

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

REQUEST FOR CONTRIBUTION

I. (a) Name of organization or individual requesting financial assistance

International Ocean Institute

(b) Address P.O. Box 524  
Valletta, Malta

(c) Telephone Number  
(902) 4242396

Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H6

(d) Date of Request

March 27, 1984

II. (a) Type of programme/project for which assistance is requested

Seminar on Denuclearization of the oceans

(b) Short summary of programme/project

A series of papers have been prepared for discussion: on the nuclear arms race in the oceans: the state of the art; on the legal situation (The L.o.S. Convention, the Seabed Treaty; nuclear test ban; dumping of radio-active wastes; Treaty of Tlatelolco, etc. Special attention will be given to regional attempts to ban nuclear weapons and dumping. The final day will be devoted to conclusions and recommendations. The papers, and a summary of the discussions will be published as a volume. A provisional (incomplete) of papers that have been commissioned is attached. Also attached is a summary background paper which puts the whole project in its proper context.

(c) Objectives of programme/project

to encourage new thinking ~~in~~ on approaches to nuclear disarmament, elaborating on the idea that the oceans are reserved for peaceful purposes.

(d) Length of programme/project

4 days        weeks        months        other

(e) Scope of programme/project

Seminar of about 30 participants from all parts of the world. List of invitees is attached.

III. (a) To your knowledge, has this programme/project been undertaken before?

No

(b) What sectors of the public will the programme/project reach?

Students   x   Academics   x   Business       

Church Groups   x   Community Groups   x  

Workers        Others(indicate)   governments  

(c) How many people will come in contact with the programme/project?

Directly: Under 100   x   100-150        500-1000         
1000-5000        Over 5000       

Indirectly: Under 500        500-1000         
1000-5000        Over 5000   x  

---

IV. (a) How many people will be involved in the operation of the programme/project and what will their duties be?

staff of Myrdal Foundation: 3  
staff of IOI 1

(b) What sort of information material, if any, will be used in connection with the programme/project?

Series of commissioned papers. List attached

(c) Are any other organizations providing financial assistance to other forms of involvement?

Myrdal Foundation pays for all local expenses, including Hotel for all participants, plus air fare for 15.

(d) How will the funds requested from this Department be used? for the air fares for Canadian participants

(e) Attach a detailed budget for the programme/project.

See attachment

V. How does the programme/project relate to the subject of disarmament and arms control?

It relates to

- (1) Naval strategy
  - (2) International and regional disarmament agreements
  - (3) Environmental aspects of nuclear weapons and waste
- 

VI. On completion of the programme/project, what, if any, follow-up action is planned?

Editing and printing of a volume, and widest possible distribution, also as college level textbook.

---

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

---

--	--	--

---

# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

October 24, 1984

The Right Honourable Joe Clark  
Secretary of State for External Affairs  
Lester Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Clark:

I have read with great interest your address to the 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It is in view of the new Government's strong commitment to the United Nations, to development cooperation; in view of its recognition of the importance, to the U.N. system and to world order, of the new Law of the Sea; and of its acknowledgment of the contributions of nongovernmental organisations, that I would like to draw your attention to the work of the International Ocean Institute.

The IOI is located in Malta, but its operations are worldwide. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, presided over by Ambassador Layachi Yaker of Algeria, and including a number of outstanding personalities, such as Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore, the President of UNCLOS III; Dr. King Gordon of Canada; Dr. Alexander King, the President of the Club of Rome; Dr. Anton Vratusa of Yugoslavia and others. Our second governing body is the Planning Council of which I have the honor to be the Chairman. It includes an equally distinguished group of personalities from all parts of the world.

We enjoy excellent cooperation with Canada. One of our annual training programmes, Class B., on Economic Zone Management, is held annually at Dalhousie University. About 25 percent of our budget comes from CIDA and IDRC, and we intend to cooperate closely with ICOD, once that gets off the ground.

I am enclosing our programme of action for 1985 and the following years. We would like to increase our cooperation

- 1 -

The Right Honourable Joe Clark

October 24, 1984.

with Canada and be as useful as possible to Canada in its effort to promote the implementation and further development of the new Law of the Sea. The oceans are going to play an increasingly important role in the economy of the world community and each of its members, as well as in international security. In spite of all difficulties that we have encountered and, undoubtedly, shall encounter in the future, the Law of the Sea and ocean development constitute a break-through point where it is possible to innovate: to create new forms of scientific/industrial cooperation between North and South and East and West, strengthening international economic cooperation and security.

We would be deeply grateful for an occasion to discuss with you personally this work of the IOI, its cooperation with the developing countries and its research efforts, especially in the context of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority, and for other U.N. institutions.

Thanking you for your attention, with all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

November 21, 1984

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor  
Training Programme for the Management  
and Conservation of Marine Resources  
International Ocean Institute  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Mrs. Borgese:

Thank you for your recent letter to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in which you describe the work of the International Ocean Institute. As the division within the Department of External Affairs responsible for Law of the Sea matters, Mr. Clark has asked us to reply.

We were most impressed by the programme of action outlined in the attachment to your letter. This programme, and the already significant work carried out by the IOI constitutes a most welcome contribution to the development of a workable Law of the Sea regime at a time when many problems remain to be resolved.

We look forward to receiving further information on your future activities and would hope to be able to participate in and contribute to the success of your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Philippe Kirsch".

Philippe Kirsch  
Director  
Legal Operations Division



# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: Interocean

---

November 30, 1984.

Mr. Philippe Kirsch  
Director  
Legal Operations Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Lester Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

Thank you for your extremely kind and encouraging letter.

To keep you up to date on our activities, I am sending you today the draft of a study I did for UNIDO.

UNIDO asked me to make a very succinct survey of marine industrial technologies (the whole thing was supposed to be not more than 30 pages), which will be the basis for UNIDO's contribution to the comprehensive report by the Secretary General to ECOSOC next year. At the same time, they also asked me to make some policy recommendations trying to spell out the suggestion made by the Executive Director in his Special Report to UNIDO IV, for the establishment of an International Centre for Marine Industrial Technology -- a sort of international, intergovernmental ICOD! --

Looking over the whole scene as it appears in the wake of UNCLOS III, I believe there is a magnificent opportunity. The pieces, the building blocks, and the mandate, seem to be all there. The Regional Seas Programme, with its institutional framework; the mandate, in the Convention, for the establishment of regional centres for technology transfer; The Prep.Com.; and UNIDO's idea of a Global International Centre for Marine Industrial Technology, which, in UNIDO thinking, might be quite decentralised and flexible.

All we need is an architect to put the whole thing together

--and here I see a splendid role for Canada through ICOD. ICOD would immediately gain global importance. It would have a unique function and focus: perfectly in line with its mandate: to assist developing countries in developing their technological capacities to benefit from ocean management and the new Convention. ICOD would not just repeat piecemeal what other institutions are doing already, but it would make a unique contribution to creating new forms of North-South scientific/industrial cooperation.

It could start doing that well within the budget that had been considered, that is, I think 30 million dollars for the first five years or thereabouts. It also could easily attract more funding from international sources, if it assumed this function.

This has been my brain storm, during these past few weeks. I would be deeply grateful for your reactions.

Thank you again for your letter and your encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese





MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Telephones: 34116-20

"KNOWSLEY",

QUEEN'S PARK WEST

December 12, 19<sup>84</sup>.....

Dear Professor Borghese,

I am sorry to learn that you experienced so much difficulty in obtaining your flight to Tobago. I spoke to the Manager immediately and he assured me that yourself and the rest of your party would be boarded on the next flight.

I trust you had an enjoyable trip.

Yours sincerely,

*Arthur Gray*  
Arthur Gray

Professor Elizabeth Borghese,  
c/o Miss Gail Guy  
Ministry of External Affairs

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

February 4, 1985

Professor E. Mann Borgese  
Training Programme for the  
Management and Conservation  
of Marine Resources  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Professor Mann Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd.

I have forwarded the material you enclosed to  
Ambassador Gorham by the diplomatic bag.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Philippe Kirsch'.

Philippe Kirsch  
Director  
Legal Operations Division

# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

February 9, 1985

Mrs. Rosalind MacAngus  
Assistant to the  
Hon. Joe Clark  
Minister for External Affairs  
Lester Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. MacAngus:

I know Professor Gordon has been in touch with you, and that you now have the proposal.

The story, in a nutshell, is that I made the proposal first in a paper I was commissioned to write for UNIDO. UNIDO came up with the idea of establishing an International Centre for Marine Industrial Technology, at UNIDO IV, and they asked me to make policy recommendations, as to how to go about it.

We then mentioned the idea to the Mayor of Dartmouth and Mike Forrestal, and, apparently they got most enthusiastic about it. They would like the Centre in Dartmouth.

Obviously, in the end, the new Centre will be quite different from ICOD. It will not be a Crown Corporation: it will be an intergovernmental institution, financed by Member States. Canada would only have to offer the site.

But ICOD could be instrumental in setting it up: It would be such a feather in the cap of Canada! And Canada would reap the benefits from having it in its backyard.

Today I am enclosing a letter received from Dr. Keckes, the Director of the Regional Seas Programme. As you see, he makes a concrete suggestion and, in any case, thinks the proposal is worth following up.

My dream would be that Canada should introduce the plan at

the upcoming session of the Prep.Com. in Jamaica. Since, in any case, there is a Regional Centre in the Caribbean, and it ought to be linked up with Jamaica and research and development of ocean mining technology, this would be quite appropriate. It would make a tremendous impression. It would raise the spirits.


Canada would reap tremendous prestige and the goodwill of everybody.

I am glad to know that the proposal is under consideration now by the Department: because, if we want to be ready by the end of March, there is not much time to be lost!

I would be terribly grateful for an opportunity to discuss it with Mr. Clark. If he thinks it opportune to have a meeting together with our Dartmouth political friends, that would be fine with me. But, obviously, the meeting could take any form that he might want to give to it. I would hope and pray that it should come about before the end of the month.

With many thanks for your cooperation,

Yours cordially,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

IDA-0842

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

April 1, 1985

Professor Elizabeth Borgese  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Professor Borgese:

Further to our letter IDA-1008 of July 9, 1984, we would be grateful if you would send in a complete financial statement on the use of the \$1,200 contribution provided by the Disarmament Fund to defray travel and accommodation costs to send a participant to a conference in Stockholm "Pacem in Maribus XIII". We would also appreciate a report on the results of this Conference.

... It has now been over eight months since you received this contribution. In order to comply with the terms and conditions set down by the Financial Act, it is necessary that you submit your reports promptly. Please refer to the attached documentation when writing your reports. You may not be able at this point in time, to submit the receipted vouchers, however, you should be aware that the Government reserves the right to go back 5 years in the accounting process and ask for those receipts at any time within that period.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gary J. Smith".

Gary J. Smith  
Director  
Arms Control and  
Disarmament Division

# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

April 21, 1985

Mr. Gary J. Smith, Director  
Arms Control & Disarmament Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 1. I am sorry I did not send you a financial report. The contribution was so limited that I did not think it required much accounting.

I think I did send you the final document of the conference. In case anything got lost, I am enclosing another copy; This is the way it is going to be published in the forthcoming Ocean Yearbook, Vol.5. There also will be a volume containing all the major papers presented at the Conference. This is presently being edited by professor Rodd. Byers of York University. You will of course received a copy when it is out; but I imagine that will be at least another six months.

Enclosed please find two vouchers for payments made to Dr. Epstein. This is just to cover his airfare and taxies, but it already exceeds the amount received from your.

We were left with a deficit of \$16,000, half of which was covered by IDRC and was applied to cover the costs of participants from Third-World countries.

I cannot find right now a full list of the participants, but it will be in the volume being prepared by Professor Byers.

I hope that covers it all. Sorry, again, to be late with this, and thanks for your cooperation.

With all good wishes,

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
HALIFAX, N.S. CANADA  
B3H 4H8

The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, P.C., M.P.  
Secretary of State for External Affairs



Le très hon. Joe Clark, C.P., député  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

April 29, 1985

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to thank you for having conveyed to me a copy of the statement issued by the Group of 78 entitled "A Foreign Policy for the 80's". Please accept my apology for the delay in responding to your letters.

You expressed the desire to meet with me to discuss the recommendations contained in the statement. I would be very pleased to have such a discussion and can set aside some time on May 9th for this purpose. I would be grateful if you would contact Bill Chambers, my executive assistant, to arrange a mutually convenient hour.

As you know, we will soon be tabling a Green Paper in Parliament, as an aid to the public review of Canada's international relations which is to be conducted by a Special Joint Committee of the House and Senate. The Committee is expected to hold hearings across the country, soliciting the views of Canadians from all walks of life. Notwithstanding comments I have on the recommendations contained in your statement, I would encourage you to convey a copy of the statement to the chairperson of the Committee as soon as that person is named.

.../2

Mr. J. King Gordon  
Mr. Murray Thomson  
Co-Chairpersons  
The Group of 78  
450 Rideau Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1N 5Z4

now 10th  
4 min

Let me assure you that the two themes which feature so prominently in your statement - those of interdependence and an active international role for Canada - will find reflection in the Green Paper. Nor is there any doubt that the Government shares the objectives you have enunciated, namely removing the threat of nuclear war, strengthening the UN and achieving a more equitable international economic order. Whatever the outcome of the policy review, we shall be working hard on all three fronts - as indeed we are doing already.

Under the heading of The Arms Race and Canadian Defence Policies, you suggest a number of measures designed to arrest weapons testing, production and deployment. All are of interest for their potential as catalysts for subsequent arms reductions. But their negotiability and verifiability are matters of some uncertainty, and their utility is somewhat diminished now that the United States and the Soviet Union have commenced a new and comprehensive round of arms control negotiations in Geneva. Clearly we support the objectives of those negotiations, namely the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth, and the strengthening of strategic stability leading ultimately to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

You recommended publication of the report of the disarmament task force I directed. I am afraid that document was an internal study prepared for the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party and must remain confidential; but the public interest in this subject should be well served by what the Green Paper will have to say on arms control and disarmament - and by the subsequent parliamentary review.

You also suggest that NATO strategy be reviewed, with the aim of eliminating reliance on nuclear weapons. For some years now, NATO members have been working to restore a better balance of conventional forces in Central Europe, in order to reduce the prospect of conflict and the need for early resort to nuclear weapons in the event we are attacked. But as long as the Soviet Union presents a nuclear threat, NATO must have access to a nuclear retaliatory capability. In the final analysis, our objective is to deter not only nuclear war but all war. It has been longstanding NATO policy not to be the first to use force of any kind.

The international arms trade is a matter of no small concern to me and your suggestion that we support the creation of an international arms trade register is of some interest. I have asked the Department to look into the proposal. As for your suggestion that we support the



creation of an international satellite monitoring agency, we are currently studying the contents of a departmentally-commissioned report on the feasibility of developing an effective "space to space" surveillance system.

On the subject of The Collective Approach to Peace and Security, the government is already moving in the directions you propose. We are seeking a seat on the Security Council in 1989/90, and we are engaged in a fundamental review of our role in the UN and of how we might assist in improving the UN's effectiveness and relevance, particularly its international security functions. We have agreed to replace the Australians in the Sinai multinational observer force, and we are lending full support to the Contadora Group in designing verification and control mechanisms for Central America. In addition, we have decided to continue to provide financial support to qualified independent groups active in the field of international peace and security, despite the financial pressures confronting us.

Your heading of Productive Interdependence very aptly captures the approach we are taking on the major international economic questions of the day.

We have placed improving international economic cooperation very high on our agenda. We recognize the importance of reversing protectionist trends and restoring confidence in the GATT system, and we have taken a leading position in pressing for a new MTN round involving both industrial and developing countries. No country has been more active than Canada on this issue within the OECD, as you will know from accounts of the OECD ministerial meeting earlier this month in Paris.

We are very aware of the fragile character of many Third World economies and of the consequences - for both North and South - of failing to address issues such as the debt burden of developing countries and restricted access for their products to markets in industrialized countries. These and related issues will figure prominently in Canadian interventions at the forthcoming Economic Summit.

Your suggestions in respect of official development assistance, in particular that we concentrate our efforts on helping the most deprived meet their basic needs and that we weaken the linkages between aid and trade, deserve careful examination. Indeed, I have every expectation that the Special Joint Committee will devote some time to examining ODA priorities and instruments.

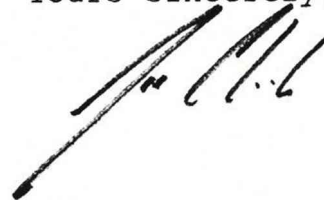
You can count on Human Rights remaining a priority of the government, both domestically and internationally. I expect the parliamentary review will help in fashioning a national consensus on ways in which human rights considerations can best be reflected in the formulation of policy. For my part, I shall continue to make representations to other governments on individual human rights cases, as I did recently in the Soviet Union.

Finally, let me endorse your concerns over the Environment and the Oceans and assure you that the government fully recognizes the need for vigorous action on our part to ensure international progress continues on both these matters. Canada has a vital stake both in a healthy environment and in an orderly and cooperative approach to exploiting the resources of the seabed.

As you know, Canada participated actively in the negotiation of the Law of the Sea Convention and we continue to attach great importance to it, not only because of the benefits it has brought us as a coastal state, but also because it offers the best prospect for efficient and equitable management of the oceans and their resources. As such, we believe the Convention is important to efforts to achieve world peace and security. We are now engaged, along with other signatories, in the process of setting up a generally acceptable and effective system for the implementation of the Convention's provisions on seabed mining.

In anticipation of our discussion of these and other issues, I wish to thank you collectively for the very considerable work which must have gone into preparing your submission. We are all enriched by it, and I encourage you to take an active part in the parliamentary hearings which are to begin shortly.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. L. L.', written in a cursive style.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND  
CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

May 16, 1985

Dr. Philippe Kirsch  
Legal Division  
Law of the Sea  
Ministry for External Affairs  
Lester Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Kirsch:

Could you, once more, be so kind as to forward the enclosure  
by pouch to Ambassador Gorham?

Plans for our training programme in Beijing are progressing  
very well.

Looking forward to seeing you again in Geneva,

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

IDA-1330

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

K1A 0G2

May 30, 1985

Professor Elizabeth M. Borgese  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 4H6

Dear Professor Borgese:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 21, 1985, with its enclosures, concerning the contribution of \$1,200.00 provided by the Disarmament fund to defray travel and accommodation costs to send a participant to a conference in Stockholm "Pacem in Maribus XIII".

You may wish to review our letter IDA-0330 dated March 13, 1984, which was sent to you at the time with a blank standard request for financial assistance form. The very last sentence of our letter reads as follows: "You should also be aware that there is a requirement for a complete financial statement and report on the use made of contributions from the Disarmament Fund."

I regret to inform you that the vouchers which you forwarded with your letter of April 21 last do not meet the requirements of the Financial Administration Act. Carbon copies of Royal Bank of Canada U.S. Dollar World Money Orders are not acceptable proof to our auditors that public funds have been disbursed in an appropriate manner. Dr. W. Epstein, to whom the money orders were made payable, may still have in his possession the used airline ticket stub for his travel to Stockholm and return. This document would constitute an acceptable voucher for accounting purposes.

Your early attention to this matter will be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Gary J. Smith".

Gary J. Smith  
Director  
Arms Control and  
Disarmament Division

Department of External Affairs



Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

June 7, 1985

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Centre for Foreign Policy Studies  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Professor Mann Borgese,

As requested by your letter of May 16, 1985,  
I have forwarded the envelope enclosed with your  
correspondence to Ambassador Gorham in Beijing.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Philippe Kirsch'.

Philippe Kirsch  
Director  
Legal Operations Division



External Affairs  
Canada

Affaires extérieures  
Canada

Ambassador  
for Disarmament

Ambassadeur  
au Désarmement

December 20, 1985

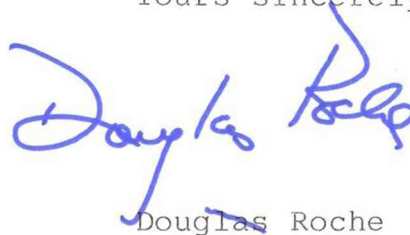
Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Elisabeth:

I thought you might be interested in seeing the report of the October 31-November 2 meeting of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs, which dealt with Canada's role in the multilateral forums. The Prime Minister's speech, given on that occasion is attached as Appendix B.

You will notice that the concept of verification figures strongly in the report. In this context, I am also enclosing the Canadian resolution on verification which was adopted November 22 by consensus in the U.N. Disarmament Committee. This was a breakthrough and reflects the Canadian government's emphasis on verification work as a positive contribution to arms control agreements. Furthermore, on December 4, the Government's study on Chemical Weapons monitoring was presented to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

  
Douglas Roche

see INF/  
Disarmament



Lester Pearson Institute  
for International Development

Dalhousie University  
Canada

1325 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Canada B3H 3J5

(902) 424-2142  
Telex 019-21863

January 30, 1986

The Hon. Joe Clark  
Secretary of State for  
External Affairs  
Lester Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Minister:

First of all, let me express my profound gratitude for the trust and confidence you have shown me by appointing me to the high office of chairperson of the ICOD Board. I am still a young Canadian, and did not expect this honour. But I can assure you that I will do all that is in my power to help in the realization of the great potential that ICOD has. ICOD really has something to contribute to the making of a better world.

In accordance with Mr. Norton's advice, I have written to the Government of Austria, to give my resignation from the office of Advisor to the Delegation on the Law of the Sea. It has been a long and very happy association, but everything that has a beginning has an end, and I have done it without too much regret, realizing that I can now be more useful here than there.

As I explained to Mr. Norton, I would hope now that you could attach me in some form to the Delegation of Canada. It is absolutely essential for me to continue to participate in the work of the Preparatory Commission. I have been through all of UNCLOS III, and this new phase of the making of the Law of the Sea is no less important than the previous one. The Preparatory Commission is a forum for my continuing education; it also provides me the opportunity for contacts with colleagues from developing countries which may be extremely useful for ICOD. So I would be deeply grateful if you could find a way to get me into our Delegation.

Also in accordance with my conversation with Mr. Norton, I have not yet given my resignation to the Ambassador of Yugoslavia from the honorary office of Consul General. As I explained to Mr. Norton, I see in this position no possibility whatsoever for any conflict of interests to arise, and the legal experts among my friends and colleagues here share my opinion. This office is purely honorary. I receive no remuneration of any kind from the Government of Yugoslavia -- not even in the form of reimbursements (nor did I from the Government of Austria), and I have no fixed obligations. I may, perhaps, arrange once in a while, a concert for a Yugoslav musician or an exhibition for a Yugoslav artist. My position as Honorary Consul establishes a link that is purely symbolic: symbolic of friendship and cooperation with a developing country, and that, I think, is not unsuitable for the Chairperson of the Board of ICOD. ICOD, after all, is an International Centre, devoted to cooperation with developing countries.

Mr. Norton thought you might re-examine your decision in the light of these explanations.

Whatever your decision may be, I will of course accept it.

If you or Mr. Norton thought it useful that I should come to Ottawa soon to discuss ICOD matters, I would of course be glad to do so.

I thank you again.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor



CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DISARMAMENT FUND

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- a) To implement the recommendations of the Final Document of the first United Nations Special Session on Disarmament of 1978 calling for greater activity by all nations in the fields of research, education, and information dissemination on disarmament and arms control, a Disarmament Fund was established in 1979/80. Contributions from the fund, which also includes contract and grant components, are to be used to respond to requests for financial assistance in support of projects in the arms control and disarmament field.
- b) Recipients of contributions from this fund may be any non-government organization, formal and informal academic or public interest group or individual engaged in research, public and private discussions, dissemination of information or publication of information material on the subject of disarmament and arms control or focussing on disarmament issues as part of an overall programme.
- c) Financial assistance will not normally be provided for an organization's ongoing or regular programme of activities, nor for such administrative items as salaries, office costs, etc.
- d) Authority to sign contribution arrangements is delegated as follows:
  - i) up to \$10,000 - Director
  - ii) up to \$25,000 - Director General, Bureau of International Security and Arms Control
  - iii) up to \$100,000 - Assistant Deputy Minister, Political and International Security Affairs
  - iv) up to maximum of the allotment - Secretary of State for External Affairs
- e) Authority to approve payment in any amount, subject to the limitations of the governing authorities, programme and budget, is delegated to the Director, Accounting and Financial Services Division, who will certify that it is in accordance with the contribution arrangement. In addition, the senior full time and part time financial officers, whose functions include responsibility for the verification of departmental accounts on behalf of the Under-Secretary, may also have authority to approve payment.

- f) All applications must include an outline of the project to be undertaken, the background of the project, information on the perspective recipient, a budget and a detailed breakdown of how the funds are to be utilized.
- g) The maximum amount for any recipient may be up to the level of the allotment with the approval of the Minister on recommendation from the Under-Secretary.
- h) Each application shall be evaluated by the Disarmament Fund Grants and Contributions Committee consistent with Canadian Government objectives on the basis of utility in promoting the balanced discussion of arms control and disarmament issues through conferences, publications, dissemination of information and other means as deemed appropriate by the Committee.
- i) An important factor in determining the amount of the contribution will be the extent to which funding has been sought and/or obtained from alternate sources.
- j) Payments may be made for an initial period of up to 3 months, and thereafter for one month at a time, upon receipt of accounting of the use of the previous advance, as provided for in the contribution arrangement, subject to receipt of a budget or cash forecast, and shall be accounted for by the recipient by the submission of a detailed accounting including receipted vouchers where considered appropriate and a refund of the unspent balance, if any.
- k) The Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Division will ensure that the terms and conditions of contributions have been met on the use made of the funds.
- l) The right of the Government of Canada to undertake an audit shall be clearly established in all contribution arrangements although an audit may not be performed.
- m) The period over which these terms and conditions shall apply is five years.



Ministre des  
Relations extérieures

Minister for  
External Relations

# COMMUNIQUÉ · NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

86-10

February 6, 1986

## CANADA HOSTS ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND MEETING IN VANCOUVER

OTTAWA--External Affairs Minister Joe Clark today named Vancouver area MP Mary Collins to inaugurate a two-day meeting of donors to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) on his behalf in Vancouver, February 11 & 12.

Mrs. Collins, Member of Parliament for Capilano, will welcome the delegates from 17 countries at the opening session at the Bayshore Inn on Tuesday, February 11, and host a reception for delegates and members of the Canadian business community that evening.

"The meeting is the third in a series of negotiations to set the level of funding and the relative national shares for the fourth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund, the arm of the Asian Development Bank that provides financing for development assistance to the least developed countries," Mrs. Collins explained.

Since the establishment of the Asian Development Fund in 1973, donors have contributed nearly \$6.7 billion for development projects in the neediest countries of Asia. Having already committed \$625 million, Canada stands as the third most important contributor to the Fund, after Japan and the United States.

"Canada's strong participation is based both on the importance which Canada attaches to the Asia-Pacific region and upon the confidence which Canada has in the Asian Development Bank as a strong and effective intermediary in the growth of Asian nations. Over the last decade, the economic growth of most of the Bank's borrowers has exceeded that

.../2

Canada

of industrialized countries as a whole. The potential for Canadian exporters to penetrate or expand in these markets is excellent," Mrs. Collins said.

While Canadian exports to the Third World represent only 1.3 per cent of developing country imports, Canada's share of opportunities through the Asian Development Bank is higher. In 1984, for example, Canadian firms secured 2.7 per cent of total contracts awarded by the Bank. Canadian firms get back about 85 cents in contract awards for every dollar paid to the Bank by the Canadian government, but the potential is there for procurement to exceed contributions since the Bank supplements its resources from private capital markets.

"Canadian business involvement in the Asia-Pacific region is growing rapidly and the share of business coming to Canadian firms increased significantly during 1984," Mrs. Collins said.

A number of companies in British Columbia and Alberta, which have won or bid on Asian Development Bank contracts, have been invited to Vancouver to meet the bank delegates.

The Vancouver meeting is the third in a round of negotiations on the Fourth Replenishment of the Fund and will focus principally on key policy changes concerning Fund operations. Over the next few months, donors will be expected to reach agreement on the volume of the replenishment and the respective shares to be paid by each donor.

Douglas Lindores, Vice-President of the Multilateral Programs Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will head the Canadian negotiating team.

The visiting delegations will be given an opportunity to tour the site of Expo 86 while they are in Vancouver.

For more information, contact:  
Henry Heald  
Public Affairs Branch  
Hull (819) 994-3818

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

K1A 0G2

February 10, 1986

*Elisabeth*

Dear Professor Borgese,

The Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has asked us to thank you for your letter of February 1, 1986, with which you enclosed recent Mexican legislation concerning the use of ocean space and resources.

We would like to thank you, on Mr. Clark's behalf, for providing this material. The activities of other states in matters relating to the Law of the Sea are always of interest to this Department and we will carefully examine the documents you have forwarded.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Philippe Kirsch".

Philippe Kirsch  
Director  
Legal Operations  
Division

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Lester Pearson Institute for  
International Development  
Dalhousie University  
1325 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
CANADA

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

IDA-0320

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

February 11, 1986

Professor E.M. Borgese  
Department of Political Science  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H6

Dear Professor Borgese:

Further to our letter IDA-1330 of May 30, 1985, and your letter of July 5, 1985, we have not received any further accounting from you on the use of the \$1,200 contribution provided by the Disarmament Fund in July 1984.

It would be appreciated if you would give your immediate attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary J. Smith".

Gary J. Smith  
Director  
Arms Control and  
Disarmament Division

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

# International Ocean Institute

100, Box 57, Victoria, B.C. V8V 2H6

Cable: IOINICAN

February 27, 1986

Mr. Gary J. Smith  
Director  
Arms Control and Disarmament Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of February 11. I am terribly sorry about the delays in cleaning up this little matter.

Actually I was expecting an answer from you to my letter of July 5 in which I explained the difficulty in obtaining, at this late date, the ticket stub from Bill Epstein, and I asked whether it would be permissible, instead, to send you mine.

When I received no answer, I thought maybe you had dropped your request. There were a number of Canadians at that conference, and you have the full documentation. The contribution of your department, which we gratefully acknowledged, did not even cover the expense of one air ticket to Stockholm and back; you know that we spent the amount on Mr. Epstein's ticket while I paid for my own; and so did some of the other Canadians present.

If an original document is absolutely required, I will produce one, but in this case, I would really appreciate it if you gave me time. Sometime in March I have to go through all my financial documents, to prepare my income tax return, and I could do this research at the same time.

Until then I am really horrendously busy. You may have seen that recently I have been appointed as the head of ICOD and this, in addition to my University obligations, my obligations to IOI, plus research and writing, really keeps me going twelve hours seven days a week. So please forbear

Department of External Affairs



Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

IDA-0755

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

March 26, 1986

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
International Ocean Institute  
Pacem in Maribus  
P.O. Box 524  
Valletta, Malta

With reference to your letter of February 27 last, I regret to inform you that, under the Financial Administration Act, it is mandatory that original documentation be submitted in order to account for the disbursement of public funds.

Your proposal to search for this documentation in March while preparing your income tax return is an acceptable one. I would urge you to comply with our request as expeditiously as possible. This would permit our auditors to proceed with the usual verifications and allow us to finally close this file.

Your cooperation will be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'O.A. Chistoff'.

O.A. Chistoff  
Acting Director  
Arms Control and  
Disarmament Division





- Travel	- Airfare - Name of companies	_____
	- dates, destinations	
	- persons accommodated	
- Taxis		_____
	Total	\$ _____

Expenses defrayed by the contribution shall be accounted for by the submission of receipts.

2. General Report: is mainly needed to give evidence that the project took place according to the description submitted to the Department of External Affairs and to give an "aperçu" of the results.

To be included:

- A "résumé" of the project after the event.
  - who participated
  - what subjects, where discussed
  - the results

To be included when available:

- newspaper clippings of the event
- advertisement specimens
- posters
- proceedings of conference
- letters from participants
- etc...

# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

PEARSON INSTITUTE  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

May 7, 1986

Mr. O.A. Chistoff  
Acting Director  
Arms Control and disarmament Division  
Department of External Affairs  
ottawa, Ont. K1A OG2

Dear Mr. Chistoff:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, and thank you for your patience and understanding.

In the meantime I have done the gruelling job of going through all my financial papers; however, as far as our problem is concerned, the result was negative. I just could not find the ticket.

Now couldn't we accept the conclusion that the document is lost? I imagine it is not the very first time that a document gets lost. I can write no matter what sworn affidavit setting forth the facts which, for that matter, are so very simple. We had applied for travel grants for several Canadians; we got a grant that did not even cover the expenses for one; we used it toward the purchase of a ticket for Mr. Epstein. That I transferred the money to Dr. Epstein is documented in your files. The ticket is lost.

That the conference itself took indeed place and that it made a substantial contribution to the studies on arms control and disarmament is also documented. You probably have seen the volume of proceedings, edited by Rodd Byers, which has just been published.

So I would be most grateful if you could let me know the modality for establishing that the document has been lost.

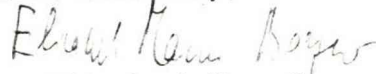
I would hate to consider the alternative: which would be for me to refund you the amount. If I were rich I would be glad

**PEARSON INSTITUTE  
1321 EDWARD STREET  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
HALIFAX, N.S. CANADA  
B3H 3H5  
TELEX: 019 21 863 DALUNIVLIB  
TELEPHONE: (902) 424-2034**

to do it, although it would not seem to me to be the most equitable solution to a problem that is purely bureaucratic in nature. After all, the work has been done, and there is just no possibility for the money to have been misspent. I have no money at all, and it would not be easy for me to make this refund. However, if there is no other solution, I would do it.

Looking forward to hearing from you again,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Elisabeth Mann Borgese".

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

Department of External Affairs



Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

IDA-1702

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

July 30, 1986

Professor E.M. Borgese  
Pearson Institute  
Dalhousie University  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 3H5

Dear Professor Borgese:

Thank you for your letter of May 7 last in which you confirmed that the airticket used by Dr. W. Epstein to travel to Sweden cannot be found.

Our concern regarding the disbursement of public funds stems from the requirement imposed by the Financial Administration Act that all expenditures be justified by submitting original receipts, vouchers, travel tickets, etc. for audit. In this particular case, since the original travel document is lost, it will be necessary for you, as the recipient of the contribution of \$1,200.00, to obtain a sworn affidavit attesting to the disbursement of these funds for the purpose for which they were provided. Upon receipt, we will submit this legal document to the Department's auditors as supportive documentation in lieu of the lost air ticket.

As you know, this contribution was provided more than two years ago. We would appreciate your early response in order to complete and close this outstanding file as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'David Peel'.

H. David Peel  
Director General  
Bureau of International  
Security and Arms Control

The Rt Hon. Joe Clark, P. C., M. P.  
Secretary of State for External Affairs



Le très hon. Joe Clark, C. P., député  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

August 6, 1986

Dear Dr. Mann Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of July 2, 1986 in which you so kindly invited me to attend the closing ceremony of the International Ocean Institute's seventeenth training programme on management of ocean resources.

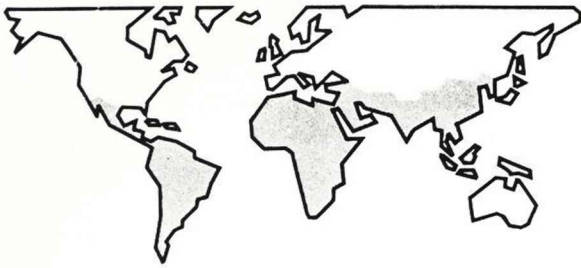
I was particularly interested in noting your remarks on the objectives of the International Ocean Institute and the extent of support from Canadian and international agencies. This certainly indicates a wide-ranging interest in the pursuits of the organization.

