

PdeC

CANADA

6-9 MAR 1985

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Weather Forecast for Canada

Wednesday, 6 March / Toronto

sunny and cold!

Temperature ranging from  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thursday, 7 March / Ottawa

cloudy, 20% chance of snow

Temperature ranging from  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Friday, 8 March / Ottawa

80% chance of snow

temperature ranging from  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Friday, 8 March / Québec City

minimal chance of snow

temperature ranging from  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Saturday, 9 March / Québec City

as above

No major storms, from the meteorological viewpoint, are envisaged.

JH/lc  
4 March 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 6 March	LV: New York	1230	-5	Marine Terminal/LAG		
	ARR: Toronto	1400	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	Royal York Hotel			Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Thur 7 March	LV: Toronto	0900	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Ottawa	1000	-5	Flying time 1 hr.		
	Ridau Hall					
Fri 8 March	LV: Ottawa	1430	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Quebec City	1530	-5	Flying time 1 hr.		
	Le Château Frontenac					
Sat 9 March	LV: Quebec City	1500	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1630	-5	Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Sat 9 March	LV: New York (JFK)	1800	-5	SR111	747	0
Sun 10 March	ARR: Geneva	0720	+1			
	Hotel Intercontinental					
Mon 11 March	Geneva					
Tues 12 March	LV: Geneva	0815	+1	SR722	DC-9	0
	ARR: Paris (CDG)	0920	+1			
Tues 12 March	LV: Paris (CDG)	1100	+1	AF001	SSC	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	0845	-5			

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA,  
6 - 9 March 1985  
AND SUBSEQUENT TRIP TO GENEVA

P r o g r a m m e

Wednesday, 6 March

- 12.30 depart New York (Marine Terminal, La Guardia) by Canadian Government aircraft, Cosmos executive, 4 propellers; accompanied by Amb. Lewis \* and Mr. Lemeux, Protocol Officer
- 14.00 arrive Toronto  
met by Federal and Provincial Ministers
- 14.30 arrive at Royal York Hotel
- 15.45 \*\* call by Vice-Premier of Ontario, Mr. Robert Welch
- 16.30 UNAC Seminar "The UN at 40: Responding to Crisis" at the Sheraton Centre. Final session will deal with Africa. SG will hear the conclusions of the Seminar and respond off-the-cuff in English.
- 17.30 return to Royal York Hotel
- 17.45 - "backgrounder" meeting with six senior media editors  
18.30
- 19.30 depart Royal York Hotel for UNA of Canada banquet; with ladies; at Sheraton Centre; lounge suit  
SG to speak in English.
- overnight Royal York Hotel, Toronto

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\* Amb. Lewis' wife will not participate in the programme.

\*\* Madam Pérez de Cuéllar will visit the Art Gallery of Ontario to view an exhibition of Modern European Painting, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon Walker, wife of the Provincial Minister for Consumer Affairs, who speaks Spanish fluently.



Thursday, 7 March

08.15 depart Hotel (accompanied by Federal Minister)

09.00 depart Toronto International Airport, by Government aircr.  
10.00 arrive Ottawa, met by Governor General; military honours

10.45 \* arrive at Ridau Hall, the Governor General's residence

11.20 \*\* photo opportunity with Prime Minister  
at his Parliament Building office

11.30 tête à tête with Prime Minister  
11.50 joined by officials

12.15 \*\*\* working lunch hosted by Prime Minister (SG + 3)  
for at his residence nearby  
12.30

13.45 lunch concludes, transfer to Ridau Hall  
14.45 depart Ridau Hall

15.10 SG to address Joint Session of Parliament  
(20 mins.; PM will introduce SG and Speakers of both  
Houses will thank SG), mainly English, a section in French

15.45 proceed to Department of External Affairs  
for talks with SSEA Clark (SG + 5)

17.30 press conference at Press Club  
18.00 return to Ridau Hall

19.30 Banquet hosted by Governor General  
(black tie with decorations/long dress;  
toast 5-10 mins., SG, Madam + 3)

22.30 retire to Ridau Hall, overnight Ottawa

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\* Messrs. Foran, Giuliani and Kavanagh will stay overnight  
at the Hotel Château Laurier nearby.

\*\* A separate programme, including luncheon hosted by Ms.  
McTeer, wife of the Foreign Secretary, will be arranged  
for Madam Pérez de Cuéllar. She will be present for the  
SG's address to Parliament, visit the Museum of Man and  
possibly stop at an antique store.

\*\*\* Government will provide hospitality for members of party  
not attending working luncheon or luncheon  
with Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar (hosted by Gabriel Warren,  
Director General of Multilateral Affairs Bureau).

Friday, 8 March

- 10.15 exchange of gifts with Governor General  
depart Rideau Hall
- 10.25 informal encounter over coffee with faculty and  
students (30 persons) of the School of International  
Affairs at Carleton University
- 11.00 Conferring of Honorary Degree of Doctor  
of Laws (SG + entire party), SG to speak in English
- 12.30 Lunch at University (SG, Madam and entire party)
- 14.00 depart for airport
- 14.30 depart for Québec City by government aircraft
- 15.30 arrive Quebec City, welcomed by Provincial and Federal  
Minister, probably Mme Vezina and Jean Guy Paquet,  
Rector of Laval University
- 16.00 arrive at Hotel Château Frontenac
- 16.45 call by Rector of Laval University,  
Mr. Jean Guy Paquet
- 17.15 Call by Premier R. Levesque (max. 30 mins.)
- 19.00 Closing Banquet of Laval University Colloquy on  
Minority Rights. SG to speak in French before dinner:  
live TV and radio: SG will be introduced by  
Prime Minister Mulroney and thanked by  
Premier Levesque. Black tie  
(SG + Madam + entire party); at SG's Hotel, dancing.
- 23.00 retire

overnight Hotel Château Frontenac, Québec City

Saturday, 9 March

a.m. sightseeing  
(programme to be advised by Canadian Mission)

15.00 depart Québec by government aircraft  
16.30 \* arrive New York (JFK)  
18.00 depart New York by SR 111 (non-stop)

Sunday, 10 March

07.20 \*\* arrive Geneva

p.m. appointments  
overnight Geneva

Monday, 11 March

a.m. address Food Donors' Conference on Africa

p.m. Conference appointments

evening private  
overnight Geneva

\* Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, Messrs. Dayal,  
Giuliani and Kavanagh leave the party.

\*\* Messrs. Diallo and Picco join party.

Tuesday, 12 March

07.30	depart Hotel	
08.15	depart Geneva	SR 722
09.20	arrive Paris	(CDG)
11.00	depart Paris	(CDG)
08.45	arrive New York	(JFK)

a.m. appointments

luncheon by SG in honour of H.M. Queen of Thailand

Composition of the Secretary-General's Party  
for his official visit to Canada

6 - 9 March 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

Mr. J. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General,  
Controller, Office of Financial Services

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to  
the Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman of the  
Secretary-General

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, Office of the  
Secretary-General

Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

Délégation du Secrétaire général  
l'accompagnant lors de la visite officielle au Canada  
6 - 9 mars 1985

Le Secrétaire général

Madame Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

M. Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

M. J. Richard Foran, Sous-Secrétaire général aux services  
financiers, contrôleur

M. Emilio de Olivares, Directeur du Cabinet

M. Francois Giuliani, Porte-parole

M. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second administrateur

Mlle Angeles Vidal, Secrétaire du Secrétaire général

M. John Hrusovsky, Assistant personnel du Secrétaire général

M. Gerard Levtchenko, Assistant administratif

Composition of the Secretary-General's Party  
for his visit to Geneva

10 - 12 March 1985

The Secretary-General

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to  
the Secretary-General

Mr. Issa Diallo, Principal Officer, Office of the  
Secretary-General

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Senior Officer, Office of the  
Secretary-General

Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Toronto

Province of Ontario Protocol	965-1215
<u>Royal York Hotel</u>	368-2511
Canadian Office      Room Ext.	16-149
RCMP (VIP Security)	369-3026
Deer Park Livery	485-6544
<u>The Sheraton Centre</u>	361-1000
Toronto International Airport	
Airport Manager	676-4516
Art Gallery of Ontario	977-0414

Ottawa

Department of Ext. Affairs	
Office of Protocol	966-9875
Press Office	995-1874
<u>Government House</u>	749-5933
<u>Château Laurier</u>	232-6411
Prime Minister's Office	992-4211
National Press Building	996-2997
Carleton University	231-7177
RCMP (VIP Security)	593-7693
C.F.B. Ottawa (South) Protocol	998-3001
VIP Limo	232-5544

Québec City

Province of Québec Protocol	643-8483
<u>Château Frontenac</u>	692-3861
RCMP	694-3789
Old Quebec Tours Ltd.	872-9226



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Speaking Notes for the Secretary-General

Meeting with Secretary of State Clark,  
Ottawa, 7 March 1985

O r i e n t a t i o n

Mr. Clark is expected to express his strong support for the Secretary-General's good offices and personal missions in regard to Cyprus, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Central America.

In speaking of the Middle East, the Secretary-General may wish to pay particular tribute to the important support role played by the Canadian logistics team in UNDOF (whom you visited), and of course other Canadian peace-keepers, e.g. in Cyprus.

The Foreign Secretary may also raise any or all of the following eight, less prominent topics; in which event, you may wish to consider using the following speaking notes:

A.    Development Assistance

I would like to pay tribute to Canada's long standing commitment to a more equitable global economy. This has been widely recognized and has won for Canada a reputation, second to none among developing countries and a concomitant influence internationally. I hope very much that, notwithstanding stringent domestic economic considerations, a way will be found for Canada to fully maintain its traditional level of support. Of course much is yet to be done with a view to streamlining the efficiency and effectiveness of U.N. operations. But this is a matter that has my full personal commitment. I cannot ask governments to support operations without doing my utmost to ensure their efficiency.

I am sure you know already, Mr. Foreign Secretary, of my serious concern regarding the problem of international debt, that faces so many developing countries. Solutions to these acute difficulties should go beyond the short-term and take into account the need to ensure growth in those countries, particularly in their export earnings. I am well aware of Canada's efforts to facilitate a realistic forthcoming North/South dialogue. I very much hope that your government will continue to use its influence in this direction.

B. FAO / WFP

Thank you Mr. Foreign Secretary for that clear exposé of your government's position.

I am very appreciative of Canada's interest in WFP and of your generous support for the Programme.

I very much share your interest in the correct and cooperative functioning of the entire UN system, including notably the FAO/WFP relationship.

I am well aware that tri-partite discussions (UN/FAO/WFP) have begun. I know that WFP is participating fully in this exercise.

I am confident that, given good faith on all sides, constructive solutions will be reported to the WFP Committee on Food Aid when it meets in May.

C. Women's Decade

I should like to express my appreciation for the support that Canada has given to the promotion of women's rights. Your record on this issue in the international context is a very creditable one.

I am certain that your government will continue to actively exercise a moderating influence in the preparatory body which is meeting in Vienna at present to make arrangements for the forthcoming World Conference in Nairobi.

D. I Y Y

Can I mention here my appreciation for Canada's active interest in IYY both at the national and international levels. The degree of activity world-wide in connection with the Year is indeed gratifying and it is very encouraging that the Year has avoided undue politicization. The essential point is surely to preserve beyond 1985 and consolidate the heightened public and official awareness of the special needs and potential of youth. The manner in which the UN can help in this follow-up stage is yet to become clear but I am sure that many governments will be giving it attention.

E. Narcotics

I should like here, Mr. Foreign Secretary, to say how much I appreciate Canada's support for international efforts to counter illicit drug-trafficking and to control drug abuse.

I know that your country participated in the preparatory conference prior to the adoption of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. While I appreciate the difficulties which you have encountered with the Convention. It would be indeed helpful if Canada could accede to the instrument in the not too distant future.

I am not sure if you would be in a position to broaden the level of cooperation between your government and the UN Secretariat in this field by perhaps seconding to us one of your personnel from your Solicitors General's Office.

I know that you have been to the forefront of current work on the forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crimes. May I say that I myself would be very interested to see a provision for forfeiture made in any future draft convention against illegal trafficking.

F. EXPO 86

This certainly sounds like an exciting enterprise and it will focus world attention on Canada's economic and technological progress, particularly in the field of transportation. I have been pleased to learn that the financial and other uncertainties surrounding UN participation may soon be resolved.


G. UNESCO

I have been reassured by Canada's determination to work from within for the needed reforms of UNESCO. The principle of universality is central to our Organization and must not be further eroded. Now even more than before, Canada has a positive and constructive role to play in that important forum.

H. UNHCR

I have taken careful note of Canada's interest in the post of High Commissioner. You may be sure that I shall give full consideration to this recommendation when the issue comes up for decision. Of course, I have to consult widely on this matter, since the General Assembly needs to elect a new incumbent, and there are other candidates which have been proposed.

Thank you for your assistance, both monetary and through resettlement places for refugees. In South East Asia, most recently, I saw how much it means to refugees to know that the future holds hope.



J. P. Kavanagh  
5 March 1985

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND  
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Political Affairs Division

CONFIDENTIAL

PAS: LA: 1a

27 February 1985

CANADA

## CANADA

### Relationship to the United Nations

Canada has described itself as unreservedly committed to the United Nations. Active in the Organisation's creation, Canada joined as an original Member on 9 November 1945. In its UN participation, the country seeks to encourage multi-lateralism and to act as a moderating influence, while contributing pragmatically to solving the difficult challenges facing the Organisation. In particular, the country remains proud of the historical roles played by Canadian Howard Green in contributing to the partial test-ban treaty, and by Lester B. Pearson in helping develop the concept of UN peacekeeping. Canada's influence within the UN system relates in part to the fact that Canada, geographically the world's second largest country, is rich in resources and its economy has been one of the fastest growing industrialised economies in the post-war period. The world's second largest food donor, Canada enjoys generally good relations with the developing countries, and emphasizes its links to both the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. The country is a regular participant in the annual Western industrialised summits.

After the Progressive Conservative Party won a sweeping victory in the 4 September 1984 elections, the new Government announced a thorough and public review of Canadian foreign policy. This review is still in progress. Irrespective of the outcome, however, Prime Minister Mulroney has pledged that his Government "will play a more active role in the United Nations and its agencies."

Canada has served four terms on the Security Council, in 1948-49, 1958-59, 1967-68 and 1977-78. The seventh President of the General Assembly was Canada's Lester B. Pearson, who later became Prime Minister in 1963. Canada has been a mainstay of support for UN peacekeeping and observer operations, having formerly participated in UNEF I and II, ONUC, UNIFIL, UNMOGIP, UNOGIL, UNYOM, DOMREP and UNIPOM. At present, 515 Canadians are serving with UNFICYP, 221 with UNDOF, and 20 with UNTSO. Canada still maintains representatives with the Unified Command in Korea.

Canada is a member, inter alia, of the Preparatory Committee for the UN's 40th Anniversary, the Conference on Disarmament, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, ECOSOC, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Settlements, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. A member of virtually all UN and inter-governmental agencies, Canada sits on the governing bodies of the ICAO (which is headquartered in Montréal) and of the FAO, IFAD, IAEA, ILO, IMO, ITU, UNDP, UNECR, and UNICEF, as well as the WFP's Committee on Food Aid Policies and UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board. A member of UNESCO's Executive Board, Canada has warned it may reconsider its UNESCO membership if the Organisation fails to change its priorities and improve its management.

The eighth largest contributor to the regular UN budget, Canada is assessed at 3.08 per cent, for a contribution of \$20,270,827 for 1985. Canada traditionally has been among the strongest supporters of UN food programmes. In this connexion, it should be noted that the current President of the World Food Council is Eugene Whalen, a former Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and that Canada's Garson N. Vogel served ably as Executive Director of the World Food Programme until his death in 1981. Canada pledged \$229,838,710 to the WFP's 1985-86 biennium budget, and has indicated it is prepared to consider helping to meet further needs as they arise. Canada made an initial contribution of \$26,612,903 to IFAD, and its participation in the Fund's first replenishment has been \$33,870,968.

