

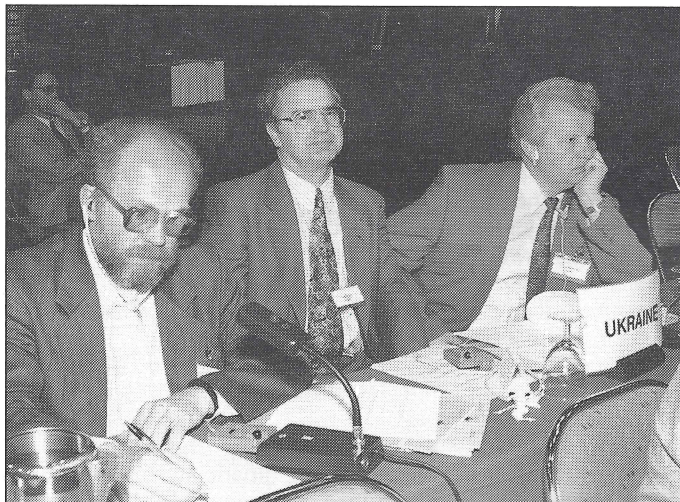


Ukraine's delegates join OSCE summit in Ottawa

Ottawa, July 4-8, 1995... Ukrainian parliamentarians participated at the fourth Annual Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Assembly adopted a Declaration which calls for the creation of a new European security model for the 21st century. The Declaration also addressed the problem of coordination of efforts by OSCE members in fighting terrorism and organized crime.

The four-member delegation participated in the adoption of amendments to resolution concerning democracy, human rights and humanitarian questions, as well as economic affairs, science, technology and environment.

The yearly parliamentary assembly, which consists of 312 delegates from 53 countries representing such global bodies as NATO, the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States, met in North America for the first time since the group first met in Budapest in 1992.



Ukrainian delegates (l-r): Volodymyr Butkevych, Ambassador Victor Batiuk and Chairman of Ukraine's Parliament Oleksander Moroz

Ukraine's representatives included Oleksander Moroz, a Socialist Party member and chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, and three independents, Volodymyr Butkevych, Dr. Nina Markovska and Ihor Ostash. The group joined other delegates in successfully introducing three amendments to the OSCE's draft resolution on the integration of national minorities into civic society, and participated in various other amendments.

The OSCE document, prepared by Canadian Sen. William Kelly, recognized that while some East European countries, such as the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, are showing "encouraging signs of stabilizing their economies, others, [such as] Russia and Ukraine, "are still experiencing grave economic and social crises...[and] have yet to demonstrate their potential."



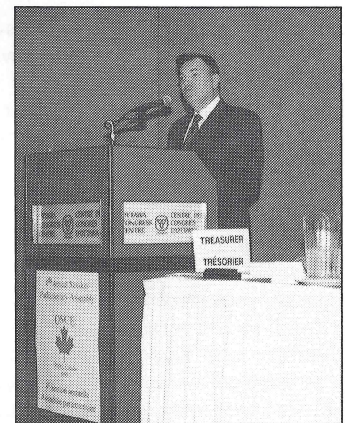
Prime Minister Jean Chrétien opened the 5-day conference.

QUOTE OF THE DAY:

"Because Canada opened its doors in the post-World War II era to the captive peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, we have a population now with the interest, the linguistic capabilities, the knowledge and the personal contacts necessary to achieve those links. Through new partnerships in the private sector and with NGOs, we are building stronger bridges with Central and Eastern European countries every day." (Excerpt from OSCE address by PM Jean Chrétien)

The report noted that in Russia "over 70 percent of large and medium-sized industrial enterprises have been formally privatized, as well as all small businesses." Ukraine, meanwhile, along with such countries as Armenia, Belarus and Croatia, "are in principle committed to privatization, but are proceeding very cautiously, and little has actually been achieved."

The document concedes that President Leonid Kuchma's commitment last autumn to economic reform, which was reinforced during his state visit to Canada, and which culminated in Ukraine's agreement with the International Monetary Fund over stand-by arrangements, is "an important and encouraging development." The report reads, "If Russia and Ukraine, the two dominant economies of the former Soviet Union, could rebuild their trade, not only they, but the whole region would benefit."



Foreign Minister André Ouellet