Unfortunately, other commitments will not permit me to attend the ceremony on August 22, 1986. I would however like to take this opportunity to convey my congratulations to the course participants on this occasion and to wish them well in their future endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Clark', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
President  
Planning Council  
International Ocean Institute  
Pearson Institute  
1321 Edward Street  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5



Lester **Pearson Institute**  
for International Development

Dalhousie University  
Canada

1325 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Canada B3H 3J5

(902) 424-2142  
Telex 019-21863

On March, 27, 1984, I requested, on behalf of the International Ocean Institute, financial assistance to bring Canadian Experts to Pacem in Maribus XIII which was held in Sweden in the summer of that

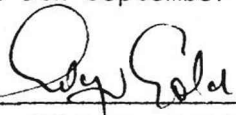
We received a grant of \$1,200 which was applied to the cost of the travel for Dr. William Epstein To Stockholm and back. Mr. Epstein was an active participant in the conference.

On April 21 I sent a statement of accounts, enclosing a receipt from the Royal Bank of Canada showing that the money had been disbursed to Mr. Epstein. Unfortunately I lost the back of his ticket which would have been the proper document. I swear that this statement is correct.

  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

September 9, 1986.

Sworn before me at Halifax, N.S., on 9th September 1986.

  
EDGAR GOLD  
A COMMISSIONER OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA



Dalhousie University

President and Vice-Chancellor  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Canada B3H 4H6  
(902) 424-2511  
Fax: (902) 424-1658

March 3, 1989

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chair, Planning Council  
International Ocean Institute  
Dalhousie University

Dear Dr. Mann Borgese:

Thank you for sending to me a copy of the final report of the 1988 Summer Programme of the International Ocean Institute.

I have reviewed the report with interest and congratulate you and your colleagues for producing such a fine programme.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

file → Howard C. Clark  
President

HCC/jmm



He  
The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, P.C., M.P.  
Secretary of State for External Affairs



Canada

Le très hon. Joe Clark, C.P., député  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

June 22, 1989

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to you about Canada's South Africa policy and, specifically, about the Anti-Apartheid Register. I want to thank you for your participation in Volume III of the Register and to let you know that we have begun compiling a fourth volume.

Volume III of the Anti-Apartheid Register contained the names of 2,625 individuals and organizations who have actively demonstrated their opposition to apartheid. It was presented to the Secretary General of the United Nations, on November 9, 1988. Since 1986, over 11,000 Canadians have volunteered their names for the Register.

Apartheid continues to be practised in South Africa. Basic human rights are denied to black South Africans solely because of their race. While some events over the past year, such as agreements leading to Namibian independence and the release of some detainees are welcome, the fact remains that the fundamentals of apartheid have not changed. Living areas are restricted by race and despite their numbers, blacks have neither the right to vote for, nor a voice in the national government. Repression continues - detentions, restrictions on activities and banning orders are commonplace and used to enforce compliance with the apartheid system.

The Canadian Government is committed to the peaceful dismantling of apartheid. We will maintain, and if necessary increase, the pressure on the South African Government to encourage it to enter into negotiations with authentic black leaders. Over the past year, we have taken several new steps including the tightening of our sports contact policy and of our export controls towards South Africa. We have also continued to assist the victims of apartheid through our aid program in South

.../2

Africa as well as through projects under the Canadian Action Plan to Counter South African Propaganda and Censorship and through the Canadian Dialogue Fund. Moreover, our Embassy in Pretoria continues to provide valuable assistance to the victims of apartheid, as well as maintaining contact and demonstrating solidarity with anti-apartheid leaders and encouraging dialogue among South Africans to work towards a non-racial future.

Canadian policy is based on the principle that we can be most effective in putting pressure on South Africa by working collectively with other countries. We have put in place a package of mandatory and voluntary sanctions together with other Commonwealth countries and we are encouraging other nations to adopt this package. Within Canada, these measures have eliminated all trade in their areas (imports of agricultural products, iron and steel products, coal, uranium and arms; exports of arms, petroleum and high-technology equipment). Our objective is to encourage the South African Government to initiate dialogue with authentic black leaders, leading to a non-racial democracy.

In the international arena, Canada continues to work with other countries in the United Nations, the Francophonie and the Commonwealth. I have the honour of serving as the Chairman of the Committee of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFM). The third meeting of the CFM was recently held in Harare, with the next meeting planned for Canberra, Australia this summer. The CFM is actively examining issues such as the application of sanctions, destabilization of the Front Line States, support for the victims of apartheid (including encouragement of dialogue, and the counteracting of South African censorship and propaganda) and the situation in Namibia.

Continued action by the Government of Canada and governments of other countries is necessary in order to promote peaceful change in South Africa. Equally important, however, is individual action. For this reason, I have asked my officials to produce a fourth volume of the Anti-Apartheid Register so that Canadians can again voice their opposition to apartheid. I hope you will continue your support and assistance in this endeavour.

I ask that you talk to your friends, relatives and co-workers and encourage them to include in the Register their names as well as reference to action which they have taken against apartheid. Please give them the enclosed postage paid

response cards. If you are a member of an organization, I hope you will also distribute these cards to other members and encourage them to participate. (Please note that cards should be returned by August 31, 1989 in order for names to be included in Volume IV of the Register.)

I would be happy to have my officials provide you with additional response cards, display units, or other information about the Register. These can be obtained by contacting the Domestic Communications Division at the following address:

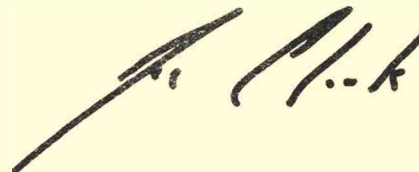
Domestic Communications Division (BFC)  
Department of External Affairs  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

(telephone: 613-996-3709)

Apartheid is an unconscionable and systematic denial of human dignity. The Anti-Apartheid Register provides an opportunity to express our abhorrence of this system.

Please help with the preparation for Volume IV by assisting us in making more Canadians aware of the Anti-Apartheid Register.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. M. K.', written in a cursive style.

The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, P. C., M. P.  
Secretary of State for External Affairs



Le très hon. Joe Clark, C. P., député  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA (ONTARIO)  
K1A 0G2

June 24, 1988

Dear Dr. Borgese,

I wanted to write you concerning the opening of Pacem in Maribus XVI in Halifax on August 22, 1988.

I understand that my office has been in contact with your office, indicating that my schedule for August had yet to be determined. I also understand that my office spoke with Anita Coady in your office, when it became apparent that I would be unable to accept the invitation to speak at Pacem in Maribus.

I had hoped to see you at the reception at Founders Square in Halifax on June 5th, but was told that you had a previous commitment.

Perhaps we will have an opportunity to say hello the next time I visit Halifax.

All of the best for a successful conference.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Clark'.

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman  
International Ocean Institute  
Pacem in Maribus XVI  
1321 Edward Street  
Dalhousie University  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

COPY

July 14 1989

file

Professor Tetley  
Faculty of Law  
McGill University  
3644 Peel Street  
Montreal, P.Q. H3A 1W9  
Tel. 514-398-6619

Dear Professor Tetley:

Thank you for your telephone call yesterday requesting information about the International Ocean Institute. I hope you will find the enclosed materials useful and please do not hesitate to contact this office if we can be of further assistance.

I regret the delay in getting these materials to you, however I had not been made aware of the urgency of your deadlines. As a small organization with very few staff it is not always possible to respond immediately to requests for information. I trust the delay has not been a great inconvenience.

Yours truly,

Anita Coady  
Assistant Course Director  
Encl.

NET/GOVT/ANADA  
Ext Off

External Affairs and International Trade Canada



Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
KIA 0G2

April 17, 1990

Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Borgese  
Director  
International Ocean Institute  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dear Madam:

We were fourteen new officers from The Department of External Affairs and International Trade who gathered in the Conference Room of The International Ocean Institute, Friday, March 23, 1990. On behalf of this group, I wish to thank you for meeting us in Halifax.

We sincerely appreciated that you took the time in presenting The Law of the Sea to us. Each of my colleagues, made mention to me, following this main meeting, that they could better understand the importance of this issue.

Indeed, we are organizing a seminar in Ottawa with Mr. Beesley; we felt it was essential to discuss the Law of the Sea with Mr. Beesley, in order to have a good sense of what the next step Canada should take regarding this convention.

.../2

I hope we will have the opportunity of meeting you again. Personally, I must say that this time with you, for me personally was very enlightening. During an apprenticeship, such encounters are certainly invaluable. Many thanks again.

Yours sincerely,



Denis Chouinard  
Desk Officer  
External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

NET/GOVT/CANADA  
EXT. 840

*file*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta  
April 22, 1990

Mr. David J.R. Angell  
83 John Street  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1M 1N3

Dear Mr. Angell:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 3 and the enclosures.

I am happy to know that our talk generated some interest, and I hope your biweekly seminars may help prepare the ground for the ratification of the Convention!

Incidentally, it seems, New Zealand is about to ratify; that will be the first developed country after Iceland!

It seems, in the Netherlands there is growing interest as well, and I have been invited to discuss the issue with a group of Parliamentarians next month.

The Environment Centre at Cambridge looks like a most worthwhile undertaking. I wish it should not forget the marine environment. Without marine scientific research it is impossible to do anything conclusive about the global environment which largely depends on ocean/atmosphere interactions.

We would like to cooperate with the new Centre in any way you might think useful.

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor



83 John Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1M 1N3  
3 April 1990

Dear Professor Borgese:

Thank you very much for your kindness in meeting with our group from External Affairs.

As a result of the interest that your talk generated, we are setting up a series of biweekly seminars for junior officers at which senior members of the Department will discuss policy issues and areas such as the Law of the Sea. We hope to meet with Ambassador Beesley shortly to continue the discussion you began.

When we met, I mentioned the project with which I was involved, to establish an interdisciplinary research and teaching centre on the environment as a joint undertaking of the University of Cambridge, the British Antarctic Survey, the UNEP/IUCN/WWF World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology (Monks Wood) and the International Council for Bird Preservation. The project is now the basis of the British Government's bid to have the European Environment Agency located in Cambridge, which is one of three sites under consideration by the Council of Ministers. We hope that the centre will be operational in 1991 (with or without the Agency).

.../2

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman  
International Centre for Ocean Development  
9th Floor, 5670 Spring Garden Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1H6

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Page Two

Several articles on the project are enclosed. I will send you a copy of the most recent working plan for the centre upon my return from Britain in three weeks. I would be very grateful for any suggestions you have after receiving the plan.

Thank you again for your kindness.

Yours sincerely,



David J.R. Angell

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 26, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 4

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade (Government of Canada)

**Description of item:**

File contains photocopies of the following newspaper articles:

McCarthy, Michael. "Computer Giant Set to Raise £14 Million for Environmental Centre." *The Times* (London, UK), November 13, 1989, p. 4.

McCarthy, Michael. "IBM to go Ahead With Plans for Environmental Centre." *The Times* (London, UK), December 13, 1989.

McCarthy, Michael. "Thatcher Backs Environmental Centre." *The Times* (London, UK), December 14, 1989.

**Reason for separation:**

3 pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.



May 14, 1990

Dear Dr. Mann Borgese:

The Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs consists of a number of Canadians who meet periodically under my chairmanship to advise the Government on its arms control and disarmament policies. The Group's membership comprises academics, private researchers, former government officials, peace activists and others who are knowledgeable about and interested in arms control and disarmament issues.

The Consultative Group is not a lobbying body. Nor is it primarily a mechanism for the Government to inform participants about its arms control and disarmament policies. Rather, the Consultative Group provides a forum for the Government to consult with persons whose opinions it feels will be of value on arms control and disarmament matters. Group meetings are an opportunity for the Government to hear the most persuasive arguments in favour of and against various policy alternatives. In general, the Group provides occasion for informed debate among people who approach current arms control and disarmament questions from very different perspectives.

In a break from precedent, I am this year convening a series of regional Consultative Group meetings, to which I am inviting the Consultative Group members who live in the region, as well as several additional people who are interested in arms control and disarmament affairs. The next consultation will be held at Dalhousie University in Halifax on Monday, June 25, 1990. The morning will be devoted to a discussion of arms control and disarmament issues in general. In the afternoon, we will turn to a discussion of naval arms control, a relatively unexplored area that is receiving increasing international attention.

I am writing to invite you to participate in this one-

...2

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Pearson Institute  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 4H6

day consultation. Please advise Ms Shannon Selin of this Department's Arms Control and Disarmament Division by Wednesday, May 23, whether or not you will be able to attend. She can be reached by telephone at 613-996-1082 or by fax at 613-992-8011. Background material, an agenda, and list of participants will be sent to you closer to the meeting date. I hope that you will be able to join us for what I expect will be a stimulating day of discussion.

Yours sincerely,

*Peggy Mason*

February 1991

Dictators have invaded other peoples' nations before. But no UN unanimous decision have been made to send troops in their hundreds of thousands - fortunately, I almost said. Because war does not solve the problems, it only create new ones. Hatred and vengeance arise ...

**UN was able to start a war. But is it able to stop the war? More than ever it now depends on the PEOPLES to pressurize governments for peace and development.**

As a peaceworker, one feels stunned when ALL THAT MONEY suddenly exists for war and weapons, for death and destruction, money which has been urgently needed for the last decades for building developing nations. Where did the money come from? And why was it not there when we asked for it?

The weapons industry is our enemy. It feeds people in power, provides funds for campaigns without which neither presidents nor parliamentarians would be elected. Most of these industries are in the North, flourishing now more than ever.

It looks like a new wall is being built. The Berlin wall fell down - but now instead there seems to be an invisible wall between North and South. It is a grim prospect. In the shadow of the Gulf war developing countries in Africa and Asia are forgotten. Western countries prefer to invest in Eastern Europe now. Oil prices might choke already debt-ridden nations. The wellknown African proverb says, "When the elephants fight, it is the grass that suffer". And - in the light of the European Common Market where most of our small and medium-sized countries now dwell lumped together in order to secure more of the wealth - "When the elephants make love, it is still the grass that suffer".

**How can we make South more visible?** Only by working together. It was PEACE we wanted, and still want, and our children want. Only with constructive and patient work for peace can peace be achieved. It certainly does not come by itself.

In East Africa the follow-up work of the Great Peace Journey is taking form. Local seminars and a regional conference is being planned. Certainly, we all need to keep in touch with each other. The task ahead is for all of us to demonstrate our wish for development and justice in the world.

Women of the South are called upon to join us in the North to demand resources to be converted from arms of death into food for the children and development for the nations.

All governments in the world are accountable to all people in the world. THERE IS ONLY ONE WORLD - OR NONE.

*Ragnhild Greak*  
RAGNHILD GREEK

*File*

FEB 22 1991



External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Canada

125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

February 15, 1991

Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor  
International Ocean Institute  
Dalhousie University  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

Dear Professor Borgese:

Please excuse the delay in replying to your letter of December 19 urging Canadian ratification of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

I know that the Secretary of State for External Affairs has already assured you that the government shares a common goal with you in this matter. I do too, and I shall do my best to help.

I attach some more personal musings on the Law of the Sea for such interest as you may take in them.

Yours sincerely,

L.H. Legault  
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister  
(United States) and Coordinator,  
Free Trade Agreement

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 26, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 4

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade (Government of Canada)

**Description of item:**

File contains a copy of a poem on the Law of the Sea Conference written by L.H. Legault.

**Reason for separation:**

3 pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.



FEB 21 1991



**BACKGROUNDERS**

**DOCUMENTATION  
DE BASE**

## ***POST-HOSTILITIES***

### ***ACTIVITIES***

#### ***BACKGROUNDERS***

- 1. PROPOSAL FOR A WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.***
- 2. CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN PEACEKEEPING.***
- 3. POST-HOSTILITIES ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION.***
- 4. THE CANADIAN RESPONSE TO THE GULF OIL SPILL.***

***PROPOSAL FOR A  
WORLD SUMMIT ON THE  
INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AND WEAPONS  
OF MASS DESTRUCTION***

***FEBRUARY 8, 1991***

**WORLD SUMMIT  
ON THE  
INSTRUMENTS OF WAR  
AND  
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

---

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- CANADA HAS LONG BEEN A LEADING PROPONENT OF MEASURES TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, AND HAS ADVOCATED RESTRAINT AND EFFECTIVE CONTROLS ON THE EXPORT OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.
- THE CURRENT GULF CRISIS, WITH ITS USE OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY AND THREATENED USE OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, HIGHLIGHTS THESE CONCERNS; WE MUST SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THEM POSITIVELY AND EFFECTIVELY.
- CANADA PROPOSES A GATHERING OF WORLD LEADERS UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES TO ISSUE A STATEMENT OF GLOBAL, POLITICAL WILL, CONDEMNING THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THEIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS MASSIVE BUILD-UPS OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS; AND, ENDORSING A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF ACTION TO ADDRESS THESE CONCERNS.
- UNDER THIS PROGRAMME OF ACTION, INDIVIDUAL PROLIFERATION CONCERNS WILL BE ADDRESSED IN THOSE MULTILATERAL FORUMS SET UP TO DEAL WITH THEM.
- INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMMES OF ACTION ON PROLIFERATION ISSUES WILL BE CARRIED OUT SO THAT BY 1995, A SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCE MIGHT CELEBRATE COMPLETION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK OF SPECIFIC NON-PROLIFERATION REGIMES.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

### BASIC FACTS

- THERE ARE NOW FIVE NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES; ONE ADDITIONAL STATE - INDIA - HAS DETONATED A NUCLEAR DEVICE; A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF STATES ARE SUSPECTED OF HAVING OR OF DEVELOPING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
- THE INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME IS BUILT AROUND THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT), RATIFIED BY CANADA IN 1970. THE NPT SEEKS TO PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES, WHILE FACILITATING ACCESS TO NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES, AND COMMITS PARTIES TO PURSUE NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD ENDING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND ACHIEVING NUCLEAR AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

### CURRENT CONCERNS

- DESPITE PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUES (IMPLEMENTATION OF INF; START; PROSPECTS FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON SHORT-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES) SOME PARTIES TO THE NPT ARGUE THAT THERE HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS BY THE NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES RELATING TO NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT.
- AT THE 1995 NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE, A DECISION MUST BE TAKEN CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF THE TREATY. THERE IS A RISK THAT SOME PARTIES MIGHT LINK THE EXTENSION OF THIS IMPORTANT MULTILATERAL ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OTHER SPECIFIC ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT OBJECTIVES, WHICH COULD UNDERMINE THE FUTURE VIABILITY OF THE TREATY.
- EVEN WITH THE NPT IN EXISTENCE, THERE REMAINS A DANGER THAT NON-PARTIES, OR EVEN SOME SIGNATORIES, MIGHT SEEK TO OBTAIN THE TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR WEAPONS. ALTHOUGH THE NPT HAS OVER 140 ADHERENTS, TWO NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AND SEVERAL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES WITH IMPORTANT NUCLEAR PROGRAMS HAVE NOT YET ACCEDED.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- WE WILL STRONGLY ADVOCATE AN EARLY COMMITMENT BY SIGNATORIES TO THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY TO ITS INDEFINITE EXTENSION IN 1995 AND ENCOURAGE ADHERENCE TO THE TREATY BY ALL NON-PARTIES.
- WE WILL ADVOCATE A FORMAL RE-AFFIRMATION, BY NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES, OF THEIR COMMITMENT TO PURSUE FURTHER NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT MEASURES (START/NUCLEAR TEST BAN) PURSUANT TO ARTICLE VI OF THE NPT.
- WE WILL SUPPORT THE STRENGTHENING OF EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL CONTROLS ON DUAL-USE NUCLEAR GOODS.

## MISSILE SYSTEMS

### BASIC FACTS

- IN 1987, CANADA, ALONG WITH SIX OTHER COUNTRIES, ANNOUNCED A COORDINATED POLICY TO CONTROL EXPORTS THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACQUISITION OF NUCLEAR-CAPABLE MISSILES BY OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS BECAME THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR). AGREED UPON WAS A COMMON LIST OF ITEMS TO BE CONTROLLED AND COMMON GUIDELINES FOR DOING SO, THROUGH NATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL PROCEDURES.
- CANADA HOSTED THE MOST RECENT GENERAL MEETING OF MTCR PARTNERS IN JULY 1990, TO EXAMINE WAYS TO ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIME.
- IN 1990 AND 1991, PARTICIPATION IN THE MTCR HAS EXPANDED; THERE ARE NOW 15 PARTNERS IN THE REGIME.

### CURRENT CONCERNS

- AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES ARE ACQUIRING MEDIUM AND LONG-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITIES, MAINLY THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND/OR TECHNOLOGY FROM OTHERS.
- THE SCUD MISSILE USED BY IRAQ IN THE CURRENT GULF CRISIS IS ONE SUCH MISSILE.
- THE CURRENT FOCUS OF THE MTCR GUIDELINES (A MISSILE SYSTEM CAPABLE OF DELIVERING A 500KG PAYLOAD ACROSS A RANGE OF 300KM) MAY BE TOO RESTRICTIVE.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- WE WILL PRESS FOR A GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON THE NEED TO END THE PROLIFERATION OF MISSILE SYSTEMS CAPABLE OF DELIVERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.
- WE WILL: ENCOURAGE EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR), TO INCLUDE THE USSR AND OTHER EXPORTERS OF SUCH TECHNOLOGY; AND, PROPOSE REVISED PARAMETERS FOR THE REGIME TO CAPTURE MISSILES WITH SMALLER PAYLOADS AND LONGER RANGES, WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED TO PERMIT THE LEGITIMATE EXCHANGE OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL SPACE-RELATED PURPOSES.

## BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

### BASIC FACTS

- THERE HAVE BEEN RECURRENT EFFORTS TO APPLY ARMS CONTROL MEASURES TO BIOLOGICAL/TOXIN WEAPONS. THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL BANS THE USE IN WARFARE OF BIOLOGICAL/TOXIC WEAPONS.
- IN 1975, THE BIOLOGICAL AND TOXIN WEAPONS CONVENTION (BTWC) ENTERED INTO FORCE BANNING PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF BIOLOGICAL AND TOXIN WEAPONS; THERE ARE CURRENTLY OVER 140 PARTIES TO THE BTWC, BUT SEVERAL KEY COUNTRIES (E.G., IRAQ) HAVE NOT YET ADHERED OR RATIFIED IT.

### CURRENT CONCERNS

- PROGRESS IN GENETIC ENGINEERING AND IN THE OTHER FIELDS OF BIOSCIENCE HAS FACILITATED THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.
- A WEAKNESS OF THE BTWC IS THE LACK OF MEANINGFUL VERIFICATION PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS DOUBTS ABOUT COMPLIANCE.
- NOT ALL RELEVANT COUNTRIES ARE PARTY TO THE BTWC.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- WE WILL SEEK TO STRENGTHEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BIOLOGICAL AND TOXIN WEAPONS CONVENTION BY DEVELOPING FURTHER ITS CONFIDENCE-BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROVISIONS AT THE REVIEW CONFERENCE THIS SEPTEMBER (IMPROVING EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION; WIDENING THE SCOPE OF THE EXCHANGE OF DATA). AS WELL, WE WILL SEEK THE AGREEMENT OF SIGNATORIES TO CONVENE A SPECIALLY MANDATED CONFERENCE, IN 1993, TO NEGOTIATE VERIFICATION PROVISIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS

### BASIC FACTS

- CANADA IS A PARTY TO THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.
- NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDERWAY SINCE 1984, AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) ON REACHING A GLOBAL, COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVELY VERIFIABLE CHEMICAL WEAPONS (CW) CONVENTION.
- IN 1985, AUSTRALIA ORGANIZED A FIRST MEETING OF COUNTRIES TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NATIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO CURB CW PROLIFERATION AND, TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, TO HARMONIZE THESE MEASURES.
- IN 1990, THE USA AND THE USSR SIGNED A BILATERAL AGREEMENT WHICH WILL REDUCE THEIR RESPECTIVE CW STOCKS TO A COMMON, LOW LEVEL OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD.

### CURRENT CONCERNS

- AS A RESULT OF THE GULF CRISIS, CONCERN HAS INCREASED OVER THE PROLIFERATION OF CW, INCLUDING THE POTENTIAL FOR ITS USE AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATIONS.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- A COMMITMENT WILL BE SOUGHT FROM ALL CD MEMBER STATES TO CONCLUDE, BY THE END OF 1992, THE NEGOTIATION OF A GLOBAL AND COMPREHENSIVE CW CONVENTION, AT THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN GENEVA.
- WE WILL ADVOCATE AN EXPANSION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIA GROUP, AND ENHANCED NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE APPROACHES OF THE GROUP IN CONTROLLING THE EXPORT OF CHEMICALS WHICH COULD BE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS.

## CONVENTIONAL ARMS

### BASIC FACTS

- VIRTUALLY ALL COUNTRIES EXERCISE SOME SORT OF CONTROL OVER THEIR ARMS EXPORTS. CANADA IS ONE OF THE MORE "RESTRICTIVE" SUPPLIERS, WHICH EXERCISES CAREFUL UNILATERAL CONTROL OVER ITS ARMS EXPORTS;
- HOWEVER, THERE ARE NO GLOBAL, COMPREHENSIVE OR LEGALLY BINDING INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TO CONTROL ARMS TRANSFERS.
- RESOLUTIONS AIMED AT PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY OR THE REGULATION OF ARMS TRANSFERS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED NATIONS SINCE 1965. A RESOLUTION COSPONSORED BY CANADA IN 1988 RESULTED IN THE FORMATION OF AN EXPERTS STUDY ON THIS QUESTION, WHICH WILL SUBMIT ITS CONCLUSIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS FALL.
- CANADA HAS UNILATERALLY AGREED TO MAKE AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON THE EXPORT OF ARMS, BEGINNING WITH THE 1990 CALENDAR YEAR, IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY IN THE ARMS TRADE.

### CURRENT CONCERNS

- THE 1970S AND EARLY 1980S SAW A LARGE INCREASE IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CONVENTIONAL ARMS. ARMS EXPORTS TO THIRD WORLD DESTINATIONS ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE HAD A VALUE AS HIGH AS US\$60 BILLION IN 1983, WITH OVER 40% OF THE WEAPONS INVOLVED GOING TO THE MIDDLE EAST.
- A HIGH LEVEL OF ARMS ACQUISITIONS IS A FACTOR IN ESCALATING CONFLICTS. THE SPREAD OF SOPHISTICATED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONRY INCREASES THE PROBABLE LEVEL OF DEVASTATION SHOULD WAR OCCUR.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- WE WILL URGE A MEETING OF THE MAJOR ARMS EXPORTERS TO ENCOURAGE A FORMAL COMMITMENT TO GREATER SENSITIVITY IN THE EXPORT OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS (I.E., GREATER TRANSPARENCY; CONSTRAINT; CONSULTATIONS IN SITUATIONS WHERE UNUSUAL BUILD-UPS SEEMS TO BE DEVELOPING).
- WE WILL ADVOCATE EARLY ACTION ON AN INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM REGARDING ARMS TRANSFERS, INCLUDING SERIOUS EXAMINATION BY ALL STATES OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS GROUP NOW STUDYING THE QUESTION OF TRANSPARENCY IN ARMS TRANSFERS.
- WE WILL PROPOSE A COMMITMENT BY THE 22 SIGNATORIES OF THE CFE TREATY TO ENSURE THAT ARMS AFFECTED BY THE ACCORD ARE NOT EXPORTED TO REGIONS OF TENSION.



***CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN PEACEKEEPING***

***FEBRUARY 8, 1991***

When hostilities end in the Gulf, there will be a number of requirements that could call for a United Nations peacekeeping role. These requirements could include the disengagement of forces, maintenance of public order, as well more traditional types of peacekeeping activities such as the observation of ceasefire lines or international borders.

Canada has considerable experience in UN peacekeeping operations of various sorts and in many regions of the world. The Canadian Government has made it known to the Secretary General of the United Nations and to others its willingness to make this expertise available in the planning for an eventual operation and to consider contribution to a mission, if requested.

There are, of course, unique elements in every conflict and the current crisis in the Gulf is no exception. It is not, therefore, possible to predict the type of operation that might be required or to speculate on the type of contribution that Canada might be asked to make. The situation surrounding the cessation of hostilities will determine the nature of the operation.

Canadians have participated in all but one of the 19 United Nations peacekeeping operations over the past 40 years as well as in missions not under the authority of the UN, such as in South East Asia and in the Multinational Force in the Sinai. Canadian involvement has therefore been broad, both in geographic terms in the nature of the operations.

Following are examples of peacekeeping operations to which Canada has contributed and continues in some cases to contribute, in the Middle East:

#### UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Established in 1948 and employed continuously since in the supervision of the various truce and peacekeeping arrangements between Israel and her four Arab neighbouring states. Canada has contributed military observers to the mission since 1954 and provided the senior officer to the mission from 1954 to 1956 - Lieutenant General E.L.M. Burns who went on to a distinguished career at United Nations Headquarters.

#### First UN Emergency Force (UNEF 1)

Canada played a leading role as a peacemaker in bringing the Suez war to an end in 1956 and thereby allowing Israel and Egypt to stop fighting and the Anglo/French alliance to withdraw from the region. The key to achieving a cessation to hostilities was the establishment of the UNEF, the concept which won Lester B. Pearson the Nobel Prize for peace. Canada was a

major contributor to the force in the fields of medical, communications, engineering as well as logistics support. Canada's contribution in the establishment of this new concept in conflict resolution was reflected in General Burns being appointed as the first Commander of the Force.

#### Second UN Emergency Force (UNEF 2)

Established in 1973 to bring the October Egypt/Israel war to an end in the Sinai and allow for a ceasefire, disengagement and separation of forces. Canada was a major contributor to this mission over the six years of its existence leading to the Camp David Accords and the signing of a peace treaty. The mission is an example of the role peacekeepers can play in humanitarian activities such as prisoner exchanges and refugee relief in cooperation with international agencies.

#### UN Disengagement Observe Force (UNDOF)

Established in 1973 to supervise the ceasefire, disengagement and the maintenance of a buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Canada has contributed signals, and logistics units to the force since its inception.

#### UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Established in 1978 to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon to re-establish its authority in the area. Canada played an important role, as it has in the establishment of other missions, by the early contribution of a communications unit until more permanent communications facilities could be provided by the UN.

#### UN Iran/Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)

Established in 1987 to verify and supervise the ceasefire and withdrawal and separation of Iranian and Iraqi forces along the border following the eight year war. Again, Canada played an important role in the initial formation of the mission by contributing communications support and has contributed observers to it ever since.

#### The Multinational Force of Observers (MFO) Sinai

The MFO was established outside of the UN through the Camp David Accords process to supervise the implementation of the peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt in 1979. Canada has contributed a helicopter unit to the Force and continues to provide military observers.

***POST-HOSTILITIES ASSISTANCE  
AND RECONSTRUCTION***

***FEBRUARY 8, 1991***

## **POST-HOSTILITIES ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION**

### **Victims of the Conflict**

***Canada's first priority will be the needs of the victims of the conflict. Canada has been among the first to respond not just with commitments, but with cash disbursements to the humanitarian needs arising from the Gulf crisis and the war. From the \$77.5 million package of humanitarian and economic assistance Canada has committed to those affected by the Gulf crisis, to date Canada has provided a total of some \$16 million to Canadian and international organizations for humanitarian assistance since the crisis began, \$5 million of this since the war began.***

***The UN agencies, coordinated by the UN Disaster Relief Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross have already positioned themselves within the region to address humanitarian needs, and are ready to move into Iraq and Kuwait as soon as they are able.***

***Canada stands ready to provide further support as soon as it is needed to both international organizations and Canadian non-governmental organizations offering effective assistance in the region, including shelter, food, medicine, medical care and relative location services. Canada will also provide food aid as required.***

### **Infrastructure Damage**

***Countries which have sustained damage to their infrastructure will need project and investment financing, technical assistance and goods and services. Wealthy countries of the region, such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait itself, are likely to take a leading role in any reconstruction effort through such organizations as the Gulf Cooperation Council.***

***Assistance from outside the region may well be required. The concern will be to ensure that adequate financial, technical and material resources are available to all the countries requiring assistance, particularly the poorer countries of the region which may be affected. Options include using existing regional or international institutions, as well as creating new institutions to channel and coordinate assistance. Assistance may also be provided by donors on a bilateral basis either as grants or as loans.***

**Canada will be active in supporting multilateral efforts to coordinate necessary assistance to the region, and will explore what bilateral development assistance might be appropriate.**

### **Front Line States**

**The Front Line States may need continued economic support in the post war period in order to re-ignite development and growth in their countries. To date, concern has focused on Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, but the range of countries thus affected may expand as the war is prolonged. While donor countries have marshalled some \$14 billion dollars for these countries in 1990 and 1991, the full impact of the war has yet to be measured and an assessment of their new economic needs developed.**

**Canada has committed over \$57 million from the \$77.5 million package of assistance to these three countries, in addition to development assistance programming already in place. Canada will examine what further assistance may be appropriate a consequence of the war. The priority for Canadian development assistance will continue to be the poorest people and countries.**

### **Oil Importing Developing Countries**

**The situation in the Gulf is also affecting countries much further afield which have had to re-integrate workers who fled Iraq and Kuwait, and which have also had to adapt to fluctuations in oil prices. The recent drop in oil prices is welcome relief to many oil importing developing countries, but the final impact will depend on whether prices again rise.**

**Canada is monitoring closely the impact on many oil importing developing countries. Already, measures are in place in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to ensure that countries have access to necessary financing under more flexible conditions. The regional development banks are also examining their programming to enable them to respond to essential needs. Canada will review its bilateral development assistance programs as appropriate to meet new priorities of affected countries.**

***THE CANADIAN RESPONSE TO THE  
GULF OIL SPILL***

***FEBRUARY 8, 1991***

## The Canadian Response to the Gulf Oil Spill

Further to today's press release announcing measures being taken the Government of Canada in response to the Gulf oil spill, Canada is actively pursuing the feasibility of establishing permanent mechanisms to deal with man-made, international environmental disasters. Two areas for action have been identified:

### A) Establish Rapid Emergency Response Mechanisms

- All governments should have rapid access to information from designated experts and responsibility centres for coping with environmental disasters. Such a mechanism does not exist. However, Canada has been discussing with foreign and UN officials an idea for a global computer-based network that would fulfill this need. The reaction to this proposal has been positive.
- Once the required action has been identified, there is a need for coordination of the disaster relief operation. Existing agencies such as the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) and the Red Cross are experienced in dealing with disasters that threaten human life. However, they have either not been sufficiently funded or mandated to cope with disasters to the environment. Canada is assessing the cooperation between the UN Environment Program, the International Maritime Organization and other agencies on the current crisis and will be making specific proposals to the United Nations regarding future coordination of international emergency responses.

### B) International Legal Action

- Canada favours an international legal effort to make it clear that Saddam Hussein's action in deliberately causing an oil spill in the Gulf is illegal and unacceptable to the international community of nations.
- The proposal being made by Canada at this time is that a group of high-level legal experts from a number of interested countries meet to review the existing body of international law that might apply to intentional damage to the natural environment, and to examine ways to improve its effectiveness. Canada would be happy to host such a meeting.
- Under customary international law, a state is liable for damage caused to other states and their environment by activities under its jurisdiction or control. This concept is embodied in Principle 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the protection of the environment, and is also to be found in the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention.



- Iraq has also violated the object and purpose of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, which it has signed. That Convention prohibits altering the composition of a body of water for military purposes in a way that has severe, long-term and widespread effects. As well, the 1977 Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Law of Armed Conflict, although not in force for Iraq, prohibit states from using methods of warfare that are intended to cause damage to the natural environment.
  