Another major focus for Canada's voluntary contributions has been UNDP. In addition, significant donations by Canada include: \$19,050,917 to UNICEF (1984); \$16,083,948 to UNECR (1984); \$8,769,145 to UNFPA (1984); \$6,600,000 to UNEWA (1984); approximately Can.\$575,000 to the various UN Trust Funds and



training programmes for southern Africa (1984); \$378,347 to the Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund (1984); Can.\$303,000 to the Fund for Drug Abuse Control (1984); Can.\$100,000 to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign (1985); \$69,219 to UNITAR (1984); Can.\$50,000 to funds relating to the UN Decade for Women (1984); and Can.\$10,000 to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (1985). Further, in providing a contingent to UNFICYP, Canada absorbs roughly \$10,700,000 in costs every six months.

Canada's Permanent Representative is Stephen Lewis, who presented his credentials on 23 October 1984. High-ranking Canadian nationals serving within the UN system include J. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services, and Maurice F. Strong, Executive Co-ordinator of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. As of March 1984, 71 Canadian nationals (16 of whom were women) filled geographical posts at the UN, out of a desirable range of 56 to 76.

#### Foreign Policy on Questions before the United Nations

The new Canadian Government intends to give primacy to STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS in all its aspects. To this end, Canada plans to play an active role in commemorating the UN's 40 Anniversary and in ensuring that the anticipated Declaration is one of substance. Canada has circulated within the Preparatory Committee recommendations by prominent Canadians on ways to strengthen the UN, and is promoting informal contacts among interested Member States to identify areas amenable to improvement. Specifically, Canada suggests that the Security Council hold regular sessions in camera with the Secretary-General to review their possible roles in incipient disputes, and that the Secretary-General's fact-finding capacity be increased. (In this connexion, it has been reported that Canada offered to share intelligence data with the UN.) Concerning peacekeeping, in its Note Verbale A/38/499 of 12 October 1983, Canada proposed advance preparation, wider participation, standardised operating procedures, and regular training. Concerning the General Assembly, Canada has advised that more items be reallocated to Committees or, if perennial,



perhaps be dropped from the agenda altogether. /

Canada's response to the AFRICAN FOOD CRISIS was among the earliest and most substantial. It is estimated that the country will have contributed Can.\$810 million to Africa through all channels in 1984-85. Canadian food aid to Ethiopia alone has risen to Can.\$26 million for 1984-85, much of it channeled through UN programmes. Further, Canada has announced it will contribute Can.\$100 million over four years to the IBRD's special facility for sub-Saharan Africa. Canada believes it urgent to expand such long-term measures as incentives to local producers, population control, arresting the loss of agricultural land, and the education and training of African personnel.

While the new Government is fiscally conservative, it has renewed Canada's commitment to reach by 1990 the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNP in official DEVELOPMENT AID. Canada supports expanding multilateral efforts to stabilize the developing countries' debt situations. As a country heavily dependent on foreign trade and investment, Canada is committed to stemming protectionism. Canada ratified the Common Fund for Commodities, and pledged \$7,900,246 to the Fund's Second Account. Other related concerns of Canada include the relation between the environment and development, the restructuring of the UN's economic and social sectors, and extending UNDP's country programming system as a framework for all the UN system's operational activities. ✓

Canada is forthright in affirming the importance it attaches to its NATO membership, while at the same time highlighting its work to lessen East-West tensions in UN fora and through the Helsinki process. In the field of DISARMAMENT, Canada's priorities include: 1) renewed commitment to non-proliferation, particularly in the framework of this year's NPT Third Review Conference; 2) achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban; 3) preventing an arms race in outer space; and 4) a chemical weapons ban. Canada believes it has a special role to play in the verification of such agreements, and to that end, is participating in the International Seismic Data Exchange,

is studying the feasibility of "space to space" surveillance, and is devising means to determine with accuracy whether or not chemical weapons have been used. In the Assembly, Canada has voted against nuclear-freeze resolutions on the grounds that freeze negotiations would detract from efforts to achieve real reductions of nuclear armaments.

Concerning OUTER SPACE, Canada is pressing for adoption of an international convention governing direct TV broadcasting from satellites and of an agreed-to formula for notification in the case of malfunction of nuclear-powered spacecraft. Concerning the LAW OF THE SEA, Canada was an original signatory of the Convention and is working energetically within the Preparatory Commission to formulate regulations for sea-bed mining that, through their workability, will encourage all States to participate in the LOS process. Classified under the Convention as a "pioneer investor", Canada has expressed concern that other parties to the Convention so classified have been bypassing the Preparatory Commission in seeking to resolve overlapping mine-site claims.

Canada has an historical link to SOUTH-EAST ASIA, having participated (with India and Poland) in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos in 1954-57. Although it strongly supports Democratic Kampuchea's Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, Canada resolutely opposes any attempt to restore the former Pol Pot régime to power. Canada co-sponsored GA resolution 39/5 on Kampuchea, and has become a major centre of resettlement for Indo-Chinese refugees, more than 90,000 of whom have been admitted as permanent residents since 1975.

Canada asserts its abhorrence of APARTHEID. However, it rejects the concept of total isolation of South Africa, and thus supports the right of South Africa to participate in UN activities. The Canadian Government considers comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa to be unfeasible, and therefore urges Member States to seek alternative pressures. Canada itself does not recognise the "bantustans"; has

maintained an arms and military equipment embargo since 1963; has curtailed sports contacts; has issued a voluntary code of conduct for Canadian companies operating in South Africa; has closed two consulates there; and has ended active trade promotion and preferential tariffs. However, the UN Council for Namibia reports Canada to have been South Africa's tenth largest trading partner in 1981 and 1982. Canada abstains on substantive GA resolutions on NAMIBIA because it has been, since 1977, a member of the Western contact group which, Canada states, again "may be involved in the future in negotiations concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435".

As a troop contributor to UNFICYP, Canada has closely followed the Secretary-General's recent efforts to bring the two Cypriot sides together and has urged the parties to seize this opportunity for progress. Concerning AFGHANISTAN, Canada voted for GA resolution 39/13. Canada supports the good offices of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative, and the work of the UNHCR in trying to meet the basic needs of Afghan refugees. Regarding CENTRAL AMERICA, Canada regrets the extension of East-West confrontation to the region and its related militarisation, while applauding the initiative and tenacity of the Contadora Group. Canada's own contribution has been to increase the number of Central American refugees it accepts.

Concerning the MIDDLE EAST, Canada bases its position on resolution 242 and on the Palestinians' legitimate right to a "homeland within a clearly defined territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip". Canada's Middle East position is also defined by its staunch support for UNRWA. Invoking the importance of universality, Canada insists that Israel must retain its right of membership within the UN system. Regarding LEBANON, Canada supports that country's territorial integrity and maintains that all foreign troops should withdraw unless present at the request of the Lebanese Government. Concerning the IRAN-IRAQ conflict, Canada supports the Secretary-General in building upon his success in obtaining the belligerents' agreement to

cease attacks on civilian population centres and in his sending a team to investigate alleged chemical weapons usage.

Canada has contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of TORTURE since its inception in 1981, and is expected to sign the Convention against Torture as soon as national technicalities have been met. Canada was an early signatory of the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against WOMEN.

#### Domestic Profile of Canada

The electoral victory of the Progressive Conservative Party in September 1984 ended over twenty years of almost uninterrupted rule by the Liberal Party. The Conservatives are expected to reverse former Prime Minister Trudeau's policy of de-emphasizing Canada's special relationship with the United States. However, some public opposition to renewed closer military and economic ties with the US has developed in recent weeks over two main issues: 1) the new Government's implementation of an agreement reached by then Prime Minister Trudeau in 1983 allowing US testing of air-launched cruise missiles in northern Canada; and 2) the emergence of heretofore unpublished US contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in Canada in time of war, plans of which Ottawa reportedly had not been informed. Acid rain and Canada's slow economic recovery are other important domestic issues.

While the secessionist threat of Québec nationalism has largely been diffused, the Province has created difficulties for the national Government by refusing to join the other nine Provinces in signing the Constitution. This Constitution, stemming from the British North America Act of 1867, was "patriated" (returned to full Canadian control) by the British Parliament in London in 1982. Under the Constitution, the head of state is the British Monarch, acting in Canada through an appointed Governor General. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Canadian Parliament, consisting of a House of Commons (282 elected members) and a Senate (104 appointed members). The head of government is the Prime Minister, a member of the House.

List of Principal Government Officials

Governor General	Jeanne Sauvé
Prime Minister	<u>Brian Mulroney</u>
Deputy Prime Minister	Erik H. Nielsen
Minister of Agriculture	John Wise
Minister of Communications	Marcel Masse
Minister of Employment and Immigration	Flora Isabel MacDonald
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources	Patricia Carney
Minister of the Environment	Suzanne Blais-Grenier
Minister of Finance	Michael Holcombe Wilson
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans	John Allen Fraser
Minister of International Trade	James Francis Kelleher
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	John Carnell Crosbie
Minister of Labor	William Hunter McKnight
Minister of National Revenue	Perrin Beatty
President, Queen's Privy Council	Erik H. Nielsen
President, Treasury Board	Robert R. de Cotret
Secretary of State	Walter Franklin McLean
Secretary of State for External Affairs and Acting Minister of National Defense	<u>Charles Joseph Clark</u>
Solicitor General	Elmer Mackintosh McKay
Government Leader in the House	Romon John Hnatyshyn
Government Leader in the Senate	Duff Roblin
Minister of State for External Relations	<u>Monique Vezina</u>
Minister of State for the Canadian Wheat Board	Charles James Mayer
Minister of State for Finance	Barbara Jean McDougall
Minister of State for Science and Technology	Thomas Edward Siddon
Minister of State for Youth	Andree Champagne
Special Co-ordinator for the African Crisis	David MacDonald

## Note à l'attention du Secrétaire général

### LE CANADA

#### Historique

Situé à l'extrême nord du continent américain, le Canada est, sur le plan de la superficie (9.976.139 km<sup>2</sup>) le deuxième Etat du monde après l'URSS.

Sa population, selon des données récentes (1982), s'élève à 24.603.000 habitants en grande majorité de souche européenne, britannique et française notamment, mais aussi italienne, allemande, ukrainienne, portugaise, polonaise, espagnole, etc. D'autres groupes ethniques tels que les Chinois, les Indo-Pakistanaï, les Indochinois, les Arabes y sont aussi représentés dans des proportions allant de 1.3 % à 0,1 %. Les Indiens constituent environ 1,5 % de la population. Quant aux Esquimaux (ou "Inuit"), ils sont au nombre de 18.000 environ, répartis dans les territoires du nord-ouest, le Québec et le Labrador.

Le Canada est un Etat fédéral membre du Commonwealth. Sa nouvelle Constitution, proclamée le 17 avril 1982, repose essentiellement sur les principes de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique (AANB) octroyé par le gouvernement britannique en 1867. Le "rapatriement de l'Acte" fut voté par le parlement canadien le 2 décembre 1981 et par la Chambre des Communes britannique le 17 février 1982.

Selon la Constitution, le Chef de l'Etat est le Roi (ou la Reine) d'Angleterre. Le Pouvoir exécutif appartient à la couronne d'Angleterre, représentée par le Gouverneur général, nommé pour 5 à 7 ans par le monarque britannique sur l'avis du Premier Ministre canadien, assisté par un conseil privé. Le Gouverneur général est assisté du Cabinet choisi par son chef, le Premier Ministre, qui est le chef du parti, ou de la coalition, détenant la majorité à la Chambre des Communes.



Le pouvoir législatif fédéral est exercé par un système à deux chambres comprenant un Sénat (104 membres présentés par le Premier Ministre et nommés par le Gouverneur général) et une Chambre des Communes (282 membres élus pour 5 ans).

Le pouvoir judiciaire est du ressort de la cour suprême. Le Canada comprend 10 provinces et deux territoires.

Trois grands partis politiques se partagent la plupart des suffrages au niveau fédéral : le parti libéral, le parti conservateur-progressiste et le parti néo-démocrate.

Les élections du 4 septembre 1984 ont donné une majorité écrasante (211 élus sur 282 sièges à la Chambre des Communes) au parti conservateur qui remplace ainsi le parti libéral, lequel avait été au pouvoir pendant 40 des 50 dernières années. Le nouveau Premier Ministre est Monsieur Brian Mulroney, un avocat de 45 ans, québécois de souche irlandaise, qui a fait son droit en français, à l'Université Laval.

Il convient de noter que le nouveau Premier Ministre est bilingue car, officiellement, le Canada a deux langues officielles : l'anglais et le français. Mais en fait, ce bilinguisme officiel est loin d'être effectif sur toute l'étendue du pays et son application est souvent source de tensions. Aux problèmes linguistiques s'ajoutent les tendances séparatistes qui se manifestent de temps en temps dans la seule province où les francophones, pour des raisons historiques, sont largement majoritaires, le Québec.

#### Le Canada aux Nations Unies

Membre fondateur des Nations Unies, le Canada a toujours joué un rôle particulièrement actif au sein de l'Organisation, que ce soit dans le domaine politique ou économique et social. Il fut, en la personne de Monsieur Lester B. Pearson, Président de la 7ème session de l'Assemblée générale (1952-1953). Il faut aussi mentionner quatre mandats au Conseil de sécurité, cinq au Conseil économique et social. Le Canada est également membre de nombreux autres organes des Nations Unies.

D'autre part, le Canada a pris part à presque toutes les opérations de maintien de la paix depuis la création de l'Organisation. Il contribue à l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve (ONUST) et fournit des contingents militaires à la Force des Nations Unies chargées d'observer le dégagement (FNUOD) ainsi qu'aux Forces des Nations Unies chargées du maintien de la paix à Chypre, où un contingent canadien d'environ 500 hommes stationne depuis 1964.

Le Canada verse des contributions volontaires à un certain nombre d'organismes des Nations Unies, notamment au PNUD (49.952.912 dollars E.U. annoncés pour 1984) à l'UNICEF (19.600.000 dollars E.U. en 1983 et 27.400.000 dollars E.U. en 1984) au Programme alimentaire mondial (193.758.899 dollars E.U. pour la période biennale 1983-84 et 217.557.251 dollars E.U. annoncés pour 1985-86) et à la Réserve alimentaire internationale de crise (5.785.124 dollars E.U. en 1984, 8.064.516 dollars E.U. et 12.096.774 dollars E.U. annoncés respectivement pour 1985 et 1986).

En ce qui concerne le PNUD, le Canada était au cinquième rang des pays ayant versé les contributions les plus importantes pour l'année 1983. Il se place au 3ème rang pour l'année 1984.

Dans son discours à la 39ème session de l'Assemblée générale, le nouveau Ministre canadien des affaires étrangères, Monsieur Joe Clark (qui fut Premier Ministre de 1979 à 1980), a déclaré en substance que son gouvernement continuerait à soutenir l'action des Nations Unies dans tous les domaines.

A la veille du quarantième anniversaire des Nations Unies, le Ministre a renouvelé l'engagement du Canada à coopérer étroitement avec les autres Etats membres et le Secrétaire général afin de donner un nouvel essor à l'Organisation.

#### Les grandes orientations en matière de politique étrangère

La politique extérieure du Canada, depuis la fin de la seconde guerre mondiale, repose traditionnellement sur un certain nombre de grandes orientations fondamentales qui sont :

Les relations privilégiées de coopération qu'il entretient avec les Etats-Unis tout en essayant de sauvegarder son indépendance politique;

Le rôle particulièrement actif qu'il joue au sein des Nations Unies;

Son appartenance à l'OTAN;

Son appartenance au Commonwealth et sa vocation Tiers mondiste.



Ces facteurs conjugués confèrent au Canada une vocation naturelle de médiateur. Il y a lieu de penser que le nouveau gouvernement conservateur s'efforcera de préserver et de renforcer cette vocation, comme l'a annoncé le Ministre des affaires étrangères lorsqu'il a déclaré dans son discours à la 39ème session de l'Assemblée générale : "La communauté internationale en est venue à compter sur l'influence modératrice du Canada dans un monde déchiré par les extrêmes. Notre gouvernement se situe dans la continuité à cet égard et entend bâtir sur cette tradition par un travail constant et pragmatique."

