

- The Sub-Committee recommends that the government devote greater attention and resources to finding the most effective means of supporting environmental efforts in indebted developing countries, including but not limited to debt-nature transactions. (p. 45)
- Ways must be found to convert some of the dividends of East-West peace into North-South cooperation, to convert countries' capacities for war into capacities for human development and conservation that add real security to our shared global environment. This committee has been concerned in the past with promoting demilitarization and controlling the spread of the arms race in the Third World. We believe it is important that these aims be the object of increased Canadian efforts multilaterally and that they be reflected in our own policies. (p. 46)
- Changes to the multilateral system itself may also be required. Canada should use its respected international position and influence to attempt to shape these changes. We should not resist imperatives to reform or be content to be a follower nation. (...) We believe that the debt crisis could serve as a catalyst for reforming the international machinery of coordination and institutions of economic cooperation. (p. 46)

G. Joining actions on debt, development and trade

- The need for more external aid may not be the most important part of a solution in many debtor countries, but the issues of aid quantity and quality should not be minimized either. At the same time, Canadian ODA used, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to support economic adjustment by debtor countries must be subject to a Canadian values-based conditionality. This may be an area for further investigation by the new International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development. CIDA should also explore ways in which aid money might appropriately be used to support development-oriented debt reduction transactions. (p. 47)
- The Sub-Committee is not in a position to make detailed recommendations with respect to trade policies. However, we affirm their importance and note that the intention of SCEAIT to begin this fall a study of Canadian positions in the Uruguay Round. In the interim, we urge the government to take into account the interests of indebted developing nations in the agreements which hopefully will be reached among the GATT contracting parties. In addition, and regardless of what happens in the multilateral negotiations, Canada should be moving to grant liberalized access to developing-country exports, subject to the reformed criteria of conditionality that we have recommended be applied to all forms of Canadian debt relief and development assistance. (p. 48)