under the MOU, the principal current projects are the Mexican participation (two sites) in Canada's International Model Forest Programme, as well as training in the prevention of forest fires, in collaboration with the Forestry Service of British Columbia. Responsibility for management of the International Model Forest Programme now resides with the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC).

The NAFC is trilateral, operating under the auspices of the FAO. It deals with sustainable forest management issues, primarily through study groups. Activities focus on research, information exchange and technology transfer. The CFS has also been involved in an advisory capacity in the development of the NAFTA, particularly the North American Environmental Commission.

The Mexican interlocutor for the CFS is the recently formed Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAP).

HEALTH

Major Agreements

MOU in Cooperation in Health Regulation (incl. USA)

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Health Canada

Mexico:

Ministry of Health

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

In 1993, Canada's Department of Health took part in a tripartite visit (government, academic representatives, NGO's) to Mexico, designed mainly to lay the groundwork for exchanges about the two nations' health systems. The following year Mexican health authorities visited Canada to learn about the Canadian health care system.

Mexico's health ministry has a standing arrangement with McGill University for the exchange of scientific information and continuing education programs in medicine for fellowship holders.

Officials of Canada's Department of Health and Mexico's health ministry meet in the context of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

HOUSING

Major Agreements

MOU concerning Housing and Human Settlements.

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Cda. Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC).

Mexico:

SEDESOL

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The objective of CMHC's international activities is to help the Canadian housing industry benefit from international market opportunities. Mexican interest in Canadian housing led to the signing of an MOU at the 1993 JMC, on Housing and Human Settlements (the Mexican counterpart agency being the Ministry of Social Development - SEDESOL). Activity under the MOU has thus far been very limited.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Major Agreements

MOU on Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program

MOU on Cooperative Labour Activities

North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation (NAALC) (incl. USA)

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Human Resources Development Canada
Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Mexico:

Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

To give effect to the NAALC, a Commission for Labour Cooperation was set up, comprising a ministerial Council, a Secretariat, and a National Administrative Office of each Party (Mexico, Canada, United States). The Ministerial Council comprises labour ministers of the three countries. The Secretariat is headed by an Executive Director, and has a staff of 15, from the three countries.

The fulfilment of objectives of the North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation (NAALC), calls for the Parties to work together on labour issues, respect each country's labour laws, and support their administration and enforcement.

In the framework of the NAALC, technical meetings and meetings of ministers are to be held. Ministerial meetings may take two forms: gatherings of the ministerial council and ministerial consultations. The second meeting of labour ministers took place in Ottawa in April 1995; the third was held in May 1996, in Mexico City.

Mexico and Canada are exchanging information on labour laws and are working together under the program drawn up each year by the Commission. Included in the program are initiatives in the areas of occupational safety and health, job training, productivity and quality, and employee rights.

Canada and Mexico are working together towards the achievement of issues presently on the Mexico-Canada agenda. The first of these is the administration of the Mexico-Canada Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, to be renegotiated every five years. Another important issue is the signing in April 1995 of a Social Security Agreement which affords each country's workers recognition of contribution periods in the social security systems of the two nations, and the transfer of pensions to which dependents may be entitled.

With the Social Security Agreement in force, technical meetings will now be convened every two or three years to review its administration and implementation. A technical meeting of the Mexican Agricultural Workers Program is held each year

to assess its results and work out details on the program's operation. The meetings are attended by representatives of the Mexican and Canadian governments and representatives of Canadian employers of farm workers.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Major Agreements

Agreement between Human Rights Commissions

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Cdn. Human Rights Commission
DFAIT

Mexico:

Natl. Human Rights Commission (CNDH)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Canada's and Mexico's respective Human Rights Commissions have substantially differing mandates, but a solid working relationship has nevertheless been developed between the two institutions. The Canadian Human Rights Commissioner and his Mexican counterpart also meet regularly in regional and multilateral fora.

In October 1995, a Cooperation Agreement between the two Commissions was signed. It has three principal provisions:

- Bilateral Cooperation
- An annual Joint Commission meeting
- Trilateral Cooperation.

Joint activities will begin as soon as funding is put into place (in the course of 1996).