- The basic principle embodied in all these conventions is that the deliberate depredation of the environment for military purposes is prohibited by international law. While this principle exists as a rule of customary international law, the purpose of an international legal effort would be to make clear that the principle is binding on all states, and to strengthen its application.

ELISABETH MANN BORGESE

PEARSON SUITE  
1325 EDWARD STREET  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA  
B3H 3J5

April 6, 1991

Mr. Andras Vamos-Goldman  
Legal Operations Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawas, Canada

Dear Andras:

So our conference is over. It was quite interesting. I enclose my opening statement. Unfortunately I was a little time-constrained: Had to run out to another meeting -- with Ivan Head -- while Bob Rochon was speaking; he had to leave soon after his speech, and thus there was not really any occasion to engage in a dialogue: which is too bad. Give him my warmest regards.

I have now carefully studied his statement; it is a very good and able statement. Of course we all know that something has to be done. It is only with part of the methodology that we widely diverge. I cringe when I hear the phrase "to make the Convention universally acceptable," so long as it clearly means, "to make it acceptable to the United States." I find this both unpalatable and unrealistic. How many concessions did we make to the United States during UNCLOS III! How many promises did we get -- from Kissinger; from Ratiner; from Richardson -- that, if we did such and such, the United States would sign! Do you think Ambassador Pickering's mildly encouraging signals are worth more?

I continue to believe that the "Secretary General's initiative" is fraught with great danger: Negotiations are bound to be long-drawn. It will be extremely difficult to agree on a new Part XI; in the meantime, the ratification process is paralysed; the Prepcom -- which could play a constructive role in managing and developing the Pioneer Regime of exploration, technology development, environmental protection, and development of human resources -- will be discarded; diverging State practice and international crises will continue to erode the Convention system. UNCLOS IV will become necessary, no matter what name we give to it.

Of course I agree with Rochon that it is utterly futile to try to design now a "mining code" when we don't know what kind of mining, when, and where, will eventually come about; that it is utterly futile to haggle about financial details about which we do not have the faintest idea. These issues must be put aside until a later date. We agree on that.

But the list of issues to be discussed, in the Secretary-General's document does not at all reflect this approach. Now, I understand, a Resolution is being discussed, to be adopted by UNGA in the fall, to terminate the Prepcom, and give a comprehensive mandate to the "Dialogue group" to renegotiate Part XI, and this is what I find extremely dangerous and wasteful.

EMB,

I called to let  
them know you  
would be out of  
the country 'til  
June 2<sup>nd</sup>. - The RSVP  
date was May 23 -

but you ~~can~~ can let  
them know later, whether  
or not you will attend.

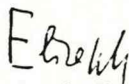
In my little statement I have taken up a proposal that is being informally discussed on the initiative of the Delegation of Austria, and I find this approach far safer. For heaven's sake: no conference of Plenipotentiaries! For heaven's sake, no rewriting of Articles at this point in time! What is needed is an agreement not to use what cannot be used anyway: all articles dealing with financial arrangements; with production and production limitation (Art. 151); all of annex III. These matters to be renegotiated at the time the first Pioneer investor is ready to apply to the Authority for the approval of a plan of work. Looking at precedents, it will be all the Pioneer Investors collectively. That should be the trigger. There will then be sufficient interest and sufficient pressure to get quick action to negotiate the production contract. This, in fact, will be the new mining code. It will be the third "package deal" effectively modifying the Convention and Resolution II: the first, obviously, was the Arusha Agreement and what followed: the second, the Understanding on Pioneer Obligations. The third one will be as realistic. And until then, the Pioneer regime must remain in force: beyond the coming into force of the Convention; maybe for thirty years! Maybe the Plan of Work for production will not at all be for nodules, at that time, but for something else. Scientific, technological and economic developments cannot possibly be predicted over such a long term...

But, obviously we cannot wait with ratification for thirty years! With the Convention and the Pioneer regime in force, we can securely work towards more and better international cooperation in exploration, technology development, the protection of the environment, and development of human resources. We have to bring the "nucleus enterprise" into this system far more actively. Otherwise that "nucleus enterprise" will really be a total waste.

The rest will follow in God's time...

All the best,

Yours as ever,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese



External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et  
Commerce extérieur Canada

125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0G2

125, Promenade Sussex  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0G2

## FACSIMILE / TÉLÉCOPIE

Security / Sécurité: Unclassified Date: June 3, 1991

To / A: Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borgese From / De: Andrée L. Bazinet

City / Ville: Halifax, N.S. City / Ville: Ottawa, Ont.

Fax No. / No de télécopie: (902) 494-1216 Fax No. / No. de télécopie: (613) 943-8806

Number of pages including this page / Nombre de pages avec cette feuille: 8 LGP-0773

COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES: Please find attached the information that was transmitted to us concerning the Andres Bello Inter-American Prize for Education. The Panel of Judges is expected to meet in Washington in July to award the Bello Prize. I will be calling you later this week to get your initial reaction to this proposal and to try and answer any questions which you might have.

Andrée L. Bazinet  
Deputy Director  
Latin America and Caribbean  
Programs Division

tel.: (613) 996-7349

If there is any problem upon receipt of this fax, please call / S'il y a des problèmes à la réception de cette télécopie, prière d'appeler:

Signature

Telephone No. / Téléphone No.

Department of External Affairs



Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

June 3, 1991

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese  
International Oceans Institute  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3J5

Dear Professor Mann Borgese,

We have been informed by the Organization of American States, through our Permanent Mission to the OAS in Washington, that it is Canada's turn to nominate a judge for the 1991 Andres Bello Inter-American Prize for Education.

Canada has been selected to designate an institution of high educational standing which will, in turn, appoint or nominate one member of the panel of judges to award the Andres Bello Prize for 1991. Mr. Ed Dosman of The Canada-Latin America Forum (FOCAL) has suggested that we approach you as the best candidate to be the Canadian judge.

We are attaching the relevant information concerning this award and we would be delighted if you were to accept this nomination. Please feel free to contact Miss Andrée Bazinet of this division at (613) 996-7349 for further information and to advise us of your decision which we hope will be positive.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Colleen L. Cupples'.

Colleen L. Cupples  
Director  
Latin America and Caribbean  
Programs Division

2/1



ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS  
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS  
ORGANISATION DES ETATS AMERICAINS  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

OAS.5.2/029/91

The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of Canada and has the honor to inform it that on the occasion of its Tenth Special Meeting (Washington, D.C., March, 1982), the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CEPCIECC) adopted resolution CEPCIECC 133-X.E/82, by which it determined that the Panel of Judges for the Andrés Bello Inter-American Prize for Education shall be composed of individuals of recognized authority in the field of education, two of whom will be named by an institution of high educational standing designated each year by two member states of the Organization, selected from a list of precedence, prepared by lot.

In accordance with the Regulations governing the Prize, at its Forty-Second Regular Meeting (Washington, D.C., March 4, 1991) CEPCIECC established that list. For the year 1991 Canada will select the institution that will appoint one member of the Panel of Judges to award the Andrés Bello Inter-American Prize for Education. The Panel of Judges is scheduled tentatively to meet in Washington, D.C., in July of this year.

3/7

- 2 -

Since most of the candidates' work and background have been produced and introduced in Spanish, it is highly desirable that the members of the Panel of Judges be able to read and understand that language.

The General Secretariat of the OAS requests that the Permanent Mission of Canada be so kind as to advise in which institution its Government has selected for the above-mentioned purpose, and inform it of the person nominated by that institution to serve on the Panel of Judges.

The General Secretariat of the OAS is pleased to attach herewith a copy of the document that has been issued on the subject, and which contains relevant information.

March 22, 1991

TE



7/7

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "ANDRES BELLO"  
INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATION AWARD FOR 1991

The "Andrés Bello" Inter-American Education Prize was awarded for the thirteenth time in 1990. The jury legally constituted for that purpose selected as the winning candidates educators Adelmo Ramón Montenegro of Argentina and Rodrigo Parra Sandoval of Colombia. Honorable mention went to educator Fernando Centeno Güell of Costa Rica.

The jury deliberated over the candidacies of 55 educators from 17 OAS member countries. It is hoped that in 1991 each of the OAS 23 member countries will present candidates in accordance with the rules agreed on by the governing bodies, which are stated in the following paragraphs.

1. The OAS General Secretariat calls for the presentation of candidates for the 1991 "Andrés Bello" Inter-American Education Award. Entries may be presented starting October 15, 1990, and must be received by February 15, 1991.

2. The following agencies in OAS member countries may present candidates directly to the OAS General Secretariat:

- (a) Ministries of education--at the national, provincial, state, or departmental level.
- (b) Legally constituted institutions of higher learning.
- (c) Legally constituted professional educators' associations.
- (d) National academies of education.

3. The prize was established in 1977 by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, and it was awarded for the first time in 1978. The name of "Andrés Bello" was given to it by the Council itself in 1982 as a tribute to the illustrious Venezuelan humanist who is revered in our hemisphere and throughout the world.

4. The prize is awarded by a jury which operates independently of the OAS General Secretariat. Its five members consist of: a representative of the Inter-American Committee on Education, who serves as chairman; a representative of the General Secretariat, who is usually chosen from those who have won the prize in previous years; two representatives selected by academic institutions in OAS member countries; and a representative named by an academic institution in an OAS observer country. The order of precedence established by the Permanent Executive

Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture is used to determine which countries are entitled to appoint members of the jury.

5. The prize consists of a certificate of merit, US\$30,000, and a round trip to the country where the award ceremony takes place. Honorable mention does not include a cash prize.

6. The deadline for presentation of candidates is February 15, 1991. The jury will meet in the second quarter of 1991 to decide on the winners, and the prize is to be awarded in the third quarter of 1991.

There have been cases when the prize was awarded posthumously or shared in equal parts by as many as three people. In some instances, after selecting the recipient of the first prize, the jury has recognized individuals with a particularly fine record of accomplishments by granting them honorable mention.

7. Proposals should be sent directly to:

Dr. Getúlio P. Carvalho, Director  
Department of Educational Affairs  
Organization of American States  
1889 F Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
USA

8. It is very important that the proposed candidacies be supported by the requisite documentation. The proposal should include the following items, as a minimum:

- (a) Covering letter with the address and telephone number of both the proponent and the candidate, legibly written. The cover letter must be signed by one of the top executives of the proposing institution.
- (b) Biography of the candidate, describing his career in the field of education.
- (c) Grounds on which the candidate is proposed, written up for this express purpose by the presenting institution.
- (d) List of works written by the candidate, noting any joint authorships and emphasizing contributions in the field of education. It is important to include a brief description of pertinent publications, such as books issued by well-known publishers and articles appearing in prestigious academic and professional journals. The following are not acceptable as support of a candidacy: unpublished theses; working documents

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520-1200

- 3 -

prepared by the candidate in connection with his customary employment; or institutional documents written by others while the candidate was at the head of an institution. The list of works must be drawn up in accordance with standard rules for the preparation of bibliographies in academic papers.\*

9. At its XXXVIII Regular Meeting, held in Washington D.C. March 12-15, 1990, the Inter-American Committee on Education recommended that the premises for proposal of a candidate (cited in §.c of this announcement) focus on the following 13 factors, as a minimum:

#### Work-related

- (1) Outstanding contributions to creative and state-of-the-art progress of education, reflected in publications, teaching, research and public action.
- (2) Contribution to the formulation of theories, methodologies, and new concepts in education.
- (3) Introduction of innovations having marked impact and relevance in educational practice.
- (4) Usefulness of the work to guide education policies.
- (5) Intellectual value of updated scientific research
- (6) Degree of acceptance by the specialized public in the educational field.
- (7) Extent to which candidate is accepted as an educator by the general public.
- (8) National status as an educator.
- (9) International status as an educator.

#### Personal achievements

- (10) Academic record.
- (11) Exemplary life.
- (12) Honors.
- (13) Dedication to educational work.

10. The candidates must have performed outstanding work in the field of education. It is suggested that candidacies be supported by evidence of a distinguished career and national--and, preferably, Hemispheric--prestige.

11. For any additional information needed about the nature and procedures involved in this prize, contact Dr. Victor Valle at the OAS

\* Pursuant to the regulations governing the prize, publications and documents sent to the General Secretariat to substantiate the candidate's qualifications will not be returned by the General Secretariat.

7/7

- 4 -

Department of Educational Affairs (address given in Item 7 of this announcement). General information about the prize and institutional matters may also be obtained at the local office of the OAS General Secretariat in each of its member countries.

12. As additional information, a list of the persons who have received the prize or honorable mention since 1978 follows.

1978	Luis Beltrán Prieto	(Venezuela)
1979	Juan Gómez Millas	(Chile)
1980	Emilio Uzcátegui	(Ecuador)
1981	Juan José Arévalo	(Guatemala)
1982	Pablo Larapi	(Mexico)
1982	Gabriel Betancur Mejía	(Colombia)
1983	Irma Salas Silva	(Chile)
1983	Uladiaslao Gámez	(Costa Rica)
1984	Gilda L. de Romero Brest	(Argentina)
1984	César Chávez Taborga	(Bolivia)
1985	Anísio Spínola Teixeira	(Brazil)
1985	Roberto Abadie Soriano	(Uruguay)
1986	Félix Adam	(Venezuela)
1986	Francisco Céspedes	(Panama)
1987	Luis Alberto Sánchez	(Peru)
1988	Ruth Lerner de Almea	(Venezuela)
1988	María Eloísa García Etchegoyhen de Lorenzo	(Uruguay)
1989	Héctor Félix Bravo	(Argentina)
1989	Mariano Baptista Gumucio	(Bolivia)
1989	Marino Pizarro Pizarro	(Chile)
1990	Adelmo Ramón Montenegro	(Argentina)
1990	Rodrigo Parra Sandoval	(Colombia)

### Honorable Mention

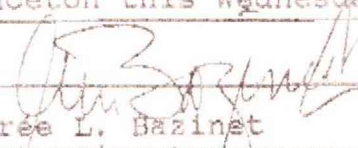
1980	Octavio M. Derívi	(Argentina)
1982	Manuel Escamilla Alfaro	(El Salvador)
1983	Américo Ghioldi	(Argentina)
1983	Emilio Verdesco	(Uruguay)
1988	Ernesto Meneses Morales	(Mexico)
1989	Carlo Federici	(Colombia)
1990	Fernando Centeno Güell	(Costa Rica)

Washington, D.C., October 1990

External Affairs and  
International Trade CanadaAffaires extérieures et  
Commerce extérieur Canada125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0G2125, Promenade Sussex  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0G2FACSIMILE / TÉLÉCOPIESecurity / Sécurité: Unclassified Date: June 10, 1991To / A: Professor E. MannBorgese From / De: Andrée L. BazinetCity / Ville: Halifax, N.S. City / Ville: OttawaFax No. / No de télécopie: (902) 494-1216 Fax No. / No. de télécopie: 943-8806Number of pages including this page / Nombre de pages avec cette feuille: 1 LGP-0823

COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES: This is further to my letter/fax No.LGP-0773 of  
June 3rd concerning the panel of judges to be appointed for the Andres  
Bello Prize for Education.

I'm passing on the following additional  
information which has just been received: the panel will meet for 3  
days in Washington on July 16-17-18, 1991; the OAS pays return  
airfare, hotel, and per diem; the OAS will also give a symbolic pro  
labore to help cover taxis and tips. I shall be expecting your call  
upon your return from Princeton this Wednesday.

*Requies*  
  
 Andrée L. Bazinet  
 Deputy Director  
 Latin America and Caribbean  
 Programs Division

tel.: (613) 996-7349

If there is any problem upon receipt of this fax, please call / S'il y a des problèmes à la réception de cette télécopie, prière d'appeler:

Signature

Telephone No. / Téléphone No.

# Statement

Secretary of  
State for  
External Affairs



# Déclaration

Secrétaire  
d'État aux  
Affaires  
extérieures

**CORRECTED**

91/10

**CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY**

**"CANADA AND THE CHALLENGES OF THE  
POST-WAR PERIOD IN THE GULF"**

**NOTES FOR A SPEECH BY  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOE CLARK,  
AT A LUNCHEON HOSTED BY  
THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
AT THE HÔTEL DES GOUVERNEURS**

**QUEBEC CITY, Quebec  
February 8, 1991**

I am very pleased to be with you here today under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The Institute has earned the reputation over the years of being a leading forum for the discussion of the world's great questions and the issues that they confront our country with.

Nothing could be more normal under the circumstances than to pursue with you the indispensable dialogue which the government wishes to sustain with Canadians at a time when our country is passing through a crucial period in the history of international relations over the past 40 years.

It was with full consideration for the significance of its action that the government made the weighty decision to involve our forces in the fight. One must have the courage of one's convictions. When the international community unanimously calls for the defence of peace, and when the basic principles underlying the international order are involved, Canada must respond. As an architect of the UN system, we must fulfil our international responsibilities to the letter and must do our part to apply the principles upheld by the UN.

The forceful occupation of the territory of a United Nations member is unacceptable and violates the basic principles of the international order. Faced with the invasion of Kuwait, the international community had certain options, one of which was inaction and passivity. This would have been an unpardonable abdication, the acceptance of the outmoded notion of the power of the strong over the weak. An immediate, unilateral counter-strike by a limited number of countries would have amounted to a small group of countries appropriating the role of world policeman. These options were both unacceptable and would both have had disastrous consequences for the future of world relations.

With wisdom but not without some reticence, the community of states resolved to resort wholly to the United Nations to face this threat to its collective security. This was a great victory for the UN system and for countries like Canada, which have based their diplomacy on the construction of a credible, effective multilateral system.

Rarely have such unanimity and such determination been shown within the Security Council, and with the support of the vast majority of UN members. Let us not forget that countries as disparate as Pakistan and Argentina, Senegal and Bulgaria,

Australia and Spain have played an active part in the 29-country coalition established to apply the sanctions.

The diplomatic community has never, in the modern era, seen such a feverish and intense period as that between last August and mid-January. Every possible effort was made to avoid war. Every available means was sought to obtain the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The disappointing and painful recourse to force is the result of our having reached the limits of diplomacy -- not the absence of efforts to apply it. The blame for this failure can be placed squarely on the shoulders of the Iraqi President.

Why, you might ask, were the sanctions not prolonged? The answer is simple: we tried, but we had to face facts -- sanctions could not succeed where diplomacy had failed. For the entire period during which they were in force, he was also pillaging Kuwait, building up huge reserves for his forces and compelling the Kuwaiti population to take flight. Within a short time, the coalition would have liberated nothing but a desert and a few inhabitants in total subjection to Saddam Hussein.

No, the United Nations had no choice, under the Charter, but to use force in the interest of justice and thus begin an operation to restore peace and international security.

The Canadian forces are an integral part of this operation. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the men and women, Quebeckers among them, who are doing their duty with such a noble attitude over there. I know they can count on your confidence and your encouragement. Their commitment will be a source of pride and inspiration for generations to come.

The soldiers who are courageously discharging their mission are entitled to expect the politicians to do everything possible to prevent us from finding ourselves in such straits in the future. They are perfectly justified in this.

#### THE BUILDING OF PEACE

Paradoxical as it may seem, this war expresses the firm desire of the international community to build a better world founded on justice and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. This determination must go far beyond the restoration of Kuwaiti sovereignty. We have waited too long for this kind of attitude, this demonstration of responsibility on the part of the United Nations not to feel collegially committed to ensuring that this



new spirit also manifests itself in the search for long-term solutions to the enduring problems of the Middle East.

Canada is playing an active part in this undertaking. I would like to share with you today my thoughts on the matter, along with certain initiatives that the Prime Minister is announcing today in Ottawa and that Canada intends to pursue in the months ahead.

To begin with, we must, above all, be realistic. For Canada at this stage to claim to have the answers to the problems of the Middle East would be presumptuous. Why? Simply because it is first and foremost the business of the countries in the region to together find solutions to these problems once the war is over. No lasting solution can be imposed from outside. A commitment on the part of the countries immediately involved is essential to stability and security in this region.

This having been said, the task is a considerable one and will also require the co-operation of the countries beyond the Middle East. In fact, many of the causes of instability in this region, such as the central problem of the proliferation of arms, call for solutions that would involve the whole international community. We will also have to count on the mobilization of international resources, notably those of the United Nations, to respond to the humanitarian and security problems that have been aggravated by Saddam Hussein's adventurism.

Let us now look at what the post-war issues will be, and what kind of contribution a country like ours can make.

#### IMMEDIATE POST-WAR ISSUES

To begin with, three pressing questions will arise once the objectives of the Security Council resolutions have been achieved and the ceasefire has been established:

- . humanitarian assistance will have to be provided to the civilian populations and to displaced persons;
- . a peacekeeping force will have to be established;
- . the damage caused to the environment by the huge oil slicks in the Gulf will have to be repaired.

## 1) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In terms of humanitarian assistance, we must continue the magnificent co-ordination and co-operation effort that the various international organizations have begun. These organizations (the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNDRO [the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization] and so on) have already done a tremendous job and continue to provide effective assistance. Canada has made a substantial contribution to these efforts, by channelling about \$16 million to humanitarian needs of the total \$77.5 million we have committed for economic assistance. We intend to continue our commitment without any a priori exclusivity. It will be necessary no doubt to help the Iraqi people and to respond to the needs of countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Egypt. However, we will have to mobilize the resources of the entire international community, especially countries that have earned considerable surplus oil revenues and those whose military commitment within the coalition has been limited.

## 2) A PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Moreover, the borders of Kuwait must initially be guaranteed by a peace-keeping force, ideally under the authority of the United Nations. Canada feels that this force must consist mainly of troops from the countries of the region. Their expertise, however, is limited. That is why Canada, which has a well-established reputation in this field, has offered its services to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the countries of the region to establish a training programme. In addition, we are prepared to participate both in the establishment of such a peace-keeping force and in the planning operations that its deployment requires. We are also prepared to co-operate with the United Nations in calling a meeting of experts in Canada with the responsibility of analyzing needs and identifying the various alternatives that are worth exploring.

It is of great importance to Canada that the United Nations, with its renewed credibility, play a central role in implementing postwar arrangements. Its involvement would point the way towards the new international order that we seek to consolidate.

### 3) RESTORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

On the environmental front, we must collectively tackle the clean-up of the damage caused by the insane dumping of unprecedented quantities of crude oil into the Gulf. A team of Canadian specialists is already on site and is busy planning this operation together with colleagues from many countries. But we must also look further ahead and examine how to strengthen present conventions on the use of the environment for military purposes. It may be necessary to negotiate a new instrument. We have already taken the initiative of contacting certain countries to pursue this project further. At the same time, we will examine the possibility of reinforcing the international mechanisms currently provided to respond to such emergencies.

#### MEDIUM-RANGE CHALLENGES: SECURITY IN THE GULF AND THE MIDDLE EAST

But these immediate post-war problems seem almost trivial compared to the challenges of establishing lasting peace and security in this region of the world.

The specific problems that arise will largely depend on the situation as it stands once the war is over. It is already clear that certain problems will be unavoidable.

#### 1) A GLOBAL APPROACH TO SECURITY

First, let us consider security. While a peacekeeping force is a factor in maintaining equilibrium, it cannot in and of itself claim to fully guarantee the security of the Gulf states. Regional arrangements must thus be complemented by international guarantees which could take the form of international accords committing some of the countries in the coalition under the authority of the United Nations. Such multilateral arrangements would no doubt be more acceptable to the people of the region. In the same spirit, Canada feels that it would be preferable for these guarantees not to include the permanent deployment of foreign forces in the Gulf.

On a longer-range basis, however, these countries must work to establish mechanisms and structures that will enable them to resolve their disputes peacefully and contribute to greater trust among them. While the experience of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) cannot be transferred to this region as is, some of its lessons may offer promising avenues.

Several European countries are engaged in actively exploring this concept. After the war ends, they may propose the creation of a CSCM, a Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean, which would also include the Persian Gulf region for this purpose. This is an ambitious project, and Canada is carefully monitoring its development.

In the same spirit, when visited recently by my colleague, Dr. Meguid, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, we agreed on the importance of beginning immediately a study of post-war security structures. This would include a consideration of possible mechanisms to incorporate into a regional security structure. Border guarantees, a peaceful mechanism for the resolution of disputes, and the establishment of confidence-building measures would form the bases for this structure. Such a mechanism would also allow the discussion of non-military matters, as in the case of the CSCE's second and third baskets.

Such a global approach to security matters, based on the establishment of genuine dialogue among the various regional partners, would allow such issues as the development of democratic institutions in the region to be addressed. But if they are to have any chance at all of succeeding, efforts to achieve greater regional security and stability must courageously address the very roots of the problems that exist in the Middle East. These root causes are well known.

## 2) THE ISRAELI-ARAB CONFLICT

The thorniest issue involves relations between Israel and the Arab countries. After decades of conflict, the build-up of hatred and misunderstanding has been enormous.

No regional security plan can expect to succeed unless it is firmly determined to make progress toward a comprehensive, lasting, negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, including the Palestinian question. Such a negotiated settlement must be based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council. In this regard, even before the Gulf war, Canada let it be known that it favoured holding an international conference. While we should not exclude other options, a properly structured conference with reasonable chances of success could indeed be useful and contribute to the peace process.

### 3) ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

When faced with numerous conflicts, especially those involving less developed countries, Canada has always emphasized social and economic imperatives. This need is even more urgent in the Middle East. Reconstruction is doomed to fail if it ignores social and human dimensions and does not address economic disparities.

The region requires a new framework, which must be defined by the states that make up the region and the people who live in them. There can be no peace without prosperity, and no stability without justice either within states or between states. Democracy also promotes justice, prosperity and peace. Long-term security cannot be built solely on military structures and political agreements. Long-term security, in the Middle East as elsewhere, can rest only on genuine co-operation between states, marked by dialogue and confidence. It is in this context that I developed the concept of co-operative security before the most recent General Assembly of the United Nations.

Our role is to encourage the countries of this region to strive toward such an objective. For instance, after the hostilities have ceased, the Gulf states and indeed the entire Middle East might consider creating an organization for the purpose of economic cooperation. Such an organization, which might be affiliated with the United Nations and maintain contact with the major international economic and financial institutions, would help to ensure greater economic stability in the region.

### LESSONS OF THE CRISIS

Finally, we must begin now to learn the important lessons of this conflict. We bear a considerable burden of responsibility. Over the years, to varying degrees, we have all helped to create a military apparatus in this region, especially in Iraq, that is beyond human comprehension. Military assistance in the region has exceeded economic assistance. This must stop. The governments most concerned are already making an effort in this regard.

To be credible, any peace plan must include strict measures to check the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the stockpiling of conventional weapons in the region. Multilateral negotiations have already begun regarding these crucial issues, such as the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missile launching techniques. So far, however, their success has been limited owing to the lack

of political will or the conflicting interests of the various parties involved. It is urgent that we make further efforts to display a strong political will.

In this belief, Canada plans to promote a world summit on instruments of war and weapons of mass destruction in the coming months. This summit would become a showcase for a new political consultation. It would aim to develop a strict plan of action that would result in the adoption by 1995 of an integrated framework of systems of non-proliferation and control of weapons, including conventional weapons.

I have broadly outlined the views and initiatives that the Prime Minister and I will seek to promote in the coming months. We intend to intensify consultations between Canada and the countries of the region.

Canada and the world community must devote as much energy to winning the peace after the war that now must be devoted to fighting -- indeed even more.

If this war is to have any meaning, it must serve to build peace. It is on our ability to build this peace that we will be judged. We are aware of this, and Canada does not intend to spare any effort to meet this extraordinary challenge.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

8 January 1992

Mr. Andras J. Vamos Goldman  
Legal Operations Division  
External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Dear Andras:

I owe you as dinner -- a small one! Actually we have 53, even though Barbados and Mauritius don't show yet. But they have ratified. And more are in the pipe line.

We missed you at Pacem in Maribus XIX. I am enclosing our conclusions and recommendations. I had a call from Nandan who said he loved them and would sign them without hesitation...

We are going to organise a series of seminars for decision-makers in developing countries (the States Parties) to discuss the next steps --now that we have the Convention. My thinking has been going in the direction of an interim regime, and I am enclosing a "discussion paper" I drafted. This, it appears, is very much in the direction the French have been thinking. I saw the French paper (a new one, not yet distributed), and although I don't agree with everything that is in it, I do think we have a basis for negotiation. The French might bring in the Pioneers and the EC.

I am going to see Mr. Boutros Ghali very soon.

Let me know what you think.

See you in Jamaica. Shall we have that dinner there? Or will you come here. I actually might cook you one!

Warm regards and all the best for 1992.



Dalhousie University  
Housing & Conference Services

Ralph - Mary Clancy's Office  
Room 461  
Confederation Bldg  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6  
Tel: (613) 995-9371 (tel)  
(613) 995-0945 (fax)

Mrs Bourque  
Special Committee to Foreign Policy Review  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Wellington Bldg  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6  
Tel: (613) 996-1540  
Fax: (613) 996-1962

Conference  
Solutions



at the University  
by the Sea

Gerald Cossette  
(613) 944-7384  
Foreign Affairs & International  
Trade Committee  
Room 120  
Student Union Building  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4J2  
(902) 494-3831  
(902) 494-1219 Fax



RECEIVED APR 27 1992



External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

21 April 1992

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Lester Pearson Institute for International Development  
Dalhousie University  
1325 Seward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Dear Medy,

The attached document, written largely for an Ottawa bureaucratic audience, might nevertheless be of some marginal interest to someone in your Institute, or elsewhere in the University. Could you pass it on to whoever that might be, if anyone? It is, so to speak, my swan-song in External Affairs, as my retirement takes effect this week. However we shall be staying on in Ottawa, and I hope to remain involved in various foreign policy matters here, including this latest specialty of mine, population and migration, on which I have become quite hooked.

If there is any way in which we can cooperate on something, do let me know.

Too bad about ICOD. And the Economic Council. And CIIPS. And, as you may have heard, our withdrawal from UNIDO is a virtual certainty; this latter decision is purely External's fault. CIDA never took an interest.

Hope to see you again soon. Susan sends her best wishes.

Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Michael Shenstone'.

Michael Shenstone  
Special Advisor  
Policy Planning Staff

External Affairs and International Trade Canada



Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G2

29 July 1992

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Lester Pearson Institute  
for International Development  
Dalhousie University  
1321 Edwards St.  
Halifax, NS  
B3H 3H5

RECEIVED AUG 5 1992

Dear Professor Mann Borgese:

Given your interest in the broad international security field, I wanted to be sure that you are aware of the introduction of the new Cooperative Security Competition Program as announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on 27 July 1992.

I am enclosing a copy of that announcement as well as a program description that outlines the purpose, process, criteria and procedures of the new program.

You will note a number of features that are carried over from the Peace and Security Competitions Fund of the former Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security and this Department's Disarmament Fund plus some that are new.

A particularly important carryover is the process of competition and appraisal with recommendations by an outside Advisory Committee. Many of the more detailed points will also be familiar. It should be noted, however, that the Department retains final authority over the use of the resources provided to the Program.

New is the breadth of the subject matter itself and the emphasis on future and current multi-dimensional security concerns and opportunities. Again, some particular points are also new: the primacy of merit as the principal criterion for selection, the direct relevance to Canadian government policies and priorities, the importance of applicants' progress on previously funded projects, and the qualifications and experience of those submitting proposals.

.../2

Operation of the Cooperative Security Competition Program will be administered by a non-governmental secretariat. All inquiries, requests for forms or further information must be directed to it and not to this Department. Mr. John Toogood has been contracted to establish the Secretariat as quickly as possible. Correspondence and queries should be directed to:

Cooperative Security Competition Program  
99 Bank Street, Suite 500  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 6B9  
Tel: (613) 233-5622

Yours sincerely,



M.J. Moher  
Director General  
International Security, Arms  
Control and CSCE Affairs Bureau

Encls.



No. 158

July 27, 1992

## CO-OPERATIVE SECURITY COMPETITION AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced the establishment of the Co-operative Security Competition Program, with an annual budget of \$2.1 million. The program will provide financial assistance for projects that advance understanding, knowledge and public discussion of co-operative security issues. Mrs. McDougall also announced the establishment of a Co-operative Security Scholarship Program of \$200,000 per year.

"The Government of Canada firmly believes that international peace and security is dependent on fostering bilateral and multilateral dialogue and co-operation across the entire range of interstate relations," said Mrs. McDougall. "These programs will allow us to assist scholarship and projects that increase Canadian and international understanding of co-operative security and promote its practical implementation."

Establishment of the programs follows through on the Government's February budget commitment to reduce expenditure. Some continuing resources are being transferred from the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security (CIIPS) to External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC). The competition program also incorporates monies previously allocated to EAITC's Disarmament Fund. The termination and consolidation of programs will result in significant savings.

Examples of projects eligible for assistance from the Co-operative Security Competition Program include research, publications, conferences and seminars. Information about the program will be distributed to the interested

constituency in the near future. The deadline for receipt of applications for the program's first competition is November 30.

Mrs. McDougall further announced that CIIPS' library collection and associated database will be transferred to the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto. The college will maintain and develop the collection, and will ensure that scholars and the interested public continue to have access to the library and database.

CIIPS will remain formally in existence until the Act dissolving it -- now in second reading -- is proclaimed. However, in the interests of those using CIIPS' grant and scholarship programs and its information services, the Institute's Board of Directors has co-operated in transferring resources prior to dissolution.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office  
External Affairs and International Trade Canada  
(613) 995-1874

# **Cooperative Security Competition Program**

## **Programme pour le Concours Sécurité coopérative**

### **I. Introduction**

External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC) has established a Cooperative Security Competition Program with an annual budget of \$2.1 million dollars. Funds previously allocated to EAITC's Disarmament Fund have been included in this new Program.

### **II. Cooperative Security**

The Government of Canada believes that efforts to promote international peace and security should be governed by the concept of cooperative security. This concept recognizes that true peace and security depend on the development of bilateral and multi-lateral dialogue and cooperation across the entire range of inter-state relations. Cooperative approaches to political, cultural, religious, economic, scientific, environmental, military security, arms control and disarmament, social, humanitarian and demographic issues are essential. This multi-dimensional approach provides the policy framework for the Program.

### **III. Purpose**

The purpose of the Cooperative Security Competition Program is to provide funding on a competitive basis for projects, including (but not limited to) research, publications, conferences and seminars, that will advance understanding, knowledge and public discussion of cooperative security issues.

### **IV. Process**

Following an initial review for completeness and relevance, applications will be assessed for merit by an Advisory Committee composed of five external assessors and chaired by a senior member of the Program secretariat. The Advisory Committee's recommendations will then be considered by a Management Committee chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Political and International Security Affairs Branch, EAITC. The Management Committee will consist of three senior civil servants, including the Chair, and three outside members with established

### **I. Introduction**

Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada (AECEC) a mis sur pied le Concours Sécurité coopérative, doté d'un budget annuel de 2,1 millions de dollars. Ce nouveau Programme absorbe des sommes précédemment attribuées au Fonds pour le désarmement d'AECEC.

### **II. Sécurité coopérative**

Le gouvernement du Canada croit que le principe de la sécurité coopérative devrait régir les efforts visant à la promotion de la paix et de la sécurité internationales. Selon ce principe, l'expansion du dialogue et de la coopération bilatéraux et multilatéraux à tous les échelons des relations entre États constitue les fondements qui permettront à la paix et à la sécurité internationales de devenir réalité. Il est essentiel d'appliquer une approche coopérative au règlement des questions politiques, culturelles, religieuses, économiques, scientifiques et environnementales aussi bien qu'à celles qui touchent au contrôle des armements et au désarmement ou qui relèvent des domaines social, humanitaire et démographique. Cette vision multidimensionnelle constitue le cadre d'action dans lequel s'inscrit le Programme.

