

Relations did on her trip to Central America in the fall of 1985. In blending human rights concerns with trade, diplomatic and aid discussions, Canada can convey the message that human rights are an integral, not a peripheral, part of its international relations. (page 102)

We endorse the following recommendations of the 1982 report of the Sub-committee on Canada's Relations with Latin America and the Caribbean:

- Canadian development assistance should be substantially reduced, terminated, or not commenced in cases where gross and systematic violations of human rights make it impossible to promote the central objective of helping the poor.
- Where countries systematically violate human rights or otherwise do not qualify for official development assistance, Canada should seek through international organizations to extend humanitarian assistance and to support those struggling for human rights.
- Where countries have a poor human rights record but not so extreme as to justify the termination of aid, Canada's development assistance should be channelled mainly through the private sector and particularly through non-governmental organizations that work directly with the poor. In addition, it should be the policy of the Canadian government in such cases to direct a portion of its assistance to organizations that are struggling to maintain and protect civil and political rights.
- Where countries that qualify for Canadian assistance are showing improvement in their respect for human rights this should be encouraged by a substantial increase in assistance. (page 102)

We recommend that Canada use its voice and vote at meetings of international financial institutions to protest systematic, gross and continuous violations of human rights. (page 103)

### Human Rights Development

The committee is convinced that, while strengthening its approach to human rights protection, Canada should move forward and create a positive human rights development program as well. Through co-operative programs of financial support, exchange, research and technical assistance, Canada should contribute to the long-term development of political, civil and cultural rights as it now contributes to long-term economic and social development through the aid program. (page 103)

Canada is not—and should not be—in the business of exporting its own institutions. It can and should be equipped to share its experience and to co-operate with others as they develop their own institutions. Such programs would enjoy the active support, or at least the acquiescence, of partner country governments and peoples. (page 104)

We recommend that the government consider establishing an International Institute of Human Rights and Democratic Development with carefully prepared guidelines for supporting activities by non-governmental organizations. To ensure that the Institute is sensitive to the varying national perspectives on democratic development, particularly in the Third World, we recommend that its board of directors include international representation, on the model of the International Development Research Centre. Funding for the Institute should be provided as a small fraction of official development assistance funds. (page 105)