#### Coopération avec les Etats-Unis

La particularité de la coopération entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis est la nature ambivalente des relations entre les deux pays. Les Canadiens entendent maintenir des liens étroits de coopération militaire avec les Etats-Unis tout en préservant scrupuleusement leur indépendance politique. Ils insistent sur leur indépendance économique mais, en même temps, ils cherchent à bénéficier de la participation américaine au développement de leur économie.

Sur le plan militaire, les deux pays sont associés au sein du NORAD (North American Air Defense Command). Cet organisme, qui assure la défense aérienne du continent nord-américain, fonctionne selon les principes de l'OTAN. Un commandement unique dont le quartier général se trouve à Colorado Springs (Etats-Unis) responsable devant les deux gouvernements décide des opérations militaires. Le NORAD contrôle un réseau ultra-perfectionné de radars, de stations d'écoute et de dispositifs d'alerte automatique implantés dans l'extrême nord du continent.

Cette étroite coopération militaire a été prouvée récemment encore par l'essai en vol, au-dessus du territoire canadien, de missiles de croisière américains, ce qui a soulevé des protestations véhémentes de part et d'autre de la frontière entre les deux pays.

En effet, nombre de Canadiens, y compris des parlementaires, s'inquiètent de la tournure que prennent les relations est-ouest sous la présidence de Monsieur Ronald Reagan et craignent que les engagements militaires d'Ottawa à l'égard de Washington ne les entraînent dans une confrontation avec Moscou; d'où les efforts déployés, au cours de ces dernières années, par l'ancien gouvernement de Monsieur Trudeau pour amener les deux super-puissances au dialogue.

La coopération militaire entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis s'exerce aussi, bien qu'indirectement, dans le cadre de l'OTAN.

Sur le plan économique, le ciel des relations entre Washington et Ottawa s'est quelque peu assombri au cours de ces dernières années, non pas seulement à cause de la question des pluies acides dont les Canadiens imputent la responsabilité aux industries américaines, mais surtout parce que la politique de désengagement de l'Etat prônée par l'administration Reagan en matière économique allait à l'encontre de la volonté du gouvernement de Monsieur Trudeau de sauvegarder une certaine indépendance économique et de parvenir à un meilleur contrôle de l'économie par l'Etat canadien.

L'ampleur des investissements américains dans certains secteurs clefs de l'économie canadienne constitue, en effet, un des traits marquants des relations économiques entre les deux pays. Il s'ajoute à cela que 76 % du commerce extérieur du Canada se fait avec son voisin du sud.

Parmi les causes nombreuses et complexes de tensions au cours de ces dernières années, il faut mentionner également les taux d'intérêts élevés pratiqués aux Etats-Unis, le refus de l'administration Reagan de signer la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer (qui aurait pu accorder des avantages substantiels au Canada) et l'arrêt rendu récemment par la Cour internationale de Justice en matière de partage des eaux territoriales qui, s'il ne fait pas entièrement droit aux revendications de Washington, est loin d'avoir donné satisfaction aux pêcheurs canadiens.

Dans l'ensemble, toutefois, les relations entre Washington et Ottawa semblent devoir s'améliorer, voire se renforcer, avec l'arrivée au pouvoir des conservateurs au Canada. Le premier voyage officiel de Monsieur Mulroney, une semaine à peine après sa nomination comme Premier Ministre, a été, en effet, pour se rendre à Washington à l'invitation du Président Reagan. Toutefois, à l'intention, sans doute, de ceux qui pourraient l'accuser de vouloir accentuer la dépendance du pays vis-à-vis des Etats-Unis, le Premier Ministre a déclaré, après son entretien du 25 septembre 1984 avec le Président Reagan, que des relations saines et solides avec Washington ne signifiaient en rien un degré quelconque de soumission de la part du Canada.

### Le Canada et l'OTAN

Le Canada est membre de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN) depuis la création de celle-ci le 4 avril 1949. A ce titre, il maintient en République fédérale d'Allemagne 5.000 soldats et aviateurs qui sont intégrés aux forces de l'OTAN. Le gouvernement de Monsieur Trudeau, en vertu d'engagements pris à la réunion ministérielle de l'OTAN en 1979, avait relevé de 3 % le budget des dépenses militaires. Les conservateurs pourraient aller au-delà s'ils tiennent leur promesse électorale d'augmenter de 6 % le budget de la Défense.

De plus, certains observateurs affirment que le Canada pourrait porter à 10.000 - sinon à 15.000 comme le demande le commandement de l'OTAN - le nombre des soldats canadiens stationnés en Allemagne. La déclaration de Monsieur Mulroney selon laquelle "le Canada devrait peser de tout son poids dans l'Alliance de l'OTAN" ne peut qu'alimenter ces conjectures.

### L'appartenance du Canada au Commonwealth et sa vocation Tiers mondiste

Aujourd'hui l'appartenance du Canada au Commonwealth se traduit surtout par sa participation active aux programmes d'assistance technique mis en oeuvre au profit des pays les moins développés du groupe. Le Canada a été l'un des promoteurs en 1951 du plan de Colombo, dont l'objectif était d'apporter une aide économique aux pays pauvres du Commonwealth.

L'action du Canada dans le domaine de l'assistance au développement s'est étendue depuis pour atteindre les dimensions d'une véritable vocation Tiers mondiste. Les pays francophones d'Afrique, notamment ceux qui sont frappés par la sécheresse et la famine, comptent désormais parmi ceux qui bénéficient de l'aide canadienne.

C'est pour canaliser et gérer cette aide bilatérale que fut créée, en 1951, l'Agence canadienne de Développement internationale (ACDI). L'aide bilatérale fournie par l'ACDI comprend l'assistance technique, l'aide économique et l'aide alimentaire.

L'aide bilatérale de l'ACDI regroupe cinq programmes régionaux : l'Asie, l'Afrique du Commonwealth, l'Afrique francophone, l'Amérique latine et les Antilles du Commonwealth. Les fonds alloués à l'ACDI pendant la période 1976-77 s'élevaient à un milliard de dollars canadiens.

Le Canada a mis au point un programme alimentaire de 230 millions de dollars canadiens échelonné sur cinq ans pour le Sahel, auxquels se sont ajoutés 100 millions de dollars pour l'achat d'engrais et de produits alimentaires pour l'Afrique et l'Asie.

Le Canada joue aussi un rôle important dans les institutions d'aide de la Banque Mondiale. Il est également membre de la Banque asiatique de développement, de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes, de la Banque africaine de développement, de la Banque interaméricaine de développement.

De plus, le Canada accorde chaque année de nombreuses bourses d'études aux ressortissants des pays en voie de développement. Il y a lieu de penser, si l'on se réfère aux déclarations du Ministre des affaires étrangères à la 39ème session de l'Assemblée générale, que le nouveau gouvernement conservateur poursuivra cette politique d'aide devenue traditionnelle. A cet égard, le Ministre a déclaré que son gouvernement avait l'intention de maintenir l'engagement du Canada de consacrer 0,7 % de son produit national brut à l'aide publique au développement d'ici 1990.

#### Le Canada dans la région américaine et les Caraïbes

Outre sa participation dans les institutions financières mentionnées ci-dessus, le Canada assure une présence active en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Il soutient l'initiative de paix du Groupe de Contadora. Il maintient une base militaire aux Bermudes. Son aide aux pays des Caraïbes, y compris les territoires encore dépendant de la couronne britannique, est la plus importante par tête d'habitant. L'alliance Canada-Caraïbes avait quelque peu souffert de l'invasion de la Grenade par les forces des Etats-Unis et de certains Etats des Caraïbes, le gouvernement de Monsieur Trudeau reprochant aux Etats-Unis et à ses alliés des Caraïbes de ne pas l'avoir tenu au courant de ce projet.

Le nouveau Premier Ministre vient de se rendre en Jamaïque pour assister à une réunion des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement des pays de la région membres du Commonwealth. Sa participation personnelle à ce sommet, qui s'est tenu du 25 au 26 février, a été enregistrée comme une volonté du nouveau gouvernement de passer l'éponge sur les événements du passé et de poursuivre une tradition bien établie de coopération avec ces pays. En plus de l'aide économique importante qu'ils reçoivent, les Etats des Caraïbes membres du Commonwealth jouissent de privilèges particuliers dans leurs relations commerciales avec le Canada. 93 % de leur produits y sont admis en franchise de taxes et les 7 % restant bénéficient de tarifs préférentiels.

Malgré sa présence active en Amérique latine et aux Caraïbes, le Canada, jusqu'à présent n'a qu'un statut d'observateur à l'Organisation des Etats américains, ce qui lui a évité bien souvent d'avoir à prendre position pour ou contre Washington sur les sujets brûlants de l'hémisphère. Cependant, selon la presse, certains membres du Cabinet Mulroney qui passent pour être des sympathisants des idées du Président Reagan, pourraient travailler à ce que le Canada devienne membre à part entière de cette organisation. Tel est le cas, dit-on, de Monsieur Sinclair Stevens, actuellement Ministre de l'expansion industrielle régionale.

Enfin, il n'est pas exclu que Washington exerce des pressions sur le nouveau gouvernement afin que le Canada adhère à l'Initiative du Bassin des Caraïbes, plan d'assistance conçu par l'administration Reagan. On sait que le gouvernement de Monsieur Trudeau, invoquant le fait qu'il avait déjà doublé l'aide bilatérale du Canada à la région, avait pris ses distances vis-à-vis de ce plan.

#### Le Canada et le désarmement

Le Canada est décidé à continuer de jouer un rôle de chef de file dans la recherche de la paix et du désarmement. Il cherchera, par des initiatives concrètes et réalistes, à favoriser l'élaboration d'un traité sur l'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires. Il encouragera les superpuissances et les instances multilatérales à discuter de toutes les armes basées dans l'espace extra-atmosphérique et demandera de nouvelles études sur la meilleure façon de vérifier l'interdiction de telles armes. Le Canada oeuvrera en vue du succès de la conférence d'examen du Traité sur la non-prolifération qui doit avoir lieu en 1985, et mettra ses compétences techniques au service des mesures de vérification. Le Canada favorisera

la conclusion d'un accord sur une réduction mutuelle et équilibrée des forces classiques en Europe... Telles sont les grandes lignes de la déclaration que Monsieur Clark a faite à la 39ème session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies.

#### Le Canada et la Question du Moyen-Orient

A propos de la Question du Moyen-orient, le Ministre des affaires étrangères a déclaré que le Canada appuyait fermement une résolution juste et globale du différend israélo-arabe, fondée sur la résolution 242 du Conseil de sécurité. Le Canada veut également que soient reconnus les droits légitimes des palestiniens, y compris leur droit à une patrie à l'intérieur d'un territoire nettement défini, soit la rive occidentale et la bande de Gaza.

#### Le Canada et l'Asie du Sud-Est

##### La question du Kampuchea

Le Canada appuie la position des pays de l'ASEAN et leurs efforts en vue d'un règlement négocié du problème du Kampuchea. Il est co-auteur des six résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée générale depuis 1979. Il a également voté régulièrement en faveur des pouvoirs de la délégation du Kampuchea démocratique, tout en soulignant son "aversion" pour la politique de génocide de Pol Pot et sa ferme opposition à toute tentative visant à ramener ce type de régime au pouvoir. Depuis la formation du Gouvernement de Coalition du Kampuchea démocratique (CGDK) en juin 1982, le Canada apporte son soutien au Prince Sihanouk et au Premier Ministre Son Sann.

Dès l'origine, le Gouvernement canadien a contribué de manière régulière aux programmes d'assistance humanitaire des Nations Unies en faveur du peuple cambodgien. Sa contribution, au titre de 1984, s'élève à deux millions de dollars canadiens, dont la moitié pour l'UNBRO et le reste pour le HCR. Au cours de la dernière réunion des pays donateurs, tenue le 20 février, le délégué canadien a indiqué que son Gouvernement n'avait pas encore pris de décision au sujet de sa contribution pour l'année 1985.

### L'accueil de réfugiés indochinois

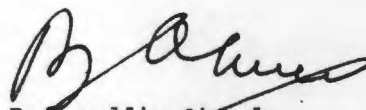
Le Canada est l'un des principaux pays d'accueil des réfugiés indochinois. Plus de 95.000 réfugiés en provenance des trois pays d'Indochine ont été autorisés à s'installer dans ce pays depuis 1975, dont plus de 6.000 en 1984. Ce chiffre comprend les réfugiés que le Canada accueille dans le cadre d'un accord bilatéral avec le Gouvernement vietnamien.

Le programme de départs légaux (ODP) du Viet Nam, réalisé sous l'égide du HCR, a connu une progression remarquable en 1984. Pour la première fois, le nombre de départs légaux a été plus élevé que celui des départs spontanés (boat people). Plus de 80.000 personnes ont quitté le Viet Nam dans le cadre du ODP depuis 1979, dont 30.000 en 1984. Au cours de la récente visite du Secrétaire général à Hanoi, les autorités vietnamiennes se sont engagées à poursuivre leur coopération avec le HCR, en vue de renforcer davantage le programme de départs légaux. ✓

### Le programme de lutte contre la piraterie

Le Canada est l'un des douze pays qui participent depuis trois ans au programme de lutte du HCR contre la piraterie dans le golfe de Thaïlande. Le budget de ce programme, réalisé en coopération avec le Gouvernement thaïlandais, s'élève à 3,6 millions de dollars US pour la période juillet 1984/juin 1985. Il a permis une réduction sensible de la piraterie dans la région. Le HCR est actuellement en contact avec les pays donateurs en vue d'examiner les conditions de renouvellement du programme au titre de l'exercice 1985/86. ✓

Au cours de la récente visite du Secrétaire général à Bangkok, le Gouvernement thaïlandais s'est engagé à poursuivre les efforts entrepris en vue de renforcer l'efficacité de ce programme. La suppression de la piraterie dans la région est cependant liée à la mise en oeuvre d'une action concertée à l'échelle régionale. Le Secrétaire général reste disposé à favoriser l'adoption d'une telle approche, avec le concours des pays intéressés.



Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Le 27 février 1985





# Biographies

## **The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney** Prime Minister

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **Le très honorable Brian Mulroney** Premier ministre

M. Mulroney est né à Baie-Comeau le 20 mars 1939. Il est avocat et a été dirigeant d'entreprise.

Il détient un baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences politiques de l'Université Saint-François-Xavier, à Antigonish (Nouvelle-Écosse), et une licence en droit de l'Université Laval, à Québec.

Le 11 juin 1983, M. Mulroney a été élu Chef du Parti progressiste-conservateur.

Il est ensuite entré à la Chambre des communes en remportant une élection partielle tenue le 29 août 1983 dans la circonscription de Central Nova (Nouvelle-Écosse).

Lors des élections générales de 1984, il a remporté la victoire dans la circonscription de Manicouagan (Québec) et a vu son parti obtenir la plus grande majorité électorale de l'histoire parlementaire du Canada.

M. Mulroney joue un rôle actif sur la scène publique et au sein de la collectivité depuis bon nombre d'années. En mai 1974, il a été nommé à la Commission Cliche, chargée d'enquêter sur la violence dans l'industrie de la construction au Québec. En 1976, il a été candidat à la direction du Parti progressiste-conservateur du Canada.

Plus tard cette année-là, il est entré au service de la Compagnie Iron Ore du Canada, en tant que vice-président exécutif; un an plus tard, il est devenu président de la compagnie.

Il a oeuvré dans de nombreux organismes de charité tels Centraide de Montréal, l'Association des Grands frères du Canada, l'Association du Québec pour les déficients mentaux, la Canadian Juvenile Diabetes Foundation et la Fondation des maladies du coeur de Montréal.

M. Mulroney a épousé Mila Pivnicki, et le couple a trois enfants.

Information supplied by the Prime Minister's office  
(September 17, 1984)

Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada

Direction générale des affaires culturelles et de l'information, ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa, Canada

Information fournie par le Bureau du premier ministre  
(17 septembre 1984)





# Biographies

## **The Right Honourable Charles Joseph Clark** Secretary of State for External Affairs

Born in High River, Alberta on June 5, 1939, Mr. Clark is a former Prime Minister and Party Leader. He is also a former journalist and political scientist.

