

program in these sectors not only serves to address the current needs in Zimbabwe, but it also positions the program for key longer-term sectors. A renewed program in Zimbabwe would be built in these sectors using our ongoing relationships with civil society partners as a base, and eventually re-engaging more directly with the Government of Zimbabwe. However limited in the present context, any intensification of activities would require the allocation of additional resources through the appropriate Canadian governmental and political process.

Armed Conflicts

Recommendation 5.1

The Sub-Committee believes that more must be done to address the problem of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in sub-Saharan Africa, and to examine and deal with corporate complicity in the illegal exploitation of raw materials. It calls on the government to use all possible legal and other means to hold Canadian companies to internationally agreed-upon standards of corporate conduct, as they have been defined, for example, in the nine principles of the UN Global Compact on corporate responsibility and in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which have been endorsed by the government.

and

Recommendation 5.4

The Sub-Committee commends the UN Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its work. It urges the Panel to complete its work on corporate complicity in the plundering of the country's natural wealth. The Sub-Committee calls on the Government to:

- (i): follow up on any claims made by the Panel that specific Canadian companies have engaged in conduct that violates the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, by conducting its own investigations and taking action where warranted;*
- (ii) consider seriously implementing unilaterally - where possible - the recommendations made by the Panel with regard to "Persons for whom the Panel recommends a travel ban and financial restrictions"; and*
- (iii) help develop multilateral mechanisms, through the OECD and the United Nations, to provide greater incentives for companies to comply with agreed-upon standards of politically, socially and environmentally responsible corporate conduct.*