### **III. But visé**

Le Concours Sécurité coopérative doit servir à financer, par voie de concours, des projets qui feront progresser la compréhension et les connaissances relatives à la sécurité coopérative et contribueront à élargir le débat public à son sujet. Ces projets pourront notamment inclure des recherches, des publications, des conférences et des ateliers.

### **IV. Processus**

À la suite d'un examen initial qui permettra de s'assurer que les demandes sont complètes et conformes aux exigences, un comité consultatif composé de cinq évaluateurs externes et présidé par un cadre supérieur du secrétariat du Programme procédera à leur évaluation d'un point de vue qualitatif. Ce comité transmettra ensuite ses recommandations à un conseil de gestion présidé par le sous-ministre adjoint au Secteur des affaires politiques et de la sécurité internationale d'AECEC, et composé de trois hauts-fonctionnaires, dont le président, et de

knowledge and experience relevant to cooperative security. EAITC retains final authority over the use of the resources provided to the Program.

## V. General Criteria

The following criteria will guide the assessments of the Advisory and Management Committees:

1. Applications must fall within the purpose of the Program as set out above. Overall project merit will be the determining factor.
2. Applications must be for discrete, time-limited projects. Open-ended, regular activities or programs will not be funded.
3. Preference will be given to the following:
  - a) projects with a Canadian perspective or content;
  - b) projects promoting cooperation between individuals and/or institutions across Canada;
  - c) projects involving international liaison or cooperation, preferably institutional;
  - d) projects of direct relevance to significant international issues;
  - e) projects of direct relevance to Canadian government policies and priorities;
  - f) projects that provide for consultation and the dissemination of ideas and knowledge (e.g., through conferences, seminars and publications);
  - g) projects that do not duplicate existing work.
4. The qualifications and relevant experience of those involved in the project will be highly pertinent considerations.
5. Applicants may submit ONE application per competition. The Program will wish to be fully satisfied with the progress made in previously-funded projects before considering any further applications from the recipient.

The Program will require all relevant information to determine whether the applicant can effectively carry out the proposal in question. The Program will not duplicate support from any other funding source.

Specific criteria related to project budgets are noted on the application form.

trois membres externes possédant des connaissances et une expérience reconnues et pertinentes à la sécurité coopérative. C'est AECEC qui décide en fin de compte de l'utilisation des ressources affectées au Programme.

## V. Critères généraux

Les critères énoncés ci-dessous serviront de guide au comité consultatif et au conseil aux fins des évaluations :

1. Les demandes doivent servir les buts visés par le Programme, tels que définis ci-dessus. La valeur globale du projet constituera le facteur décisif.
2. Les demandes doivent viser des projets ponctuels et de durée déterminée. Les activités ou les programmes à caractère permanent et de durée indéterminée ne sont pas admissibles à un financement.
3. Les types de projets suivants bénéficieront d'une priorité :
  - a) projets offrant un point de vue ou un contenu canadien;
  - b) projets favorisant la coopération entre des personnes et (ou) des institutions réparties dans l'ensemble du Canada;
  - c) projets instituant des relations ou une coopération à l'échelle internationale, de préférence dans un cadre institutionnel;
  - d) projets présentant un rapport direct avec des questions internationales d'importance reconnue;
  - e) projets présentant un intérêt immédiat pour les politiques et les priorités du gouvernement du Canada;
  - f) projets proposant des activités de consultation et de diffusion des idées et des connaissances (par le biais de conférences, d'ateliers et de publications, par ex.);
  - g) projets ne reproduisant pas des travaux existants.
4. Les compétences et l'expérience pertinentes des participants seront des éléments de prime importance.
5. Les candidats pourront présenter UNE demande par concours, et le Programme devra être entièrement satisfait de la façon dont progressent des projets financés antérieurement avant d'étudier toute autre demande émanant du même candidat.

Le Programme devra détenir tous les renseignements pertinents pour être en mesure de prendre une décision quant à la capacité du candidat à mener à bien le projet concerné. Il ne pourra servir à financer une portion du budget déjà subventionnée par une autre source.

Le formulaire de demande comprend les critères précis qui s'appliquent aux budgets des projets.

## VI. Procedures

Application forms must be fully completed, appropriately signed, and received in five copies with all supporting material on or before the deadline for the competition in question. Those deadlines are:

- **June 30** for the October competition;
- **November 30** for the March competition.

Applicants will be informed by letter of the Program's decisions. The Program's decisions are final and not open to appeal. However, applicants may revise and resubmit an application if the project or outside conditions have substantially changed and the project remains to be carried out.

Successful applicants will be required to acknowledge the assistance of the Program as appropriate. They must provide a report and detailed financial statement at the conclusion of the project, and must provide the Program with two copies of any publication that results.

EAITC reserves the right to have representation at any appropriate event to which the Program has contributed.

The names and addresses of recipients, as well as the subjects of projects, will be made public.

For additional information, contact:

Cooperative Security Competition Program  
99 Bank Street  
Suite 500  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 6B9  
Telephone (613) 233-5622

## VI. Modalités

Les formulaires de demande doivent parvenir au Programme en cinq exemplaires dûment remplis et signés et accompagnés de tous les documents requis au plus tard à la date d'échéance fixée pour le concours en question. Les dates limites de présentation des demandes sont les suivantes :

- **le 30 juin** pour le concours du mois d'octobre;
- **le 30 novembre** pour le concours du mois de mars.

Le Programme fera connaître ses décisions par courrier. Les décisions rendues sont finales et sans appel. Toutefois, les candidats pourront réviser et présenter à nouveau leur demande advenant que le projet ou la situation connaissent des changements importants avant que le projet ne soit réalisé.

Les récipiendaires devront faire état de manière adéquate de l'aide fournie par le Programme. Ils devront, à l'issue du projet, présenter un rapport et des états financiers détaillés, et fournir deux exemplaires de toute publication issue des activités réalisées.

AECEC se réserve le droit de se faire représenter à tout événement de son choix auquel il aura contribué par l'entremise du Programme.

Les noms et adresses des récipiendaires et l'objet des projets seront rendus publics.

Pour de plus amples renseignements à ce sujet, communiquer avec la personne suivante :

Concours Sécurité coopérative  
99 rue Bank  
Suite 500  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 6B9  
Téléphone (613) 233-5622



EDX 1093



External Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et  
Commerce extérieur Canada

RECEIVED DEC 02 1993

Ambassador for Environment and  
Sustainable Development

Ambassadeur à l'environnement  
et au développement durable

November 23, 1993

Ms. Elizabeth Mann Borgese  
International Ocean Institute  
Dalhousie University  
1321 Edward Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3H5

*Elizabeth*

Dear Ms. Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of September 21. I apologize for not responding sooner, but I wanted to await developments at the most recent session of the Secretary General's informal consultations on seabed mining.

I gather the paper that you sent me was tabled during those consultations by Ambassador Koroma from Sierra Leone who said that it could serve as a basis for advancing universal acceptance of the Law of the Sea Convention, if other avenues failed. The United States, United Kingdom and Germany have all demanded changes to the seabed mining provisions of the Convention and I understand that the idea of changing certain provisions of the Convention is gathering support.

We hope these consultations will come to a successful conclusion next spring, permitting Canada to ratify the Convention at that time. The ideas that you put forward in the paper you sent me are interesting ones and could prove a basis for discussion, should the other course of action fail. I wish to assure you of Canada's continuing commitment to the fundamental principles of the Law of the Sea Convention, including the deep seabed as the "common heritage of mankind".

Sincerely,

*Arthur*

Arthur H. Campeau, Q.C.

125 promenade Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Canada  
K1A 0G2

Tel: (613) 944-0886  
Fax: (613) 944-0892

*Very best wishes.  
Hope to see you again soon.*



Dalhousie University

*E-ol.*  
*- Brochure*  
*- Course announcement*  
International Ocean  
Institute



March 11, 1994

Mrs. Bourque  
Special Committee to  
Foreign Policy Review  
6th Floor  
Wellington Building  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A6

COPY

Dear Mrs. Bourque,

Allow me to briefly introduce to you our International Ocean Institute. We have been operating in Canada for the last 14 years. Our main supporter has been, and is, CIDA, which has generously contributed over three million dollars to our work over the years. Our present contract runs out in 1996, and I would like to ask for your help and support to assure that it will be renewed again, in spite of the budget cuts which foreign aid may be subjected to.

Our activities are described in the enclosed brochure. I would like to stress one point: The entire training programme has been developed in Canada, with the support of CIDA and Dalhousie University. It now is carried out all over the world. We bring Canadian experts to almost all our courses. One of our programmes, on integrated coastal management and the implementation of Agenda 21, is held every year at Dalhousie, and we bring 25 fairly high-ranking civil servants from about as many developing countries, and an international teaching staff --the best, from all parts of the world. Our course has become a model for many intergovernmental organisations, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat, etc. We provide ample opportunity for our visiting experts and the civil servants participating in the programme, to meet with local, provincial and Federal authorities as well as with the private sector. In many cases, lasting relationships have been established.

We sincerely believe our programme serves the best interest of Canadian Foreign Policy, and we hope and pray that we will be able to continue our work here at Dalhousie for many years to come.

Your help will be most fervently appreciated.

With all good wishes for your important work,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elisabeth Mann Borgese".

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor  
Founder and Honourary Chair, IOI



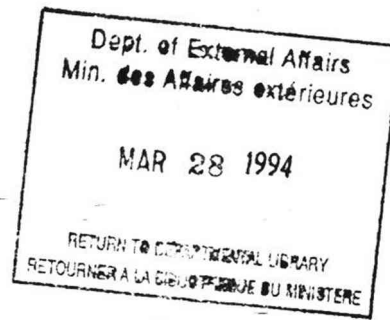
Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

---

**STATEMENT**

---



94/11

AS DELIVERED

**AN ADDRESS BY  
THE HONOURABLE ANDRÉ OUELLET,  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
TO THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE  
ON CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW**

**OTTAWA, Ontario  
March 15, 1994**

---

**Canada**

Mr. Speaker, we believe it is time to review our foreign policy in light of the changes occurring in the world, our national interests, our capabilities and the new constraints that we now face.

Our Red Book outlined several initiatives a Liberal government intended to pursue. Since my appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs on November 4, 1993, I have taken steps to implement these initiatives.

\* First, the Government will soon be ratifying the Law of the Sea Convention. We recognize that Canadians, especially those from the Atlantic region, want a more effective international regime for managing fish stocks on the high seas. To this end, my colleague the Minister of Fisheries went to New York yesterday to attend a special United Nations conference on this issue.

Furthermore, I have asked my officials to produce a working paper on UN reform issues in preparation for the 50th anniversary of the UN in 1995. I want to point out that Canada has always played a relatively prominent role at the UN. We have given an important grant to the United Nations Association in Canada to promote Canadians' awareness of UN reform in the context of the 50th anniversary.

( Together with my colleague the Minister of the Environment, I am also pursuing means to make sustainable development a key component of our approach to international assistance.

In our Red Book, we also spoke of our desire to make Canada's foreign policy development more democratic. Our determination has not flagged.

This is why I am pleased to open the debate on Canada's foreign policy review in this House today.

We promised to develop an independent foreign policy for Canada. What does that mean? It means first and foremost to have the political courage to say what we think. To dare say what we think, sometimes in spite of others, to say it often before others, but also to always say it better than others. Our foreign policy must not only be independent but also more democratic, and the best way to make it more democratic is, of course, to listen to the concerns and interests of Canadians. This is why we want to broaden the public consultation process and enable Parliament to play a major role in this review.

( We promised to allow Parliament to express its views on major international issues. Indeed, the members of this House have been able to debate our peacekeeping role in Bosnia and cruise missile testing in Canada. I believe that these new initiatives must be pursued. I also think that the parliamentary committee has a unique opportunity to debate the major issues which must be reviewed in the context of our foreign policy review.

I do hope that parliamentarians will hold public hearings across the country and will invite Canadians, not only to submit briefs and testify before the committee, but also to establish a dialogue with the Government through the members of that joint committee of the House and the Senate.

We will also invite Canadians at large to play an active part in this review. On March 21 and 22, we will hold a national forum, here in Ottawa, on Canada's international relations. This forum will be sponsored by my colleagues, the Minister for International Trade and the Minister of Defence, and myself. The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Jean Chrétien, will preside at the opening of the forum.

More than 100 Canadian personalities from different walks of life, who represent different organizations, different groups, will be invited to thoroughly examine, in workshops, the major directions of our foreign policy in light of the overwhelming changes of recent years. Their comments will be extremely useful to us in assessing our foreign policy. We should be able to determine which policies continue to serve our interests and which should be redesigned.

After the forum, the Government will ask the joint parliamentary committee to undertake its own review of Canada's foreign policy, taking into account what will have been said at the forum, and to make specific recommendations. I hope the committee will have the opportunity to hear the diverse views and opinions of Canadians across the country.

Meanwhile, together with my colleagues, the two secretaries of state and the Parliamentary Secretary, I will continue wide-ranging consultations with all those who are interested in international issues, especially the international development assistance program.

The recent annual human rights consultations with non-governmental organizations were very productive for us in preparing for this year's meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. The recent International Development Week was more than a mere listening exercise for me; it enabled me to pursue and develop co-operative ties with our partners. We intend to continue in that spirit, because many people in non-governmental organizations follow Canadian foreign policy and contribute to Canada's good name throughout the world by serving Canadian interests abroad in a worthy and very substantial way.

I would like to emphasize in this House the importance that I attach to the consultation process. The Forum and the work of the joint committee will certainly not be the last step in this consultative process. Indeed, the Government intends to pursue these consultations, as I was saying, and we hope that it will

become a good precedent that will be followed throughout this government's mandate.

In the coming years, we want this forum to be used to examine some particular aspects of Canada's foreign policy. The Government will seek to maintain an ongoing review of its foreign policy that will involve Canadians and their elected representatives, because in this world where rapid change and upheaval are the norm, we must establish and develop a flexible and effective mechanism. That is what we intend to do and that is what I promise in this House.

While we are engaged in our foreign policy review, we cannot ignore our international responsibilities. In this regard, we are to participate in five major multilateral meetings this year. At the start of the year, the Prime Minister took part in the recent NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] summit. This summer, he will go to Italy for the annual G-7 [group of seven leading industrialized countries] summit. In the fall, he will go to Asia for the summit of APEC, which stands for Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation. Finally, he will attend the summit of the Organization of American States and of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe [CSCE].

We will therefore be very visible on the international scene this year and we must seize the opportunity to make our views and interests known at these gatherings.

This government was elected with the mandate for the renewal of our economy, our society, our political integrity and our confidence in the future. We have already begun the hard work and we know much more will have to be done. The obstacles are many but our duty to move forward is clear.

Many of our most difficult challenges and hardest choices must be faced here at home. As we said in the Red Book, finding jobs, protecting the environment, enhancing national unity, providing political security and enriching the cultural identity of Canada are all goals intrinsically linked to how Canada acts in the global arena.

The international community faces difficult problems. Answers will require a concerted effort by countries working together in common. Whether we talk of the economy, of international security, of respect for international law, no nation can stand alone. We face common burdens and share links that cannot be severed.

This government knows how hard the task of national renewal is, but we also know that our well-being as a country depends on a stable international environment in which we can prosper.

As the Prime Minister said in our Red Book: "Canada has always adapted to change and overcome adversity and that will be the key to our future." We cannot dissociate change abroad from change at home. We must show determination, imagination and courage. We are confident of success in meeting the challenges of our times. However, we will need the support and confidence of all Canadians to meet these extraordinary challenges. We have shown in the past our desire to solve this country's problems in a shared, open and co-operative manner.

The foreign policy review process that I am launching today is intended to observe these same principles. But we do not seek to be iconoclasts. We do not seek to overturn all the values that have guided us in conducting our foreign policy until now. We must achieve a balance between continuity and change. Many sound elements of our foreign policy remain valuable and necessary today, objectives and characteristics that have helped to define us as an independent nation in the eyes of the international community.

I would say that the whole world expects something of us that it does not expect of others. We must keep in mind that Canada is a country which has something special that few countries in the world can pride themselves on having. We are in a sense universal. We have a universality that is unlike any other country in the world. We are Americans and because we are in America, we have forged special ties with our American and Mexican neighbours through the NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement]. But being Americans and members of the Organization of American States, we are also partners with countries in the Caribbean and Central and South America. But we are not only American; our geography also makes us an Atlantic people. Because of our past, our transatlantic past, we have forged very close ties with countries on the European continent. Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, we have developed ties of friendship and co-operation with European nations. However, we have also looked to the Pacific. Within APEC, Canada is developing ever more important ties with Asian nations. We must not forget, however, that there are three oceans. There is also the Arctic. Given our geographic location, we must also develop relations and maintain important co-operative ties with Northern nations.

We are fortunate to benefit from both the French and English culture and language and to belong to both the Commonwealth and la Francophonie. Canada plays a major role within these organizations. We have become a major trading partner of several African and Asian countries. As a former British colony, we maintain ongoing, friendly relations with Australia and New Zealand, as well as with a number of other African and Asian countries.



Canada acted as a negotiator and helped to bring India and Pakistan closer together with a view to achieving peace. We were involved in settling the Korean War conflict. Following World War II, our military was actively involved in establishing a new peace in Europe. More recently, with the UN peacekeeping missions, Canada has made its presence felt just about everywhere in the world, but particularly in the Middle East, contributing in the process to making the world a better place.

When we look at what Canada has done and at the extent of its participation, we can see that few countries in the world can claim to have such tangible, important relations with countries on all continents.

We have to bear this fact in mind when we consider ways of improving and changing our foreign policy, while remaining faithful to those before us who helped to develop it.

Of course, we will have to make some difficult choices in some cases, but we cannot betray the hopes and trust that many countries around the world have placed in us. As I said earlier, they expect more from Canada than they do from other nations.

As we embark on this foreign policy review process, we must take heed of what has served us well, of what policies have gained us international respect and admiration, the positions we have taken and the progress we have achieved in critical areas such as peace and security, North-South relations and human rights.

We can be proud of Canada's historic leadership in the international struggle against apartheid in South Africa and of Canada's vision in creating peacekeeping. We have consistently pursued our international values and interests, not through force of arms or belligerent diplomacy but through force of reason and commitment. We have always willingly fulfilled our responsibilities as a global citizen seeking to build international understanding through co-operative multilateralism. We have welcomed international trade and investment rather than retrenching ourselves behind protectionism. Canada played a key role in the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round and toward the creation of the World Trade Organization.

We will continue to build on the strong foundations of our support for peace and security, international prosperity and development, respect for human rights, democracy and good governance, the rule of law, and free trade.

These elements will continue to be basic objectives. While the dramatic events of recent years give us a sense of hope, modern times, unfortunately, are as dangerous as ever. The war in the Balkans is, sadly, an all-too-obvious example.

We must continue to move from security structures originally designed to contain the Soviet threat toward a new system designed to manage risk and unpredictability. Thus, we must consider the future of multilateral organizations such as NATO and the CSCE. We must also redefine, as I stated earlier, the role of the United Nations and we must also endeavour to make regional organizations such as the Organization of American States more relevant.

We must also nip possible new sources of conflict in the bud by continuing our assistance to programs aimed at dismantling nuclear weapons and by broadening and enforcing non-proliferation treaties, especially in North Korea, South Asia and the Middle East.

Chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction raise new fears. Recent treaties to halt and reverse their proliferation are steps in the right direction, but improved verification and universal accession are essential. International action is also needed to arrest and reverse an excessive stockpiling of conventional armaments.

Large-scale movements of people, whether refugees displaced by persecution or persons seeking improved economic conditions, will continue. The scenes of displacement and despair we see every day unfortunately on our television screen are graphic reminders of how much remains to be done.

Countries will have to work together to address the root cause of migratory pressures. Stopgap measures to ease the pressure or stem the tide will fail.

The rise of ultranationalism as a political ideology puts progress toward democracy at the mercy of intolerance. We must act internationally to respond to problems related to the treatment of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities. Canada has much to offer the international community in this regard. The political, social and economic components of various environmental issues must be studied as parts of a whole. The solutions we must find to new environmental threats will not always be easy to accept. Sustainable development is the only way for both developing and industrialized countries.

Economically we are faced with explosive change. Dramatic developments in technology are driving changes in the organization of production, in investment patterns and in financial transfers which defy traditional frames of analysis and forms of control.

My colleague, the Minister for International Trade, will discuss these changes and their implications for Canada in greater depth.

I would like to note that economic, political and social changes cannot be separated. As we can see in eastern Europe, they intercept, overlap and occasionally conflict.

With this in mind, we wish to benefit from the knowledge and experience of Canadians. I know that our fellow citizens care about their country's foreign policy. We must therefore listen to Canadians. They can best tell us what values and interests this country must promote abroad, and how we can best contribute to the international community.

However, I think that we should take into account our important cultural contribution abroad in our review of Canada's foreign policy. We must recognize that our international contribution in this area is directly tied to our national actions to support creativity, innovation and human resources development.

Of course, our policies must be realistic. Unfortunately, we will not be able to do everything we want to do. So, difficult choices will have to be made. Our resources are limited, and we must focus our efforts where our contribution will have the greatest impact. No single issue will be off-limits in this debate on foreign policy. However, as a government, we must give the broad outline of this policy and we intend to pursue our action in the following areas: first, the pursuit of international peace and security. Second, defining Canada's place in a world where the role of regional associations is growing stronger. Third, linking Canada's values and interests, including our economic and trade interests.

Geoffrey Pearson aptly described in his book entitled *Seize the Day* how Lester B. Pearson and his ministerial colleagues shaped Canadian foreign policy to be independent, original, forward-looking, based on truly Canadian values but requiring at the same time a sustained involvement in international organizations such as the United Nations and NATO.

In fact, Canada has always centred its security policy on two multilateral institutions: NATO, to contain the threat of Communist expansion and to protect democracy; and the United Nations, to promote the values of dialogue and co-operation to resolve or prevent conflict. The demise of Communism has reduced NATO's importance as a military alliance. However, much can still be done by NATO.

In the unstable new Europe, NATO must transform itself into a collective security organization while welcoming into its orbit the countries of Eastern Europe which want to join and become our friends instead of our enemies. This is an opportunity that the Western world cannot ignore or refuse to see and take up, one that will have to be acted upon as soon as possible.

While NATO's role has changed, the UN has had to face a multitude of new demands and its role, instead of declining, has grown considerably. As you know, Canada has greatly contributed to the building of the United Nations, which reflects many values held dear by Canadians. After 40 years of near-paralysis caused by the Cold War, the UN is now being asked to play an increasingly active role in seeking and maintaining international peace and security.

Of course, this transition has not been an easy one. Far from yielding to the temptation of easy criticism, we must admit that the United Nations has been asked to assume almost overnight a role for which it was never prepared. Indeed, one wonders how it has been able to function in these trying times. I think that it is in order to thank the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and to hail his remarkable efforts. He needs the support and encouragement of all peace-loving nations and all representatives of UN nations.

Canada has led appeals for a sweeping reform of the United Nations, but we must show as much courage, innovation and determination today as in the aftermath of the Second World War, when the nations of the world united to create major international institutions which, I would say, have served us very well over the years in spite of their little flaws.

Institutional inertia has frustrated creative thinking. We accept that the world is far more complex than it was five decades ago. We realize there are many more countries representing many more interests and perspectives. We understand we cannot tear up everything and start anew, ignoring the significant contributions made by international organizations, in particular by the United Nations. Lester B. Pearson said many years ago: "We cannot abandon the United Nations as the main structure of peace."

We do believe, however, that it is time once again to encourage fresh ideas about where we want to go as a world community. We could draw on our expertise and our experience to develop new ideas on peace-making, peacekeeping, peace-building; on arms controls and disarmament; on forms of adjudication and redress for interstate conflicts; on reform of the UN's specialized economic, social and cultural agencies; on practical measures to strengthen co-operative security organizations; on improving multilateral development mechanisms to deal with chronic underdevelopment; on dealing with international ecological disasters; and on reacting to international population migrations.

Obviously this list is not exhaustive, but it is indicative of the areas where the Government believes Canada can help make a difference for the better. Now that the Cold War is over we must

continue to bring the nations of the world together in the pursuit of peace. We must continue to work on frameworks that will enable dialogue and co-operation between nations.

Lester Pearson said in accepting his Nobel Peace Prize in 1957:

The best defence of peace is not power but the removal of the cause of war and international agreements which will put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction.

Canada must review its geographic priorities in this new international context. The end of a world divided into two camps and the emergence of new economic powers have contributed to the development of regional groups. Regional institutions can benefit the international system in many ways. They are sometimes the best tool for economic development and mediation.

We hope the growing power of certain countries will give them the necessary confidence and determination to promote co-operation between regions on a large number of international issues. We wish to establish strong ties that will enable us to initiate open and honest dialogue on our economic, social and political concerns, and on human rights in particular. However, these regions may form hostile and aggressive blocs. Canada has much to contribute in avoiding such a development.

We Canadians know the importance of dialogue and co-operation. The Government is determined to help the countries of the world to adopt this course. To this end, we will have to review our priorities. We will maintain our relations with Europe because of our historical, cultural, political, economic and security ties with that part of the world, but we will also have to see how this new Europe will be affected by the growing development of the European Union. This union will admittedly play an increasingly important role in Europe and lead North America, and Canada in particular, to reconsider its position in relation to the Old World.

It is clear that North America will have to adjust its presence and influence in a Europe growing stronger and more united. Our political task in Europe today is building the economic and democratic structures and security of eastern and central Europe, including Russia and Ukraine.

The past election in Russia has confronted us with new challenges. The results of the upcoming elections in Ukraine could also be critical in determining that nation's progress. We have already mentioned our interest in developing a special relationship with Ukraine. I have already announced specific measures toward that goal.

There is a great deal to be done. We will continue to work closely with our traditional allies and our new friends in Europe to promote security. However, the respective roles of North America and Europe will gradually change. The transition will lead to a new relationship as rich and as harmonious as the one that saw us through the cold war, but it will be focused on new issues that reflect the new world environment.

Canada is by geography a nation of the North. Our relations with the United States are of paramount importance to us. We have already established a businesslike atmosphere in which to pursue our many bilateral interests. We intend to keep it that way.

The United States today is adapting to changed circumstances at home and abroad, and we share many of the same concerns. We believe Canadian experience, particularly our approach to multilateralism, can prove useful to the Americans as they develop new perspectives. We look forward to working constructively on the international scene with our neighbour.

This, however, does not imply that we will jeopardize our concern and our interest so as to avoid disagreement between our two countries at any cost. This is what I have indicated very candidly and very forthrightly to my American counterpart, Warren Christopher, during my recent visit to Washington last month. I made Canada's concerns about efforts by a certain group in the U.S. to reduce our agriculture and other exports quite clear and unequivocal to him.

I also indicated to Mr. Christopher that this government was determined to set its own independent course in foreign policy. By being independent I do not mean that we are opposed to the American policy but that we want to see action being taken with a Canadian point of view in mind. Our hope to see the end of the American commercial embargo against Cuba is a clear affirmation of our wish. This is a point I discussed recently with my Mexican counterpart, Secretary [Manuel] Tello, when I visited Mexico as the head of the Canadian delegation to the bilateral Joint Ministerial Committee.

In the past Canada has been in the forefront of diplomatic initiatives. Canada recognized China before the Americans did and in a certain way paved the way to bring President [Richard] Nixon to China and change substantially the relationship with this giant of Asia.

We Canadians believe that we could play a very important role to bring about democracy and respect of human rights throughout the entire hemisphere. Canada will pursue vigorously such a policy in every area of the Caribbean, Central America and South America in co-operation with other countries. Certainly it will not be

against the wish or the will of the Americans but in co-operation as a partner within the Organization of American States.

It is obvious that we must further develop our ties with Latin America. We are very enthusiastic about the possibility of creating a community that will include the entire Western Hemisphere, from the Canadian Arctic to Tierra del Fuego. The potential for our trade and investment is enormous. The trilateral North American Free Trade Agreement shows us the way to go. Many steps must be taken, however, before we can achieve such a community.

We wish to encourage open and honest dialogue with our partners regarding our common and respective problems. Together, we must define the results we expect to achieve in order to clearly establish our priorities.

The Organization of American States can play a decisive role in our hemispheric relations, and Canada wishes to make this organization more effective and dynamic.

This government's creation of a position of Secretary of State responsible for Latin America is an indication of our interest in the region. My colleague, the Honourable Christine Stewart, has already made two trips to Latin America to promote Canada's ties with its hemispheric partners. I will leave it to her to talk about our objectives in more detail. Mrs. Stewart is also responsible for Africa. It is in this latter capacity that she will lead the Canadian delegation to the election-monitoring mission in South Africa and pay an upcoming visit to some African countries to maintain our very close ties with that continent.

The Asia-Pacific region has become a major economic power.

As we stated in our Red Book, our economic prosperity partly depends on our determination to develop our trade relations with the Pacific Rim countries. We will work continually with our private-sector partners to increase export opportunities for our businesses.

We also expect to see the region play an increasingly active role in politics and security as its economic power grows.

To show the importance we attach to this area, we have also appointed a Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific. I know that the Honourable Raymond Chan has already taken initiatives to improve Canada's ties and exchanges with the countries of the region, and that he intends to explain them to you later in today's debate.

With its West Coast open to the Pacific, it is in Canada's interest to develop and diversify its economic and social ties

with the countries of the region, as the Prime Minister demonstrated at the APEC summit in Seattle in November 1993.

Canada's interests are worldwide, and we will continue to have an active foreign policy that reflects our interests. Over the years, Canada has played an important role in the quest for peace. We are actively participating in the Middle East peace process, and we chair the Refugee Working Group. Last month, we chaired a meeting in Montebello to co-ordinate the work of all multilateral groups involved in the Middle East peace process.

We are actively participating in South Africa's transition to democracy. Elsewhere in Africa, either bilaterally or as part of the Commonwealth and la Francophonie, we are actively working with governments and NGOs to contribute to the economic and democratic development of these countries.

We will, of course, continue to be active around the world. In these days of budget constraints, however, we must restrict our scope of action. Changes in the world and in our own country are forcing us to make important choices.

If we want to have a coherent and effective foreign policy, these choices must be guided by our desire to build regional and inter-regional mechanisms that will serve us well in the fast-approaching 21st century.

We will remain globally active and committed but we cannot be everywhere in equal force any longer. That is very important. We could continue to be present but not everywhere with equal force. Change in the world and in our own capacity means that choices will be necessary. This parliamentary committee will have to help us make these choices and these priorities.

In closing, I would like to address the issue of human rights in our foreign policy. Some people would like to see a foreign policy aimed solely at promoting human rights and their values, while ignoring Canada's other interests. Others insist on a foreign policy that would serve only Canada's economic interests.

It is far too easy and dangerous to simplify the debate in this manner. In so doing, we would only compromise this country's foreign policy. We must recognize that such a cut-and-dried version of the world is wrong. Of course, our economic interests are important. Of course, we want to promote human rights. Nevertheless, we do not have the right to impose one at the expense of the other. Insecurity, instability and war are detrimental to international trade. Human rights, democracy and good governance are the best defences of peace and security.

History shows us that economic development and respect for human rights sometimes go hand in hand. Increased prosperity often



triggers social change. When we talk about economic prosperity, we are also talking about international trade and investment. The development of international trade and investment is clearly vital to Canada for our prosperity. We depend on it for our own development, for job creation and for our economic recovery. There is thus a complex interplay of values and interests, both in developing countries and here at home

Is there no way to better reflect our values and interests in our foreign policy? Is there no way to combine them? Can we build economic and political mechanisms that will show that the way to universal prosperity lies through fundamental rights for all?

It is my profound belief that the concept of intervention as a right and a duty represents a turning point in the history of humankind. The world has only recently understood and accepted this concept which, to some, constitutes interfering in a country's domestic politics but to many others is a sign of hope.

I say this because I have seen the results. In Haiti I spoke to Canadian members of religious orders who work in that country, and these quite remarkable people taught me that intervention could be a duty. Considering Canada's intervention capability, we cannot afford not to use that capability to advance the cause of human rights. We cannot remain indifferent to the fact that throughout the world, millions of human beings -- millions -- are being denied their most basic rights.

Indifference is the modern barbarism, and we must therefore make every effort to advance the cause of democracy where we have an opportunity to do so as Canadians, because democracy remains the highest value, in the Northern snows and in the rice paddies, in the tall grasses of the savannas and the tropical rain forest, on the hot sand and in the desert. Everywhere, democracy remains the supreme value.

And if democracy is to be truly synonymous with peace, we must support it through our foreign policy. Where there are democratic governments, these governments support the cause of peace and promote peace in the world. In a democratic system, there is respect for minority rights and human rights are protected.

We must act as tireless promoters of democracy throughout the world, and in doing so, we will have an impact on world peace and security. This does not mean we must cut our political and economic ties with countries that do not respect democracy and human rights. If we isolate them, we will never be able to influence them. That is why I say, to those who insist that we make respect for human rights a precondition for our trading relations with certain countries, that they are on the wrong track.

We must persevere in our efforts to advance the cause of democracy in countries where it does not exist. We must do so carefully and with respect but we must persevere. I believe that if we do, if we are determined, Canadian values will be appreciated and indeed emulated by these countries which we must help, not for the sake of their leaders but for the sake of their people who are suffering and who deserve a better life.

This brings me to our development assistance program. Canadians are proud of our development assistance record, but they are concerned about program delivery and the long-term effectiveness of aid.

The pressure for review of the aims and utility of the development assistance program is increasing as governments and societies struggle with deficit, debt and structural adjustment. The countries we assist are also coming under increasing pressures to provide proof that aid works and to show that the aid provides value. Developing countries will have to demonstrate they have or are prepared to adopt the social, political and economic policies that will maximize the impact of development assistance programs.

The Government's earlier policy statements recognized the interdependent relationships between developed and developing countries. There are those who argue that we should abandon our commitment to the developing world because we cannot make a difference. My answer to that is that we must make a difference or we will see the level of global insecurity, instability and uncertainty increase to our peril.

We must work domestically and internationally with other donors to ensure that our assistance is applied coherently, consistently and to the maximum possible benefit.

We believe economic and social development in developing countries is a basic element of our own security. The consequences of underdevelopment, such as uncontrolled population growth, environmental damage and mass human migrations, have a long-term effect on our security. Perhaps even more dangerous than the threat of nuclear war is the gap between rich and poor on this planet, a gap that is widening steadily. Unfortunately, the poor are very much aware of this situation.

With the communications media we have today, we can no longer hide this fact.

The people of the South who are suffering and destitute know that the people of the North live in wealth and opulence. If we cannot act to ensure that the people in the South will benefit from the wealth of the North, we are going to have a very serious problem, because ultranationalist, extremist and fundamentalist

movements will use this human misery to turn people against the richer countries and take advantage of this situation to become a revolutionary force in the world. It is therefore imperative for us to collaborate with other partners to work toward the disappearance of poverty around the world.

I believe that when formulating our foreign policy, we must ask ourselves the following question: What kind of world do we want to live in?

In formulating a foreign policy, questions of Canada's future should never be separated from the wider question: What kind of world do we want? This will be the question that the members of the parliamentary committee will have to answer in formulating suggestions for our foreign policy. I look forward to receiving their views and advice in this regard.

Let me tell you of the kind of world I would like to live in. I dream of a world where there will be no more arms race, no more famine, and no more economic deprivation. I dream of a world where every child will go to school during the daytime in a safe environment and will go to bed at night well fed and in a decent home.