Mr. Clark holds a B.A. in History and an M.A. in Political Science from the University of Alberta as well as an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of New Brunswick.

First elected to the House of Commons in the General Election of 1972, Mr. Clark was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party on February 22, 1976. He was sworn in as Prime Minister on June 4, 1979 following the May 22 General Election. His government was defeated at the polls on February 18, 1980. Mr. Clark was succeeded as Party Leader by Brian Mulroney on June 11, 1983.

In 1983, he undertook responsibility on behalf of the PC Party to study the issues of arms control and disarmament. His other Caucus responsibilities have included chairperson of the Caucus committee on Youth and chairperson of the Caucus committee on Environment.

Mr. Clark also served as executive assistant to former Party Leader Robert Stanfield; special assistant to Hon. Davie Fulton; director of provincial organization for Alberta PC Leader Peter Lougheed (1966-67); national president of PC Student Federation; private secretary to then Alberta PC Leader W.J.C. Kirby (1959).

He is active in the Hillcrest Miner's Literary and Athletic Association, the Ranchmen's Club, Ottawa Athletic Club and the Cercle Universitaire.

In 1983, he was made a Member of the Alberta Order of Excellence.

Mr. Clark is married to Maureen McTeer; they have one daughter.



## **Le très honorable Charles Joseph Clark** secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

M. Clark est né à High River (Alberta) le 5 juin 1939 et a fait carrière en journalisme et en sciences politiques avant de se lancer en politique.

M. Clark détient un baccalauréat en histoire et une maîtrise en sciences politiques de l'Université de l'Alberta ainsi qu'un doctorat honorifique en droit de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Élu pour la première fois à la Chambre des communes aux élections de 1972, M. Clark est devenu chef du Parti progressiste-conservateur le 22 février 1976. Il a mené son parti à la victoire aux élections du 22 mai 1979 et a été assermenté comme Premier ministre le 4 juin. Son gouvernement a été défait aux élections du 18 février 1980. Le 11 juin 1983, il a été remplacé par M. Brian Mulroney comme chef du parti.

En 1983, le Parti progressiste-conservateur l'a chargé d'étudier les questions du contrôle des armements et du désarmement. Ses autres responsabilités au sein du caucus comprenaient la présidence du comité sur la jeunesse et du comité sur l'environnement.

M. Clark a également été adjoint exécutif de l'ancien chef du Parti progressiste-conservateur, M. Robert Stanfield, adjoint spécial de l'honorable Davie Fulton, directeur de l'organisation provinciale pour le compte du chef du Parti progressiste-conservateur de l'Alberta, Peter Lougheed (1966-1967), président national de la Fédération étudiante du Parti conservateur et secrétaire particulier de l'ancien chef du PC de l'Alberta, W.J.C. Kirby (1959).

M. Clark est membre actif du Hillcrest Miner's Literary and Athletic Association, du Ranchmen's Club, du Ottawa Athletic Club et du Cercle universitaire.

En 1983, il a été fait membre de l'Ordre de l'excellence de l'Alberta.

M. Clark est marié à Maureen McTeer et le couple a un enfant.

Information supplied by the Prime Minister's office  
(September 17, 1984)

Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada  
Direction générale des affaires culturelles et de l'information, ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa, Canada

Information fournie par le Bureau du premier ministre  
(17 septembre 1984)



# Biographies

## **The Honourable Erik H. Nielsen**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

Erik Nielsen was born in Regina in 1924. He is a lawyer.

Mr. Nielsen earned his law degree at Dalhousie University in Halifax and was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1951. He opened his legal practice in Whitehorse, Yukon in 1952.

First elected to the House of Commons in 1957 he has served as the Member for the Yukon for the past 26 years.

He has served the PC Party in many capacities, most recently through his appointment by Brian Mulroney as Deputy National Leader. He served as interim-National Leader from February 2, 1983 until June 11, 1983. Prior to that time he held the posts of Deputy House Leader, then House Leader in the Commons.

He was appointed Minister of Public Works on June 4, 1979.

A veteran of the Second World War, Erik Nielsen was a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He earned a Distinguished Flying Cross while flying in the European Theatre of Operations.

Mr. Nielsen is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, the Yukon Law Society, and is a honorary member of the Yukon Chamber of Commerce and Honourary Vice-President of the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society.

He is also an honorary member of the House of Commons Protective Staff and of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Mr. Nielsen has two children by his first wife, Pamela Hall, who passed away in 1969.

Mr. Nielsen married Shelley Coxford in 1983.

## **L'honorable Erik H. Nielsen**

vice-premier ministre et président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

M. Nielsen est né à Regina (Saskatchewan) en 1924.

Diplômé en droit de l'Université Dalhousie de Halifax, il est entré au Barreau de la Nouvelle-Écosse en 1951. Il a ouvert son propre cabinet d'avocat à Whitehorse (Yukon) en 1952.

Élu pour la première fois à la Chambre des communes en 1957, il est député du Yukon depuis maintenant 26 ans.

Il a exercé différentes fonctions au sein du Parti progressiste-conservateur, la dernière en date étant celle de Chef national adjoint, nommé par Brian Mulroney. Du 2 février au 11 juin 1983, il a été Chef intérimaire du parti. Auparavant, il a été leader adjoint, puis leader de l'Opposition à la Chambre.

Assermenté au Conseil privé, il a été nommé ministre des Travaux publics le 4 juin 1979.

Pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, M. Nielsen était pilote dans l'Aviation royale canadienne. Ses actes de bravoure en Europe lui ont valu de recevoir la Croix du Service distingué dans l'Aviation.

M. Nielsen fait partie de l'Association du Barreau canadien et de la Yukon Law Society et est membre honoraire de la Chambre de commerce du Yukon et vice-président honoraire de la Museum and Historical Society de Dawson City.

Il est aussi membre honoraire du Service de sécurité de la Chambre des communes et de l'International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

M. Nielsen a eu deux enfants de sa première femme, Pamela Hall, décédée en 1969.

Il a épousé Shelley Coxford en 1983.



Information supplied by the Prime Minister's office  
(September 17, 1984)

Information fournie par le Bureau du premier ministre  
(17 septembre 1984)

Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada

Direction générale des affaires culturelles et de l'information, ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa, Canada



# Biographies

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## **The Honourable David Edward Crombie**

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

## **L'honorable David Edward Crombie**

ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

David Crombie was born in Toronto in 1936.

Educated in Toronto and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, he served as a lecturer and then Director of Student Services for Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute from 1962 to 1971.

David Crombie was elected an alderman for the City of Toronto in 1969 and then as mayor in 1972 — an office which he held until 1978.

He first won election to the House of Commons in a by-election in October of 1978.

He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of National Health and Welfare on June 4, 1979.

Mr. Crombie has served as a Party spokesperson for a number of portfolios. Most recently he was the spokesperson for the Presidency of the Treasury Board.

In 1983 he was a candidate for the leadership of the federal PC Party.

Mr. Crombie married Shirley Bowden in 1960; they have three children.



M. Crombie est né à Toronto en 1936.

Il a fait ses études à Toronto et est diplômé de l'Université Western Ontario. Il a été chargé de cours et directeur des services aux étudiants à l'Institut polytechnique Ryerson de Toronto de 1962 à 1971.

M. Crombie a été élu échevin de la ville de Toronto en 1969, puis maire en 1972, poste qu'il a occupé jusqu'en 1978.

Il a été élu pour la première fois à la Chambre des communes lors d'une élection partielle en octobre

1978.

Le 4 juin 1979, il a été nommé membre du Conseil privé et ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social.

M. Crombie a été porte-parole de son parti dans divers secteurs. Plus récemment, il était le porte-parole de son parti concernant le Conseil du Trésor.

En 1983, il a été candidat à la direction du Parti progressiste-conservateur fédéral.

M. Crombie a épousé Shirley Bowden en 1960. Le couple a trois enfants.

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Information supplied by the Prime Minister's office  
(September 17, 1984)

Information fournie par le Bureau du premier ministre  
(17 septembre 1984)

Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada

Direction générale des affaires culturelles et de l'information, ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa, Canada



# Biographies

## **The Honourable Monique Vézina** Minister for External Relations

Born in Rimouski in July 1935, Mrs. Vézina completed and advanced commercial course with the Sisters of Charity. Her studies have included programs in psychology, sociology, human relations, group leadership and communication techniques. She is married and the mother of four children.

For a number of years, Mrs. Vézina has been chairperson and a member of the board of directors of the Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins du Bas Saint-Laurent. She is secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins du Québec. In addition, she is chairperson of the Gérardin-Vaillancourt Foundation and a member of the board of directors of the Rimouski Chamber of Commerce and the Société immobilière du Québec.

Mrs. Vézina has always been very active in the community. In recent years, she has been involved in a workshop for the physically handicapped. She has served as Vice-President of the board of directors of the Régie de l'assurance automobile du Québec, and has been a member of the Superior Council of Education and chairperson of the commission on secondary education.



## **L'honorable Monique Vézina** ministre des Relations extérieures

Mme Vézina a fait son cours commercial sénior chez les soeurs de la Charité et a fait des études en psychologie, sociologie, relations humaines, animation de groupe et techniques de communications.

Mme Vézina est membre du conseil d'administration et présidente de la Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins du Bas Saint-Laurent. Elle est secrétaire et membre du conseil d'administration de la Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins du Québec. De plus, elle est la présidente de la Fondation Gérardin-Vaillancourt et membre du conseil d'administration de la Chambre de commerce de Rimouski et de celui de la Société immobilière du Québec.

Mme Vézina a toujours été très active au sein de la collectivité. Ces dernières années, elle s'est occupée d'un atelier pour handicapés physiques; elle a été vice-présidente du conseil d'administration de la Régie de l'assurance automobile du Québec, membre du Conseil supérieur de l'éducation et présidente de la Commission de l'enseignement au secondaire.

Mme Vézina est née à Rimouski en 1935. Elle est mariée et mère de quatre enfants.



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GOVERNMENT HOUSE

RÉSIDENCE DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

HER EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

SAUVE, The Right Honourable Jeanne, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., D.H.L.,  
D.S., D.L.

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada since 14th May 1984.

Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada.

Chancellor and Commander of the Order of Military Merit.

Madame Jeanne Sauvé, born in Prud'homme, Saskatchewan, April 26, 1922, received her secondary education from the Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire convent in Ottawa and subsequently attended the University of Ottawa. She completed her formal studies at the Université de Paris and was granted a diploma in French Civilization in 1952.

From 1942 to 1947, Jeanne Sauvé was the National President of the Jeunesse Etudiante Catholique movement. In 1947, she founded the Fédération des mouvements de jeunesse du Québec and was a delegate to several international conferences.

From 1948 to 1950, Jeanne Sauvé studied Economics in London, England and taught French for the London County Council.

In 1951, she worked in Paris as Assistant to the Director of the Youth Department of UNESCO. Returning to Canada in 1952, she began a 20-year career as a freelance broadcaster and journalist with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and La Société Radio-Canada. She appeared from time to time on the CTV network's "W-5", as well as on public affairs programs produced by the American NBC and CBS networks. During that time she also wrote freelance editorials for the Montreal Star.

- P.C. - Privy Councillor
- C.C. - Companion of the Order of Canada
- C.M.M. - Commander of the Order of Military Merit
- C.D. - Canadian Forces Decoration
- D.H.L. - Doctorate of Humane Letters
- D.S. - Honorary Doctorate of Sciences
- D.L. - Honorary Doctorate of Laws



Biographical Sketch of Her Excellency the Governor General of Canada  
(continued)

In 1961, Jeanne Sauvé was elected member of the Board of the Union des artistes in Montreal and was Vice-President of that union from 1968 to 1970. Apart from her broadcasting career, she has made several lecture tours in Canada and the United States.

In 1964, she was elected President of l'Institut canadien des affaires publiques. In 1967, she was appointed a member of the board of the Montreal YMCA. From 1966 to 1972, she was General Secretary of the Fédération des auteurs et des artistes du Canada. In 1968, she attended a conference for film and television writers in Moscow. She is a founding member of the Institute of Political Research.

From 1969 to 1972, she was a Director of Bushnell Communications Limited, of radio station CKAC in Montreal and of Telemedia.

In 1972, Jeanne Sauvé was elected as a liberal Member of Parliament for Ahuntsic (Montreal) and appointed Minister of State in charge of Science and Technology. She was re-elected in July 1974 and given the Environment portfolio; on December 5, 1975, she was made Minister of Communications, together with responsibility for French-speaking countries in the Department of External Affairs.

She was again re-elected as a Member of Parliament for Laval-des-Rapides during the May, 1979 general election, and as a member of the Official Opposition, chaired the Committee on Culture and Communications and served as the Official Opposition Communications critic.

The Liberal Party was returned to power in the February 1980 election, and as the Member for Laval-des-Rapides, Mme Sauvé was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in April of that year, a position which she held until January 14, 1984. During the course of her mandate she put in place a new administrative organization for the House of Commons and worked diligently to ensure that the Parliamentary rules concerning official languages were fully respected both in administrative matters and in all of the buildings of the House of Commons.

As a member of Parliament, Mme Sauvé has represented the Canadian government at the United Nations conferences on Population and on the Law of the Sea.

Biographical Sketch of Her Excellency The Governor General of Canada  
(continued)

She holds an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Calgary; of Sciences from the University of New Brunswick; and of Humane Letters from Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax.

Mme Sauvé is married to the Honourable Maurice Sauvé and has one son, Jean-François, born July 30, 1959.

May 1984

H.E. Mr. Stephen LEWIS,  
Permanent Representative of Canada  
to the United Nations

Stephen Lewis, the new Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations presented his credentials to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar on October 23, 1984. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Lewis was a broadcaster on issues of public concern with several private and public radio and television organizations in Toronto, including the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. During that time, he was also a labour arbitrator, representing unions in boards of arbitration in Ontario. Born in Ottawa on 11 November 1937, Mr. Lewis attended the Universities of Toronto and British Columbia in 1959. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from McMaster University, Ontario in 1979. In recognition of his outstanding work in the development of public policy, Mr. Lewis was made a Fellow of the Byerson Polytechnical Institute in 1981. After leaving university, he spent almost two years teaching and travelling in Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya. On his return to Canada in 1961, Mr. Lewis became the first Director of Organization of the New Democratic Party. In 1963, he was elected to the riding of Scarborough West, thus becoming one of the youngest members ever to sit in the Ontario Legislature. He was a member of the Legislature until November 1978 and was the Party's provincial leader from 1970 to early 1978. Mr. Lewis is married and has three children.

\* \* \*



Update on Afghanistan for the Secretary-General

1. It is probably for the best that no meeting of any sort, with the Foreign Minister in New York, brief consultations in Europe or the over-all round, ever took place. We are satisfied at this point that if anything had taken place, there would have been no dialogue because Pakistan was not prepared to talk under any umbrella.

2. The reason for the Pakistani behavior is being questioned by many, including Westerners. The Americans made it clear to us that they would have supported the holding of a regular round in February in Geneva.

3. We have learned that the Soviet Union has complained in Moscow, at the Deputy Foreign Minister level, to the Pakistani Embassy about the postponement. It is also true, however, that the Soviets are using this latest episode as a further indication of Pakistani insincerity.

4. For different reasons we feel that the Secretary-General may consider taking a low profile on this matter at this point until the parties return to him and ask him to continue. The Pakistanis might do so because they feel that after the election they have to prove their word, and the Soviets/Afghans might wish to do so because they find the diplomatic process to their liking.

5. We have been projecting the last few weeks an image of "wait-and-see without expectations". I believe this realistic posture will not hurt the Secretary-General at this juncture.

6. The Americans raised the issue with the Soviets in Vienna. However, the Soviet representative, in a bilateral exchange declined to respond, citing that his area of responsibility did not extend further east than Iran.



SG/1838  
7 February 1985

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FOURTH ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS ON SITUATION  
RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN POSTPONED

The following statement was issued today by a spokesman for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

The next (fourth) round of Geneva discussions on the situation relating to Afghanistan, which was to take place in February, has been postponed until May.

This decision was taken at the request of the Government of Pakistan, which considers that it would be appropriate for the talks to be held after the forthcoming national elections scheduled to take place during February and March 1985.