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Major Agreements

Transfer of Offenders Treaty

Treaty of Extradition

Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters

MOU on Cooperation in Combatting Narcotrafficking and Drug Dependency

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

DFAIT

Department of Justice

Solicitor General (incl.RCMP)

Mexico:

SRE

Dept. of the Attorney General (PGR)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The International Assistance Group of the Department of Justice is the central authority in Canada for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. As such, it coordinates extradition requests and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with Mexico's PGR and Foreign Ministry, and requests between Canada and Mexico pursuant to extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties.

There is also some bilateral contact on indigenous issues, through the Department of Justice's Native Law Section, notably in the course of the negotiation of international instruments (e.g. the Convention on Bio-diversity) insofar as they may impact on indigenous people.

At the Solicitor General (including RCMP), the principal division that has contact with Mexico is the Law Enforcement Group of the Policing and Law Enforcement Directorate. The Group is responsible for managing issues related to Canada's Drug Strategy and it is also charged with facilitating the implementation of the Canada-Mexico MOU on Drug Cooperation. Although there have thus far been three meetings to review activities under the MOU, this has not been a key factor in cooperative efforts; there has been much more intense cooperation within the framework of CICAD (OAS), where both countries have been asked by the CICAD membership to analyse the drug situation in the hemisphere and propose priorities for the organisation.

The respective Solicitors General of Canada and Mexico met for the first time in the framework of the April 1995 JMC.

The mandate of the RCMP liaison officer in Mexico City is to establish a relationship at all levels with the Mexican Law Enforcement community so as to obtain quick and efficient responses on police and justice matters between Canada and Mexico.

MINING

Major Agreements

MOU on Cooperation in Surveying, Mapping, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information
Agreement on Industrial and Energy Cooperation
MOU on Cooperation in Mining Policy
MOU on Cooperation between Geological Surveys

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Dept. of Industry
NRCan

Mexico:

SECOFI
Consejo de Recursos Minerales (CRM)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The International Division of the Mining Sector of Industry Canada deals with trade policy, market access and international institutional and bilateral relations. Over 95 Canadian mining companies are currently active in Mexico - some are already producing while others have very promising prospects. Because of the importance of mining to both countries, Ministers signed an MOU in 1993 to establish a Working Group on Mining. The Working Group serves as an instrument for the exchange of information on matters of common interest with regard to the development and implementation of mining policies. Annual meetings of the Working Group are held at the level of officials; the next Group Meeting has not yet been scheduled, on account of ongoing reorganisation in Mexico and the relocation of mining in a new ministry (SECOFI).

NRCan's Canadian Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology has as its mandate to improve, encourage and transfer leading-edge knowledge in the Mineral and Energy Technology Sector (METS). There is no formal relationship between CANMET and Mexican counterparts but contact has occurred with Mexican officials on a project level basis. There have been preliminary discussions on establishing a scientific exchange with Mexico. CANMET has also identified a number of promising areas for cooperation and/or sales to Mexico: Certified Reference Materials; Transportation Technology; Renewable Energy; Energy Efficient Technologies; Co-Generation of Heat and Power.

The Business and International Office of the Coordination and Planning Division of the Geological Survey of Canada is responsible for coordination and international liaison. GSC's relations with Mexico can be considered under two headings. At the working level, individual scientists may develop joint projects with Mexican scientists - e.g. recent work on Chicxulub meteorite crater. At the formal level, activities are dominated by the development of an MOU between the GSC and the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (CRM). The MOU is expected to lead to exchanges concerned with developing a geological survey infrastructure in Mexico.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Major Agreements (between Mexico and Quebec) Agreement on University Training

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Industry Canada

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

Mexico:

National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

In the absence of any specific agreement between Mexico and Canada on scientific and technical cooperation, most of the activity in this sphere is in the form of direct contacts between institutions of higher learning and research institutes in the two countries. The following four initiatives warrant mention:

- The Mexican Government and the Government of Quebec have concluded a University Training Agreement. Mexico's National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT) administers the Postgraduate Fellowship Program provided for in the agreement.
- CONACYT has a working relationship with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), to seek ways of raising the numbers of Mexican students in Canadian universities through financial facilities such as the reduction and/or waiver of tuition.
- CONACYT has established fruitful contacts with Industry Canada and the Plant Biotechnology Institute of the National Research Council of Canada (NRC). The two agencies sponsored a Joint Workshop on Plant Biotechnology in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in March 1994, which assembled 40 experts from the two countries.
- Industry Canada is seeking closer cooperation with Mexico to identify pre-competitive, long-range focuses for applied research in which the two nations can work together; to help Canadian organizations take part in trilateral (Mexico-Canada-U.S.A.) agreements on education and research; and to work with multilateral organizations such as the Organization of American States (MERCOCYT), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Meetings between CONACYT and Canada are technical gatherings, at the level of international relations offices only, to report on progress made in each area of scientific and technical cooperation.

Meetings of agency heads are organized approximately once a year at the express invitation of either party, to review cooperative efforts to date and, if so decided, to plan future activities.

The basic features of a "First North American Research Fellowship Program" were established in February 1994 with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). The National Science Foundation (NSF) of the United States is involved in the program as well.

NSERC, NSF and CONACYT have recently stepped up cooperation. In 1995 they organized a Materials Workshop, the fruit of which was the implementation of Pan-American Institutes for Advanced Studies. The object of these institutes is to disseminate state-of-the-art knowledge about the topic in question, develop international cooperation ties, and foster relations between scientists and engineers in the international community.

CONACYT has signed a Joint Declaration with Industry Canada and the NSF to strengthen trilateral cooperation, particularly in the framework of the National Science and Technology Week to be celebrated each year in the three countries.

CONACYT takes part in the trilateral "Task Force on Higher Education Collaboration", in which agencies responsible for science, technology, and education in the three countries are involved.

TOURISM

Major Agreements

Agreement on Tourism Cooperation
MOU on Tourism Research (trilateral)

Major interlocutors

Canada:

Dept. of Canadian Heritage
Dept. of Industry (Cdn. Tourism Commission)
Tourism Canada

Mexico:

Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR)

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

The Canadian Tourism Commission resides at Industry Canada. The Commission has recently approved a Business Plan for the Mexican market, calling for expenditure of \$200,000 in order to raise awareness in Mexico of Canada as a destination. The programme will establish private sector initiatives with matched funding.

Tourism Canada itself undertakes research to support the domestic and international promotion of Canada as a tourist destination: its activity with Mexico is governed by a trilateral Memorandum of Understanding that commits the three governments to exchange information and to undertake joint research on markets of common interest.

The Department's of Canadian Heritage's "Heritage Tourism" programme, implemented in 1995, extends to Mexico and seeks to establish Canada as a desirable destination for Mexicans.

Regular exchanges of information between SECTUR and its Canadian counterparts occur, and bilateral tourism statistics are regularly reconciled.

TRANSPORTATION

Major Agreements

Air Transport Agreement

MOU on Validity of Commercial Drivers Licenses

MOU on Technical Cooperation in Transportation

MOU on the Use of Terminals and Installations of Transport Facilities

MOU on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Transportation (incl. USA)

MOU regarding the Exchange of Information on Issues of Safety at Sea and

Pollution Control (incl. USA)

Major Interlocutors

Canada:

Transport Canada

DFAIT

Mexico:

Ministry of Communications and Transport

SECOFI

Extent and Mechanisms of Cooperation

Contacts in the transportation sphere take place under the following liaison arrangements: Mexico-Canada Ministerial Commission; Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee of NAFTA; Trilateral Advisory Group on Transportation (NAFTA); Association of American Railroads; USA-Canada Tanker Car Committee; and the Trilateral Group of North American Aviation.

Negotiations are underway on a trilateral agreement on the harmonization of safety standards for special air services.

The following further activities are underway or planned:

Railroad standards:

Review and analysis of the two countries' regulatory frameworks for equipment and infrastructure; exchange of information and sharing of experiences in pursuit of technical harmonization in the area of rail transport.

Regulations on the handling and transportation of hazardous goods and waste:

Analysis of regulations governing the transport of such materials; review of compliance surveillance programs; implementation of controls for emergency units; equipment maintenance and repair certification projects; training in disaster response and emergency preparedness.