This is obviously a dream. But Canada should work hard to make this dream come true. After all, great events, unthinkable a few years ago, have given rise to a renewal, a new sense of hope, and must inspire all of us as parliamentarians engaged in this democratic decision-making process for this country.

Nelson Mandela was released from his prison cell and now leads his party in South Africa's first democratic election. The Gdansk naval yard electrician and underground union leader, Lech Walesa, is now Poland's democratically elected president. A political prisoner and playwright, Vaclav Havel, is now the Czech Republic president.

This was unthinkable just a few years ago, but dreams came true.

I believe we must work hard to give Canada a foreign policy that meets our foreign aspirations and this includes maintaining our presence on the international scene, in accordance with a tradition of excellence that has been proven in the past and that we will continue in the future.

Foro de las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales Internacionales Establecidas en Canadá  
 Forum des organisations non-gouvernementales internationales établies au Canada  
 Forum of International Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Canada

12 April, 1994

INGO Forum FAX

RECEIVED APR 12 1994

From: Phil Digby, IFIAS  
 Fax: 416-926-9481  
 Phone: 416-926-7570

28 Pages  
 including cover  
 sheets.

Re: Draft submission for Foreign Policy Review Process

Please return your comments as soon as possible!

Thank you

See Page 2

Coordinacion  
 Coordination  
 Co-ordination

Rodrigo Contreras  
 Consejo Mundial de  
 Paises Indigenas

Ana Maria Quiroz  
 International Council  
 for Adult Education

Henry Enns  
 Disabled Peoples  
 International

Evelyn Foy  
 Association mondiale  
 des radiodiffuseurs  
 communautaires

Pat Mooney  
 Rural de women  
 Foundation  
 International

NAME	Fax	Telephone	INGO
Evelyn Foy	514-849-7129	514-982-0351	AMARC - Association mondiale des radiodiffuseurs communautaires
Henry Enns	204-287-8175	204-287-8010	DPI - Disabled Peoples' International
Laurie Wisberg	513-564-4054	613-564-3492	HRI - Human Rights Internet
Ana Maria Quiroz	416-588-5725	416-588-5725	ICAE - International Council for Adult Education
Michael Manolson	416-392-1478	416-392-1462	ICLEI - International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
Sirpa Urtainen	514-987-1567	514-287-3280	ICSW - International Council on Social Welfare
Richard Gagné	613-952-2245	613-995-3766	IDI - INTOSAI Development Initiative
Nigel Martin	514-987-1567	514-287-9679	IFA - International Federation of the Aged
Rob McLean	416-926-9481	416-926-7570	IFIAS - International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study
Penny Houghton	418-644-6910	418-644-6910	IOHE - Inter-American Organization for Higher Education
Margaret Wood	902-494-2034	902-494-1737	IOI - International Ocean Institute

Foro de las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales Internacionales Establecidas en Canadá  
 Forum des organisations non-gouvernementales internationales établies au Canada  
 Forum of International Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Canada

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fax</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>INGO</u>
Diane Callan	403-492-2034	403-492-3196	IOI - International Ombudsman Institute
Raymond Jost	514-849-2822	514-849-4262	ISW - International Secretariat for Water
David Inman/Vic Neufeld	905-525-1455	905-525-9140-22033	NETWORK - Network of Community-Oriented Education Institutions in the Health Sciences
Pat Mooney	613-567-6884	613-567-6880 (204-237-0127)	RAFI - Rural Advancement Foundation International
Michael Allison	514-398-8379	514-398-2871	SMI - International Agency for Small Scale Mining
Lavinia Mohr	514-982-6122	514-982-6660	VIDÉAZIMUT - International Coalition for Audiovisuals for Development and Democracy
Rodrigo Contreras	613-230-9340	613-230-9030	WCIP - World Council of Indigenous Peoples
Betsy MacGregor	613-594-5946	613-594-9149	WWVA - World Women's Veterinarian Association

Coordinación  
 Coordination  
 Co-ordination

Rodrigo Contreras  
 Consejo Mundial de  
 Pueblos Indígenas

Ana María Cuirez  
 International Council  
 for Adult Education

Henry Enns  
 Audio-Visual Peoples  
 International

Evelyn Foy  
 Association mondiale  
 des Indigènes  
 autochtones

Pat Mooney  
 Rural Advancement  
 Foundation  
 International

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 26, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 4

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade (Government of Canada)

**Description of item:**

File contains a draft copy of:

INGO Forum, “Towards a Canadian Global Policy”, Submission to the Special Joint Parliamentary Committee Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy on behalf of International Non-Governmental Organizations with Secretariats in Canada”, 1994.

**Reason for separation:**

26 pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.

COPY

1994-5-17

TÉLÉCOPIE /// FAX

A  
TO

*Mr. Ely. 6th Mann-Borghese. FOI.*  
Télécopieur-Fax ( )

DE  
FROM

L Hinds  
Tél.-Tel. (819) 997-0483      Télécopieur-Fax (819) 953-3348

OBJET  
SUBJECT

Information on Foreign Policy Review

BRIEFS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Ms. CLAIRETTE BOURQUE

CLERK, STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS  
180 WELLINGTON STREET  
ROOM 637  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1H 0A6

TEL: 613-996-1540  
FAX: 613-992-7974

There are seven program areas that UNCED's ocean chapter bear direct relationship to UNCLOS 111 - and to which there are linkages with non-ocean sectors:

1. the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including the EEZs;
2. marine environmental protection;
3. the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas;
4. the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources in areas under national jurisdiction;
5. addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change;
6. strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination and;
7. sustainable development of small island states.

The basic boundary between environment and ocean activities related to agenda 21 is the impact upon the marine environment from land-based activities. The agreement that the marine environment protection section should be divided between land-based activities which impact upon the marine environment from what are called - sea - based activities, vessel source pollution, clearly makes the case for an allocation of responsibilities. This is the basis upon which the seven programs were constructed in what could have been a very contentious chapter; it was the welding solution for the ocean chapter of UNCED.

The issue of institutions is one that will have to be given great attention in the implementation of agenda 21, chapter 17. The immediate task is to ensure that adequate attention is paid to the institutional structures that are associated with the ocean environment; now that UNCLOS 111 comes into force, international organizations, of which Canada is a member, will be faced with new roles. One new organization will emerge "The International Seabed Authority." In addition, states could transfer aspects of their competence connected with UNCLOS to particular organizations: FAO, UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, IMO. These organizations are agents of the international community; developed and developing countries.



As is generally acknowledged, a major task which remains for coastal states and international organizations is to translate a perception of an integrated (intersectoral) concept of ocean development which is embodied in UNCLOS 111 into practical measures for ocean policy-making, planning and management ( see Hinds Canadian Development Assistance and the Convention on the Law of the Sea ,1991). Such integrated concepts involve first of all the interdependence between a variety of often competing ocean uses, including transport, communications, fisheries, mineral resources (hydrocarbon and hard minerals) production, freshwater production, tourism, military uses, as well as the capacity of the oceans to absorb pollutants associated with growing industrial development. All these uses require support by another vastly diversified ocean activity, namely marine scientific research.

Integration of this wide range of maritime activities is subjected to the twofold inter-ecosystemic linkages which occur:

- on the one hand between coastal and ocean areas and activities;
- and on the other hand between coastal/ocean and terrestrial areas and activities.

Coastal/ocean sector requires for its effective management coordination and linkages with all other related activities, such as foreign policy, national defence, energy, food, transportation, industry, science etc. In practical terms, UNCLOS 111 provides a foundation where interactive terrestrial/coastal/ocean uses may be taken into account. At the same time, since the oceans constitute an integral part of environmental (ecological) cycle, the coastal/ocean sector, whether at the national or regional level, forms an important part of the integrated environmental law, policy, and management.

The unisectoral planning and management strategies still prevail in the management of coastal and ocean resources (this approach fosters a unisectoral development strategy). Overcoming a narrow sectoral approach, which prevents intersectoral coordination and management of multiple uses, will prove to be the greatest challenge to coastal states. The coordination between marine sectors and other sectors is essential due to the high dependence of the marine sector on other economic activities and vice versa.

UNCED and UNCLOS 111 straddle the land, sea, and air - They reflect two concepts - the common heritage, associated with UNCLOS and sustainable development linked to UNCED. This relationship must have slipped pass the task force since:

- Canada is not only a major beneficiary from UNCLOS 111., but also has established a foreign policy geared towards sharing its ocean knowledge and expertise with developing states through technology transfer, technical assistance and human resource development;
- a large cross-section of the Canadian population and development community fully support CIDA's involvement in Oceans/Marine Affairs and Fisheries Activities;
- a number of important Canadian trading partners, especially in the newly industrialized countries, have already ratified UNCLOS 111;
- Canada's leadership role in the development of UNCLOS received significant support from many developing countries and some substantive recognition is now expected from many of their former supporters;
- Canada has developed an enviable reputation and capacity (private, public and academic expertise) in the oceans and environmental sectors;
- the oceans and environmental sectors are ideally suited for much smaller programs, which would not only be effective and beneficial but which would also trigger larger benefits for the Canadian Oceans Private sector;
- the sector provides an opportunity to explore program options in four distinct areas:
  1. programme development
  2. programme/project implementation strategy
  3. Canadian foreign policy enhancement
  4. Ocean policy assistance
- with the demise of ICOD and PCIAC, the specific oceans mandate of these agencies has devolved back to CIDA;
- the changing external environment suggests that the last frontier, the oceans that cover 70 percent of earth's surface, will have to be efficiently managed to contribute to sustainable food security for the world population;

- CIDA's Oceans/Marine Affairs and Fisheries experts have provided consistent leadership, have experimented with novel program/project development models, have provided a relatively single window agency representation over the past twenty years;
- there is a definite need for an integrated strategic policy direction for UNCLOS 111 and UNCED;
- with respect to personal commitment; continuous learning and networking internally and externally, this sector has been active;
- an island is an entire coastal zone; and as such small island states are dependent upon integrated development planning;
- the oceans, where everything flows and everything is interconnected, has now forced us to restructure our thinking; to consider ocean development and environment as one single concept; to consider ocean space as an integral whole within which there are no boundaries - to develop the kind of thinking which has placed UNCLOS 111 on the frontier of a new thinking about a new world order.

Canada's contribution to oceans and fisheries development has been and is significant. Canada has a vital interest in UNCLOS 111 and UNCED. These frameworks provide for the orderly development of ocean resources. Proceeding then toward the year 2000 requires that ocean/marine affairs and fisheries must play a major role in Canadian ODA and foreign policy.

GUIDANCE PAPER FOR THE  
SPECIAL JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE  
REVIEWING CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

I The Committee is asked, in this Review of Foreign Policy, to provide the Government with views on the impact on Canada of changes in the evolving international environment and the institutional framework of international relations, and to make recommendations on the principles, objectives and priorities that should underlie the Government's foreign policy. In considering these issues, the Committee is asked to take into account the views set out in Creating Opportunity (the Red Book) as well as those set out in the Foreign Policy Handbook issued in May 1993. The Committee should be mindful in its deliberations of the choices the Government will have to make given its overall commitments to job-creating economic growth and responsible fiscal management.

The Government will be particularly interested in the Committee's views with respect to the principles and priorities that should guide Canada's approach to:

the multilateral trade and security systems;

regional priorities in Canada's international relations;

international assistance, including development aid. ✓

Given the inter-relationship between foreign and defence policy, it will be important for the Committee to work closely with the Special Joint Committee studying defence policy.

II The Government believes that Canadians want an active, independent foreign policy that reflects Canadian values and serves Canada's interests. In that spirit, the Government has indicated certain of the foreign policy directions it wishes to pursue in Creating Opportunity and in the Foreign Policy Handbook. These include:

democratization of the foreign policy process (including aid policy) with greater involvement by Canadians directly and through Parliament;

continued emphasis on development of a liberal, rules-based international trading system, and active support for Canadian exports, particularly by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as a key to economic prosperity;

review of Canada's international assistance priorities to ensure that a clear policy framework is in place;

more balanced, comprehensive policies toward international assistance which take account of the need to direct a significant portion of Canadian official development assistance to direct human investment, basic human needs and environmental sustainability;

revised approaches to security to reflect an increased stress on sustainable development, support for democracy and human rights;

reform of the United Nations;

active and business-like management of relations with the United States;

closer engagement in regional cooperation with countries of the Western Hemisphere;

concentrated pursuit of trade and economic opportunities and engagement in cooperative security efforts in the Asia Pacific region;

continued commitment to help the transition to democracy and market economies of countries of the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe;

pursuit of Canadian interests in Western Europe taking into account continuing trends toward economic, social, political and security integration among the countries of the European Union;

continued involvement in the Middle East peace process, drawing on Canadian experience and expertise; and

addressing gross economic disparities and social needs in Africa by focusing our efforts there on poverty alleviation and human development.

III In its deliberations, the Committee should also give close consideration to factors that affect Canada in an international environment characterised by rapid, continuous and fundamental transformation. Among other factors, change is being driven by:

the need to adjust the system of interstate relations in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War;

the heightened importance of trade and investment flows to economic growth, and hence the increasing recourse by both industrialized and developing countries to multilateral and regional economic liberalization arrangements;

the need to respond to changes in the structure of industry and business, characterized by increasing globalization of corporate activity through trade, investment, financial and technological linkages;

changes in the roles of existing multilateral institutions including the UN and NATO;

the establishment of the World Trade Organization which will implement the complex new trade and investment agenda established by the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations;

the increasing prominence of transnational challenges with widespread local impact, to which governments are unable to respond effectively within national borders alone, such as:

- persistent poverty in developing countries
- increasing movement of peoples
- accelerating environmental degradation
- international lawlessness
- global health concerns;

the mutually reinforcing relationship between important values (e.g., democracy, human rights and the rule of law) and the sustainability of economic growth and social cohesion;

the causes of, and the problems associated with, the rise of culture and ethnicity as bases for political organization; and

the increasing influence of international non-governmental organisations in the formation of national policies.

IV The domestic context for the conduct of international relations also continues to change. The Committee should bear in mind, for example:

the broad consensus on the need for strong and prudent fiscal management and for clear priorities in government expenditures that reflect national objectives;

a growing sensitivity to the direct impact on Canadian society of international developments whether in the areas of trade, the economy, political instability, poverty or environmental degradation abroad; and

the importance of public involvement in Canada's foreign policy process to enable the Government to benefit from different perspectives and to forge consensus.

March 23, 1994

To: Distribution

From: Chris Neal

## Report on the National Forum on Canada's International Relations

The National Forum on Canada's International Relations concluded Tuesday with discussion leaders outlining a flurry of foreign policy proposals and a promise from Foreign Minister Ouellet to hold the forum again next year.

In closing remarks to delegates, Mr. Ouellet said the forum was a rare opportunity for business executives to meet face-to-face with NGO leaders and academics for frank exchanges on foreign policy. He also defended CIDA, IDRC and the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, saying these organizations have good reputations internationally, "better than in Canada," and added: "Let us not destroy organizations established over the years which have helped us play a role in the world."

The Minister also hinted that parliamentary committees may receive a mandate to review spending estimates for departments before they are submitted to Treasury Board. "It will be up to the committees to decide it," he said.

The Forum was, "an excellent substantive discussion of foreign and defence policy...most considered it a success," co-chair Janice Stein, a University of Toronto professor, told reporters after the forum. Ms. Stein and co-chair Pierre Pettigrew, a Quebec businessman, will now prepare a 5-6-page report summarizing the Forum's principal directions to be submitted to the joint Commons-Senate committees mandated to review Canada's foreign policy and defence policy. These committees will, Mr. Ouellet told reporters, "test the recommendations through public review." In the fall, the committees will produce a report and the government will act on the recommendations.

The Forum consisted of six discussion groups of about 25 participants, each of which met three times over the two days, returning twice for plenary sessions. Following the reports to the final plenary on Tuesday, Ministers Ouellet, Collenette (Defence) and MacLaren (International Trade) addressed the assembly. All groups tackled the same agenda, which asked them to:

- identify global trends relevant to Canadian policy;
- define principles and priorities for Canada's international policies;
- to propose ways that economic, trade, cultural, aid,



environment, human rights and defence policies can work together effectively;

- to propose multilateral, regional, bilateral and transnational partnerships Canada should build;

- to assess existing partnerships and recommend which should be strengthened and which should be given lower priority;

- to propose ways that Canadians can build open policies that meet the challenges of international society and command public support.

The 130 participants were drawn from the senior levels of Canada's business establishment, NGOs, journalism and academe, as well as retired politicians, diplomats and Senators. Some faces in the crowd: James Taylor, former Undersecretary of State for External Affairs; Senators Allan MacEachen and Jack Austin; ICHRDD director Ed Broadbent; TV journalists Adrienne Clarkson and Ann Medina; former Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne; La Presse reporter Jooned Khan; Pierre Dufour, CEO of SNC-Lavalin; Tim Reid, chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Betty Plewes, director of CCIC and Glenda Simms, Chairperson of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Several themes emerged on which there seemed to be broad agreement, namely:

- Canada should reduce its foreign policy emphasis on Europe and shift to Asia and Latin America;

- Canada should reconsider its participation and even its membership in NATO;

- Canada should push for reform of the UN and other international organizations;

- a more open, democratic and transparent process is needed for the making of Canadian foreign policy;

- Canadians need to be educated on foreign policy issues;

- Canada's defence policy should be focused on peacekeeping and constabulary services to trouble spots rather than be "(Soviet or other) threat-based";

Among proposals of special interest to CIDA, drawn from discussion chairpersons' reports to the plenary:

- greater use of NGOs and business in carrying out aid policy, while CIDA should concentrate on planning;

- CIDA should focus only on aid and development policy-making, responding to needs defined by NGOs and recipient countries;

- CIDA should stay out of trade development;

- the aid/trade link is a false one; aid is aid and trade is trade;

- NGOs should be invited to participate more actively in foreign policy development, they should receive assistance to enable them to become more sophisticated in policy areas;

- in the rush to open trade opportunities, Canada should not forget our role in low-income countries;

- we must work harder to educate the public on foreign policy issues;
- there should be increased flow of people and ideas among government departments and between the private sector and the bureaucracy;
- there must be more explicit accountability about Canada's goals in the multilateral agencies;
- Canada should ease out of European fora; an alternative would be to create a coalition of "good guy countries" such as the Nordics, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Ireland and Canada;
- there is a need to reform several international organizations as some are ineffective, some inefficient and some corrupt;
- the role of women in development and education of women should be highlighted in the aid program;
- NGOs should be more involved in the aid program, but CIDA should be rigorous in selecting them as some NGOs are not reliable performers;
- aid should be linked to military expenditures in recipient countries;

In his answers to media at Forum's end, Mr. Ouellet said (these are not quotes, only paraphrases):

- Canada will still defend the human rights cause around the world, but we must also pursue other objectives such as trade. Canadian jobs depend on trade, and without job creation and wealth in Canada, we cannot sustain aid programs;

- Without prejudging the foreign policy review process, some suggestions on greater (Canadian) involvement in reforming the UN, a greater role in the OAS and the CSCE are worth pursuing. Also, the suggestion to use NGOs to a greater extent is likely to be retained by the parliamentary committee.

- Canada has committed itself, most recently in my statements in the House of Commons on the Francophonie and the Commonwealth, to play an important role in African countries. Our cooperation programs, our political, economic and diplomatic relations with those countries will continue. I told NGOs working in Africa that we will support them and I increased the allocation to NGOs in the last budget.

- On the Auditor General's chapter on CIDA: The role of the Auditor General is to determine whether or not money is well-spent, not to decide the priorities of the government; I told him to mind his business. Our foreign policy is based on values dear to Canadians, as outlined in the Red Book, namely peace and security, human rights promotion, democracy, respect for minorities, aid to refugees. Still, we decided we have to consult because we have to make hard choices which will prioritize some objectives at the expense of others.

- On concentration of aid: Canada is working in 115 countries, but 70 percent of our aid is in 30 countries. How does this compare

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 26, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 4

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade (Government of Canada)

**Description of item:**

File contains a copy of:

Pettigrew, Pierre S. and Janice Gross Stein, "Report of the National Forum on Canada's International Relations", April 15, 1994.

**Reason for separation:**

10 pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.

SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE REVIEWING CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY  
COMITÉ MIXTE SPÉCIAL CHARGÉ DE L'EXAMEN  
DE LA POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE DU CANADA

Liste des membres et des contacts  
List of Members and Contacts

LIBERALS

(E) & (F) = LANGUE PRÉFÉRÉE

MEMBRES/MEMBERS (LIB.)	CONTACTS	TELEPHONE	FAX
Beaumier, Colleen (E) Room 315, East Block	Mr. Suhas Jill Kersijni	996-2878 905-455-8288	995-6796 455-5488
English, John (E) Room 285, Confederation Building	James Howe Scott Gordon	995-8913 519-579-0001	996-7329 579-2404
Flis, Jesse (E) Room 231, West Block	Louise Sullivan Mary Kancer	992-2936 416-588-1585	995-1629 588-6208
Gauthier, Jean-Robert * (F+E) Pièce 441-S, Édifice du Centre	Diane Boucher	992-4766 613-789-6352	992-6448 789-0208
Graham, Bill (E) Room 183, Confederation Building	Mora or Bill David Nadolski	9692-5234 416-920-7020	996-9607 920-7027
Lastewka, Walt (E) Room 382, Confederation Building	Betty or Shane Morgan Elliott	992-3352 905-934-6767	947-4402 934-1577
Patry, Bernard (F) Pièce 815, Éd. Confédération	Gisèle Lavoie	992-2689 514-624-5725	996-8478 624-5728
Regan, Geoff (E) Room 651, Confederation Building	Marlene	992-1624 902-426-2600	996-6988 426-7426
Volpe, Joseph (E) Pièce 441-S, Édifice du Centre	Susan	992-6361 416-781-5583	992-9791 781-5586

BLOC QUÉBÉCOIS

MEMBRES/MEMBERS (B.Q.)	CONTACTS	TELEPHONE	FAX
Bergeron, Stéphane (F) Pièce 259, Édifice Wellington	Isabelle Lussier Gaétane Voyer	996-2998 514-449-2699	995-1062 449-9018
Leblanc, Nic (F) Pièce 515, Éd. Confédération	Danielle Huard	992-8514 514-679-4820	992-2744 679-7197
Paré, J. Philippe (F) Pièce 252, Édifice Wellington	Mme Moisan	995-4996	996-8292

REFORM

MEMBRES/MEMBERS (REF.)	CONTACTS	TELEPHONE	FAX
Mills, Bob (E) Room 739, Confederation Building	Louise (schedule) Tom	995-0590 403-347-7426	995-6811 347-7423
Penson, Charlie (E) Room 925, Confederation Building	Aron Catherine (Leg. Ass)	992-5685 403-538-1677	947-4782 538-9257
Strahl, Chuck (E) Room 615, Confederation Building	Jillian	992-2940 604-792-3311	995-5621 795-3033

Foro de las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales Internacionales Establecidas en Canadá  
 Forum des organisations non-gouvernementales internationales établies au Canada  
 Forum of International Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Canada

Date: 19 May, 1994

Memo to: INGO Forum members

From: Evelyne Foy  
 Chair, Coordinating Committee, INGO Forum

Re: Foreign Policy Review

-----

Enclosed is a copy of our submission to the Special Joint Committee Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy. This was submitted to the Committee on May 18th, well in time to meet the extended deadline of June 1.

Coordinación  
 Coordination  
 Co-ordination

Rodrigo Contreras  
*Consejo Mundial de  
 Pueblos Indígenas*

Ana Maria Cuiroz  
*International Council  
 for Adult Education*

Henry Enns  
*Disabled Peoples'  
 International*

Evelyne Foy  
*Association mondiale  
 des radiodiffuseurs  
 communautaires*

Pat Mooney  
*Rural Advancement  
 Foundation  
 International*

Thanks to all of you for having participated in making this submission.

Having received a complete set of responses to the questionnaire and many enthusiastic comments on the draft submission, it appears that there is general agreement that we should continue to build the INGO Forum. We have acknowledged this in the submission itself, by referring to the commitment of INGO Forum members to strengthen our presence in Canada, and our partnership with the Canadian government (see page 13).

It appears to me that we should undertake the following activities to continue to build the INGO Forum. If you would like to find out more about these, or to participate, please contact me, and/or the other Coordinating Committee members:

1. We intend to send copies of the submission to various individuals and organizations that may be interested, including funding agencies such as FINIDA, NORAD, DVV, etc.. Roger Dumelie, of the INGO Division of CIDA, has offered to send a copy of the document to a selection of about 20 INGOs in other countries that are affiliated with the INGO Division. Please feel free to send a copy to any organizations that you think might be interested, but please keep me informed of who you send it to, since we may wish to contact them again in the future.

2. We expect to be invited to appear at the Committee hearings in Montreal or Ottawa, sometime in the week of May 30-June 4.
3. We have requested to meet with the four Ministers (Ouellet, MacLaren, Stewart, Chan), and so far only Christine Stewart has accepted. We have been invited to meet with her on June 22 in Ottawa.
4. In the next few weeks, we plan to submit a request to CIDA for a funding base for the INGO Forum.
5. The Coordinating Committee will be planning the annual general meeting for INGO Forum members, which is usually held in October. Elections for the Coordinating Committee will be taking place at that time.
6. One possible project for the medium-term is to promote a worldwide meeting, perhaps hosted by Canada, to assemble INGOs from around the world for the purpose of creating a mutual support network. Your organisation's input into this initiative will be very important to help get it off the ground.

Any other ideas or initiatives that you may have for the Forum are welcome, so please give me a call to let me know how you wish to participate.

Finally, special thanks to Rob McLean and Phil Digby at IFIAS for their work in preparing the submission.

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 26, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 270, Folder 4

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Correspondence

**File:** Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade (Government of Canada)

**Description of item:**

File contains the submitted copy of:

INGO Forum, “Towards a Canadian Global Policy”, Submission to the Special Joint Parliamentary Committee Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy on behalf of International Non-Governmental Organizations with Secretariats in Canada”, May 17, 1994.

**Reason for separation:**

29 pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

May 19, 1994

The Hon. Bill Graham  
Room 183, Confederation Building  
FAX No. 613 996 9607

Dear Mr. Graham,

our mutual friend, Ronald St John Macdonald, suggested that I send you this brief. I hope you find it useful.

I am particularly unhappy with the developments surrounding the erosion of Part XI of the Law of the Sea Convention. To put it in less diplomatic terms than I have used in the brief, the Convention has been high-jacked by a handful of third-rate bureaucrats, who, under false pretences, have started a process of eroding the Law of the Sea and violating international law.

It would save, not only Canada's conscience, but the conscience of a "silent majority" of countries, if Canada could speak up for them, no matter how moderately: Just expressing some reservations and concerns --and some hope for the future, when Part XI should be revised in accordance with the Convention and with international law.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute

FAXED  
COPY



May 21, 1994

Mme Huguette LaBelle  
President, CIDA  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, P.Q.

Dear Mme President,

I am writing to you today with regard to two matters, somewhat interconnected:

1. Attached please find a "Brief" I sent to the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, with copies to Bill Graham and Allen McEachen. It is a rather comprehensive set of recommendations -- some of immediate concern, some more futuristic. They all are based, more or less, on the policy research of the International Ocean Institute. On the whole, I find it absolutely essential that ocean policy be upgraded in Canadian foreign policy. Ever since 1982, it has had a deplorably low priority.

2. In discussions with various CIDA officials (Roger Dumelie, Len Hinds, and others) we all agreed that it would be extremely useful to organise a round-table discussion with the participation of all CIDA officials involved in one way or another in ocean affairs and policy, and IOI -- perhaps myself and a colleague. Such a round-table discussion might strengthen the relationship between IOI and CIDA, it might also be stimulating CIDA to strengthen its ocean policy and increase its ocean activities.

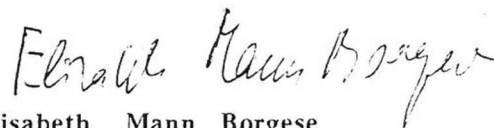
I know that, considering the ongoing reorganisation of CIDA, it would not have been opportune to push; but maybe next autumn might be a good time (of course I am anxious to have it well in advance of the expiration of our current contract!). Would September or October be a suitable date to aim at?

If a date could be set, I would be glad to prepare a kind of agenda, which might include a discussion on the "Brief" I am enclosing.

We are most grateful for the forthcoming participation of Mr Bassett in the inauguration of our training programme.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elisabeth Mann Borgese". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor



Dalhousie University  
ELISABETH MANN BORGESSE

COPY

International Ocean  
Institute



May 23, 1994

Mr. Arthur H. Campeau, Q.C.  
External Affairs and International Trade, Canada  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.K1A 0G2

Dear Arthur,

Cleaning up my desk, I came across your letter of November 23, 1993, regarding what is now called the "Implementation Agreement" and the Sierra Leone alternative.

I am quite concerned about what is happening. The procedure is without precedent, and certainly in violation of the Vienna Convention on Treaties. With regard to the substance --the Authority the way it is going to be established now is sheer waste. It is built to do nothing, either now or in the future. The whole development is the beginning of the erosion of this Convention.

You know that I am not at all uncritical in what concerns Part XI. I fully well know that it is deeply flawed, obsolete in many respects, and not applicable today. But this was not the time, and not the way, to change it.

Ironically, I think it is far from certain that the U.S. will join now. I see some very serious legal difficulties --even if the Administration would like to make the gesture.

Yes, they could sign the "Agreement." Not the Convention, however, which is no longer open for signature.

Signing the Agreement, however means "consent to be bound by the Convention." They cannot consent to be bound by the Convention without the approval of two-thirds of the Senate! Can they get that before the November elections?

For your information I am enclosing a "Brief" I sent to the Foreign Policy Review Committee.

Hoping to see you some time soon --and I would love to hear from you again.

Yours sincerely,



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



## BRIEF

### CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY, THE LAW OF THE SEA, AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

#### *Summary*

In the evolution of the law of the sea and ocean development, the international community has reached another cross-roads. 1994 is a year of decision. As the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is about to enter into force (November 16, 1994), there are ominous signs of erosion of the Law. On the positive side, however, the convergence of UNCLOS and UNCED developments has already begun to impact on the restructuring of the United Nations system and offers to Canadian foreign policy new opportunities for initiative, leadership, with its political and, possibly, economic rewards.

This brief will deal with the two most dangerous points of the erosion of the Law of the Sea Convention and suggest policy reactions. It will then analyze the positive developments and suggest some possible initiatives.

### *Summary of Recommendations*

1. Canada should assert a somewhat independent and critical position with regard to the Draft Resolution and Draft Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This will serve its long-term interests.
2. Canada should balance its unilateral emergency action with regard to straddling fish stocks with greater emphasis on regional cooperation, moving from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach including joint monitoring, surveillance and enforcement.
3. Canada should establish an institutional framework for integrated coastal and ocean management, comprising an interministerial mechanism under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, an Ocean Forum enabling the widest possible participation in integrated policy-making, and a reconstituted and improved "ICOD," either as an independent organisation or as a part of a more comprehensive policy analysis institution.
4. Canada should enhance regional cooperation with special emphasis on the North-West Atlantic and the Arctic. Enhanced regional cooperation might include the establishment of Regional Commissions for Sustainable Development.
5. Canada should promote inter-Agency cooperation and integration at the United Nations, as well as the establishment of a United Nations "Ocean Forum," conceivably under the aegis of the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, where States and non-State entities could consider the interdependent problems of ocean space in their interaction and as a whole (*horizontal integration*) and coastal, national, regional, and global policies could be properly integrated (*vertical integration*).
6. Canada should take the initiative for the establishment of regional centres or systems for research and development in marine industrial technology (joint technology development), in accordance with the mandates both of the Law of the Sea Convention and UNCED.

I. *Erosion of the Law of the Sea Convention*

1. *Draft Resolution and Draft Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (15 April 1994).*

We are about to send to the General Assembly, for adoption, an agreement which fundamentally changes one Part of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, with effects on other Parts of that Convention, just at the time when this Convention, duly ratified by 61 States, is about to come into force.

We all agree that universal, or near-universal, acceptance of the Convention is necessary if its implementation is to be effective.

We all agree that times are changing and that the March of Science and Technology, combined with structural changes on the commodity market, has made many articles of Part XI obsolete and inapplicable today.

We all agree that there must be political accommodation in the real world in which we are living.

This accommodation has been put forward under the assumption that, if it were adopted, the United States would accede to the Convention and thereby make its acceptance universal. There are many indications, however, that this assumption may be unfounded, and that the Senate will not give its consent to accession.

I would like to stress, also, that the procedure proposed by the Draft Resolution and Draft Agreement leaves a number of problems of international law unresolved. I see in it a violation of the Vienna Convention on Treaties which may be setting a dangerous precedence.

I feel that the "Authority" established by the "Agreement" is fundamentally in conflict with the very spirit of the Law of the Sea Convention. It never could

have been the intention of the Convention to have the Authority practically dominated by a "finance committee" which, for the sake of "cost-effectiveness," can totally suspend its activities, including even the meetings of its governing bodies. It never could have been the intention of the Convention to give to three industrialised States veto power over any decision of the Council. It never could have been the intention of the Convention to have the effective establishment of the Enterprise depend on a vote of the Council subject to this voting procedure!

Canada has always supported the developing countries in the defence of their just interests. It is the developing countries who lose most, and most unfairly, through this Agreement. They are to lose much of what they had gained in their long struggle for a more equitable economic order.

The "Agreement" abolishes, among other things, the Review Conference provided for by the Convention. And yet, a thorough review of Part XI will be inevitable at the time when sea-bed mining becomes economically feasible and environmentally sustainable -- under circumstances which we cannot predict today.

### *Recommendation*

It appears to be impossible to stop this Agreement. It is likely to be adopted without any opposition.

If Canada could assert a somewhat independent position, which might have a long-term pay-off, Canada should make a statement, first, in the forthcoming final meeting of "Consultations," if there were an opportunity, which is not sure from the way this meeting appears to be planned. More important, however, would be a statement at the General Assembly at the time the Resolution and Agreement is put forward. That statement might convey that

. We accept the adoption of the Resolution and the Agreement with some reservations and with the understanding that we will press for a

comprehensive review and revision of the "agreement" at the time when seabed mining will become economically feasible and environmentally safe.

We stress the importance of cost-effectiveness of the new institutions established by the Agreement. This includes also the level of salaries of the officials of the Sea-bed Authority, given the very limited extent of the duties and responsibilities they can exercise under the terms of the Agreement.

On March 15, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. André Quérellet, announced that "the Government will soon be ratifying the Law of the Sea Convention." He did not attach any conditions, such as changes in Part XI. Canada is therefore in an excellent position to express some reservations and concerns, which, I am convinced will express the reservations and concerns of very many States which, for one reason or another have had to remain silent. It will enhance Canadian leadership for the future.

2. Just like the establishment of the Sea-bed Authority, the establishment of the EEZ generated some problems which have remained unresolved. It was clear from the beginning that even the largest EEZ was not a self-contained management unit, Neither pollution nor fish would be stopped by the political boundary. It would be impossible to manage either the environment or the fish stocks within the EEZ if they were to be left unmanaged outside the boundary.

Two ways were open towards a solution of this problem: regional cooperation to establish regional management systems which should have been harmonised with the national management systems; or further expansion of national jurisdiction.

Both roads were paved with difficulties. International management was resisted and considered as ineffective; the expansion of national jurisdiction would erode the Law of the Sea and return us to the chaos of 1958 and 1960.