The actual dates for the fourth round of discussions will be fixed in consultation with the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In the meantime, communication with the two Governments will continue to be ensured through diplomatic channels.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be kept informed in accordance with established practice.

\* \* \* \* \*



211 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

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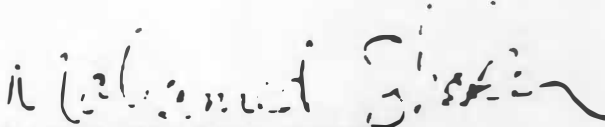
No NY/OAU/POL/37

New York, 28 February 1985

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious situation in South Africa resulting from the murder of defenceless African demonstrators against forced removals; the arrests and 'High Treason' charges against the United Democratic Front officials and the continued intensification of the Apartheid State's violent repression in that country.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

  
Mohamed Ibrahim SHAKER  
Deputy Permanent Representative of  
Egypt to the UN  
Chairman of the African Group for  
the month of February

His Excellency  
Mr. Natarajan KRISHNAN  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations  
President of the Security Council  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

MK/ab



Note to the Secretary-General


Subject: Events in South Africa

The Secretary-General might wish to take advantage of his meeting with Ambassador von Schirnding this afternoon to express his concern over the countrywide crackdown on anti-apartheid organizations which has been taking place in South Africa over the past ten days. Eleven leading members of the United Democratic Front - which has a membership of two million - were arrested on 19 February and charged with high treason. At the international level, there have been protests and expressions of concern: at the local level, the arrests have led to increased tension.

The U.S. State Department expressed "deep regret" over the arrests, saying that they "cannot help prospects for a dialogue, which the Government itself has said it wants and which it recognizes to be essential to achieve movement away from apartheid".

The Norwegian Foreign Minister told his parliament that the Nordic countries would apply pressure to secure the release of the 11 men.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General last week called for international sanctions. In commenting on this call, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is reported to have said "we don't believe that sanctions would work". However, he did summon the South African Ambassador in London to express concern over the detentions and the clamp-down on dissent.

  
A. A. Farah  
1 March 1985


cc: Mr. Dayal  
Mr. Diallo

+

Southern Africa/Apartheid

Suggested speaking points

1. Apartheid is morally wrong and has been condemned as such by the Charter, all the principal organs of the United Nations and by a number of international conventions to which all Member States are party.
2. Apartheid, in addition, exercises a destabilizing influence on the region. It is a constant and a serious threat to peace in the region and beyond.
3. Apartheid moreover is against the long-term interests of South Africa. The Western countries are in a particularly strong position to bring this reality home to Pretoria by a variety of means.
4. Canada has been outspoken in this regard but it may be in a position to step up somewhat its pressure on South Africa.
5. Canada, as one of the Group of 5 Western Contact Countries is perhaps well-positioned to influence South African thinking on Namibia in particular. For the present, however, it would seem that the contact countries can achieve more individually than they can acting collectively as a group.
6. Canada might also give increased attention to the fact that the Front Line States are economically dependent on South Africa. Anything that can be done to lessen this dependence would constitute a step forward.
7. True peace will not come to the region without an internal settlement in South Africa. This in turn is impossible while Apartheid lasts.

  
J.P.Kavanagh/5 March 1985

## AFRICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

The current economic crisis in Africa has two aspects: continuing emergency situations related to drought and gloomy long-term development prospects.

Current indications are that the effects of the drought will be even more severe in 1985 than last year, with consequent implications for increased hunger and malnutrition, deterioration of health conditions, depletion of livestock, and increased refugees and displaced persons. The situation is complicated by serious logistic problems and, in some areas, continuing civil strife.

At the December 1984 meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, donor countries recognized the need for improved co-ordination and agreed to work closely with you to organize effective international emergency action. African states meeting at the November 1984 OAU summit also endorsed your initiative and established a Special Emergency Assistance for Drought and Famine in Africa.

Within the UN, an Office for Emergency Operations in Africa has been established under the leadership of Mr. Bradford Morse with the assistance of USGs Farah and Adedeji. Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada has been appointed as Executive Co-ordinator of the Office. The Office has recently completed a study which estimates that <sup>unmet</sup> resource requirements for 1985 - food and agricultural inputs, health, water, logistics, emergency supplies - will total more than \$1.5 billion. The report will be considered in detail as you have convened in Geneva on 11 March 1985. It is anticipated that the general meeting will be followed by a limited number of country specific consultations (tentatively Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan and Mali).

African leaders have emphasized that emergency measures must be accompanied by more long-term development efforts. This is also the basic approach in the declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa adopted by consensus in the General Assembly.

Prospects are not promising. Although Africa was hard hit by the recent world recession, it has probably benefited least of any region from the recovery which has begun. Attention has focused on the debt problems of major debtor countries, most of which are in Latin America; however, many small African countries face debt service payments which, while not large in the aggregate, represent an almost impossible drain on their very limited resources. Unless trends are reversed, the net flow of financial assistance to Africa will decline significantly in the near future. Commodity prices remain low and the terms of trade unfavourable. It is critical to reverse declining per capita food production, a trend which predates the current drought.

Much remains to be done by African countries themselves in adopting and implementing policies to promote development. Donor countries have emphasized the need for African governments to adopt more appropriate domestic policies and to enter into "consultation" in the formulation and implementation of these policies. Many African governments are in fact attempting to carry out the necessary policy adjustments; however, they are fearful that policy consultations will lead to unacceptable influence over the conduct of their national policies. The UN has a potentially vital role as a neutral participant in such policy consultations.

In your various statements, you have called to the attention of the international community the need to address the more long-term development problems. In addition, you have undertaken in areas under your direct competence, to focus the efforts of the UN on specific priority areas for long-term development, including human resource development, the protection of the disadvantaged and the maintenance and repair of production, transport and communications infrastructures.



### Canada's assistance to Africa

Canada has traditionally been a large provider of assistance to Africa. About 42% of total ODA provided bilaterally by Canada (i.e. about \$345 million out of a total of \$827 million) went to Africa in 1983. In that year, the emergency component of assistance was not very large, as the present food crisis had not yet fully unfolded.

Concerning 1984, figures for total ODA provided by Canada are not yet available. It is expected that figures relating to Africa will be much higher than in 1983, especially as there was quite an increase in emergency assistance. It is important to note that Canada made the decision a few days ago, to contribute \$100 million to the Special Facility of the World Bank for Africa.

Canada has been very supportive of the Secretary-General's initiative for Africa, since it started. The Canadian delegation to ECOSOC played a very constructive role during the discussions on the Declaration on Africa and expressed disappointment when no agreement could be reached on it in ECOSOC. Canada played an important role in getting that Declaration approved last December by the General Assembly. Ambassador Lewis strongly supported UN action for Africa at the Meeting with Permanent Representatives which the Secretary-General convened on December 17.

Details of Canadian aid to the most seriously affected countries for 1984 expressed in Canadian dollars, are given below and amount to Canadian \$130 million. These figures do not exclusively relate to bilateral aid. In many cases, financing was provided through multilateral institutions, or through non-governmental organizations. It is therefore difficult to compare them with statistical information available for 1983. They indicate however that substantial additional assistance to Africa is being provided.

<u>Angola:</u>	\$1.225 million (cash grants of \$0.9 million to UNICEF, balance to Canadian NGO's);
<u>Botswana:</u>	\$4 million (food aid - beans;
<u>Burkina Faso:</u>	\$200,000 (cash grant to UNICEF)
<u>Cape Verde:</u>	\$100,000 (cash grant to UNICEF);
<u>Chad:</u>	\$7.54 million (\$6.0 million in food aid through the WFP/IEFR, half in wheat, half in wheat flour; \$600,000 in cash grant to UNICEF; \$6,00,000 in cash grant to Canadian NGO's; \$340,000 in cash grant to LRCS);
<u>Ethiopia</u>	\$7.54 million (\$6.0 million in food aid - wheat flour vegetable oil; \$12.965 million through Canadian and international NGO's; \$985,000 in non-food supplies and transport; \$550,000 for airlift; \$1.0 million in cash grant to ICRC; \$750,000 in cash grant to UNDRO; \$750,000 in CLWR; \$750,000 in cash grant to LRCS);

Kenya: \$8.0 million (food aid - wheat);

Mali: \$8.235 million (\$7.0 million in food aid of which \$4.0 million in Canadian corn (3.7) and pulses (0.3) and \$3.0 million through the WFP/IEFR in maize (united); \$500,000 in cash grant to UNICEF; \$485,000 through Canadian NGO's; \$250,000 in cash grant to LRCS);

Mauritania \$5.030 million (\$2.7 million in food aid - wheat); \$1.130 million in cash grant to LRCS; \$200,000 in cash grant to UNICEF);

Mozambique: \$12.560 million (10 million in food aid of which \$6.0 million in wheat, \$3.0 million in pulses and \$1.0 million in fish; \$600,000 in cash grant to UNICEF; \$565,000 in cash grant to LRCS; \$50,000 in cash grant to UNDR0; \$1.345 million through Canadian NGO's);

Niger: \$5.465 million (5.0 million in food aid through the WFP/IEFR in form of wheat and wheat flour; \$365,000 through Canadian NGO's; \$100,000 in cash grant to UNICEF);

Rwanda: \$3.0 million (food aid - pulses);

Senegal: \$4.065 million (\$3.4 million in food aid, of which \$2.4 million in wheat and \$1.0 million in skim milk powder; \$565,000 in cash grant to LRCS; \$100,000 in cash grant to UNICEF);

Sudan: \$7.250 million (\$6.0 million in food aid - wheat and wheat flour; \$750,000 in cash grant to UNHCR; \$500,000 through Canadian NGO's);

Tanzania: \$3.9 million (\$3.0 million in food aid - wheat; \$900,000 through Canadian NGO's);

Zambia: \$8.115 million (\$8.0 million in food aid, of which \$4.7 million in wheat and \$3.3 million in skim milk powder; \$115,000 in cash grant to LRCS);

Zimbabwe \$7.050 million (\$6.0 million in food aid - wheat; \$585,000 through Canadian NGO's; \$425,000 in cash grant to LRCS; \$100,000 in cash grant to UNICEF);

Non-country-specific: \$3.9 million (\$2.0 million in cash grant to ICRC; \$1.4 million through Canadian NGO's; \$500,000 to WFP special fund).

Total of above is \$130,355 million.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN ETHIOPIAP.O.Box 60044  
ECA Building  
Addis Ababa, EthiopiaTel. 157476, 157474  
157468, 157482  
telex: 976 - 21029CONFIDENTIAL

27 February 1985

BRIEFING ON RELIEF SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA1. Food

The affected population is now officially estimated to be 7.9 million. Against the target of 1,330,000 MT for the period December 1984 to December 1985, there is now roughly 470,000 tons in the pipeline which will be arriving during the period February-June. In addition, the undistributed stock from January is around 120,000 tons. The food pipeline is therefore satisfactory until the end of June. After that I have indications from some donors about further contributions and there is reason to believe, barring political complications, we will come close to the target. However the situation may change as a result of appeals for other African drought-stricken countries. For example, Canada had indicated an additional contribution of 150,000 tons of wheat. This has now been reduced to 80,000 tons. The USA may do likewise although I am in constant touch with the Embassy here in this matter.

It should be noted that the FAO has estimated that even with the most favourable weather conditions for the next main crop (harvest time December-January) there will be a shortfall of 10 percent in the cereal production. Therefore we have to take into account the need of some 500,000 to 600,000 MT of cereal in 1986.

2. Distribution

The ports are working well and the major warehouses are being filled up. The main problem now is transport from these warehouses to the various distribution points and shelters. Of the 400 additional trucks needed, indications are that about 265 will be made available. The beginning of the year is not the most critical period because there is still some food from the last crop harvested in December-January. The further one gets from the last harvest the more serious becomes the situation. Therefore, if distribution figures at this point are lower than the 7.9 million affected people would indicate, it is a consequence of the fact that not all people affected have needed food so far. In any case, the distribution system is being geared up for the coming critical months.

The airdrop is continuing and will be extended to Wollo and Tigray but not to areas which are not under the Government's control.

/...

### 3. Monitoring

We now have six field monitors provided by various donor governments mainly through UNDR0. One more is expected shortly. My intention is to have an intensified monitoring period for the months of March, April and May. This is made possible by the availability to this office by a British agency of a plane put at our disposal completely free of charge. Another plane of the same type will be given for the use of RRC.

### 4. Resettlement

This is our concern only insofar as it affects the relief operations. There have been a number of reported incidents indicating that local authorities are using coercion to fill their quotas for their area. If these are publicised they may affect the willingness of major donors to provide additional food aid. A list is now being prepared of verified incidents of this kind and I will then take it up with the Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation (Berhanu Bahiye).

### 5. Distribution in Tigray and Eritrea

As indicated in my letter to Bradford Morse, dated 1 February 1985, on my proposals for distribution in Tigray and Eritrea, I am convinced that any public statement by the Secretary General, if specifically referring to Ethiopia, would have no effect on the Government here but might well adversely affect the present good cooperation with the Ethiopian Government. A very private approach by the Secretary General may be helpful. I still think that the only way to help the people in rebel-controlled areas needing food aid is to increase the traffic from Sudan over the border. This needs to be done very quietly in order to ensure that Ethiopia will continue to tolerate this operation.

### 6. Coordination

This seems to be working well and we have had some favourable assessment from EEC and from several major donors. In this respect I foresee no particular problems.

*Kurt Jansson*

Kurt Jansson  
Assistant Secretary General

KJ/sd

# United Nations Press Release

*For trip to Canada*  
Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

1+3



ND/210  
21 February 1985

## ADDITIONAL \$1.5 BILLION IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED TO MEET URGENT NEEDS OF 20 AFRICAN COUNTRIES, STATES NEW REPORT OF AFRICAN EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICE

(Received from the Office of Emergency Operations for Africa.)

NEW YORK, 21 February -- Some \$1.5 billion of additional funds are immediately required to meet the urgent needs of 20 drought-stricken African countries, according to a report prepared by the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA).

The Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa will be held in Geneva on 11 March to provide the international community with the opportunity to respond to these needs through a unified appeal by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. This includes an urgent request for the additional resources required by various United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations. Participating donor Governments will be asked to make new commitments to ensure that the urgent needs of drought-stricken Africa will be met.

The country-by-country report presents the needs of Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe only for a period of 12 months between the two major harvests of the affected countries.

The report describes "an unprecedented crisis which shows little sign of abating in the near future, even if drought conditions were to improve markedly during the next rainy season". It is estimated that over 30 million people are affected, out of the 150 million people living in drought-stricken countries. At least 10 million people have been forced to abandon their homes and lands in search of food and water. Up to half of these are overcrowded in temporary shelters and large numbers have fled to urban areas.

Extraordinary and large-scale action will be required, the report says to meet the food requirements and the non-food needs not only of the displaced persons but also those drought victims who remain in their home area. It argues that "such preventive support is more humane and more cost-effective than resorting to supporting people in camps or in overcrowded urban settlements".

(more)

For information media — not an official record

Needs Detailed

The urgent needs to be met, on a country-by-country basis, include the following:

- cereal food aid (\$1,043.12 million);
- basic agricultural/pastoral inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, basic agricultural tools needed for forthcoming planting season, \$185.5 million);
- essential health actions (e.g. drugs, vaccines, immunization programmes, \$69.9 million);
- relief survival items (e.g. shelter, clothing and household items, \$52.5 million);
- essential water projects (for supply of drinking water, \$32.1 million);
- additional logistics (e.g. provision of trucks, spare parts, handling equipment and storage facilities, \$40.5 million).

Also included are special refugee needs amounting to over \$52 million, submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The report states: "The special problem related to growing refugee needs in a number of specific countries must also be considered within the framework of total aid requirements engendered by the current crisis in Africa".

The data collected reflects the emergency requirements as from the end of January 1985. The report points out that in an evolving situation like the current emergency, data will be continuously updated. The report was prepared with the support of an inter-organizational Task Force of the United Nations system with the active co-operation of all concerned parties -- African Governments, bilateral representatives, multilateral aid organizations and non-governmental organizations.

