

- full membership in the OAS (implemented in 1989);
- upgrading diplomatic representation in Guatemala to the rank of Ambassador (implemented in 1990);
- opening satellite offices in the Dominican Republic and Ecuador (opened in 1989 and 1990);
- reconsidering the share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) available for bilateral and other programmes (the region's share of CIDA's bilateral allocations has risen from 16% to 18%);
- the establishment of a Canada-Latin America Forum (FOCAL) under the umbrella of the North-South Institute (implemented in 1990, with funding of \$1 million over five years);
- the creation of a "Fund for Latin American Initiatives" to support people-to-people linkages in the promotion of democracy, government organization, human rights, etc. (implemented with funding of \$350,000); and
- the preparation of detailed market studies on Brazil and Mexico (completed).

Other recommendations that were not implemented for a variety of reasons, but which may remain valid include:

- building on membership in the Inter-American Development Bank by assessing the merits of joining the Inter-American Investment Corporation (a 2% share would cost US\$2-3 million);
- implementing a more pro-active approach to cooperation with Latin America with regard to drug and environmental issues;
- hosting an OAS summit in Canada; and
- increased ministerial visits to the region.

Of all the above initiatives, Canada's entry into the OAS as a full member has had the deepest impact on our relations with the region. The Latin American and Caribbean nations now view us as a full partner in light of Canada's active and