Both roads, nevertheless, were embarked on simultaneously. Regional



cooperation, especially through the Regional Seas Programme, developed most promisingly. On the other hand, the crisis in the world fisheries encouraged the appearance of new theories such as Chile's *mar presencial* or, now, Canada's legislation for the protection of straddling stocks.

Canada's position is indeed difficult. To navigate between the Scylla of domestic political pressures *to do something*, and the Charybdis of offending the neighbour to the South, is an arduous task indeed. The policy finally adopted may go some way towards coping with these two secondary problems, but it will not solve the real problem, i.e., the rebuilding of the fish stocks. The reasons for the stock depletion, as we all know, are complex, and overfishing by foreign vessels, in particular, ships under flags of convenience or under no flag at all, is just one of these factors, and not the most important one. The problem cannot be solved by unilateral action -- timid unilateral action, at that, which, while not achieving its purpose, will contribute, nevertheless, to the erosion of Part V of the Convention,

### *Recommendation*

It might serve the long-term interests of Canada to stress in statements, perhaps at the concluding session of the U.N. Conference on Straddling Stocks, that the legislative measures taken by Canada are of a *temporary nature*; that it is a form of *crisis management*; and that Canada intends, now and in the future, to increase its efforts towards finding a regional solution, through regional decision-making and regional enforcement measures to be developed through a strengthened NAFO.

## II. *UNCLOS, UNCED, and new opportunities for Canadian Foreign Policy*

The implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention and the implementation of the Conventions and Programmes adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be treated in their interactions. The link-pins between the two are Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and Part XII of the L.o.S. Convention. The L.o.S. Convention, on the one hand, provides the comprehensive legal framework, the dispute settlement system, and the enforcement mechanisms for the implementation of Chapter 17. On

the other hand, Agenda 21 provides a framework for the integration of ocean policy into general sustainable development within national, regional, and global economies.

1. *Institutional Change*

Sustainable development requires important changes in our institutional order, adumbrated in the Brundtland report and reinforced by Agenda 21. The new institutional order must respond to the challenges of *horizontal and vertical integration*, i.e., interdisciplinary, trans-sectoral integration between organs of governance, whether national or international; and integration between *levels of governance*: municipal, provincial, national, regional and global. The L.o.S. Convention, anticipated this development with the recognition that "the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole." This recognition has triggered developments in the same direction. "Integrated coastal and ocean management" has its precise institutional implications. The marine sector is the lead sector in the world of today with regard to institutional change.

*Recommendations*

1. During the entire period of UNCLOS III, Canada succeeded admirably in integrating the policy interests of various government departments, provinces, political parties, industry, labour, and other interest groups. It was the broad participation in the making of Canadian ocean policy, together with the continuity of its representation at UNCLOS III, that assured to Canada a leading role throughout the long duration of the Conference. Unfortunately, at the end of the Conference, this integrative policy mechanism ceased to exist, and Canada lost its leadership position in the post-UNCLOS era.

*At the national level* Canada should restore and update its integrative policy- and decision-making mechanisms in the marine sector. Many models, from other countries, both developed and developing, are available for a comparative study. Of these perhaps the Netherlands' model, with some

adaptation, would be the most suitable one. Whichever model is chosen, it should have at least three elements:

(a) a "Forum" or "Assembly" where all major ocean users, including the scientific community, the fishing community, the technology sector, tourism organisations, consumers and NGOs, could discuss Canadian policy with regard to the interdependent problems of ocean space, which need to be considered as a whole. This forum should meet regularly, perhaps every two years. Its findings and recommendations should be widely publicized.

(b) An interministerial mechanism, probably under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister (as in the Netherlands);

(c) An ocean development institution that should combine some of the qualities of ICOD with some others, which ICOD did not have.

(i) It should have a *policy research capacity* so that it could advise the Government on issues of ocean policy;

(ii) It should be the Government's arm for development cooperation in the marine sector (like ICOD) and be responsible for projects which CIDA cannot possibly execute directly. The new institute should execute ocean projects both for CIDA and IDRC, so there should be no duplication of efforts.

The disappearance of ICOD has harmed Canadian credibility as a leader in ocean affairs, particularly in the South Pacific and the Caribbean. If the Government were to decide to rebuild it, ICOD's temporary demise could be utilised to correct the weaknesses it had (overbureaucratization; lack of in-house research capacity; absence of policy research).

The "new ICOD" could be an independent organisation; it also could be part of a comprehensive policy analysis institute as recommended by the National Forum on Canada's International Relations.

2. Changes in the structure of national ocean governance will reflect themselves at the regional level. All regional seas today are faced with the task of updating their programmes, moving from "Stockholm" to "Rio," from a sectoral to a trans-sectoral approach, integrating "environment" and "development" concerns. This requires structural changes, to reflect the changes at the national level, and a broadening of the mandate, from "pollution control" to "sustainable development."

In the Mediterranean, Malta has taken the leadership by introducing in the Tunis meeting of States Parties to the Barcelona Convention, a document proposing a revision of that Convention to incorporate the necessary changes.

Canada could take similar initiatives in the *Arctic* as well as in the *North-West Atlantic*. This recommendation should be linked to the recommendation under I,2. above regarding a more permanent solution of the straddling stocks issue. Enhanced regional cooperation should include joint monitoring, surveillance, and enforcement mechanisms. It might also include the establishment of *regional commissions for sustainable development*. It would offer the most effective instrument for Canada's contribution to the implementation of the seven programmes of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. Closer and more institutionalised cooperation with our Arctic neighbours might also prove to be a counterweight to dependence on the neighbour to the South. It is in line with the recommendation of the National Forum on Canada's International Relations:

Canada should also consider redeploying some resources to new kinds of organizations like the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the proposed Arctic Council that can respond to the new political, environmental, and security challenges facing Canada.

(c) *At the global level*, Canada's contribution to the restructuring of the United Nations system should include an analysis of the role of the marine sector to this over-archingly important process. This should start with an analysis of the truly innovating features of the Law of the

Sea Convention and its contribution to the evolution of international law and cooperation -- e.g., the concept of the common heritage of mankind; the innovative treatment of "sovereignty" and "sovereign rights" coexisting with "jurisdiction" and "shared jurisdiction" in the same geographical areas; mandatory peaceful settlement of disputes; reservation for peaceful purposes; comprehensive international environmental law, etc.

In institutional terms, the changes at the national and regional level will have to be reflected at the global level. Some progress has already been achieved in inter-Agency cooperation in the marine sector, now under the responsibility of the IOC, but more is needed. Just as at the national and regional level, a forum is needed where States and non-State entities -- regional, scientific, industrial, nongovernmental, etc. -- could consider the interdependent problems of ocean space in their interaction and as a whole and where national, regional and global policies could be properly integrated, thus fulfilling the UNCED postulate of horizontal and vertical integration. This should be done under the aegis of an upgraded U.N. Commission for Sustainable Development within which the marine sector, possibly through the "U.N.Ocean Forum," should play an institutionally well defined role.

Clearly this would be a major contribution to the restructuring of the United Nations system, making of the ocean regime model for and part of a genuinely new national/international order.

3. *Technology transfer* to developing countries is fundamental for the achievement of sustainable development. It can easily be (and has been) demonstrated that *joint technology development* is the most cost-effective method of technology transfer, and the one that corresponds best to the characteristics of *High Technology*. *Joint Technology Development* or *Technology Co-development* means joint research and development projects, during the pre-competitive phase of the industrial process, financed jointly by the private and the public sector. These have become commonplace within and among industrialized countries. Developing countries have practically remained

excluded from this trend.

The L.o.S. Convention mandates the establishment of regional centres for the enhancement of marine science and technology. In studies for the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, UNIDO and UNEP, in cooperation with the International Ocean Institute, have recommended that these Centres (or, rather "systems") be organised and funded along these new lines of industrial development, exemplified in Europe by systems such as EUREKA with its EUROMAR (already taken over, in Latin America, by *Project Bolivar*). This would open joint technology development to North-South cooperation. these joint technology development systems should be established within the framework of updated and enhanced Regional Sea Programmes.

Canada has a strong potential in marine industrial technology. It would have much to gain from North-South, EUREKA-like joint development, through reducing (sharing) costs for R&D, spreading risks, and creating new markets for jointly developed technologies. Canada should be actively promoting the establishment of such systems, for the implementation both of the Law of the Sea Convention and Agenda 21. Joint technology development in the Arctic might serve as a pilot experiment.

### III. *Conclusion*

These are building blocks, hopefully including cornerstones, of an integrated oceans policy, consistent with Canadian foreign policy goals with regard to regional priorities in Canada's international relations; engagement in cooperative security efforts; international assistance, including development aid; reform of the United Nations. The recommendations also are in line with those of the National Forum on Canada's International Relations, especially with regard to:

increased flow of people and ideas among government departments and

- between the private sector and the bureaucracy;
- . greater NGO involvement;
- . close connection between foreign and domestic policy;
- . Active engagement in the New International Environment
- . reform of the UN and other international organisations;
- . Canada's defence policy which should be focused on peacekeeping and constabulary services to trouble spots rather than be "threat-based";
- . "Comprehensive security," or "human security"
- . the New Sovereignty
- . Joint technology development

Ocean policy does not occupy a significant place in any of the foreign policy review documents. We would like to support any effort to move it to such a place.



CIDA

COPY

Nombre de pages  
Number of pages **1 +**

**TÉLÉCOPIE • FAX**

À l'attention de — Attention      Votre n° de référence — Your reference no.      N° de télécopieur — FAX no.

A  
TO

Mr Elizabeth Mann-Banyan

902-868-2455

Organisation — Organization

Nom — Name      Notre n° de référence — Our reference no.      Date

DE  
FROM

Roger Dumelle

Direction générale / Direction — Branch / Division

N° de téléphone — Telephone no.

N° de télécopieur — FAX no.

ACDI - CIDA 542 (09-91)

OBJET  
SUBJECT

Canada's Foreign Policy.

Elizabeth - it was nice to  
talk to you and to hear that  
all is going well.

Attached as promised is the 2pg  
section on Oceans from the January  
Policy Review.

Have a very nice  
Christmas.

Roger.



- (f) To ensure that relevant foreign policies are assessed for their potential impact on sustainable development.
- (g) To address the linkages between sustainable development, poverty, democracy and governance.

Working from the position that the principles underlying foreign policy should be practised at home, we turn in the next two sections to policies related to the oceans and the arctic.

## Oceans Policy

The Committee was in complete agreement with the assertion of Dr. Edgar Gold, Executive Director of the Oceans Institute of Canada, that Canada has

"a vital interest in maritime waters and the law of the sea... due to our own natural characteristics... We have the longest coastline of any nation, the second largest continental shelf, an arctic archipelago, and very large coastal populations in areas very vulnerable to pollution and mismanagement. ...a major fishing nation dependent on cooperation with distant-water fishing fleets. We are a mineral producing nation affected by competition from the exploration of seabed resources and we are also very much a trading nation dependent on the sea for transport of goods." (15:19)

Members who visited Newfoundland could see for themselves how imprudent management in the past by all concerned with the cod fishery was threatening, not only the livelihood of residents of the island, but also the traditional lifestyle and the distinctive culture that has developed there.

The grave situation facing the fishery on the East Coast results in large measure from a failure to apply the principles of sustainable development. Overfishing for cod and flounder, resulting from excessive quotas, provoked in part by over capitalization of the Canadian fishing fleet and excessive processing capacity has been a major cause of the crisis. Of undetermined importance have been changes in the temperature and salinity of these waters — for reasons that scientists are not agreed upon — as well as the ban on seal hunting.

Some alleviation of the situation might be derived from active pursuit of underutilized species for export to new markets abroad.

While Canada exercises jurisdiction in the 200-mile fishery zone, the situation with the northern cod and flounder fisheries has been complicated by the habit of these two species to migrate beyond the 200-mile zone to the Nose and Tail of the Grand Bank. With the closing of fishing for these species within the 200-mile zone, many foreign vessels have moved to the Nose and Tail.

To protect these straddling stocks, as they are known in the industry, earlier this year Canada passed the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*, under which the government asserted the right to exercise jurisdiction for conservation purposes and enforce a ban on fishing on the Nose and Tail beyond the 200-mile zone.

While the European Union members of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) agreed to the unilateral moratorium on fishing on the Nose and Tail, Canada's action has been criticized in those countries as an exercise in "creeping jurisdiction". To protect ourselves from the criticism that this is a self-interested action, we believe that the government should continue its efforts, both bilaterally and through the United Nations, to get international agreement to assign to coastal states responsibility to protect straddling stocks. There are a number of other coastal states in a similar position to Canada.

Canada took a lead in the drafting of the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) and the earlier conventions on the Law of the Sea. Our failure to ratify during the decade since the Convention was signed can be perceived as evidence of a lack of commitment to international law in this area and therefore raises questions about our motives in proclaiming the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*. More specifically, if Canada ratifies UNCLOS III, it would strengthen our case because we could then argue that we had acted because Canada was faced with a special situation that had not been fully covered under Part VII of the Convention. Articles 118 and 119 of Part VII do, however, provide broad justification for establishing "other conservation measures" designed to "produce the maximum sustainable

yield". Finally, the Committee has throughout its report stressed the importance for Canada of seeking to extend international law and we see no reason for making an exception in this area.

**The Committee recommends that Canada ratify UNCLOS III (United Nations Convention III on the Law of the Sea) without further delay.**

Canada is also engaged in a fisheries dispute on the West Coast, in this instance with the United States over interceptions by American fishermen of salmon hatched in Canadian rivers. The Committee has no intention of offering advice on how to pursue negotiations with the Americans in this West Coast dispute other than to assert that actions taken by Canada on the West and East coasts should be consistent with sound principles of conservation and sustained development.

Witnesses appearing before the Committee were divided as to whether NAFO was an effective forum for reaching agreement with other nations fishing in the North-West Atlantic. Those who expressed reservations about its utility pointed to the lack of a dispute settlement procedure and the fact that it lacks an enforcement mechanism, since its conclusions only have the force of recommendations to member states. We have concluded that it is important to participate actively in an organization that includes the principal countries fishing off the coast of Newfoundland, (unfortunately not the United States) and one which has for the second year endorsed a moratorium on fishing for cod and flounder on the Nose and Tail. **The Committee recommends that Canada continue to participate actively in the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization and work to strengthen its effectiveness.**

In conclusion, we suggest that **technical cooperation in oceans management should be developed as an important activity for Canadian aid.** In the Committee's view, this is a natural consequence of our experience in this field (often learned the hard way), our own concern for oceans policy, and the potential for assisting Third World coastal states to develop a resource so clearly capable of sustainable development.

## Arctic Policy

The end of the Cold War has opened up possibilities for cooperation among the countries of the arctic region that did not previously exist. For the first time it has become possible to think in circumpolar terms, of East-West collaboration among northern countries and peoples sharing similar experiences and challenges. In Yellowknife we were told of plans to open an office of the Northwest Territories government in Yakutsk (a city in northern Russia over 6000 km from Moscow), concrete evidence of new relationships that are developing in the Arctic.

Important preliminary work has been undertaken in recent years by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, which has been developing cooperative programs in the areas of agriculture, health and education. More generally, the Committee heard impressive testimony from indigenous peoples' organizations confirming their desire to play a stronger role in developing, in particular, the northern dimension of Canada's international policies.

As a result of the enhanced prospects, a proposal has surfaced to form an Arctic Council that would build on the success of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and comprise all of the countries facing the Arctic ocean, namely Canada, Greenland (through Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia and the United States. The initial area for its work, and the one which gives urgency to its formation, is the environment. The unusually fragile ecosystem is already being threatened by airborne pollution carried from Europe and Russia, which takes the form of Arctic haze. Potentially more serious is the dumping over the years by the former Soviet government of radioactive waste and even parts of reactors into the rivers that drain into the arctic and into the ocean directly. Canada should continue to press the United States to join the Council, whose main work initially would be to develop uniform policies and programs for addressing the threats to the environment.

**We recommend that the government work urgently with other states to establish the Arctic Council. One of the first priorities of the Council**

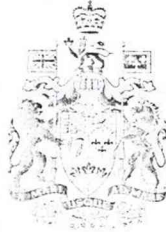
GOV. OF CANADA  
(ALSO IN LIBRARY)

RECEIVED NOV 09 1995

**Foreign Affairs Minister  
André Ouellet**

**at the 50th Session of the  
United Nations General  
Assembly**

**September 25 - 27, 1995**



## CANADA AND PEACEKEEPING

When Canadians think of their country's activities abroad, peacekeeping is one of the first to come to mind. Canada has participated in an overwhelming majority of peacekeeping operations mandated by the United Nations Security Council. The Government has clearly stated that peacekeeping is a very important component of Canada's contribution to the multilateral system. It is not just a question of continuing a tradition for which Canadians have a deserved international reputation; it is a question of making a solid contribution to international peace and security.

### WHAT IS PEACEKEEPING?

The United Nations experimented with various applications of military observers immediately after the end of the Second World War and deployed more substantive missions in Kashmir and Palestine in the late 1940s. However, the term *peacekeeping* did not enter the popular lexicon until 1956, when Lester B. Pearson, then Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, proposed the deployment to the Suez of international forces under the UN flag. For this visionary accomplishment, Mr. Pearson was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize.

In his 1992 report to the Security Council entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali defined peacekeeping as:

*... the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well. Peacekeeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace.*

Traditionally, peacekeepers were placed between hostile parties to supervise cease-fires and, on occasion, the withdrawal of forces. In recent years, however, the nature of conflict has changed and the willingness of the international community to respond to new security challenges has increased. The nature of peacekeeping has had to be adapted. Peacekeeping resources are now employed in a variety of circumstances, ranging from cease-fire supervision to the delivery of humanitarian aid, the monitoring of elections and the clearing of mines. In Cambodia (1991-93), the United Nations was charged with disarming warring factions, repatriating refugees, ensuring respect for human rights, supervising important ministries of the national government and organizing provisional elections. In Somalia (1992-93) and Bosnia (1992-), peacekeepers were deployed not to maintain a cease-fire, but rather to ensure the distribution of relief supplies and to stabilize the situation.

Thus an important civilian component has been added to peacekeeping's traditional military character, and the term itself has taken on a rather elastic meaning, involving a mixture of conflict prevention, consolidation or restoration of peace, and the political and social reconstruction of ruined societies.

*"I do not exaggerate the significance of what has been done. It would be futile in a quarrel between, or in opposition to, big powers. But it may have prevented a brush fire becoming an all-consuming blaze... and it could do so again in similar circumstances in the future.*

*"We made at least a beginning then. If, on that foundation, we do not build something more permanent and stronger, we will once again have ignored realities, rejected opportunities and betrayed our trust."*

Lester B. Pearson accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, Oslo, December 11, 1957

---

## CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO PEACEKEEPING

Peacekeeping is just one of a range of tools the international community uses to deal with conflict. Others include:

- *preventive diplomacy*, which is action to prevent disputes from arising, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur. This may involve negotiated settlements or confidence-building and arms control measures. It may also involve *preventive deployment*, that is, the sending of forces to act as a deterrent to aggression. An example is the deployment of UN forces in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- *peace enforcement*, which entails the international community using force against a belligerent state in an attempt to restore the peaceful status quo ante. This was the case in the Korean War (1950-53) and the Gulf War (1990-91), where the United Nations authorized military intervention by an international coalition to deal with the aggression of one state against another. Canada contributed broadly to both operations.
- *peacemaking*, which refers essentially to diplomatic activities pursued to resolve a conflict. Examples include mediation, conciliation and adjudication.

On Confederation Boulevard in Ottawa stands *Reconciliation*, Canada's national peacekeeping monument. Unveiled in October 1992, the monument consists of two converging walls, crumbled and overgrown with weeds, representing belligerent factions. At the convergence of the walls stand three peacekeepers, symbolizing the reconciliation of those in conflict. It is a reminder to Canadians and visitors alike that Canada takes great pride in its peacekeeping record.

With tens of thousands of Canadians having served in more than 30 separate missions, UN peace and security operations form the majority of Canada's international military commitments. While peacekeepers come from all branches of the Canadian Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force), the Army has provided the vast majority, being more suited to the tasks involved. In addition, thousands of men and women from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Elections Canada, the Canadian Red Cross and other governmental and non-governmental agencies based in Canada have served in peacekeeping missions. Over 100 Canadian military personnel have been killed, and hundreds of others wounded, in the service of peace.

Canada is one of the select group of countries to which the UN regularly turns when it requires valued peacekeeping advice and when it wants expert military contributions. Our forces are professional,

---

well trained and highly motivated, with a vast reservoir of knowledge and experience upon which to draw when faced with unexpected crises. Canadian soldiers have proven time and time again their ability to remain calm under the most difficult circumstances. The Canadian Forces maintains units and individuals on stand-by for deployment around the globe at the request of the UN.

### WHY AND WHEN DOES CANADA GET INVOLVED?

Successive Canadian governments have attempted to ensure that international peace and security are pursued through multilateral co-operation, rather than through unilateral action. They have consistently regarded peacekeeping as one of the most important mechanisms for dealing with crises. The Canadian approach to peacekeeping is based on the view that successful conflict management requires a range of tools that seek to prevent conflicts from beginning and to resolve peacefully conflicts already under way.

The decision to establish a United Nations peacekeeping force is usually taken, in the first instance, by the UN Security Council. Since the United Nations has no armed forces of its own, the Secretary-General must ask individual member states to provide specific forces for each operation.

A Canadian decision to make a contribution includes consideration of whether:

- there is a clear, achievable mandate from a competent political authority like the Security Council;
- the parties to the conflict have accepted the presence of a UN peacekeeping operation and the participation of Canadian troops within that operation;
- the peacekeeping operation is taking place against the backdrop of a process aimed at achieving a political settlement to the conflict;
- the number of troops and the international composition of the operation are suited to the mandate;
- the operation is adequately funded and has a satisfactory logistical structure; and
- the risks to Canadian soldiers are within reasonable limits.

As well, a number of more specific considerations go into deciding whether Canada will contribute to a peacekeeping operation. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) examines whether a Canadian contribution would be compatible with Canada's overall political relations with the country or region concerned and it evaluates the request with respect to Canada's existing multilateral engagements.

If the request is for a military contribution, the Department of National Defence assesses the availability of personnel and the Canadian capacity to fulfil the proposed requirements. If civilian police officers are requested, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other police forces make a similar calculation. If the request involves monitoring elections, Elections Canada is consulted.

Canada has a strong desire to help the UN whenever possible. Nonetheless, resource constraints compel Canada to make choices about which operations to support and how to support them. On only a few carefully selected occasions is Canada able to contribute formed military units, as in Bosnia-Herzegovina. More often, senior officers are made available and unique Canadian capabilities are provided. Decisions about contributions are guided by several considerations.

First, Canada places an emphasis on assisting the "front end" of peacekeeping operations. This means developing ideas to make the UN Secretariat more responsive to international developments, offering personnel to the UN for explicit planning functions, helping the UN plan and co-ordinate the initial phases of operations, and offering leadership on the ground through provision of senior officer. This focus on improving UN planning and administrative functions, which is based on Canada's extensive experience with peacekeeping, helps to ensure that operations can function with maximum effectiveness.

Second, within UN missions, Canada assumes roles that take advantage of particular Canadian strengths. For example, Canada provided communications, logistics and medical support in Rwanda and demining assistance in Cambodia.

Third, Canada makes an effort to contribute not only in the peacekeeping phase, but also in the broader reconstruction of society — the "peacebuilding" phase that follows a peaceful settlement. In Kigali, Canadian troops opened airports and helped restore vital communications. In Haiti, the RCMP provided training to help transform the local police force into a professional unit appropriate to a democratic society.

Fourth, Canada strives to act quickly when needs arise and the international community requires an urgent response.

The Prime Minister's Office is involved in every request and new UN operation. Once the above considerations have been assessed, Cabinet takes the final decision about Canadian participation.

Most of the mandates for UN peacekeeping operations are of limited duration. They expire after a certain period — often six months — and have to be extended by the UN Security Council if the operation is to continue. Thus Canadian peacekeeping commitments are also for a limited period only and are regularly reassessed before being renewed.

There is no legal requirement for Parliament to approve Canadian participation in a peacekeeping mission. However, Parliament has become more actively engaged in security matters. In recent years, the House of Commons has held a series of debates on peacekeeping issues.

Like other UN member states, Canada pays its assessed contributions to all peacekeeping operations irrespective of Canadian participation in the operation. Assessed contributions cover the UN's costs and enable the UN to reimburse troop contributors. They do not cover in-kind or other voluntary contributions, or indirect costs to member states. When Canada participates in a peacekeeping operation, the costs of Canadian personnel and equipment are higher than the reimbursements provided by the UN. These additional costs are met by the Canadian government.

## THE CHANGING FACE OF PEACEKEEPING

Since the end of the Cold War, the UN has created peacekeeping missions at an extraordinary rate. Between 1991 and the end of 1994, 21 new missions were set up — three more than the total established during the preceding 43 years. By the end of 1994, there were more than 78 000 UN peacekeepers deployed around the globe — of whom over 10 000 were civilians. The increased demand for peacekeepers was due in part to an intensification of regional and local conflict. This coincided with an increased willingness by UN Security Council members to use peacekeeping as a central instrument of conflict management.

Reconstitution of governing institutions, elections monitoring and reduction of weapons stocks are but a few of the new missions in which peacekeepers are now engaged. In addition, an element of force is increasingly being introduced into Security Council resolutions mandating peacekeeping operations.

The sharp rise in the number of peacekeeping missions and the multiplication of peacekeepers' tasks pose numerous challenges for the UN and its member states. Some of these challenges are political, as the international community takes on responsibility for situations that were hitherto the internal affairs of the states involved. Others are military, as soldiers become involved in missions as dangerous as they are complex. Still others are financial, as operations come to involve tens of thousands of people, rather than the few thousands of yesteryear. The costs of peacekeeping have escalated to the point where they are considerably higher than the regular UN budget.

The UN does not presently have the human, financial or technical resources to keep up with the growing demand for peacekeeping. While the UN must continue to play the central role, regional organizations and groups can assist. Such organizations are often politically and culturally closer to the sources of insecurity and therefore have a direct interest in trying to prevent tensions from escalating into conflicts. Although most regional organizations lack the capability to mount peacekeeping operations on their own, they can undertake conflict prevention measures and preventive diplomacy initiatives that might reduce the need for peacekeeping. In cases where peacekeeping is required, regional organizations can strengthen co-operation among their members involved in the operation, thus enhancing overall effectiveness.

---

*"[I]f the international community should do anything, it must learn from... and take the necessary steps to mandate and equip the UN to become the crisis manager in a world where conflict and humanitarian disasters appear to be a growing trend."*

Major-General Roméo Dallaire,  
Former Force Commander,  
United Nations Assistance  
Mission In Rwanda

---

To respond quickly and professionally to crises requiring international attention, the United Nations and its member states must thoroughly and constantly re-examine the way in which peacekeeping operations are managed. In Ottawa, in other world capitals and at UN Headquarters in New York, there is an emerging consensus that any UN action must be more clearly thought out, broadly supported and effectively financed. Member states must examine the UN's ability to organize and launch new missions, the capacity to maintain clear lines of authority and decision making between UN Headquarters and field missions, and the capacity of UN forces on the ground — often comprised of many different nationalities — to co-ordinate their efforts.

---

*"The times call for thinking afresh, for striving together and for creating new ways to overcome crises.... The changed face of conflict today requires us to be perceptive, adaptive, creative and courageous.... [A]bove all it requires a deeper commitment to co-operation and true multilateralism than humanity has ever achieved before."*

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Supplement to *An Agenda for Peace*

---

## RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES

Canada has been at the forefront of efforts to meet the new challenges to international peacekeeping. In February 1994, the Government announced the establishment of the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre. Located on the site of a former military base in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, the Centre offers instruction in the theoretical foundations of peacekeeping as well as its more practical aspects.

In April 1994, Canada hosted a "brainstorming seminar" in Ottawa, at which UN officials and troop-contributing countries discussed issues associated with political direction, command and control, and the training of peacekeeping personnel. In September 1994, Canada undertook to prepare a study on a UN rapid reaction capability, for presentation to the 50th session of the UN General Assembly in September 1995. The study has focussed on making practical proposals to enhance the UN's ability to react more rapidly in times of crisis.

As foreseen by Mr. Pearson, peacekeeping has become the conflict-resolution instrument of choice for many organizations. Canada, with its internationally recognized multilateral expertise and experience, is helping to adapt peacekeeping to better meet the demands of the evolving post-Cold War environment. Canada will continue to choose its contributions carefully to make the optimum use of valuable resources. The Government will also continue to ensure that Canadian involvement is firmly backed by the Canadian public and by Parliament.



## CURRENT CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Currently more than 3000 personnel are deployed in 12 missions, making Canada the fifth-largest troop contributor (after the United Kingdom, France, Bangladesh and the United States).

COUNTRY	OPERATION	CANADIANS	BEGAN	MANDATE UNTIL
former Yugoslavia	UNPROFOR	1160	1992	30.11.95
	UNPREDEP	1		
	UNCRO	140		
Haiti	UNMIH	558	1993	16.02.96
Golan	UNDOF	216	1974	30.11.95
Rwanda	UNAMIR	110	1993	09.12.95
Sinai	MFO (non UN)	28	1986	indef.
Middle East	UNTSO	13	1954	indef.
Cambodia	CMAC	12	1992	
Iraq/Kuwait	UNSCOM	3	1991	09.10.95
Cyprus	UNFICYP	2	1964	31.12.95
Guatemala	MINUGUA	2	1994	28.03.96
Kashmir	UNMOGIP	airplane	1949	indef.

former Yugoslavia	Since March 1992, Canada has contributed one of the largest contingents to the UN forces in former Yugoslavia. Currently, some 1300 Canadian troops serve with the UN Peace Forces (UNPF), under the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO).
Haiti	The United Nations Mission In Haiti (UNMIH) was established in June 1993. With the redeployment of UNMIH in March 1995, 100 police officers and 450 military personnel were deployed in Haiti. UNMIH's mandate is to assist the Government of Haiti in sustaining a secure and stable environment, to professionalize the Haitian army and to create a separate police force.
Golan	In 1974 the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established in order to supervise the cease-fire and the redeployment of Israeli and Syrian forces. Since then, the Canadian contingent to UNDOF has provided logistical, technical and communications support.
Rwanda	The UN Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda, in operation since June 1993, has been incorporated into the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which was established in September 1993 to assist the interim government with transition measures leading to elections. It was a Canadian, Major-General Roméo Dallaire, who led the force during the violence in early 1994. It is now led by Major-General Guy Tousignant, also a Canadian. Currently there are 120 Canadian personnel serving in Rwanda.
Sinai	A non-UN mission, the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), is charged with monitoring adherence to the 1979 Camp David Accords, a tripartite agreement among Egypt, Israel and the United States. Since 1986, Canada has participated in the MFO, whose mandate is of indefinite duration.

Middle East	In 1954, Canada joined the UN Truce Supervision Operation (UNTSO), which was established in 1948. Its mandate is to supervise the cease-fire and the general armistice between Israel and Egypt, and Lebanon and Syria.
Cambodia	Within the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), Canada provides 12 personnel to train Cambodians in demining techniques and safety standards as well as management and decision-making skills to support demining operations.
Iraq/Kuwait	Since April 1991, a Canadian team of military observers has served with the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), stationed in the demilitarized zone on the Iraq-Kuwait border. Canada also joined the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) in April 1991 to inspect and, if necessary, destroy Iraq's biological and chemical weapons.
Cyprus	The UN Peacekeeping Force In Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in 1964 with the mandate to maintain law and order in Cyprus. Canada currently provides two military personnel to UNFICYP Headquarters. This mission is financed by contributions from Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
Guatemala	The United Nations Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) is mandated to verify the implementation of the comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights signed between the Government of Guatemala and the opposing rebel group. MINUGUA is also tasked to co-operate and assist in the strengthening of institutions working for the protection of Human Rights in the country and to verify aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Human Rights of the Indigenous People.
Kashmir	Since 1949, Canada has provided aircraft to assist in the twice-yearly movements between India and Pakistan of personnel in the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). Until 1979, Canada also provided military observers. UNMOGIP's mandate is of indefinite duration.