The special, unified appeal by the Secretary-General includes, and fully endorses, the appeals for emergency funding already made by several members of the United Nations family, including the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as the appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The appeal also includes contingency funds for possible additional needs that are found to arise during the emergency phase as well as for modest funds for the work of OROA.

As part of the follow-up to the Geneva Conference, OROA will launch a systematic and ongoing process of assembling specific details on pledges and delivery of assistance to individual African countries in terms of their nature, amounts and timing. This will enable all donors to monitor the progress achieved and changing needs.

(more)



### Strengthening National Capacities

The strengthening of the capacity of African Governments to deal with the drought, and the link between emergency and development, are among key issues highlighted by the report. It recommends a systematic reinforcement of existing national institutions and the training of additionally needed national staff. This recommendation is based on the premise that the current African emergency situation is first and foremost an African responsibility, which African Governments have done their best to discharge, but that the heavy workload of widespread relief efforts on many fronts has put increasing pressure on already over-stretched national staffs. Governments have therefore often had to turn to United Nations organizations for help which, in turn, has placed very heavy demands on country-level United Nations offices.

### Link With Development

On the other hand, the report points out that the important acknowledged principle of linking emergency assistance to medium and long-term recovery measures must be respected in all aspects of the operations. It states that the new needs detailed are additional to the large scale requirements for long-term development to which the recent special appeal by the World Bank was addressed.

The Geneva Conference, like the Ethiopia meeting held in New York on 18 December 1984, is part of the Secretary-General's initiative launched over a year ago to draw the attention of the international community to the African emergency situation. The United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa was established within the same framework on 17 December 1984 with the following major objectives: to ensure the Secretary-General's personal and closer involvement in the evolving emergency situation; to secure the maximum co-operation among all elements of the United Nations and to see to it that all emergency external assistance is provided in the most timely, holistic and effective manner possible.

The OEOA Director is Bradford Morse, who is also the UNDP Administrator; the Deputy Directors are the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Adebayo Adedeji, and the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Abdulrahim Farah. The Executive Co-ordinator of the Office is Maurice Strong.

Warning that, "for many of the stricken countries, the emergency situation will continue well into 1986 and probably well beyond", the report concludes with an appeal to cover "this extraordinary need" by "an extraordinary response on the part of the international community". Any shortfall, the report says, will be measured "not just in terms of a funding deficit but above all in human lives lost unnecessarily".

\* \* \* \* \*

Nota para el Secretario General

Su visita a Canadá

CANADA/GRUPO DE CONTADORA

El Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, Joe Clark, asistió en el mes de febrero del año en curso, a una sesión a puertas cerradas en el parlamento de su país. En dicha reunión informó que el Grupo de Contadora, teniendo en cuenta la genuina preocupación del Gobierno canadiense por la situación en América Central, le había solicitado sus puntos de vista con relación al proyecto de Acta, en particular en lo concerniente a los mecanismos de verificación y control.

Entre los conceptos vertidos durante su exposición y las respuestas a preguntas que le fueron formuladas, Joe Clark dijo lo siguiente:

- La Comisión de Verificación y Control que se crearía en virtud del Acta debe asegurar su utilidad en términos de costo-beneficio y ser lo menos honerosa posible en sus aspectos financieros. La cuestión de su financiamiento debe ser examinada en detalle;
- en la medida que el principio de una solución regional debe ser enfatizado, las partes deben ser atraídas hacia los mecanismos de preservación de la paz en forma tan amplia como fuera posible y en tanto este contribuya a la efectividad del control y verificación;
- la Comisión de Verificación y Control debe tener garantías para su libertad de movimiento, acceso a la región, y comunicación con los medios de prensa;
- es necesario designar una autoridad política auspiciadora para la Comisión, y tal designación debe surgir del proceso negociador;
- debe establecerse un tiempo límite para el mandato de la Comisión;
- Canada está abierto a considerar cualquier invitación que se le extienda en relación con la conformación de dicha Comisión.

A. Martinović

AM/as

1º de marzo de 1985



## Nota para el Secretario General

### AMERICA CENTRAL

1. Parece observarse con preocupación que han transcurrido aproximadamente 5 meses sin que el Grupo de Contadora se haya reunido con los cancilleres de los países centroamericanos. Ello resulta sintomático habida cuenta de la etapa crucial en que se encuentra el proceso emprendido hace 2 años.

2. Al mismo tiempo, las últimas intervenciones del Presidente de los Estados Unidos relativas a la situación centroamericana, y en particular hacia Nicaragua, han sido formuladas en un lenguaje más incisivo, lo que revelaría un endurecimiento aún mayor de la posición norteamericana. El Sr. Reagan efectúa personalmente gestiones para obtener del Congreso norteamericano (en abril o mayo de 1985) la autorización para destinar 14 millones de dólares de asistencia a las fuerzas rebeldes nicaragüenses, que sumarían hoy en día aproximadamente 15,000 efectivos.

3. El 27 de febrero del año en curso, el Presidente de Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, anunció tras una reunión celebrada con cinco obispos de la Conferencia Episcopal de los Estados Unidos y la Conferencia Episcopal Nicaragüense, una nueva "ofensiva de paz", en la que los congresistas de Estados Unidos formarían una comisión bipartidaria que compruebe en el terreno la guerra que experimenta la nación centroamericana.

La intención nicaragüense es que la comprobación de la situación de guerra permita gestiones para que Nicaragua y los Estados Unidos lleguen a una solución pacífica, eliminando la alternativa militar como solución a las diferencias entre las dos naciones.

Ortega afirmó que el Gobierno de Nicaragua está dispuesto al retiro de 100 asesores militares cubanos, y a no obtener nuevas armas o sistemas especializados, así como aviones de intercepción requeridos para completar el actual sistema antiaéreo, si se llega a un acuerdo en el marco de Contadora. Expresó que Nicaragua está interesada en el diálogo directo con los Estados Unidos, y abriga la esperanza de que las conversaciones de Manzanillo que Estados Unidos suspendió hace dos meses, puedan reanudarse como resultado de las propuestas nicaragüenses.

Otras iniciativas serán dadas a conocer durante su visita al Uruguay con motivo de la asunción de mando del Dr. Julio María Sanguinetti.



A. Martinovic  
1º de marzo de 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

1 March 1985

BACKGROUND NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Canada's position on disarmament

General

1. Canada is not only an original member of NATO, but the proposal for this single mutual defence system was initiated by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent on 28 April 1948, leading to the initial signing of the Treaty on 4 April 1949. Canada is also party to the bilateral NORAD agreement whereby it shares in the aerospace defence of the North American continent with the United States.

2. Canada's alliance commitments, especially that to NATO, have been reaffirmed by all its leaders, including current Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who has stressed that Canada is not neutral and is determined to enhance its contribution to the Western alliance; he has also noted Canada's unique relationship with the United States as one of the vital dimensions of its foreign policy.

Arms control policy and initiatives of the Trudeau era

3. Immediately on taking office in 1968, former Prime Minister Trudeau announced Canada's intention to relinquish its nuclear roles -- which were under "two-key" jurisdiction -- in both the NATO and NORAD contexts. This process was completed by the early 1970s in NATO but, due to leap-frogging technology and immense costs, not until 1984 in NORAD.

4. In the meantime, Mr. Trudeau in 1978 proposed a four-element nuclear disarmament "strategy of suffocation": comprehensive test-ban; cessation of flight testing of new strategic delivery vehicles; prohibition of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and limitation and reduction of spending on strategic nuclear-weapon systems. He repeatedly made clear that it was never the intention that such a strategy might be implemented unilaterally by the West.

5. Pending progress in arms control negotiations between the two major Powers the Government of Canada took a decision to permit the testing of air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM), specifically of their guidance systems, over Canadian territory. In response to public criticism, the Prime Minister, in a detailed open letter of 9 May 1983, explained the reasoning behind the decision, referring, inter-alia, to: the Soviet deployment of SS-20s and consequent NATO two-track decision of 12 December 1979; the absence of significant public opposition to that Soviet deployment; the evident Soviet rejection of the "strategy of suffocation"; the hypocrisy of those who relied on the United States to protect the West and then would refuse such co-operation; the twin "traps" of over-complication and of over-simplification of the issues; and the essential nature of continued disarmament negotiations.

6. In October 1983, the Prime Minister, emphasizing increased tensions, misunderstandings and crises and the danger inherent in such a world, proposed a course of action focused on high-level political communication. He emphasized the overriding need for constructive East-West political dialogue in the effort to replace a climate of fear and mistrust with one of confidence. These ideas were widely conveyed and were generally well received.

7. Finally, the former Government initiated the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, which is now commencing operations in Ottawa with Mr. Geoffrey Pearson, formerly the Government's "Disarmament Adviser" and more recently Ambassador to Moscow, as Executive Director, and Mr. William Barton, former Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva and in New York, as Chairman of the Board of Directors; the Board will include some non-Canadian as well as Canadian Directors. As an apolitical and non-governmental body (except for financial support), the Institute will gather and study information on defence and arms control issues for the twofold purpose of increasing knowledge and encouraging informed public discussion.

#### Current Government arms control and related policies

8. In general, the relevant foreign policies of the Trudeau Liberal Government have been assumed uncontroversially by the present Progressive Conservative one. Prime Minister Mulroney has emphasized, as his "most cherished ambition", to help "reduce the threat of war and enhance the promise of peace", and has referred to not only relationships with the United States but also to Canada's ties with many countries around the world, including potential adversaries, which give it an interest in exerting a positive and constructive influence in multilateral political and economic forums.

9. The Prime Minister selected Mr. Stephen Lewis, of the socialist New Democratic Party (which has often been critical of NATO policy and specific decisions), as Ambassador to the United Nations. Mr. Lewis is well known, inter alia, for his global interest in human rights and welfare. Mr. Mulroney chose Mr. Douglas Roche, formerly a Conservative Member of Parliament, a founding member of the Parliamentarians for World Order, and a dedicated supporter of non-governmental peace movements in Canada, as Canada's third Ambassador for Disarmament, following Mr. Alan Beesley, who remains Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. Roche aspires to see the relevant non-governmental organizations in a co-operative alliance relationship with the Government, rather than an antagonistic one. He has the twin task of explaining Government arms control and security policy to the peace movements and conveying the latter's genuine concerns to the Government.

10. In the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark, covered Canada's basic position on major disarmament issues. Mr. Roche, in the First Committee, emphasized "political will" as the essence of the disarmament problem, and supported negotiations as the means of achieving balanced, equitable and verifiable agreements, especially for the reduction of nuclear arms, which would serve the common interests of all.

11. Mr. Roche has particularly called for five measures of disarmament: resumption of bilateral negotiations; a renewed commitment to non-proliferation; practical steps towards a comprehensive nuclear-test ban; urgent efforts towards preventing an arms race in outer space; and the earliest possible ban on chemical weapons. At the thirty-ninth session, Canada took various positions, with explanations, regarding its sponsorship and voting on disarmament resolutions. (Attachment 1)

12. In December 1984, the new Government, in line with the general continuation of foreign policy, announced, inter alia, that, in keeping with its well-known position on the question, the cruise-missile testing would proceed. This question is still the subject of public debate in which views have been expressed both supporting and criticizing the decision of the Government.

#### World Disarmament Campaign

13. Canada in 1983 contributed \$(Can) 100,000 to the World Disarmament Campaign. Similarly, at the 1984 Pledging Conference, the new Government obligated \$(Can) 100,000 and has just recently presented its cheque.

#### Talking points

14. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General may wish to comment or open discussion in certain relevant areas, as suggested below. (Attachment 2)

Attachment 1

Position of Canada on disarmament  
resolutions dealing with major issues adopted  
at the 39th session of the General Assembly

Resolution numbers, Canada's position and voting patterns:

- 39/53      Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty  
(124-0-24)      (embracing all nuclear-test explosions) - co-sponsor;
- 39/64 B      Reduction of military budgets (reporting system) - co-sponsor;  
(114-16-7)
- 39/65 A      Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (CD  
(118-16-14) negotiations) - co-sponsor;
- 39/65 E      Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (report of  
(87-18-30) Consultant Experts) - co-sponsor;
- 39/148 B      Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations (resume without pre-  
(98-16-24) conditions) - co-sponsor;
- 39/151 H      Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for  
(140-0-8) weapons purposes - co-sponsor (for the first time, the Eastern  
European States supported this established Canadian initiative);
- 39/63 C      Alternative resolutions on a freeze on nuclear weapons -  
39/63 G      voted against (as did several Western States), arguing that,  
and 39/151 D      while sympathizing with the intentions of the sponsors, it had  
several difficulties: negotiation requirements, existing levels  
and imbalances, effect on incentives for subsequent reductions,  
verification arrangements, etc.);
- 39/63 H      Alternative resolutions on non-use/prevention of nuclear war -  
39/148 D      voted against first two, abstained on third, generally in  
and 39/148 P      keeping with the position taken by other Western States.
- 39/148 F      Climatic effects of nuclear war: nuclear winter - affirmative  
(130-0-11) vote (unlike several Western States, which abstained, Canada  
explained that, while it had not been given the chance to  
incorporate ideas into the text from its alternative proposal,  
it agreed with study of the question);
- 39/59      Prevention of an arms race in outer space - affirmative vote  
(150-0-1)      (Canada was a co-sponsor of one of the alternative proposals,  
which was withdrawn).

Overall, in 1983 in voting on 45 disarmament resolutions, Canada's pattern was 16 affirmative, 14 negative and 15 abstentions, and in 1984 on 44 resolutions it was 17, 14 and 13, indicating similar judgements as to the practicality of and motivation behind a significant proportion of the large numbers of proposals put forward.

Attachment 2

Possible talking points for the Secretary-General's  
meetings with Canadian officials

Suggested points:

- expression of appreciation for Canada's generous support of the World Disarmament Campaign; ✓
- breaking the vicious circle of security and armaments in a tension-ridden world of vastly differing ideologies and perceptions and composed of an unprecedented number of sovereign States; ✓
- adherence to the tenets of the Charter; ✓
- outlook for a positive outcome of the 1985 non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference and its dependence on reported progress in the bilateral negotiations; ✓
- possibilities for moves towards a comprehensive test-ban. ✓

While respecting its non-governmental nature, the Secretary-General might also wish to find out more about expectations for the new Canadian Institute. ✓

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Canadian interest in United Nations operations  
in the area of narcotics

Briefing note for visit of Secretary-General  
to Canada, 6-9 March 1985

Background

1. Canada has played a prominent role in United Nations programmes in international drug control since 1946, maintaining an interest dating back to the inception of international activity in this field which began prior to the First World War.
2. With the exception of the four-year period 1980-1983, Canada has been a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since 1946 and Canadians have served as Chairman for six sessions and have served as officers of the Commission during nine other sessions.
3. Canada has been a consistent contributor to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control since the establishment of UNFDAC in 1971. Total contribution from 1971-1984 amounted to US\$2,370,000. The annual contribution in Canadian dollars has averaged \$250,000 and Canadian \$300,000 has been pledged for 1985.
4. At present Canada is a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention. However, Canada has not yet acceded to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances although it participated in the preparatory conference. It may be noted that Canada has been a party to all previous agreements in the field of international drug control (with the exception of the 1912 International Opium Convention).

Speaking point:

The Secretary-General may wish to raise the question of accession, which has been brought to the attention of the Canadian authorities on several occasions and seems to have encountered inter-ministerial difficulties in relation to technicalities related to reporting requirements on psychotropic substances.



Demand Reduction

5. Canada has a serious and growing problem of drug abuse, succinctly described by the RCMP in a January 1985 report, noting that in 1983 Canadians spent an estimated C\$9.65 billion on illicit drugs. The major drugs of abuse are heroin, cocaine, cannabis and psychotropic substances.
6. Public interest in demand reduction and private and government support for related programmes have been developed at relatively high levels. The generously funded Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto (annual budget reputed to be C\$40 million) is a leader in the field. Working closely with the Foundation, the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA) is holding its 100th Anniversary Congress in Calgary in August 1985, reflecting continued public awareness of the drug demand problem. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs plans to attend the August conference.
7. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has contributed to drug dependence projects in Nigeria, which have also been supported by UNFDAC using part of the annual Canadian contribution to this Fund.