Railroad inspection systems:

Expedite arrangements for closer coordination between Canadian and Mexican oversight bodies with a view to harmonizing railroad supervision.

Technical training for oversight:

A process of information-sharing on training programs, techniques, and approaches was instituted to foster exchanges for staff technical training and development, as part of a broader cooperative effort in the training sphere.

Monitoring of oversight:

Exchange of information on rules and regulations, authority of regulatory bodies, monitoring arrangements and audit programs to check on the oversight process.

Human resources development:

Analysis and review of each country's regulations on staff development provisions for transport operators, to harmonize technical and medical requirements for personnel certification and monitoring.

Accident analysis and prevention:

Review of each country's arrangements and procedures for accident analysis, assessment and reporting, and review of systems and procedures for accident investigation, safety devices and accident coverage.

Bilateral agreement on air transport:

Updating of the 1961 agreement.

In regards to harbours and the merchant marine, cooperative efforts have begun in the following areas envisaged in Annex II on technical and scientific cooperation for maritime transport of the MOU on Technical Cooperation in Transportation:

- planning
- operation
- port charges
- statistics
- safety
- port authorities
- electronic data exchange
- training in port administration
- oceanographic networks
- administration of shipping traffic
- search and rescue
- pilotage
- maritime investigation
- world maritime aid and safety system
- registration of vessels and coastwise trade
- training in management techniques for captains and ship officers
- training materials for courses in English for seafarers
- English language training materials

ANNEX 2 - INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO AGREEMENTS

SUMMARY

SECTOR	TEXT	SIGNATURE
1. AGRICULTURE		
	A) MOU on Agricultural Cooperation	June 1980 (no expiry date).
	B) Arrangement on Agriculture and Livestock Cooperation (amendment to MOU)	March 1990 (no expiry date).
	C) North American Plant Protection Agreement*	October 13, 1980.
	D) MOU in the Animal Health Field	June 23, 1982.
	E) Workplan Establishing the Phytosanitary Measures for the Trade in Seed Potatoes	Nov 3, 1995.
2. COMMERCE AND TRADE		
	A) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)*	January 1, 1994.
	B) Trade Agreement	1946. Largely superseded by NAFTA.
	C) MOU on Trade and Investment Consultations	March 1990. Largely superseded by NAFTA.
	D) Economic Cooperation Agreement	May 27, 1980.
3. COMMUNICATIONS		
	A) Exchange of Notes on Radio Cooperation	July 30, 1962 (no expiry date).
	B) Film and TV Co-production Agreement	April 8, 1991 (no expiry date).

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO AGREEMENTS

	C)	MOU on Technologies for Distance Learning	February 15, 1993. Valid 5 years; to be extended in writing.
	D)	MOU on Telecommunications Cooperation	April 4, 1992. Valid 5 years; to be extended in writing.
4. CONSULAR, DIPLOMATIC AND VISAS			
	A)	Agreement to No Longer Require Visas on Diplomatic and Official Passports	December 20, 1993.
	B)	Exchange of Notes on Cooperation in Consular Affairs	April 1973.
	C)	JMC	Nov. 22, 1968.
	D)	Agreement to Establish Quebec Delegation	May 6, 1980.
	E)	MOU Concerning the Exchange of Foreign Service Officers	June 11, 1996.
5. CULTURE			
	A)	Cultural Agreement	January 25, 1976 (no expiry date).
	B)	MOU on Cultural relations	November 25, 1991 (expired in November 1994).
	C)	Agreement on Museums and Archaeology	November 25, 1991 (no expiry date).
6. ELECTIONS			
	A)	Technical Cooperation Agreement Between the Federal Electoral Institute and Elections Canada	To be signed June 11/12, 1996.