Major troop contributors to Peacekeeping Operations (as of July 31, 1995)

United Kingdom	9783	India	2189
France	7070	Nepal	2061
Bangladesh	3335	Poland	2018
United States	3172	Norway	1741
Canada	3037	Ghana	1700
Pakistan	2955	Malaysia	1655
Jordan	2698	Russia	1613

Annex B

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

Country, Area	Acronym	Duration	Size of Mission	max. Canadian Contribution	Name of Operation and Mandate
The Balkans	UNSCOB	1947-1951			United Nations Special Committee On the Balkans Observe compliance with UN recommendations by four governments (Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia)
Korea	UNTCOK	1947-1948	30	2	United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea Supervise elections in South Korea
India, Pakistan (Kashmir)	UNMOGIP	1949-present	102	27	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (Kashmir) Supervise cease-fire between India and Pakistan (Canada is still contributing)
Korea	UNCMAC	1953-present		1	UN Command Military Armistice Commission Supervise 1953 armistice (Canada is still contributing)
Middle East	UNTSO	1948-present	572	22	UN Truce Supervision Organization. Supervise 1948 cease-fire and subsequent armistice and peace (Canada is still contributing)
Indochina	ICSC	1954-1974	400	133	International Commission for Supervision and Control (Non-UN mission) Supervise French forces' withdrawal
Egypt	UNEF	1956-1967	6073	1007	United Nations Emergency Force Supervise withdrawal of French, British and Israeli forces from Sinai
Lebanon	UNOGIL	1958-1958	590	77	UN Observation Group in Lebanon Ensure safety of Lebanese borders
Congo	ONUC	1960-1964	19 828	421	UN Operation in the Congo Maintain law and order
West New Guinea	UNSF	1962-1963	1500	13	UN Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) Maintain peace and security for UN Temporary Executive Authority
Yemen	UNYOM	1963-1965	190	36	UN Yemen Observation Mission Monitor cessation of Saudi Arabian support and Egyptian forces' withdrawal

Annex B

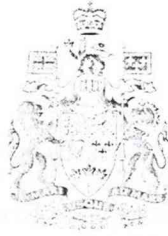
Cyprus	UNFICYP	1964-present	6410	1126	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus Maintain law and order (Canada is still contributing)
Dominican Republic	DOMREP	1965-1966	3	1	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General Observe cease-fire and OAS forces' withdrawal
India Pakistan	UNIPOM	1965-1966	160	112	UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission Supervise cease-fire
Nigeria	OTN	1968-1969	12	2	Observer Team to Nigeria (Non-UN mission) Supervise cease-fire
Egypt Israel	UNEF II	1973-1979	6973	1145	UN Emergency Force II Supervise deployment of Israeli and Egyptian forces
South Viet Nam	ICCS	1973	1200	248	International Commission for Control and Supervision (Non-UN mission) Supervise truce
Syria/ Golan	UNDOF	1974-present	1340	230	UN Disengagement Observer Force Supervise cease-fire and redeployment of Israeli and Syrian forces (Canada is still contributing)
Lebanon	UNIFIL	1978-present	5900	117	UN Interim Force in Lebanon Confirm withdrawal of Israeli forces
Sinai	MFO	1986-1990	2700	140	Multinational Force and Observers (Non-UN mission) Prevent violation of Camp David Accord (Canada is still contributing)
Afghanistan	UNGOMAP	1988-1990	50	5	UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan Confirm Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan
Iran-Iraq	UNIIMOG	1988-1991	845	525	UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group Supervise cease-fire and forces' withdrawal
Angola	UNAVEM	1989-1991	70	-/-	UN Angola Verification Mission Monitor Cuban troop withdrawal
Namibia	UNTAG	1989-1990	4500	301	UN Transition Assistance Group Namibia Assist in transition to independence
Nicaragua	ONUSVEN	1989		5	UN Observer Mission for the Verification of the Electoral Process in Nicaragua
Central America	ONUCA	1989-1992	1100	174	UN Observer Group in Central America Verify compliance to Esquipulas Agreement

Annex B

Afghanistan Pakistan	OSGAP	1990-1993	10	1	Office of the Secretary General in Afghanistan and Pakistan Provide military advisory unit
Haiti	ONUVEH	1990-1991	65	11	UN Observers for the Verification of Elections in Haiti Monitor 1990 elections
Iraq Kuwait	UNIKOM	1991-1992	1440	301	UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission Monitor demilitarized zone (Canada is still contributing)
Iraq	UNSCOM	1991- present		9	<b>UN Special Commission Inspect biological and chemical weapons (Canada is still contributing)</b>
Angola	UNAVEM II	1991-1994	350	15	UN Angola Verification Mission Monitor cease-fire
Western Sahara	MINURSO	1991- present	375	34	UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara Monitor cease-fire
El Salvador	ONUSAL	1991-1995	622	55	UN Observer Mission in El Salvador Monitor human rights, progress toward military reform, peace
The Balkans	ECMM	1991- present	300	15	European Community Monitor Mission (Non-UN mission) Monitor cease-fires
Cambodia	UNAMIC	1991-1992		103	UN Advance Mission in Cambodia Monitor cease-fire and establish mine awareness
Cambodia	UNTAC	1992-1993	19 200	240	UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia Provide communications and logistical support, establish mine awareness and monitor disarmament
	CMAC	1992- present		12	<b>Canada is still contributing to CMAC, the Cambodian Mine Action Center</b>
South Africa	UNOMSA	1992	60	-/-	UN Observer Mission in South Africa Observe pre-election period (Staffed by UN-personnel only)
Croatia, Bosnia-Herzeg. Macedonia	UNPF (UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP)	1992-1995	39000	2400	<b>UN Protection Force Observe, patrol and clear mines in Croatia, provide aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina and prevent Civil war in Macedonia. Continues as UNPF, which is made up of: UNCRO, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR</b>
Mozambique	ONUMOZ	1992-1995	7500	15	UN Operation in Mozambique Provide security, monitor de-mining and cease-fires

Annex B

Somalia	UNOSOM	1992-1993		12	UN Operation in Somalia Headquarters Personnel
Somalia	UNITAF	1992-1993	30800	1410	United Task Force Distribute relief supplies
Somalia	UNOSOM II	1993-1995		9	UN Operations in Somalia Distribute relief supplies
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>UNMIH</b>	<b>1993- present</b>	<b>6800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>UN Mission in Haiti Implement the Governors Island Agreement (Canada is still contributing)</b>
Georgia	UNOMIG	1993- present	135	-/-	UN Observer Mission in Georgia Monitor cease-fire agreement and investigate violations
Liberia	UNOMIL	1993- present	303	-/-	UN Observer Mission in Liberia Monitor implementation of peace agreement
Rwanda/ Uganda	UNOMUR	1993-1994	100	3	UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda Verify that military supplies do not cross border into Rwanda
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>UNAMIR</b>	<b>1994- present</b>	<b>5900</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda Assist interim government with transition measures leading to elections (Canada is still contributing)</b>
Chad	UNASOG	1994		-/-	UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group Monitor withdrawal of Libyan administration
Tadjikistan	UNMOT	1994	17	-/-	UN Mission in Tadjikistan Assist implementation of cease-fire
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>MINUGUA</b>	<b>1994- present</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>UN Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala Verify implementation of the Human Rights Agreement and assist in strengthening the institutions working in that area</b>



## CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Canada participates fully in international efforts to promote a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and to provide relief to its victims. After fighting broke out in Croatia and Slovenia in the summer of 1991, Canada led the call for the United Nations (UN) Security Council to address the crisis. Canada participates in the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), co-chaired by the UN and the European Union (EU), and strongly supports ICFY's and the Contact Group's efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the crisis.

### **Peacekeeping**

Until the drawdown of UN forces in Croatia, Canada contributed the fifth largest contingent to the UN Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia, with some 2100 military personnel in Croatia and Bosnia. A battalion in Bosnia-Herzegovina with the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) still provides security for humanitarian relief operations and monitors local ceasefires. A second battalion with the UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) is now being repatriated. It had performed a variety of UN-mandated tasks including monitoring the March 29, 1994 ceasefire agreement and implementation of the December 2, 1994 economic agreement. A logistics unit remains on Croatia's Dalmatian coast to support the battalion in Bosnia.

Canada also provides UN military observers and personnel in various UN headquarters positions, including a Canadian major-general who serves as UNPF Deputy Force Commander. Canadian personnel also serve aboard NATO aircraft, which since October 1992 have been monitoring the UN ban on military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina. A Canadian frigate helps enforce UN sanctions and arms embargo in the Adriatic.

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

For the past three years, Canada provided 45 RCMP civilian police monitors to UNPROFOR. Their primary responsibilities have been to monitor and assist local police within the UN Protected Areas in Croatia. Canada also contributed, from 1991 to 1994, a number of observers to the European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM), which monitors ceasefires in the former Yugoslavia.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Canada's total contribution in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia since the autumn of 1991 is now some \$63.5 million. These funds have been used to purchase and deliver food, medical supplies, clothing and shelter, to assist refugees and displaced persons, and to support victims of sexual violence.

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

Since the start of the international airlift to the city of Sarajevo in July 1992, a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 transport aircraft has conducted some 1778 relief flights, transporting some 13 000 passengers and more than 26 000 metric tonnes of food and medical supplies to Sarajevo.

Canada has made generous contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF programs for victims of trauma, especially women and children. With the collaboration of the provinces, ten Bosnian patients have been accepted for medical treatment in Canada under the UN's Special Medical Program. In addition, Canada has implemented projects with Canadian NGOs in Sarajevo to assist in the rehabilitation of essential services such as health care and water supply. Canada has also contributed \$500 000 to the UN Trust Fund for the restoration of basic public services in Sarajevo.

## **Diplomacy**

As a member of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), Canada maintains diplomatic contacts with all legitimate parties concerned by the crisis, inside and outside the former Yugoslavia. Canada has repeatedly called upon the parties to end the violence and to work toward a negotiated settlement. Over the past year, Canada has maintained close contact with the Contact Group, which is co-ordinating the efforts of the United States, the EU and Russia to achieve a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Canada also consults regularly with countries contributing troops to the UNPF.

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

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

In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against the FRY, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. For over two years, Canada also led the multinational sanctions assistance mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which helps to ensure compliance with the sanctions. In February 1993, Canada led a multinational fact-finding mission on sanctions monitoring in Albania.

In response to the pressure of international sanctions, Yugoslavia announced in August 1994 that it would cease all but humanitarian assistance to the Bosnian Serbs and announced the closure of its border with Bosnian Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia. In September 1994, ICFY established a mission to monitor the border; 15 Canadians have served with the mission. Canada also contributed an additional \$273 000 to support this ICFY initiative.



Canada has taken part in OSCE conflict-prevention missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Canada led an OSCE fact-finding mission to Kosovo and took part in an OSCE mission to investigate human rights violations in detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canada's financial contribution to various preventive diplomacy missions now totals close to \$4 million.

### **War Crimes**

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

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

In May 1993, the UN Security Council established an International War Crimes Tribunal to prosecute those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. This followed a Canadian-sponsored international meeting of experts in Vancouver on the means of prosecuting such violations. In September the Canadian candidate, Justice Jules Deschênes, was one of 11 judges elected by the UN General Assembly. Canada has so far contributed \$473 000 to the Tribunal's trust fund.

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

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

### **Special Immigration Measures**

Special measures were introduced in July 1992 to help citizens of the former Yugoslavia join their relatives in Canada. To date, some 7200 people have been landed in Canada under these special measures. Canada also continues to approve a number of claims from people who apply for admission as refugees under the Geneva Convention, through both government-assisted and privately sponsored programs. Since July 1992, more than 11 000 refugees have been admitted to Canada under such programs.

In July 1995, UNHCR appealed to Canada and 29 other countries for assistance in providing permanent or temporary protection to 5000 refugees. In response to that appeal, Canada committed to accept a minimum of 506 persons for resettlement.

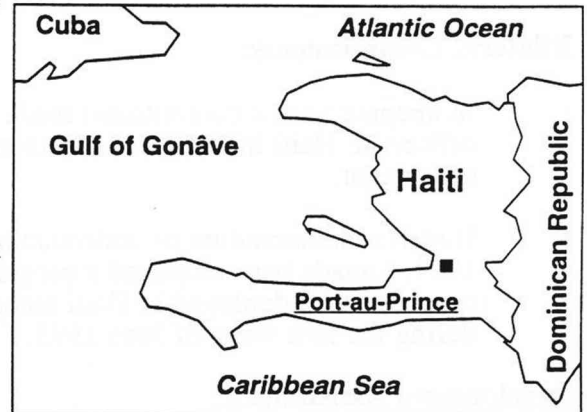
In August 1995, Canada announced a new initiative called the "3/9 Government-Private Group Sponsorship Initiative" where the federal government provides the first three months of financial assistance to a refugee family and private sponsors provide the next nine months of financial assistance. Assistance is provided for a period of up to one year, unless the family becomes self-sufficient prior to that time.



## CANADA AND HAITI: REBUILDING A NATION

### Canada-Haiti Relations

- Ties between Canada and Haiti date to the first half of the 20th century when Canadian missionaries arrived in Haiti. Immigration to Canada from Haiti grew rapidly during the Duvalier era.
- After the overthrow of the Duvalier regime, Canada took part in efforts to promote democratic development in Haiti, including the Organization of American States (OAS) /United Nations (UN) mission to help prepare for and observe the 1990 elections — the first free elections to be held in that country.
- During the 1991-1994 coup, Canada continually supported the return of democracy to Haiti, playing host to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide twice during that time.
- Canada has a dynamic Haitian community of about 60 000, most of whom live in Quebec. Thousands of Canadians have worked in Haiti over the past 50 years. Close to 2 000 Canadians live in Haiti; most are dual nationals and are married to Haitians.



### Response to the Coup

- One of the "Friends of Haiti," Canada played a leading role in international efforts to reinstate President Aristide. During the coup, Canada supported and co-sponsored numerous resolutions on Haiti in the UN and the OAS and led the G-7 and la Francophonie to issue statements supporting international action on Haiti. Canada also took part in a series of UN and OAS humanitarian, conciliation and observer missions to Haiti.
- Canada committed 210 police officers and peacekeepers to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), which helped implement the Governors' Island Agreement. The first contingent of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers was withdrawn in October 1993 when supporters of the military regime refused to allow further deployments. The mission was suspended.
- Canada strongly advocated the use of sanctions against the military regime in Haiti and put in place all sanctions called for by the UN and the OAS.
- In July 1994, Canada helped draft and co-sponsored United Nations Resolution 940. The resolution authorized the creation of a multinational force, which could use "all necessary means" to implement the terms of the Governors' Island Agreement. The resolution also extended and strengthened the mandate of UNMIH.

.../2



- On October 15, 1994, Canada welcomed the return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti as President. President Aristide was accompanied on his return flight by senior officials from around the world, including Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet. Canada's efforts in Haiti now focus on peacekeeping and long-term reconstruction.

#### **United Nations Commitments:**

- A Canadian, Colonel W. Fulton, is the Chief of Staff for the UNMIH military contingent. RCMP Chief Superintendent Neil Pouliot heads the UNMIH civilian police contingent. Canada is contributing 100 RCMP officers and 500 members of its armed forces to Haiti as part of UNMIH.

#### **Bilateral Commitments:**

- In keeping with a commitment made to President Aristide, Canada sent a contingent of RCMP officers to Haiti in October 1994 to train Haitian police. Twenty officers currently form this contingent.
- Under a memorandum of understanding that Canada signed with the Aristide government in August 1994, Canada has completed a program to train Haitian police officers in Regina. Graduates of this program were deployed in Haiti along with the first graduates of the Haitian Police Academy during the first week of June 1995.

#### **Development Assistance**

- In recognition of President Aristide's return to power, Canada resumed its government-to-government assistance program, contributing an initial \$30 million in aid. Canada was the first country to undertake new projects in Haiti that went beyond humanitarian and emergency food aid.
- Canada's assistance program, managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), supports democratic development, the promotion of human rights, the strengthening of civil society, and sustainable economic development.
- The first priority in the reconstruction process is creating badly needed jobs. CIDA's aid projects are helping people rebuild schools, health clinics and roads, in addition to cleaning up sewers and debris in their communities. Canada's assistance program is also providing basic tools to farmers and strengthening co-operatives.
- Canada responded quickly to assist the Haitian government in purchasing 14 mobile generators to produce electricity. The equipment, supplied and installed by Hydro-Québec International in partnership with Vibec, has allowed Port-au-Prince to double its electricity capacity.
- Canada provided support for the Haitian legislative elections in June 1995 and will do the same for the presidential elections later in December. Other aid initiatives have addressed the critical need for judicial reform and technical assistance in Haiti.



## CANADA AND RWANDA

### Canada's Relations with Rwanda

- Rwanda gained independence from Belgium in 1962 and Canada has had diplomatic ties with Rwanda since 1967. Aid programs have formed a major component of bilateral relations.
- Rwanda has an embassy in Ottawa. Canada's High Commissioner in Nairobi, Kenya, who is also accredited as Ambassador to Rwanda, represents Canada and reports on developments in that country.
- Operations at the Canadian embassy office in Kigali, suspended when the Canadian staff was evacuated in April 1994, resumed in August. The office is managed by a senior official of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



### Canada's Policy on the Political Situation in Rwanda

- The Canadian government's strategy for political and development assistance to Rwanda is based on three elements: repatriation of refugees, reconstruction and political reconciliation. These efforts are designed to encourage the confidence and participation of all Rwandans in the re-building of their country.
- Canada actively supported the Arusha peace process during the Rwandan civil war and continues to promote the principles of the Arusha Accords as a sound basis for national reconciliation in Rwanda.
- Canada has been fully engaged in preventive diplomacy in both Rwanda and Burundi. Ambassador Bernard Dussault, who was appointed Special Envoy for Central Africa on July 21, 1994, has undertaken several missions to governments of the region, the Organization of African Unity, involved UN agencies and donor governments. Mr. Dussault represented Canada on the International Commission of Inquiry following the April 22, 1995, massacre at the Kibeho displaced persons' camp. Ambassador Marius Bujold succeeded Mr. Dussault on August 15, 1995.
- Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) Christine Stewart led the Canadian delegation to the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura, Burundi, February 15-17, 1995. The Conference was called to try to resolve the refugee problem, which is contributing to the region's instability. It adopted an action plan on the roles and responsibilities of the countries of origin, host countries and the international community.

.../2

- Canada encourages the establishment of the rule of law in Rwanda and the rehabilitation of the country's judicial structure. We also support the United Nations' International Tribunal for Rwanda, which will investigate, prosecute and judge persons accused of crimes against humanity in that country.

### **Peacekeeping**

- Canada has participated in both United Nations peacekeeping missions in the area: the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and the subsequent larger United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).
- Canada has provided senior officers to serve as UNAMIR force commander; the first was Major-General Roméo Dallaire. Major-General Guy Tousignant assumed the post on August 20, 1994.
- Canada has provided UNAMIR with:
  - a 20-person team of specialists and the equipment necessary to restore international operations at the Kigali airport;
  - a 350-person military communications unit;
  - a logistics unit of 80 soldiers;
  - a 40-member UNAMIR headquarters support unit.
- Since July 1995, a composite mission support group comprising 100 personnel (including headquarters staff) has served with UNAMIR.
- The UN Security Council has extended UNAMIR's mandate to December 8, 1995.

### **Humanitarian and Development Assistance**

- CIDA's contributions to humanitarian emergency assistance for the region in 1994-1995 total over \$37 million. This amount has been distributed among Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross and UN agencies, particularly the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Program.
- Early humanitarian efforts focused on refugees outside Rwanda; they have been shifted to programs within the country. CIDA has provided support for Rwanda's reconstruction by contributing \$4.5 million toward payment of the country's debt arrears to international financial institutions, \$5 million to restore electricity and water systems in Kigali, and \$500 000 for local small-scale development initiatives.
- CIDA has also allocated \$500 000 for projects promoting human rights and democratic development, and \$500 000 to the UN Development Program for street children and unaccompanied teens. CIDA has also contributed \$100 000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.
- CIDA began its second phase of bilateral programming for Rwanda in March 1995. The judicial system and social rehabilitation are the main areas of intervention. About 10 projects valued at some \$21 million overall will be developed and implemented in Rwanda during the 1995-1998 period.

- Canadian Forces aircraft were sent to participate in the evacuation of foreigners from Rwanda in April 1994 and later carried vast quantities of humanitarian relief cargo. From April until September 1994, a Canadian Forces Hercules aircraft airlifted humanitarian supplies and equipment provided by Canadian NGOs and by international organizations, and flew personnel on behalf of international agencies.
- From June to October 1994, Canada supplied a 218-person Canadian Forces medical unit to assist with the emergency health needs of Rwandan refugees. Engineers attached to that unit operated two water purification units supplied by Canada.
- Individual Canadians have responded generously to appeals from NGOs; more than \$16 million has been raised in private donations. Many Canadians are working for international agencies and NGOs in Rwanda and neighbouring countries.

### **Consular Assistance**

- Approximately 200 Canadian citizens were evacuated from Rwanda during the crisis in April 1994; 60 Canadians, mostly NGO aid workers, have returned.
- Four Canadians were killed during the crisis in 1994 and one in the crisis earlier this year.
- As the possibility of violence remains a serious concern, Canadians continue to be advised not to travel to Rwanda.
- Communication with emergency co-ordinators is effected through a radio system based at the Canadian embassy office in Kigali, to maintain contact with Canadian citizens resident in Rwanda.

### **Immigration Measures**

- After violence broke out in Rwanda in April 1994, the visa office in Nairobi facilitated the admission to Canada of Rwandan citizens who had close links to Canada and who were affected by the civil unrest.
- As international organizations promote the repatriation of Rwandan refugees rather than their resettlement in a third country, no special program has been set up for these refugees. However, the visa office in Nairobi continues to process individual applications for government-assisted as well as privately sponsored refugees on an ongoing basis.



## CANADA AND BURUNDI

### Canada's Relations with Burundi

- Burundi gained independence from Belgium in 1962. Canada has had diplomatic relations with Burundi since 1969.
- Burundi has an embassy in Ottawa. Canada's High Commissioner in Nairobi, Kenya, is also accredited to Burundi. The Canadian Consulate in Bujumbura, Burundi, is staffed by an Honorary Consul.

### The Current Situation and Canadian Policy

- Following the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye, the first freely elected President since independence, in October 1993, Burundi has faced an ever-deepening institutional and political crisis. The Convention on Government of September 1994 provides for power sharing between the majority Hutus and the minority Tutsis, but it has been undermined by extremists from both groups. Tutsi militias have driven Hutus from ethnically mixed neighbourhoods in Bujumbura and Hutu militias based in Zaire, supported by the army of the former government of Rwanda, are conducting a widening insurrection in the northern provinces.
- On June 18, 1995, President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya (a Hutu), with the support of the National Security Council (controlled by the Tutsis), declared a state of emergency in an effort to avert a civil war.
- Since February 1995, international efforts to solve the crisis have focussed on preventive diplomacy to persuade Burundi's leaders that peaceful solutions have international support and that extremist politicians will be held accountable for their actions. Canada supports this strategy.
- In July 1994, the Canadian government appointed Mr. Bernard Dussault as Special Envoy to Central Africa. He was engaged in preventive diplomacy initiatives in Central Africa and has made frequent visits to the region to meet with key players, including recipient and donor governments, regional organizations and multilateral institutions. Ambassador Marius Bujold succeeded Mr. Dussault on August 15, 1995.
- In February 1995, Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) Christine Stewart led the Canadian delegation to the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura. At Canada's initiative, the Conference agreed to express full support for the country's democratic political forces, to issue a declaration supporting the power-sharing agreement and to endorse the President's request for a UN judicial inquiry into the murder of President Ndadaye.
- At the meeting of foreign ministers of la Francophonie in Paris on March 30, 1995, Canada proposed that the organization be more active in preventive diplomacy in Central Africa. As a result, a joint delegation representing the Francophone Ministerial Conference, the International Association of French-Speaking



.../2



Parliamentarians, the Permanent Council of La Francophonie and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation visited Burundi, April 12-15, in order to demonstrate support for moderate leadership and to condemn extremist actions.

- Three Canadian Forces officers were sent to Burundi in March 1995 to teach a three-week human rights training seminar to Burundian military officers, sponsored by the UN Centre on Human Rights.

### **Humanitarian and Development Assistance**

- The Canada-Burundi General Co-operation Agreement covering official development assistance was signed on September 24, 1990.
- In February 1993, Canada's bilateral assistance program to Burundi was ended by budget cuts that affected aid programs throughout Eastern and Central Africa. Canada's total contribution to Burundi since 1963 had risen to nearly \$15 million. Education, water supply to villages and energy were the main areas of co-operation.
- In view of Burundi's fragile political situation, Canada is now focusing its efforts on humanitarian and democratic development programs. Since October 1993, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has contributed more than \$6 million in humanitarian aid. These funds have been directed to UNICEF's activities to support unaccompanied children; to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is involved in projects to defend human rights and promote democratic values at the local community level; and to CARE Canada, which is assisting displaced persons. In addition, a fund of \$500,000 was established in July 1994 to support projects promoting respect for human rights and democratic development in Burundi.
- Small numbers of Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious organizations have been active in Burundi since the early 1960s. They have specialized mainly in vocational training and support for the poor.

### **Consular Assistance**

- As of late June 1995, there were 95 registered Canadians in Burundi, of whom 73 are located in Bujumbura. Most of the Canadians are NGO aid workers or missionaries.
- A Consular Travel Advisory Report has been in effect since April 1994 advising Canadians to defer all travel to Burundi. Canadians resident in Burundi have been counselled to depart the country by the safest means as early as possible.
- An emergency system of radios is in place at the Canadian Consulate in Bujumbura to maintain contact with Canadian citizens resident in Burundi.

### **Immigration Measures**

- The visa office in Nairobi is responsible for the processing of applications of Burundian nationals who wish to settle in Canada. No special programs have been set up for Burundian refugees as international organizations promote refugee repatriation rather than resettlement in a third country. However, individual applications for government-assisted as well as privately sponsored refugees continue to be processed on an ongoing basis.



NET/CONT/CANADA -  
P. 1/8  
EX TELNET  
DFAIT

RECEIVED JAN 22 1997

Department of Foreign Affairs  
and International Trade



Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
et du Commerce International

COPY

Lester B Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

20 January 1997

Dear Madam, Sir:

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) will be convening a one-day consultation with Canadian non-governmental organisations to discuss options and priorities for the new Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative. This consultation is one of the measures undertaken by the Canadian Government under the Peacebuilding Initiative, announced by Minister Axworthy on 30 October 1996.

The consultation will take place on **7 February 1997**, at the DFAIT Conference Centre on the main floor of the L.B. Pearson Building, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa. Registration and seating of participants will commence from 8:00 am. Please find attached a provisional agenda for the consultation, as well as a registration form. This agenda has been developed in coordination with the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee. DFAIT will be in regular contact with the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee both before and after the consultation regarding ongoing NGO input into the Peacebuilding Initiative.

Updates on the agenda as well as background briefing documents will be produced this month, prior to the consultation. You may download these documents from the DFAIT World Wide Website. The URL for this website is: [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca). Check under the "What's New" section for further directions on how to access these documents. For those without Internet access, please indicate this on your registration form and these documents will be mailed to you.

In order to register for the consultation, please complete the attached registration form by 20 January 1997 and send by fax or mail to:

- 2 -

**Peggy Teagle, Coordinator  
Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee  
145 Spruce Street, Suite 208  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 6P1**

**Tel. (613) 233 8621  
Fax (613) 233 9028**

I encourage you to submit your registration form as early as possible, as seating for NGO representatives in the DFAIT Conference Centre is limited and will be assigned in part on the basis of early registration.

Yours sincerely,



**Ruth Archibald  
Director-General  
Global and Human Issues Bureau**

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA  
DFAIT-NGO PEACEBUILDING CONSULTATION**

**7 FEBRUARY 1997  
Conference Centre, LB Pearson Building**

- 08:00**      **Registration and Coffee**
- 09:00**      **Welcome and Opening Statement from the Chair**
- 09:10**      **Opening Statement from Canadian Peacebuilding  
Coordinating Committee**
- PLENARY SESSION - THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS (Sequential)**
- 09:20**      **I. Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention**  
              **a) Selected Thematic Issue**  
              **b) Canadian Capacity**
- 10:45**      **Coffee**
- 11:00**      **II. Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Reconstruction**  
              **a) Selected Thematic Issue**  
              **b) Canadian Capacity**
- 12:15**      **Synthesis Review of Thematic Discussions**
- 12:30**      **Informal Luncheon in Lobby**
- REGIONAL CASE STUDY WORKSHOPS (Simultaneous)**
- 13:30**      **I. Region A: Central Africa (Focus: Great Lakes)**  
              **II. Region B: Central America (Focus: Guatemala)**  
              **III. Region C: South-East Asia (Focus: Cambodia)**
- 15:15**      **Coffee**
- 15:30**      **Road Ahead and Ongoing Consultation Process**
- 16:15**      **Final Remarks**
- 16:30**      **Closure**

**DFAIT-NGO PEACEBUILDING CONSULTATION  
7 February 1997  
Conference Centre, LB Pearson Building, Ottawa**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

**Name(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Organisation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Tel.:** \_\_\_\_\_ (o) \_\_\_\_\_ (h)

**Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I / We will require background documents to be mailed to the above address:**

**Yes    No                    (These documents may also be downloaded from the DFAIT  
WWW site: [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca))**

**I / We prefer correspondence in:                    English                    French**

**I / We will be participating in the following regional workshops (afternoon sessions):**

**Central Africa                    Central America                    South-East Asia**

*Please return your completed registration form by 20 January 1997 to:*

**Peggy Teagle, Coordinator  
Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee  
145 Spruce Street, Suite 208  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 6P1**

**Tel. (613) 233 8621                    Fax (613) 233 9028**

Department of Foreign Affairs  
and International Trade



Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
et du Commerce International

Lester B Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

20 janvier 1997

Madame ou Monsieur,

Le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international (MAECI) tiendra une consultation d'une journée avec les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) afin de discuter des options et des priorités de la nouvelle Initiative canadienne de consolidation de la paix. Cette consultation est l'une des mesures prises par le gouvernement canadien en vertu de l'Initiative de consolidation de la paix annoncée par le ministre Axworthy le 30 octobre 1996.

La consultation se tiendra le **7 février 1997** au Centre de conférences du MAECI, au rez-de-chaussée de l'Édifice L.B. Pearson, 125, promenade Sussex, Ottawa. L'inscription et l'attribution des places commenceront à 8 heures. Vous trouverez ci-joint l'ordre du jour provisoire de la consultation, ainsi qu'un formulaire d'inscription. Cet ordre du jour a été préparé en collaboration avec le Comité coordonnateur canadien pour la consolidation de la paix. Le MAECI maintiendra le contact avec le Comité coordonnateur, avant et après la consultation, pour ce qui concerne l'apport des ONG à l'Initiative de consolidation de la paix.

Des révisions de l'ordre du jour et des documents d'information seront produits pendant le mois, avant la consultation. Vous pourrez télécharger ces documents à partir du site web du MAECI. L'adresse de ce site est: [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca). Consultez "*Nouveautés*" pour savoir comment accéder à ces documents. Si vous n'avez pas accès à Internet, veuillez le mentionner sur votre formulaire d'inscription. Nous vous posterons ces documents.

- 2 -

Pour participer à la consultation, veuillez remplir le formulaire d'inscription ci-joint et le retourner au plus tard le 20 janvier 1997, par télécopieur ou par la poste, à :

**Peggy Teagle, coordonnatrice**  
**Comité coordonnateur canadien pour la consolidation de la paix**  
**145, rue Spruce, bureau 208**  
**Ottawa (Ontario)**  
**K1R 6P1**

**Tél.: (613) 233 8621**  
**Fax : (613) 233 9028**

Je vous encourage à retourner votre formulaire d'inscription le plus tôt possible puisque le nombre des sièges attribués aux représentants des ONG au Centre de conférences du MAECI est limité et que ces sièges seront attribués en partie en fonction de la date d'inscription.

Veuillez agréer, Madame ou Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.



Ruth Archibald  
Directeur général,  
Direction générale des enjeux humains et  
mondiaux.

**CONSULTATION MAECI-ONG SUR LA CONSOLIDATION DE LA PAIX  
7 Février 1997**

**Centre de conférences, Édifice L.B Pearson**

**FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION**

**Nom(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Organisation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Adresse:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Tél.:** \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (r)

**Télécopieur:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Courrier électronique:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Veillez nous faire parvenir à l'adresse ci-dessous les documents d'information:**

**Non**

**Oui**

(Vous pourrez télécharger ces documents à partir du site  
Web du MAECI: [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca))

**Nous souhaitons recevoir la correspondance en:**

**Anglais**

**Français**

**Nous participerons aux ateliers régionaux suivants (sessions se tenant en après-midi):**

**Afrique centrale**

**Amérique centrale**

**Asie du Sud-Est**

*Prrière de retourner votre formulaire d'inscription avant le 20 janvier 1997 à :*

**Peggy Teagle, coordonnatrice  
Comité coordonnateur canadien pour la consolidation de la paix  
145, rue Spruce, bureau 208  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 6P1**

**Tél: (613) 233 8621**

**Télécopieur: (613) 233 9028**

RECEIVED DEC 21 1997

## Canadian Network for an International Criminal Court

207 - 145 Spruce St., Ottawa Ont. K1R 6P1  
Tel.: (613) 232-0647 • Fax: (613) 563-0017  
E-Mail: wfcnat@web.net

### Meeting Summary:

- **RECENT AND UPCOMING MEETINGS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

NGO Briefing organized by the Canadian Network for an International Criminal Court  
November 20, 1997  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

#### ATTENDANCE:

Fergus Watt	World Federalists of Cda., CNICC
Chris Penny	Ottawa U., CNICC
Marni Munsterman	Ottawa U., CNICC
Peter Yachnin	
Prof. William Hartzog	Univ. of Montreal
Laurie Wiseberg	Human Rights Internet
Michael Bossin	Amnesty International
Allan McChesney	Int'l Commission of Jurists
Alain Bissonette	Int'l Centre for Human Rights & Dem. Dev't.
Lloyd Lipset	Int'l Centre for Human Rights & Dem. Dev't.
Ctr. for Foreign Affairs & Int'l Trade	237-0143
Max Wolpert	Dept. of Justice (War Crimes)
Rubin Friedman	B'Nai Brith Cda.
George Wright	
Dominic Lafleur	office of Daniel Turp, MP
Britt Elliott	Human Rights Internet
Georges Proulx	Human Rights Internet
Joan Broughton	UN Association in Canada
Tom Lumby	
Paul Richards	RCMP (War Crimes)
Barbara Bedont	Womens Int'l League for Peace & Freedom
Tina Burrett	office of Svend Robinson, MP
Alan Kessel	DFAIT, Head, Cdn. delegation to ICC PrepCom
Don Piragoff	Dept. of Justice, Cdn. delegation to ICC PrepCom
Darryl Robinson	DFAIT Cdn. delegation to ICC PrepCom
Kristen Mlacak	DFAIT

Fergus Watt opened the meeting and directed attention to documents available. These included: UN and NGO press releases from August PrepCom; resolution on ICC from UN 6th Committee; recent newsletter from Coalition for an International Criminal Court (CICC); and summaries of CNICC efforts to include language supportive of the ICC in declarations of heads of government of the Commonwealth and Francophonie. Fergus thanked officials from DFAIT, those present as well as from Commonwealth and Francophonie Affairs Division, for their help in working toward successful outcomes at the Commonwealth and Francophonie meetings.



This briefing focused on the recent August 4 - 15 PrepCom and the upcoming PrepCom scheduled for 1 - 12 December. One more PrepCom remains (in March/April) prior to the Diplomatic Conference, scheduled for June 1998 in Rome.

Alan Kessel noted that Canada continues to play a leadership role at the ICC negotiations, chairing the "Group of Like Minded" states (i.e. friends of the Court). Canada is perceived as credible and hard-working. As a middle power Canada can do things that other states cannot do.

Alan summarized the jurisdictional issues discussed in Working Group I of the August PrepCom, including the subject of complementarity. Canada chaired an informal working group which reached agreement on many of the outstanding complementarity issues. Complementarity refers to the elements of the ICC Statute governing when the ICC will assert its jurisdiction (see Draft Article 35), i.e. when national courts are unable or unwilling to take action. The agreed text lists criteria to take into account in making this determination.

This was seen as one of the major achievements in August. One of the difficulties at the ICC negotiations arises because many issues are related to other parts of the statute; agreement on one requires agreement on others. Obtaining some language on complementarity was likened to nailing down a corner of a tent: it provides a reference point; other parts will now be easier to nail down.

Another issue discussed in Working Group One revolved around the role of the United Nations Security Council and its relationship to the ICC. Discussion included article 23.3 which sets forth the SC's power to prevent the ICC from taking jurisdiction in certain instances, i.e. if a matter is on the SC's agenda. Canada contributed to a compromise (proposed by Singapore) on the issue of the Security Council role. This would allow the Security Council to block ICC action if: 1) Chapter VII of the UN Charter has been invoked; 2) a specific request has been made by the Security Council; and 3) this request is renewed every 12 months. These are political issues which will not be resolved until the diplomatic conference in June.

The Permanent Five are reluctantly coming to terms with the fact that the international community is going ahead with the ICC. The views of the U.S. and U.K. are coming along. The French continue to see the world in their own way, i.e. wanting an ICC which would be an empty shell to be activated when states and/or Security Council agree. The Chinese and Russians contribute less to the discussions.

Also discussed was the existence and work of the Like-Minded Group, chaired by Canada. There are approximately 39 countries, like-minded in that they want an effective ICC and have pushed for an early international conference to create it. Apart from that, it's quite a diverse group with a fragile concept of "like-mindedness." Canada seeks to try to keep the group in place, not defining like-minded too specifically (to prevent fissures), and eventually enlarge the group.

Don Piragoff reviewed issues discussed in Working Group II (procedural matters). The discussion built upon preliminary procedural negotiations in August 1996 and subsequent formal proposals from interested states and organizations. In June 1997 an informal intersessional meeting was able to merge some of the proposals, narrow differences and eliminate some of the square-bracketed text. Canada, Argentina, Australia and Germany were the key drafters.

In August, Working Group II dealt with rights of the accused: (1) prior to the laying of a charge; (2) during pre-trial stage; (3) during trial. As often occurs, these procedural issues raised differences of view between states with civil law and common law traditions.

Although the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees the right to counsel, this was agreed to only as a post-charge right. On this issue, Canada opposed any derogation from the International Covenant.

Another example of civil law/common law differences of views was the discussion of the role of a Pre-Trial Chamber. Such a chamber would affect the independence of the prosecutor, i.e. how should the prosecutor be observed, directed, watched over. Some argued that there should not be a Pre-Trial Chamber. Some common ground was reached. There would be a Pre-Trial Chamber, but only for certain functions (not for all the functions such chambers serve in civil law systems). A Pre-Trial Chamber would also affect the powers and independence of the ICC Prosecutor. (E.G. Will the Prosecutor need the consent of the Pre-Trial Chamber to conduct on-site investigations?) There is much still to be resolved here.