Speaking point:

Discussions have been proceeding over the past two years relating to the possibility of a secondment from the Solicitor General's Office to the Division of Narcotic Drugs to increase the Secretariat's capacity to respond to requests for assistance from Member States in drafting appropriate legislative and regulatory measures for drug abuse control at the national level. This proposal encountered resistance in CIDA, which apparently did not wish to include narcotics within their area of activity. However, in view of the growing number of government request for United Nations help in legislative drafting, it may be opportune to pursue the matter further.

Illicit Traffic in Drugs

8. The Canadian law enforcement authorities are most co-operative in reporting on problems relating to the illicit traffic in drugs and in carrying out their obligations under the drug control treaties. Their interest in improving international co-operation in law enforcement is reflected in the assignment of training personnel to lecture at law enforcement training courses organized by the Division, at no charge to the United Nations. A co-operative arrangement for fellowships at Royal Canadian Mounted Police training courses was worked out for the Peruvian and Ivory Coast fellowship candidates following DND visits to these countries: under this arrangement Canada provides training facilities and the United Nations covers travel and subsistence costs.
9. Canada has been in the forefront of current work on the forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crimes and Canadian experts participated in the expert working groups organized by the Division in 1983 and 1984.
10. The Canadian intervention in the third Committee at the 39th session of the General Assembly was a significant factor in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 39/141 concerning the drafting of a new convention against the illicit traffic.

Speaking point:

In view of Canada's leading position in matters concerning forfeiture, the Secretary-General might wish to indicate interest in the inclusion of this element in a future draft convention against the illicit traffic. Such a new convention could constitute a significant addition to international legal co-operation in combatting transnational criminal activities.

# United Nations

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## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3628  
SOC/NAR/333  
28 November 1984

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♦ SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO THIRD COMMITTEE  
ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING

Following is the text of a statement made this afternoon by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) following conclusion by the Committee of consideration of its agenda item "International campaign against traffic in drugs":

I have made this request to meet with you today because of the exceptional importance which I attach to the item you have just concluded -- namely, "International campaign against traffic in drugs". I have done so because I feared that up to now the gravity and the implications of this problem had not been fully recognized. The action you have now taken, however, is a welcome reassurance that the international community is increasingly aware of the seriousness of the issues involved and is increasingly prepared to join in a common effort to combat the evils of drug trafficking and abuse.

I was profoundly struck, for example, by the number of occasions on which Heads of State or Government who visited me this year gave priority attention to this issue in our discussions. And now it is my pleasure to come here personally to congratulate this Committee on the course of action it has just taken. I believe that the Declaration you have adopted, together with related resolutions -- including one which would give impetus to a new convention -- are welcome testimony to the urgency which our Organization recognizes must be attached to the drug problems.

Increasingly, the devastating effects of drug abuse are seen in developing countries as well as in the industrialized world, at all levels of society, and in all age groups of the population. As we approach International Youth Year, we must particularly be aware of the vulnerability of young people and of the tragedy involved where countless young lives are blighted or lost.

This scourge of drug abuse goes hand in hand with the growing trafficking of illicit drugs, the magnitude and implications of which are mind-boggling. These illegal activities are financed and operated by well-organized

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international criminals. They have become so pervasive and generate such vast profits that countries' economies are disrupted, legal institutions undermined, often with tragic loss of life, and the very authority of some States is seriously threatened. Thus, the situation we face is a deadly serious one. But we owe it to the innocent victims involved never to despair of bringing it under control. Central to the success of any effort to combat this crime is a recognition that this is a classic example of the type of problem which no nation can solve alone and which can only be dealt with through international co-operation. While increasing amounts of illicit drugs are being used in the countries of origin, the greatest proportion crosses national boundaries and becomes part of what is a wicked and widespread international conspiracy. In my view, these are precisely the type of problems, representing a dangerous threat to modern societies, which the United Nations system is uniquely equipped to deal with.

For this reason I wish to convey my personal appreciation for the action you have taken. Naturally I was pleased that so much of the initiative was taken by my compatriots from Latin America. But more generally, I was grateful for the widespread support and encouragement which Member States have demonstrated for the strengthening of the programmes of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board and our Division of Narcotic Drugs.

I believe we have already made a significant contribution through their efforts, but it is readily apparent that much more remains to be done. I have taken steps to improve co-ordination of our efforts within the Secretariat, and more will follow. For example, I am asking all Departments concerned to mount a much more substantial educational and informational effort to assure that the magnitude of the problem is more widely understood. I also intend to place this topic on the agenda of our next Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Even here and now I appeal to the relevant specialized agencies to assign high priority to developing and expanding programmes in their fields of competence which would contribute to a more comprehensive effort to cope with this growing evil. Obviously we need a much more extensive frontal attack, across the board -- on the agricultural front through crop substitution and control, on the health front through prevention and cure of drug abuse, and on the legal front through seizure of drugs and the profits deriving from them, as well as greater co-operation in the extradition and prosecution of traffickers. What better way for the United Nations system to show it is truly relevant to the real problems afflicting the world today. And what better way is there for you, the Member States, to reinforce the decisions you have just taken here, than by providing the tangible support for our efforts which will translate the Committee's resolutions into practical action.

Let me conclude by assuring you of my own commitment to an increased and more effective effort. Let us build on the momentum which has now been created. As we enter our fortieth anniversary year, let us make this current session a watershed for a more concerted and more determined struggle to eliminate one of the most pernicious and pervasive evils of our time.

\* \* \* \*

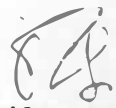
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UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PARTICIPATION IN VANCOUVER EXPO '86

The subject of United Nations System participation in International Expositions has been assigned to JUNIC by the ACC. At its 11th session (Paris, April 1984), the Joint Committee "agreed in principle to participate in Expo '86 subject to clarification of the financial and other arrangements being worked out". This elliptical reference to financial arrangements refers to the fact that external funding will be required to support our participation. The Canadian Government and the Vancouver Expo Commissioner-General's Office has sought to secure resources for us. At the moment, there is a good possibility that the British Columbia Central Credit Union, either on its own or in co-operation with the World Federation of Credit Unions, will agree to underwrite our participation. The sum required would vary from \$250,000 to \$500,000 depending on the nature of the exhibit.

With regard to the labour problems, the Government of British Columbia has legislated that Expo '86 should be a totally open site. This means that both union and non-union contractors can work there. I am informed that the Canadian Labor Congress, through its President, Mr. Denis McDermott, is opposed to this policy and wishes inter alia to ensure that any UN participation in Expo '86 would not violate traditional closed-shop arrangements. I am further informed that there have been no strikes or protests at the site for a year and that at the time of writing, 85% of labour working there is union and only 15% non-union.

I would assume that the UN System could avoid becoming involved in controversy in the matter by ensuring that, if it does indeed participate, the work on the UN pavillion is done by union labour.



Miles Stoby  
Director

Division for Economic and Social Information  
1 March 1985

## UNITED NATIONS



## NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh  
A: Second Officer  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 21 February 1985

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Michael J. Stopford  
DE: Special Projects Officer  
Department of Public Information

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Visit to Canada  
OBJET:

There are no essential matters relating to DPI that might be raised during the Secretary-General's visit to Canada. You might, however, like to be aware of the following points.

UNA of Canada

Its President, elected in June 1984, is Douglas Roche. He is a long-time supporter of the United Nations and a committed internationalist. He was responsible for establishing the extremely active parliamentary group, "Parliamentarians for World Order".

A member of the Progressive Conservative party for many years, Mr. Roche was appointed Ambassador for Disarmament by the new Mulroney Government. He leads the Geneva delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, acts as a "roving Ambassador" on disarmament questions and has Cabinet rank. A copy of his 1984 publication "United Nations - Divided World" is attached.

Media Leaders' Roundtable

DPI has invited the newly appointed Canadian Permanent Representative, Stephen Lewis, to the "Mass Media Leaders' Roundtable" to be held on board the S/S Norway this May. As you know, Ambassador Lewis was formerly a politician (MP and leader of the New Democratic, i.e., Social Democrat party in Ontario) and broadcaster. The editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe and Mail (Canada's leading newspaper), Mr. Norman Webster, will also participate in the roundtable.

Canada and Quebec

As you are probably aware, the "Parti Québécois", headed by Premier René Levesque, has recently been back-tracking over the independence issue. The decision to drop a specific call for independence from the party's platform led to the resignation of five Quebec Ministers, including the Finance Minister, last November.



Secretary-General's visit to Canada

Brief on Canada's Official Development Assistance and its support for operational activities of the United Nations system

Canada has been a traditionally strong supporter of the United Nations operational activities, contributing in 1983 a total of nearly \$200 million for this purpose. This deliberate policy is a reflection of Canada's positive approach to multilateral co-operation. The policy is underscored by humanitarian, economic and political concerns, as well as by the realization that political stability and economic development in developing countries have a great bearing on Canada's prosperity. The Secretary-General might wish to acknowledge this support with appreciation.

Canada's record of overall Official Development Assistance is also worthy of note. Its ODA/GNP ratio was 0.45% in 1983 (compared to the average of OECD donors of 0.36% and to the established UN target of 0.7%). The previous downward trend in ODA was arrested in 1983 consistent with the decision taken by the then (Liberal) government in 1980 to raise Canada's ODA/GNP ratio to 0.5% in the mid 1980's.

..... However, the present (Conservative) government is reviewing its aid programmes and it is very likely that the previous government's commitments will be revised. In particular, the declared intention of the previous government that the 0.7% ODA/GNP target would be attained by 1990 is being revised: the new date will be "mid-1990's". There is attached a detailed note on Canada's aid policies, encompassing the organisation of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), responsible to the Minister for External Affairs; aid levels; programming procedures and aid modalities.

It is understood that the Canadian authorities will take advantage of the Secretary-General's visit in order to explain where matters stand with regard to the aid budget, namely that the aid budget will have to carry a proportionate share of the public expenditure cuts the government is likely to introduce.

The Secretary-General might wish to recall Canada's historically strong involvement in multilateral co-operation and the positive role it has played in the United Nations on this issue (see attached note from the Canadian Department of External Affairs). Domestic economic considerations notwithstanding, the Secretary-General might wish to express his hope that Canada will find a way to maintain its constructive support for multilateral development co-operation and for the operational activities of the system. In the 40th anniversary year of the United Nations, it will be particularly unfortunate if such a major supporter found itself unable to maintain its traditional position.

Because the government has not yet completed its aid review, it has not been in the position to announce firm contributions to UNDP, UNICEF and other UN funds and programmes for the current year 1985. The Secretary-General might wish to express his hope that Canada will in the near future be able to announce its contributions so as to enable the programmes concerned provide this year the maximum possible level of assistance.

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Canada has also taken a strong position with regard to the efficiency, effectiveness and co-ordination with which the system's operational activities are carried out. The Secretary-General might point out his concern with the same issues and indicate that executive heads individually and collectively are endeavouring to improve the relevance and impact of operational activities.

He might also indicate that, in the context of the 40th Anniversary, a process of "reflexion" has been initiated with regard to multilateralism and the role of the United Nations, which provides Member States and the secretariat with a constructive opportunity to address basic issues regarding the functioning of the Organisation. Specific action to improve the effectiveness of operational activities requires complementary action by governments and by secretariats alike, and Canada is well placed to take the lead in this matter.

28 February 1985



NOTES ON MONEY AND FINANCE: summary views from deliberations  
in the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly and from the  
recent process of consultations with member countries on account  
of resolution 39/218

Little progress was made by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the interrelated economic issues of trade, money, finance and debt.

The Group of 77 continues to give full support to the United Nations and to reaffirm its central role as the most appropriate forum for negotiations. It continues to press for the convening of a United Nations conference on money and finance and for the Secretary-General to undertake immediate consultations towards that end. The Group continues to seek a prompt resumption of the Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy, in which money and finance - and ODA in particular - should figure as prominent issues. Regarding debt, the Group stresses the need to initiate a multinational political dialogue between developing debtor countries and developed creditor countries to resolve present problems.

While the Group of 77 (in New York) has not made explicit references to the Spring Ministerial Meetings (IMF Interim Committee and the Joint IMF/World Bank Development Committee), major Western industrial countries have emphasised the opportunity provided by such meetings to tackle in an integrated manner - and in what they consider an appropriate forum - the issues of money, trade and finance, including debt problems.

The General Assembly, in resolution 39/218 requested the Secretary-General to consult with Governments and specialized agencies on expanding international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt and resource flows, including development assistance and trade and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session. This resolution was adopted by a vote, with most developed countries voting against it while the Group of 77, together with the socialist countries, voted in support of the resolution.

Canada was one of the developed countries which voted against resolution 39/218. In response to the Note Verbale of the Secretary-General on this matter, Canada stated that it continued to consider that the IMF and the World Bank constituted the most appropriate means at this stage to promote international economic co-operation in the monetary and financial sphere. It did not consider appropriate for the United Nations to deal with these matters.

The Secretary-General may wish to convey to the Canadian government his consistent emphasis on the importance of finding solutions to the acute debt problems faced by many developing countries. Such solutions should go beyond the short-term and should take into account the need to ensure the growth of developing countries, particularly in their export earnings.


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## The Launching of Global Negotiations

Global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development was conceived by the General Assembly (resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979) as an opportunity to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the major inter-related issues of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. Since then, the General Assembly has been trying every year to launch the Global Negotiations without success. The major developed countries continue to maintain that the proposed Global Negotiations should not undermine the integrity or erode the competence of the specialized fora of the United Nations system. Developing countries, through the Non-Aligned Movements and the Group of 77, have proposed a two-phase approach to Global Negotiations in order to accommodate the concern of the North. Informal consultations held in 1984 contributed further to a clarification of this approach.

The Government of Canada had been very active in promoting the launching of the Global Negotiations, notably in the Cancun Summit as well as in the Versailles Summit, with the emergence of the Versailles text of the developed countries concerning the Global Negotiations. However, with the change of government in September 1984, the position of the Canadian Government has become more in line with those of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Secretary-General may wish to convey to the Canadian Government that although no major breakthrough seems to be on the horizon, it is important for all governments to reassert the necessary political will to launch global negotiations at the earliest practical date. In a world of growing economic interdependence, multilateral co-operation through the United Nations must be more actively promoted. It is in the interests of all countries to promote a better global dialogue and to harmonize actions in addressing current international economic problems.



CANADA  
(As of February 1985)

**I. Official Development Assistance**

**A. Institutional Arrangements**

There are several broad motives which have supported Canada's basic commitment to international development. These motives are humanitarian, political and economic. The global recession underscored rather than undermined the humanitarian, economic and political motivations which have shaped Canada's approach to development assistance. It has also become clear that rather than being peripheral to Canada's interests, the degree of stability and economic activity in the Third World has a great bearing on Canada's prosperity and that of its partners in the industrialized world.

Some of the main features of Canada's current ODA policy can be summarized as follows, quoted from "Elements of Canada's Official Development Assistance Strategy 1984":

- Eighty per cent of assistance is to be provided to low-income countries (with a GNP per capita of less than US\$625 in 1978), and 20 per cent to middle-income countries.

- The performance of a government in observing human rights will be considered in determining the nature of Canadian assistance.

- In designing the ODA programme, Canadian commercial interests should be taken into account. At least 80 per cent of bilateral assistance should be tied to the procurement of Canadian goods and services having at least two-thirds Canadian content.

Development co-operation is an integral and important element in Canada's foreign policy. The establishment of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 1968 as successor to the "External Aid Office" reflected the growing importance of an Canada's commitment to international development assistance.

CIDA is headed by a President who reports to the Secretary of State (Minister) for External Affairs. It is responsible for the following ODA sectors:

- Bilateral Programmes
- Multilateral Programmes (except the World Bank Group)
- Special Programmes
- Food Assistance

The Agency is composed of thirteen branches. Of these, six are "operations" branches which implement the three broad dimensions of Canada's development co-operation programme:

- The Bilateral Programme (government to government) has a separate branch dealing with each region (the Americas, Asia, Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa);

- The Multilateral Programmes Branch co-ordinates Canada's development cooperation activities with international inter-governmental institutions.