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

7. ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
	A) MOU on Cooperation in Surveying, Mapping, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information	October 7, 1992. Valid 5 years; to be renewed in writing.
	B) Agreement on Industrial and Energy Cooperation (see Economic Cooperation Agreement)	May 27, 1980.
	C) MOU on Cooperation in Mining Policy	February 15, 1993. Valid for 3 years; renewal under negotiation.
	D) Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	January 1995 (no expiry date).
	E) MOU on Technical Cooperation in Geoscience and Cartography	To be signed June 13, 1996.
	F) MOU on Energy Efficiency	To be signed June 13, 1996.
8. ENVIRONMENT		
	A) Agreement on Environmental Cooperation	March 16, 1990 (no expiry date).
	B) MOU on Environmental Education*	September 17, 1992 (no expiry date).
	C) MOU Regarding Cooperation Among the Man and the Biosphere*	October 30, 1995 (no expiry date).
	D) North American Wetlands (Waterfowl) Plan*	June 1994.
	E) North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC)*	Established concurrently with NAFTA; January 1994.
	F) North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone (NARSTO)*	

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO AGREEMENTS

9. FINANCE, REVENUE, TAXATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY			
	A)	Agreement Between Central Banks	October 1991.
	B)	Agreement on Mutual Assistance Between Customs Administrations.	March 16, 1990. Partly superseded by NAFTA.
	C)	Convention for Exchange of Tax Information	March 16, 1990 (no expiry date).
	D)	Double Taxation Agreement	April 8, 1991 (no expiry date).
	E)	Agreement to Eliminate Double Taxation on Income Obtained Through the International Operation of Ships and Aircraft	January 29, 1974.
	F)	MOU for Cooperation in Auditing	January 29, 1991 (no expiry date).
	G)	Social Security Agreement	April 27, 1995 (no expiry date).
	H)	Administrative Arrangement for the Implementation of Social Security Agreement	April 27, 1995.
10. FORESTRY			
	A)	MOU on Forestry Cooperation	Renewed March 28, 1996.
	B)	Arrangement on Model Forests	March 1993.
11. HEALTH			
	A)	MOU on Cooperation in Health Regulation*	Sept. 30, 1995.

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

12. HOUSING		
	A)	MOU Concerning Housing and Human Settlements
		February 15, 1993. Valid 5 years.
13. HUMAN RIGHTS		
	A)	Agreement Between Human Rights Commissions
		October 11, 1995
14. JUSTICE and CRIME		
	A)	Transfer of Offenders
		March 29, 1979 (no expiry date).
	B)	Treaty of Extradition
		March 16, 1990. Replaces 1886 Treaty (no expiry date).
	C)	Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
		March 16, 1990 (no expiry date)
	D)	MOU on Cooperation in Combatting Narcotrafficking and Drug Dependency
		March 16, 1990 (expired March 1995).
15. LABOUR		
	A)	MOU on Mexican Seasonal Workers Programme
		Renewed April 1995.
	B)	MOU on Cooperative Labour Activities
		May 4, 1992. Subsumed into NAALC.
	C)	North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation (NAALC)*
		Runs concurrently with NAFTA.
16. POSTAL QUESTIONS		
	A)	Postal Convention
		December 9, 1904.
	B)	Convention for the Cashing of Postal Orders
		May 15, 1906.
	C)	Agreement to Exchange Postal Packages Unopened
		May 4, 1909.

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

INVENTORY OF CANADA-MEXICO AGREEMENTS

17. TOURISM		
	A) Agreement on Tourism Cooperation	March 16, 1990.
	B) MOU on Tourism Research*	October 29, 1994.
18. TRANSPORT		
	A) Air Transport Agreement	December 21, 1961. Replaces 1953 Agreement. Amended in 1971. (no expiry date).
	B) MOU on the Use of Terminals and Installations of Transport Companies	March 1, 1994 (no expiry date).
	C) MOU on Technical Cooperation	March 1, 1994 (no expiry date).
	D) Annex I and II to MOU on Technical Cooperation	April 27, 1995.
	E) MOU on Exchange of Information re Maritime Security	April 29, 1994.
	F) MOU on Validity of Commercial Drivers Licenses	March 1, 1994 (no expiry date).
	G) MOU on Scientific and Technical Cooperation*	March 13, 1995.

* Indicates a trilateral agreement.

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



3 5036 01022580 6

DOCS
CA1 EA 96D25 ENG
Declaration of objectives for the
Canada-Mexico relationship, Ottawa
Canada, Wednesday, June 12, 1996.

--
65913024