The concept of a guilty plea also came up for discussion. It does not exist in civil law systems. Argentina and Canada were able to make progress, developing compromise language which was acceptable to many. However, some bracketed text remains.

Trial in absentia is a highly contentious issue, not likely to be resolved until Rome.

There was some progress in Working Group II in ensuring that the Statute adequately recognizes gender crimes. This has been a priority for Canada. This includes ensuring that the crime of rape is adequately defined in the statute. There was also progress on compensation and protections for victims and witnesses. Non-governmental organisations played a prominent role at the August PrepCom in focussing significant attention on these issues. New Zealand, Canada, Portugal, Samoa led discussion in introducing and advancing strong language on gender crimes during Working Group II. However, agreement has not been finalized. France wanted many of these sections square-bracketed; there will be further discussion at the Rome Conference.

Further discussions will take place December 1 - 12, at the Fifth Meeting of the UN PrepCom. Following December there is only one more PrepCom before the Rome Conference in June 1998. Negotiation in December will focus on the international cooperation (judicial assistance assistance and extradition issues) definition of crimes, general principles of criminal law, penalties and some left over procedural questions.

Darryl Robinson introduced discussion on definition of war crimes, a topic for the December PrepCom. Some NATO countries met at an intersessional to merge proposals on war crimes. (Darryl pointed out this was not a NATO paper.) Barbara Bedont stressed the importance of identifying rape as a distinct category of crime.

Rubin Friedman asked about rules of evidence. Canada's position is to keep language in the Statute as simple as possible. The Court can elaborate rules over time.

Further questions and discussion centered on how amnesties affect the work of the ICC; the contribution of lessons learned from the Ad Hoc Tribunals; and Canadians in attendance at the December PrepCom. Canada's delegation will also include Kim Prost (Dept. of Justice) and Dominic McCally (DND). Canadian NGO representatives at the December PrepCom: Fergus Watt (WFC, CNICC), Barbara Bedont (WILPF, Women's Caucus), Irwin Cotler (McGill Univ., ICHRDD), Bill Hartzog, (Int'l Commission of Jurists), Bill Schabas (Univ. Québec à Montréal).

# Canadian Network for an International Criminal Court

207 - 145 Spruce St., Ottawa Ont. K1R 6P1  
Tel.: (613) 232-0647 • Fax: (613) 563-0017  
E-Mail: wfcnat@web.net

---

## EDINBURGH COMUNIQUE SUPPORTS ICC

On October 24 - 27, 1997 Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Edinburgh, Scotland. Their deliberations included discussion of the UN negotiations to create a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC). Paragraph 27 from the Edinburgh Communiqué, issued 27 October 1997 by the Heads of Government, states:

" 27. Heads of Government expressed their belief that an International Criminal Court (ICC) would be an important development in the international promotion of the rule of law. They expressed support for the efforts of the UN Preparatory Committee to negotiate a Statute for an ICC and encouraged participation in those negotiations and in the Plenipotentiary Conference next year by as many Commonwealth countries as possible."

# Réseau canadienne pour une Cour criminelle internationale

207 - 145 rue Spruce, Ottawa Ont. K1R 6P1  
Tel.: (613) 232-0647 • Fax: (613) 563-0017  
E-Mail: wfcnat@web.net

---

## VII<sup>e</sup> Sommet de la Francophonie Hanoi, le 16 novembre 1997

---

Du 14 au 16 novembre dernier, les chefs d'État et de gouvernement des pays ayant le français en partage se sont rencontrés à Hanoi au Vietnam pour le VII<sup>e</sup> sommet de la Francophonie.

Au cours de leurs délibérations, ils ont discuté des négociations de l'ONU en vue de la création d'une Cour criminelle internationale (CCI). Ils ont reconnu que l'existence d'une telle cour contribuerait fortement à la suprématie du droit et ils ont encouragé les pays membres à participer aux rencontres du Comité préparatoire de l'ONU pour la création d'une cour criminelle internationale.

Au même sommet, la Francophonie s'est donné un mandat plus politique. En effet, les pays membres ont élu comme premier secrétaire général de la Francophonie M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Voici la section 10 du Plan d'action adopté à l'issue du VII<sup>e</sup> Sommet de la Francophonie

*10. Rappelant notre engagement de faire des années 1995/2005 la décennie de la Justice dans l'espace francophone, nous réitérons notre volonté d'unir nos efforts afin d'établir une coopération efficace pour la prévention des crimes, surtout transnationaux et organisés, de même que pour la lutte contre la circulation croissante des armes, contre le trafic de drogues, l'usage illicite de stupéfiants, le blanchiment de l'argent, la corruption et le terrorisme, et assurer une concertation étroite de nos pays membres lors de l'examen du projet de convention internationale pour la lutte contre la criminalité transnationale organisée et la corruption.*

*Reconnaissant que la création d'un tribunal international pénal permanent contribuerait de façon significative à la promotion de l'État de droit, nous encourageons la participation des pays de la Francophonie à la négociation par le comité préparatoire de l'ONU d'un statut pour un tel tribunal.*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



September 16, 1998

H.E. Mr. Lloyd Axworthy  
Minister of Foreign Relations and  
International Trade  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Axworthy,

The International Year of the Ocean is entering its final quarter. Canada has not yet made any lasting contribution to this year's global efforts to enhance law and order on the oceans. We should not miss this opportunity.

November 16 of this year is the date when the provisional sea-bed regime will come to an end. If Canada has not ratified the Law of the Sea Convention, it will lose its membership in the Authority and its voice in international ocean affairs.

The signatories to the enclosed brief want to stress the importance of the occasion and urge you most earnestly to proceed with the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea before the deadlines of November 16.

Respectfully yours,

  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

*Govt Can / Foreign Affairs & International Trade*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean Institute



**FAXED**

September 9, 1998

Mr. Don Campbell  
Ministry of External Affairs &  
International Trade

Dear Mr. Campbell,

I just had a long talk with our mutual friend, Don Mills, in Jamaica, and he suggested that I should contact you. He has just returned from Lisbon, where the report of the Independent World Commission on the Ocean was launched.

I resigned from this Commission last February although I had been the initiator of its establishment. But I profoundly disagreed with the way our Portuguese colleagues were running it. Before I left, I introduced a proposal, which has survived my departure. I do believe it is both important and realistic, and the International Ocean Institute has started a very comprehensive initiative to get it adopted -- and here it is, and I fervently hope Canada will support it.

The Year of the Ocean is entering its final phase, and I do believe, it should not be allowed to pass without leaving a concrete result for the future: something to enhance the implementation and progressive development, not only of the Law of the Sea Convention but of all the Conventions, Agreements and Programmes adopted in the wake of the Rio Conference on Environment and Development, all of which have an important ocean dimension. At present, all these instruments are not properly coordinated.

There is now wide spread agreement that a forum is needed where the closely interrelated problems of ocean space (to use the language of the Law of the Sea Convention) can be considered as a whole. This forum can only be created at the level of the General Assembly of the United Nations of which all States parties to all the different Conventions are members.

However, the General Assembly itself, overloaded with work as it is already, cannot possibly devote the time that would be needed to fully discuss the problems involved and agree on a coherent policy which then should be implemented by the various specialized agencies in a consistent manner.

It is our suggestion, therefore that the General Assembly should institute a Committee of the Whole, which should be convened every second year for the necessary length of time -- probably at least one month if not two.

I am attaching a few pages, taken from my forthcoming Report to the Club of Rome, which explains this proposal in some more detail This Report will be published in November by the United Nations University Press, with an introduction by Dr. Ruud Lubbers, my colleague in the Club of Rome..


I am also attaching a "pre-pr-pre-draft resolution" -- just to adumbrate what such a resolution might look like. The second version was done by Marie Jacobson of Sweden, in a personal capacity..

We think the proposal should be put forward in November/December, when the annual Law of the Sea Resolution is up for discussion -- just before the end of the Year of the Ocean. But if this were to be done, one would have to start now to find allies and co-sponsors for the proposal. I am sure one could mobilize wide spread support for it -- including the support of the Secretary-General.

I do think the proposal is in line with the Canadian objective of international cooperation and organisation -- even though we have not yet ratified the LoS Convention, which is a bit of a sore point!) and that Canada will support the proposal.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chair, International Ocean Institute

*P.S. I am attaching an excellent letter from Klaus Töpfer,  
just received!*



Dalhousie University

FAXED

International Ocean  
Institute

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



**TO** Arlene Cade, Environmental Relations Division  
**FAX** 1 613 995 9525

**FROM** Darlene Manning, Administrator  
International Ocean Institute – Canada, Dalhousie University

**FAX** 902-494-2034

**RE** **Missing fax page**

**DATE** November 7, 1998

**PAGES** 4

---

Dear Ms. Cade,

Please find attached the complete letter from Dr. Toepfer.

Regards,

*Darlene Manning*



Madeleine,

Now it does make sense: This was the famous letter from Dr. Toepfer which got lost in our files and I recovered from Malta. It now must be in our files. I sent it to Mr. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and it would appear that they lost the third page. I suggest you send the whole letter to Arlene Cade of the Environmental Relations Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs!

*Elvira*



UNCLASSIFIED

January 04, 1999

**FACSIMILE / TÉLÉCOPIE**

If there is any problem upon receipt of this fax, please call (613) 944-2152  
 S'il y a des problèmes à la réception de cette télécopie, prière d'appeler:

From/ De: Catherine Heslop  
 Human Rights, Humanitarian Affairs, International Women's Equality Division/  
 Direction des droits de la personne, Affaires humanitaires, Promotion internationale  
 de la femme (AGH)

City/ Ville: Ottawa

Fax. No./ No. de Télécopie: 613-943-0606

Number of pages including this page/Nombre de pages avec cette feuille: 6

**FOR THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF:**

<b>Sheva MEDJUCK</b>	<b>Women's Studies, MSVU</b>	<b>457-6498</b>
<b>Cynthia MATHESON</b>	<b>Women's Studies, MSVU</b>	<b>457-6498</b>
<b>Meredith RAWLSTON</b>	<b>Women's Studies, MSVU</b>	<b>457-6498</b>
<b>Cristin MUECKE</b>	<b>Medicine, DAL</b>	<b>421-1990</b>
<b>Elizabeth MANN-BORGESE</b>	<b>Oceans and Environment</b>	<b>494-2034</b>
<b>Bernadette MacDONALD</b>	<b>Pictou County Women's Ctr</b>	<b>752-2233</b>
<b>Virginia APPELL</b>	<b>Int. Devpt., DAL</b>	<b>494-2105</b>
<b>Vicky SAMUELS</b>	<b>Human Rights Commission</b>	<b>424-0596</b>
<b>David PERAUD</b>	<b>Health Serv. Admin., DAL</b>	<b>494-6849</b>
<b>Pat CONNOLLY</b>	<b>Sociology, SMU</b>	<b>420-5121</b>

Department of Foreign Affairs  
and International Trade



Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
et du Commerce international

Édifice Lester B. Pearson Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

December 30, 1998  
le 30 décembre 1998

Madame, Monsieur,

Dear Madam, Sir:

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I would like to invite you to participate in consultations with the federal government in preparation for the June 1999 UN General Assembly Special Session on Population and Development (ICPD). The consultations will be held at the Palais des congrès (200 promenade du Portage, Hull) on February 1 and 2, 1999 between 9:00 am and 5:30 pm.

The purpose of these consultations is to provide a forum for dialogue between civil society and government on Canada's priority issues for the Special Session.

The Special Session marks the five year anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994. Its goal is to review the successes and constraints faced in trying to implement the ICPD Programme of Action, and identify key future actions to assist in achieving the Conference goals and objectives.

Au nom du gouvernement du Canada, je suis heureuse de vous inviter à participer à des consultations menées avec le gouvernement fédéral en prévision de la Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur la population et le développement qui aura lieu en juin 1999. Les consultations se tiendront au Palais des congrès (200, promenade du Portage, Hull) les 1<sup>er</sup> et 2 février 1999, de 9h à 17h 30.

Ces consultations ont pour objet de permettre un dialogue entre la société civile et le gouvernement sur les questions prioritaires pour le Canada dans l'optique de la Session extraordinaire.

Celle-ci marque le cinquième anniversaire de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement (CIPD) tenue au Caire, en Égypte, en 1994. Elle sera consacrée à l'examen des résultats obtenus et des obstacles à surmonter dans la mise en oeuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD ainsi qu'à la détermination des principales actions à mener pour contribuer à la réalisation des buts et objectifs de la Conférence.

Two key benchmarks in preparation for the Special Session are the International Forum being held in the Hague in February 1999, and the March 1999 Commission on Population and Development in New York, which is acting as the preparatory body for the Special Session.

As part of Canada's preparations for the review process, the federal government supported the organization of a series of regional public consultations organized by Canadian NGO *Action Canada for Population and Development* which took place during November and December. The consultations, held in Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and the informal NGO meeting in Ottawa, were intended to enable concerned Canadians to review and discuss national and international efforts to implement the ICPD Programme of Action.

The national consultations will take place over two days. The first day has been set aside for discussions among civil society actors alone, and will be co-organized by *Action Canada for Population and Development* and the *Canadian Society for International Health*. It is expected that participants will review the report of the regional consultations (with a view to identifying gaps) and strategize for the meeting the following day. The second day, will allow civil society and federal government officials an opportunity to engage in dialogue. By reviewing the government discussion paper and the recommendations in the report of the regional consultations it is hoped that

Deux étapes clés des préparatifs de la Session extraordinaire sont le Forum international qui se tiendra à La Haye en février 1999 et la réunion de mars 1999 de la Commission de la population et du développement à New York, qui servira d'organe préparatoire pour la Session extraordinaire.

Dans le cadre des préparatifs du Canada en vue du processus d'examen, le gouvernement fédéral a appuyé une série de consultations publiques régionales organisées par l'ONG canadienne *Action Canada pour la population et le développement* qui ont eu lieu en novembre et décembre. Ces consultations, tenues à Halifax, Toronto, Montréal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, ainsi que la réunion informelle d'ONG qui a eu lieu à Ottawa, visaient à permettre aux Canadiens intéressés d'examiner les efforts déployés à l'échelle nationale et internationale pour mettre en oeuvre le Programme d'action de la CIPD.

Les consultations nationales se tiendront sur deux jours. La première journée est réservée aux débats entre représentants de la société civile seulement, et sera organisée par *Action Canada pour la population et le développement* de concert avec la *Société canadienne pour la santé internationale*. Il est prévu que les participants examineront le rapport sur les consultations régionales (dans le but de cerner les lacunes) et établiront une stratégie pour la réunion du lendemain. La deuxième journée sera pour les représentants de la société civile et du gouvernement fédéral l'occasion d'entamer un dialogue. Il est espéré qu'en examinant le document de travail du gouvernement

participants can identify priorities to help guide the government as it prepares for the Special Session. The format for both days will be the same as that used for the regional consultations: A plenary session in the morning, followed by four concurrent thematic break-out sessions covering:

- population and sustainable development
- reproductive health and rights
- international migration
- health and mortality

A final plenary session would conclude the day, where the day's discussions would be summarized. Simultaneous translation in English and French will be available in both the plenary and working groups.

If you would be interested in participating in these consultations, or if you would like to suggest someone else who may be interested, please contact Catherine Heslop by fax (613) 943-0606, using the registration form below. Your reply by January 15 is greatly appreciated to enable us to mail you an agenda and background materials well enough in advance of the consultation. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Heslop at 944-2152

ainsi que les recommandations contenues dans le rapport sur les consultations régionales les participants seront en mesure de définir des priorités qui aideront à orienter le gouvernement dans ses préparatifs en vue de la Session extraordinaire. Pour les deux journées, la formule sera identique à celle utilisée pour les consultations régionales : une séance plénière dans la matinée, suivie de quatre réunions en groupes tenues simultanément et portant sur les thèmes suivants :

- population et développement durable
- santé et droits de la reproduction
- migration internationale
- santé et mortalité

La journée se conclurait par une séance plénière récapitulant les délibérations de la journée. L'interprétation simultanée sera disponible pendant les séances plénières et les groupes de travail.

Pour prendre part à ces consultations, ou pour communiquer le nom d'une autre personne que ces consultations pourraient intéresser, veuillez envoyer par télécopieur, au (613) 943-0606, le formulaire d'inscription ci-joint à M<sup>me</sup> Catherine Heslop. Nous vous saurions gré de nous faire parvenir votre réponse pour le 15 janvier afin que nous puissions vous faire parvenir un programme et de la documentation bien avant les consultations. Pour toute question, n'hésitez pas à vous adresser à M<sup>me</sup> Heslop, au 944-2152.

For more information on the ICPD + 5 United Nations review process, you may wish to consult the following websites:

- [www.undp.org/popin/icpd + 5.html](http://www.undp.org/popin/icpd + 5.html)
- [www.unfpa.org/icpd/icpd.html](http://www.unfpa.org/icpd/icpd.html)
- [www.tribute.nl/wpf/uk/main.html](http://www.tribute.nl/wpf/uk/main.html)

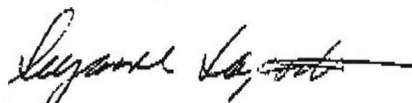
Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le processus d'examen de la CIPD + 5 des Nations Unies, consulter les sites Web ci-après :

- [www.undp.org/popin/icpd + 5.html](http://www.undp.org/popin/icpd + 5.html)
- [www.unfpa.org/icpd/icpd.html](http://www.unfpa.org/icpd/icpd.html)
- [www.tribute.nl/wpf/uk/main.html](http://www.tribute.nl/wpf/uk/main.html)

Sincerely,

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Directrice générale  
Direction des enjeux humains et mondiaux



Suzanne Laporte  
Director General  
Global and Human Issues Bureau

PLEASE FILL IN THIS FORM AND RETURN IT BY FAX TO (613) 943-0606

**CHECK OFF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

**I plan to participate in the consultations on ICPD+5:**

- February 1st only - NGO discussions ( )
- February 2nd only - NGO and Government discussions ( )
- February 1st and 2nd ( )

**My first choice for a working group is:**

- International Migration ( )
- Reproductive Health and Rights ( )
- Health and Mortality ( )
- Sustainable Development and Population ( )

**My second choice for a working group is:**

- International Migration ( )
- Reproductive Health and Rights ( )
- Health and Mortality ( )
- Sustainable Development and Population ( )

Name (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Title and Organization (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Dietary requirements: YES/NO: \_\_\_\_\_

PRIÈRE DE RETOURNER LE FORMULAIRE, DUMENTI, PAR TÉLÉCOPIEUR  
(613) 943-0606

**COCHEZ LA CASE APPROPRIÉE:**

**Je prévois de prendre part aux consultations sur la CIPD+5 :**

- Le 1<sup>er</sup> février seulement -ONG ( )
- Le 2 février seulement - ONG et gouvernement ( )
- Le 1<sup>er</sup> et 2 février - ( )

**Groupe de travail (premier choix)**

- Migration internationale ( )
- Santé génésique et droit de procréation ( )
- Santé et mortalité ( )
- Développement durable et population ( )

**Groupe de travail (deuxième choix)**

- Migration internationale ( )
- Santé génésique et droit de procréation ( )
- Santé et mortalité ( )
- Développement durable et population ( )

Nom (en lettres moulées s.v.p.) : \_\_\_\_\_

Titre et organisation (le cas échéant) : \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse professionnelle : \_\_\_\_\_

Téléphone : \_\_\_\_\_ Télécopieur : \_\_\_\_\_

Courriel : \_\_\_\_\_

Restrictions alimentaires : OUI/NON: \_\_\_\_\_

COPY

*International Ocean Institute*

*Dalhousie University  
1226 Le Marchant Street  
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3E7*

*Tel. 1 902 494 1737  
fax: 1 902 494 2034  
Canada*

January 15, 1999

The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Dear Minister,

Thank you for your kind letter of January 5. I appreciate your position regarding the UNCLOS ratification, although I cannot share it!

The Straddling Stocks Agreement is a part of and dependent on the Law of the Sea Convention. It is not a stand-alone instrument. To ratify it without ratifying the Convention is like cutting the branch of a tree and expecting it will stay up there in its place!

It would be just, beautiful, and dignified, if Canada ratified both instruments together -- after Bill C-27 and regulations are in place.

It may indeed take years for the Agreement to enter into force and be effectively implemented! It would tarnish Canada's international image to stay out of the Convention regime for that long.

Of course I agree with you that 1998 has been an important year for the oceans, and Canada's contributions to the success of the International Year of the Ocean have been significant.

1999, however, will be at least as important, and hopefully give even more concrete results.

Last year I had some correspondence with Deputy Minister Campbell about an initiative the International Ocean Institute had taken for the establishment of a "Committee of the Whole" of the General Assembly devoted to ocean affairs and the law of the sea. Mr. Campbell pointed out that the initiative would be better placed in 1999, when the CSD will review the whole ocean sector. We have followed this advice and are channelling the proposal this year through the CSD. I am enclosing a draft of the proposal as it now stands.

The CSD appears to be quite well prepared to receive the proposal. The Chairman, Minister Simon Upton of New Zealand, said in his recent address to the London workshop:

"There is, it would seem, an emerging consensus that the day debate at the UN General

*+ Ocean's Circle  
+ Ocean Assembly  
+ 1998  
+ 1999 Dec.*



Assembly is not enough time to devote to oceans. The debate is at a high level, and the Secretary General has provided excellent, and thorough reports on progress in the Law of the Sea and Oceans domain. But the overview required to draw together the complex web of conventions and institutions is far greater than can be achieved in one day in New York. It is far greater also than CSD can manage once in a five year cycle.

As the Chair of CSD7, it is not for me alone to propose an answer, but careful thought needs to be given to the possibilities of making better use of the UN system to provide an adequate opportunity for states to monitor, assess and co-ordinate the priorities of the various agencies within the UN framework and ensure that legal instruments being developed at the global and regional levels avoid the potential for duplication and inconsistency. It does seem to me strange, for example, that the UN has a standing committee on outer space but nothing comparable on the oceans.”

I do hope Canada will support, and, if possible, co-sponsor the proposal.

I am taking the liberty of sending you today a copy of my new book, a Report to the Club of Rome on the oceans, entitled, somewhat mysteriously, *The Oceanic Circle*.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Professor

## *The Ocean Assembly*

1. In his Report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, to the Fifty-third session of the General Assembly (A/53/456, 5 October 1998), the Secretary-General of the United Nations stressed the unique role the General Assembly had assumed in regularly overviewing, on an annual basis, what was happening in the steadily diversifying and intensifying uses of ocean space and resources and in the multiple developments relating to the law of the sea. “UNCLOS,” he said, “provides the framework to deal with these issues. In some respects, its moral authority, given its wide acceptance throughout the community of nations, is exactly what is required at this time in history. *The General Assembly, given its oversight role in the area of ocean affairs and the law of the sea, will be called upon to take a more active part in anticipating areas of concern and devising strategies to address them effectively.* (Paragraph 8; emphasis added).
2. Later, in the same Report (paragraph 416) he pointed out that it was only the General Assembly, as the only body within the United Nations system, with universal membership and comprehensive, trans-sectoral competence, that could fulfil this task. “Moreover, an effective, comprehensive, integrated, multisectoral review of ocean issues requires the input and participation at meetings of a large number of national ministries; they should not be limited just to ministries with sectoral responsibilities such as the environment. *In this connection, the General Assembly has accorded itself the mandate to undertake the review of all developments related to oceans and seas, as the global institution having the competence to do so.* (Emphasis added)
3. There is today indeed wide-spread agreement that a forum is needed where states and non-state actors, intergovernmental organisation, users, and NGOs can consider the closely interrelated problems of ocean space as a whole.
4. Some have suggested that the meeting of the States Parties to the Law of the Sea Convention could perform this task. The mandate of this body should indeed be broadened so that it can keep the Law of the Sea Convention under review and up-to-date. Ocean affairs, however, are today much broader than the Law of the Sea Convention. They comprise the ocean-related parts of all UNCED and post-UNCED Conventions, Agreements, and Programmes, with memberships that are different from that of the Law of the Sea Convention. The meeting of States Parties to the Law of the Sea Convention would not be able to deal effectively with the interactions of all these instruments.

5. Others have suggested that the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations be restructured, that its membership should be made universal and that it should be given the mandate of overseeing ocean affairs and the law of the seas. This, however, would require Charter amendment, which could take a very long time, if it could be done at all; whereas this forum is needed now, and without charter review.

6. Still others have suggested that this function should remain with the Commission on Sustainable Development. Its limited membership and sectoral approach, however, make it unsuitable for the task, on a permanent basis, as the Secretary-General has pointed out. Sustainable ocean development indeed is an essential part of sustainable development, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21; biodiversity in the ocean; the ocean's role in climate change; the SIDS programme of action the Global Programme of Action to prevent pollution from land-based activities, are all within the competence of the CSD, and thus the CSD will always have to play an important role in overseeing ocean affairs; but "the competence and suitability of the Commission to review, take decisions, and possibly coordinate the activities of other intergovernmental organizations and convention secretariats on issues which are not within the scope of sustainable development, e.g. jurisdictional matters, navigational issues, etc" is questionable.

7. The agenda for an "effective, comprehensive, integrated and multisectoral review of ocean issues" is enormous and of a bewildering complexity, as indicated by the ever more comprehensive Reports of the Secretary-General.-- the current one consisting of 493 paragraphs! Serious consideration of this volume of information, coupled with the challenge "to take a more active part in anticipating areas of concern and devising strategies to address them effectively" would about double the already heavy work load of the General Assembly. While there is general agreement that the General Assembly is the only body competent to deal with this agenda, this question of time has not been raised.

8. In consideration of this situation, the International Ocean Institute has put forward the proposal that the General Assembly should establish a Committee of the Whole open to the participation of all Delegations, and including a ministerial segment consisting of Ministers, not only of the Environment but of any Ministry involved one way or another in ocean affairs. This Committee of the Whole should meet every two years for a period of 4-6 weeks, to examine in depth the Secretary-General's Report which would be prepared, as heretofore, by DOALOS, the CSD, and the other "competent international organisations." Ample time should be set apart for hearings where NGOs, the private sector and independent scientists could present their view and

have them discussed. It is only through such a mechanism that the General Assembly could successfully and in a spirit of innovation absolve its new and onerous task.

9. This proposal was included in the Report to the Club of Rome, *The Oceanic Circle*, just published by the United Nations University Press. It was endorsed by Pacem in Maribus XXVI in Halifax, December 1998. In the General Assembly it was introduced during the General Debate by the Representative of Malta, the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Guido de Marco, who said on September 29;

“Malta suggests positive consideration of the suggestion that this Assembly institute a biennial Committee of the Whole to review ocean-related questions in an integrated manner.”

10. A procedure is in place to determine the shape of “ocean governance” for the next century. The 1999 session of the Commission on Sustainable Development is a key element in this procedure. The General Assembly will take decisions only after receiving the recommendations of the CSD. The International Ocean Institute therefore humbly requests the CSD to give consideration to its proposal and, if possible endorse it as a recommendation to the General Assembly.

11. A General Assembly Resolution might incorporate the following elements:

### ***Draft Resolution***

*The General Assembly,*

*Convinced* that the closely interrelated matters of ocean space need to be considered as a whole;

*Aware* that these matters concern all states, including States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as to other ocean-related Conventions, Agreements and Programmes which may have different memberships;

*Convinced* that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is the framework/constitution for the oceans

*Welcoming* regional and functional endeavours within this framework;

*Noting* that aspects of the Law of the Sea are now considered in a disparate way and in numerous fora;

*Recognizing* that only the General Assembly, with its universal membership and

multisectoral competence is capable of effectively dealing with these interrelationships

*Determined* to follow up the International Year of the Ocean with a concrete contribution to the enhancement of ocean governance for sustainable development;

*has adopted the following decision:*

- (1) A Committee of the Whole shall be established to follow developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea; to foster a coherent approach to the implementation of the global ocean regime established by UNCLOS, to encourage its ratification and effective implementation ; to identify emerging issues and persistent problems which require international action that would be built upon the basis provided by the Convention, in its interaction with the other ocean-related Conventions, Agreements, and Programmes; and to take a more active part in anticipating areas of concern and devising strategies to address them effectively.
  - (2) The Committee, comprising all Member States of the United Nations, should be open to the participation of competent nongovernmental organisations.
  - (3) The Committee should have a Ministerial segment not limited just to ministries with sectoral responsibilities such as the environment, but open to all ministries involved in any aspect of ocean affairs, as the occasion may require.
  - (4) The Committee should meet in regular session of four to six weeks every second year..
  - (5) The work of the Committee should be based on, and examine in depth, the comprehensive Report by the Secretary-General, which would be prepared, as heretofore, by DOALOS, the CSD, and the other “competent international organisations.” Ample time should be set apart for hearings where NGOs, the private sector and independent scientists could present their views and have them discussed.
12. It is only through such a mechanism that the General Assembly could successfully and in a spirit of innovation absolve its new and onerous task

*Oral Questions*

There is \$2 billion invested in it per year on top of what we were doing.

I remind the member that all provincial governments are participating in it and think it is an extraordinary program helping children and making the provinces and the Government of Canada work together better for Canadian children.

\* \* \*

**NATIONAL DEFENCE**

**Mr. David Price (Compton—Stanstead, PC):** Mr. Speaker, the late Captain Peter Musselman was a Labrador pilot who took this Liberal government at its word and signed a pilot terminable allowance entitling him to a bonus of \$25,000 a year for three years.

• (1455)

He was killed less than a year ago in the Labrador 305 explosion in Gaspé.

Will the minister explain to this House why this man's family is not entitled to the remaining \$50,000?

**Hon. Arthur C. Eggleton (Minister of National Defence, Lib.):** Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to look into the particulars of the case the member is talking about.

While he has raised the matter I should note that the investigation is still underway with respect to the Labrador crash. It was a tragic event. We do not want that to happen again. We want to get to the bottom of it as quickly as possible so that if any action needs to be taken to rectify the matter in terms of the safety of our aircraft it will be taken. The safety of our pilots is of utmost importance to us.

**Mr. David Price (Compton—Stanstead, PC):** Mr. Speaker, this does not have anything to do with the crash itself. It is the family.

Families of Canadian forces members who lose their life on duty, such as Captain Musselman, are entitled to a supplementary death benefit equal to two year's salary. The pilot terminable allowance was a three year bonus on his salary. I think we owe his family.

Will the minister ensure that this man's family receives the \$50,000 remaining in his PTA? Let us do it right for a change. Please, yes or no?

**Hon. Arthur C. Eggleton (Minister of National Defence, Lib.):** Mr. Speaker, as I indicated a moment ago, I will look into the matter and advise the hon. member accordingly.

We want to do all we can to support the family which has suffered such a great loss.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Ted McWhinney (Vancouver Quadra, Lib.):** Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Last December the International Court of Justice rejected Spain's suit against Canada in the fisheries jurisdiction case. The verdict removed earlier questions as to the effect of the 1982 UN convention on the law of the sea on Canada's legal case before the court.

Will the minister consider proceeding now to ratification of the convention?

**Hon. Lloyd Axworthy (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lib.):** Mr. Speaker, as the House knows, Canada has taken a very active role in securing a UN convention to protect straddling stocks, those fishing stocks that are on the 200 mile zone border or on the high seas. We are now actively pursuing a negotiation to get it fully ratified.

I can tell the hon. member that once that enforcement regime is put in place to protect and conserve fishing stocks, Canada will be in a position to ratify the law of the sea convention.

\* \* \*

**HEALTH**

**Mr. Grant Hill (MacLeod, Ref.):** Mr. Speaker, the health minister just made an announcement that he will allow the compassionate use of smoked marijuana for those who are ill.

Is this the first step in the Liberal government's decriminalizing marijuana for other purposes?

**Hon. Allan Rock (Minister of Health, Lib.):** Mr. Speaker, what I said is I have asked officials to develop a plan that would include access to clinical trials so we can look at evidence. Surely the hon. member's mind is not so closed that he is not prepared to consider evidence from research into the question.

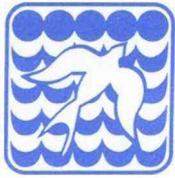
There are people who are dying. They want access to something they believe will help with their symptoms. We want to help. Clinical trials would allow us to get research to know more about how we can help.

\* \* \*

[Translation]

**MR. JUSTICE ROBERT FLAHIFF**

**Mr. Michel Bellehumeur (Berthier—Montcalm, BQ):** Mr. Speaker, it will soon be two years since Mr. Justice Robert Flahiff was suspended with full salary of \$178,500, while defending himself against money laundering charges which have just culminated in a three year prison sentence.



INTERNATIONAL  
OCEAN INSTITUTE  
CANADA

DALHOUSIE  
University



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: The Hon. Don Campbell  
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Fax number 613 944 0856

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax No. 1 902 868 2455

Date: October 22, 1999

Subject: UN Resolution

Dear Mr. Campbell,

I am attaching a Draft Resolution on the establishment of an "Open-ended Consultative Group" which is really quite excellent and it is now rather solidly backed. It does everything we wanted it to do, and all we have to do now is to make it work!

I am delighted that Canada is among the sponsors of this Resolution.

I am preparing a working paper for the IOI next January and will send you a copy. If IOI Canada can do anything to assist the Government to prepare for this May session, which is going to be of great importance for the future, please do let me know.

All the best,

Yours as ever,

*Elisabeth*



RECEIVED DEC 06 1999

NOV 25 1999

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
International Ocean Institute  
Dalhousie University  
1226 LeMarchant Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3P7

Dear Dr. Mann Borgese:

Thank you for your letter of August 22, 1999, regarding the International Sea-Bed Authority and your facsimile of October 22 concerning the proposed establishment of an open-ended consultative group on oceans and law of the sea issues by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In response to your first letter, you are quite right to point out that there are disadvantages to Canada not being a party to UNCLOS. We realize this. However, as you know, the timing of Canada's ratification of UNCLOS depends on our achieving key objectives in terms of our policy regarding high seas fishing. Those objectives have not been met yet although progress has been made in that direction. As you noted, Canada ratified the UN Fish Agreement (UNFA) on August 3, 1999. UNFA will likely enter into force in the next year (with twenty-four states having ratified, we are close to the thirty ratifications needed). In addition, we are encouraged by the fact that the European Union, a key fisheries partner, has indicated that its own ratification process is progressing well. Despite our not having ratified UNCLOS, we do intend to continue participating in, and keeping informed of, the activities of its institutions.

I also wish to thank you for sending a copy of the proceedings of the leadership seminar which you chaired on the occasion of the last session of the International Sea-Bed Authority (ISA). I see that the seminar had quite a diversified and forward-looking agenda and dealt with challenging issues facing the ISA, including developing a regime for sea-floor massive sulphides, protecting biodiversity in the Area and dealing with fibre-optic cables crossing the Area. Copies of the report will be sent to interested experts in the government. I am glad to see that you and your Institute continue to be closely associated with the ISA's activities.



Finally, I share your satisfaction with developments regarding the open-ended consultative process on oceans and law of the sea issues at the United Nations. Canada has been a strong supporter of the creation of such a process and, as you noted, Canada co-sponsored the General Assembly resolution to set it up. We look forward to the first meeting of the consultative group, which will take place next May.

I appreciate your keeping me informed of the activities of the International Ocean Institute.

Yours sincerely,



Donald W. Campbell

P.S. Sorry my son  
did not make it  
to Halifax in August  
but he hopes to do so  
sometime in the next  
few months.  