- The Special Programmes Branch works with Canadian and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Canadian business community in support of their programmes in developing countries.

These operations branches are supported by five "central" branches that deal with: Technical Advisers, Policy Resources, Comptroller, Public Affairs and Personnel and Administration (as of March 1984).

In 1982 CIDA had a total staff of 1,078, composed of 664 professional and technical persons and 414 administrative support staff. Of the former category, 72 were development officers located in some 37 developing countries.

## 2. ODA Levels

CIDA's "Year in Review 1982-1983 (March 1984), states in the Minister's Message that "Canada pledged in 1980 to raise the volume of our aid to 0.5% of gross national product by the middle of the decade. We are on track to this interim target and intend to reach it. The throne speech in December 1983 confirmed that Canada will reach 0.7% by the end of the decade." However, according to recent government statements, it now appears that this might be delayed to the mid 1990s. Canada's ODA percentage of GNP was 0.41% in 1983, of which about 40% is for multilateral assistance.

<u>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</u>		<u>1982</u>	<u>(US\$ mill.)</u>	<u>1983</u>
1. <u>Bilateral ODA</u>		746		827
Grants	491		606	
Loans	255		221	
2. <u>Multilateral ODA</u>		443		370
Grants	185		221	
Capital Subscriptions	258		149	
TOTAL		1,189		1,197

Canada's aid programme is characterized by a wide spectrum of assistance to developing countries. Among them: financial and technical assistance, food aid, industrial commodities and raw materials, capital equipment, and services of experts. However, it should also be noted that the focus of Canada's development co-operation with the Third World in the 1980s is progressively moving toward addressing such priority issues as agriculture and rural development, energy and human resources development.

Canada's ODA eligibility framework applies to all forms of country specific and non-multilateral programming by CIDA, and consists of a list of countries approved by the government. These countries fall into three categories of eligibility:

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a. "Core Countries" - where resources are concentrated and where all forms of ODA instruments, delivery channels and multi-year programming are used (75% of bilateral ODA). For the most part, these are developing countries in the "low income" category (derived from the World Bank/IDA definition of income groups);

b. "Selective Instruments Countries" - where ODA activities are administratively less intensive (20% of bilateral ODA), e.g. new forms of technical and institutional co-operation, parallel financing, development lines of credit and other forms of programme aid, and emergency balance of payments stabilization loans; and

c. "Other Eligible Countries" - where only projects supported through non-governmental organizations, emergency food aid, and Mission Administered Funds (MAF) projects are available as assistance mechanisms.

### 3. Main Recipient Countries and Programming Procedures

For planning purposes, Canada's allocated bilateral programme regional shares are identified as follows:

42% for Asia  
21% for Anglophone Africa  
21% for Francophone Africa  
16% for the Americas.

#### Anglophone Africa

##### Core Countries

Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania,  
Zambia, Zimbabwe,  
and SADCC.

##### Selective Instruments Countries

Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan,  
Malawi, Ethiopia, Botswana,  
Lesotho, Swaziland.

#### Francophone Africa

##### Core Countries

Cameroon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali,  
Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Burkina Faso,  
Zaire.

##### Selective-Instruments-Countries

Algeria, Gabon, Morocco, Togo,  
Tunisia, REGIONAL.

#### The Americas

##### Core Countries

Colombia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras,  
Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Isl.,  
Peru.

##### Selective-Instruments-Countries

Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica,  
Dominican Republic, Ecuador,  
El Salvador, Guatemala  
Nicaragua, Panama, CARICOM,  
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL, LATIN  
AMERICA REGIONAL.

Asia

Core Countries

Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia,  
Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Selective-Instruments-Countries

Malaysia, Philippines,  
REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ASEAN  
INSTITUTIONS.

For core countries, the general procedure for project selection and assistance, which applies to all sectors, is based on the "Country Programme Review". This normally includes detailed discussions with officials in the developing country during field visits by CIDA personnel. The review determines the sectors where CIDA will, with the agreement of the recipient country, focus its efforts under the bilateral programme. The choice of sectors thus reflects both Canadian resource capabilities and the recipient country's development needs and priorities. The recipient country submits its project requests to the Embassy/High Commission of Canada, which forwards them to CIDA with its comments and recommendations. The same process for channelling project requests applies to CIDA's countries of concentration ("core countries") as well as to other developing countries where Canada's aid activity is of a lesser magnitude.

Proposals for project assistance must be seen in the context of approved budgetary allocations and, in the case of "core countries", also in the framework of five-year "indicative planning". The final choice of a project for assistance is determined by its consistency with Canada's development co-operation policies, its relative value in terms of development, and its economic and technical feasibility. The process culminates in the signing of a formal agreement on the project between Canada and the recipient country.

4. Aid Modalities

The allocation of the Canadian ODA aid profile is as follows (1983-84)

A. Bilateral Programme	36.6%	E. Intern. Development	
B. Multilateral Programme	25.3%	Research Centre (IDRC)	3.7%
- Multilateral IFIs (19.3%)		F. Petro-Canada Intern.	
- Multilateral TA (6.0%)		Assistance Corp.(PCIAC)	3.0%
C. Food Assistance	18.0%	G. Administration	1.2%
D. Special Programmes	8.3%	H. Others	3.9%

A. Bilateral Programme

The assistance provided through the Bilateral Programme may take different forms, such as, food aid, infrastructure, lines of credit or technical assistance. In addition, other delivery channels may complement the activities undertaken under the programme based on a "country focus" approach. This approach essentially implies that wherever possible, all ODA mechanisms should be used in a coherent and co-ordinated manner to achieve Canada's overall development co-operation objectives in a specific country.

Since the Bilateral Programme has been and is still used as an important delivery channel for building up the necessary infrastructure conducive to social and economic growth, it involves projects that vary in scope and size depending on the specific requirements of recipient countries. In keeping with the Government's priority on human resources development, however, a greater emphasis on training has become a standard feature of most of these projects.



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**B. Multilateral Programme**

**a) Multilateral International Financial Institutions (IFIs).**

The World Bank Group (IBRD/IDA) and the four regional development banks - the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the African Development Bank (AfDF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) - comprise the IFI Programme.

**b) Multilateral Technical Cooperation Programme**

The "Elements of Canada's ODA strategy, 1984" report states that "Canada generally supports a system of central funding. This is a system whereby available money is channelled through a general fund (such as the United Nations Development Programme). This central funding policy enables developing countries to establish their own priorities and avoids duplicating administrative machinery for each new fund that might otherwise be established by the Specialized Agencies. Such a policy has been the cornerstone of Canadian involvement in the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations, although a limited number of contributions are also being made to activities of special international concerns."

**C. Food Assistance**

The impetus and focus for the programme will increasingly be the contributions which food assistance can make to all the recipients' developmental and nutritional status by:

- increasing the quantities of food assistance available in food-deficit countries;

- accelerating the pace of development by freeing foreign exchange and generating domestic resources for investment. The funds generated when the food, under Canada's assistance programme, is sold are available as local currency to invest in agricultural projects, to fund farmer incentive schemes, and to serve other developmental purposes. In this way, food assistance complements and supports the agricultural development which is essential for eventual food self-sufficiency.

- providing supplementary food to nutritionally-vulnerable groups; and

- offering basic subsistence during emergency relief and rehabilitation situations.

**D. Special Programmes**

In 1968, the Canadian Government originated a programme to provide support for the work of non-governmental organizations involved in international development. This initial NGO programme has progressively increased in size and scope, and has spawned a variety of new programmes. Together, these now make up the Special Programmes Branch of CIDA. Special Programmes uses six delivery channels:

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C\$ million in 1983-84

a)	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	\$ 55.0
b)	International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO)	\$ 14.0
c)	Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS)	\$ 52.0
d)	Industrial Cooperation Programme (INC)	\$ 23.0
e)	Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA)	\$ 3.0
f)	Management for Change (MFC)	\$ 4.0
	Total	\$151.0

Project proposals in the sphere of competence of the "Special Programmes" outline should be forwarded to CIDA's Special Programme Branch. In general, CIDA supports Canadian NGOs projects in developing countries by providing 50% of the total project costs, with the balance to be raised by the organization concerned. A similar procedure applies to Canadian firms seeking assistance under CIDA's Industrial Cooperation (INC) programme.

a) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

There are two basic goals of the work supported by Canadian NGOs: to promote self-reliance among the people of the Third World, and to educate Canadians about development. CIDA's NGO Division gives priority to projects that will increase food production, create jobs, develop human skills, and encourage the maximum use of local resources. Some Canadian NGOs are mainly fund-raisers (Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace - CCOPP; Canadian Save the Children Fund - CANSAVE), while others recruit volunteers to work in developing countries, sharing their skills (World University Service of Canada - WUSC; Canadian Executive Service Overseas - CESO). Some organizations are active on several fronts: for example, L'Assistance Médicale Internationale (AMI) raises funds and sends medical supplies overseas.

CIDA's support of NGOs also reflects the long-standing support and commitment given by the Canadian people to the work of these groups. In 1982-83, the Canadian public contributed over C\$150.0 million to finance the overseas programmes of more than 300 NGOs based in Canada.

b) International NGOs (INGO)

They complement the Canadian-based NGOs, and receive support since this programme started in 1974. These organizations range in size from the Asian Community Health Action Network, with member groups in 15 countries, to the International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPS, with member associations in 110 countries. CIDA supports also such agencies as the Society for International Development (SID) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

c) Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS)

The programme has four distinct components:

- Cooperatives and Unions;

- Development Services supports six non-profit agencies that provide qualified Canadians for developing countries with two-year work assignments, and promotes exchange programmes involving Canadians and Third World participants;

- International cooperation programmes of educational institutions;

- Professional Associations.

Through the ICDS programme, Canada seeks to build collaborative relationships between institutions and organizations from Canada and developing countries.

d) Industrial Cooperation Programme (INC)

Authorized in September 1978, the Industrial Cooperation Programme uses financial incentives to mobilize private sector resources for development, usually via the transfer of technology process. It is based on mutual benefit between Canada and developing countries. Through this programme, Canadian companies may receive contributions that reduce the "risks costs" of cooperation in the Third World. The testing and adapting of Canadian technology to local conditions is provided for by contributions under the Canadian Technology Transfer or Renewable Energy Facilities channel. Financial assistance for pre-feasibility studies of large capital projects is provided to Canadian consultants via the Canadian Project Preparation Facility when required by developing countries as a prerequisite to multilateral financing.

e) Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA)

This programme is a federal-provincial effort to encourage Canadians who want to help fight hunger in the Third World. Goods such as food, milk powder, insecticide, tools and seeds have also been shipped to many developing countries, and rural development programmes have been started in poor countries such as Lesotho and Burkina Faso.

f) Management for Change (MFC)

A relatively new programme that recognizes that Canada and developing countries can work together in dealing with management questions and problems. Activities are specifically oriented to top-level decision-makers and senior executives in the broad areas of public service. They may include seminars, short-term work assignments, and short-term missions and awards.

E. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Fifteen years ago, the Pearson Commission pointed out that developing countries were at a substantial disadvantage in engaging effectively in research of their own design. The IDRC was created in 1970 by an act of the Canadian Parliament and has since then been engaged in research projects where the solutions, if they are to be self-sustaining, must be arrived at mainly through the efforts of those affected. The appropriation for 1983-84 is C\$67.0 million, while the breakdown of activities for 1982-83 provides an indication of the areas presently of major concern:

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- Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	75 projects	C\$17.7 million
- Cooperative programmes, between researchers in developing countries and Canada	21 projects	C\$ 3.6 million
- Health Sciences	32 projects	C\$ 5.7 million
- Information Sciences	30 projects	C\$ 5.0 million
- Social Sciences	113 projects	C\$10.8 million
	Total	C\$54.0 million

#### F. Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)

Established in 1981 as a subsidiary of Petro-Canada, its prime objective is to assist developing countries in reducing their dependence on imported oil by using Canadian technology and expertise for oil and gas exploration and related activities.

Projects have been approved in 15 developing countries: Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Morocco, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines. Project activities range widely from geological and geophysical surveys to exploratory drilling, and include technical assistance and training.

#### H. Others

This includes "Mission Administered Funds" which are used by Canadian Missions in developing countries to provide small grants (up to C\$50,000) to support projects or programmes within the general categories of economic, educational, technical or social assistance. Agencies, institutions or persons in or from developing countries or from recognized international institutions are eligible to receive such assistance. The administration of the programme is delegated to the Heads of Canadian Missions.

### 5. Sectoral Priorities

The following are priority sectors for Canadian ODA activities:

a) Agriculture. The constraints which farmers face in the developing countries are evident at all phases of the food chain, from basic research and extension work to the quality of seed and other inputs to the availability of fertilizer, irrigation, storage and preservation, transport, credit and marketing facilities, and to appropriate policies providing adequate incentives to production. Canada, through its multilateral, bilateral and special programmes, is providing assistance in each of these areas.

Food Assistance. Food assistance is being undertaken for both its humanitarian and development impact and it serves a variety of purposes.

b) Energy. Canada has chosen energy because the link between energy and development is very real, and Canada has internationally-recognized expertise in this field. In 1982-83, CIDA's bilateral energy projects

accounted for approximately C\$120.0 million, one of the highest percentages of DAC donor bilateral assistance devoted to energy. Projects are concentrated in the areas of power generation and distribution, and include the construction of transmission lines in Kenya and Tanzania, rural electrification projects in Thailand, Egypt, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast, and major power generation projects in India, Pakistan, Madagascar and Ghana.

Complementing these major undertakings are initiatives in smaller-scale energy technologies. The Industrial Cooperation Programme (INC), is active in the field of small and renewable energy technology (solar energy, wind generators, mini-hydro equipment, methanol and ethanol plant components), while the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) programme as well as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), are involved in to developing appropriate Third World energy technology. Through CIDA's Bilateral Programme, an initiative to develop solar energy using photovoltaic technology to meet the needs of isolated communities of Francophone Africa is now under way.

c) Human resources development. The objectives are to increase skilled human resources in developing countries to reach target groups which have been bypassed by economic growth. Human resources development is reflected in a great diversity of CIDA projects - not only in attempts to expand Third World education systems, but in efforts to improve management and other skills. Both in Canada and in developing countries, CIDA supports training programmes in dozens of fields: health, agriculture, cooperatives, education, public administration, and in the leadership skills needed to bring rural and community development schemes to life.

d) Other sectors. The three priority sectors (agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, energy and human resources) cover a very large part of Third World needs and Canadian capabilities. There are, however, many other fields in which their needs and Canada's competence overlap, and a beneficial match can be, and has been, made. Such sectors are transportation, resource surveys, communications, water supply, human settlements, environment, health and population, among others.

## II. Canada and UNDP

Based on its 1984 Voluntary contribution to UNDP's core resources, Canada was the third largest donor. Its declared policy so far has been to favour central funding contributions over those of the UNDP-administered funds or co-financing modality. In this latter area, Canada has kept a modest profile, as its trust fund contributions to the UN Agencies illustrate:

	US\$ '000							Pledges	
	<u>FAO</u>	<u>WHO</u>	<u>UN</u>	<u>UNESCO</u>	<u>ILO</u>	<u>UNIDO</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNDP</u>
1980	1,875	53	-	94	-	-	838	2,860	35,195
1981	508	517	-	44	-	-	1,341	2,410	37,658
1982	1,175	895	310	223	-	-	1,516	4,119	41,820
1983	1,238	1,183	(7)	219	203	-	1,393	4,229	49,593

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Although Canada has so far not been active in co-financing with the UN system, the expected growth in ODA resources and the likelihood that the administrative costs to handle these should not grow commensurately, may point to a more-in-depth review of available UN system co-financing avenues. Canada/CIDA has recently shown an increased interest in UNDP's "Projects Annotated Listing" (PAL) approach, and it is therefore recommended that a dialogue with CIDA on project co-financing should be framed within this context.

SOURCES: "Canadians in the Third World" - ODA's Year in Review, 1982-83"  
March 1984.  
"Elements of Canada's Official Development Assistance Strategy,  
1984".  
CIDA, Hull 1984.  
OECD - 1984 DAC Review.  
UNDP/RMU Statistical Data.