



6. *Canada should use incentives rather than penalties to encourage the adoption of best practices e.g. explore the possibility of ISO certification for companies that register their codes of conduct with the Department.*
7. *Canada should host business fora to encourage Canadian companies to adopt existing positive human rights practices or codes.*
8. *Canada should encourage business to use bilateral trade councils as a way to share knowledge, experience and values.*
9. *Canada should ensure that business is brought in on the ground floor.*
10. *Canada should take the lead in addressing corruption issues by adopting the following initiatives:*
 - (a) *work towards an increase of civil servants wages abroad (police, administrators), to help fight corruption;*
 - (b) *lead the efforts in appropriate fora (e.g. the OECD), to encourage countries doing business in the developing world, to obtain a multilateral agreement against corruption which would be implemented within two years (e.g. the US Foreign Corruption Act);*
 - (c) *encourage the adoption of anti-corruption practices in bilateral trade policies and agreements;*
 - (d) *promote and support multilateral organizations to require greater financial transparency including criminalization of bribery, removal of tax deductions on bribes;*
 - (e) *support efforts to reform legal systems and practices in Asia-Pacific which would eventually reflect anti-corruption and ethical business practices.*



“Some Canadians also point to the security dimension: human rights abuses, especially against ethnic and economic minorities, violate the “human security” of the victims and jeopardize international peace and security. Even if Canadian action proves ineffective, it allows Canadians at least to keep their self-respect, reassured and united by a sense that they have tried to do the right thing.”