

partnerships with other governments are one way to ensure that research knowledge is shared and that research is appropriate and required;

with current fiscal realities, it is essential to convince southerners that research is important and that the Arctic is an essential research area; international agreements help to focus attention and enhance importance;

another way to create a willingness among southerners is to educate them as to the impact of climate change, pollutants, etc: areas in which northern research is essential;

there is a need for a central information base on all research conducted in the Arctic;

traditional ecological knowledge is valid and important, and needs to be fully included in relevant research projects;

lack of existing research requires both short and long term research with long term financial commitment from national governments;

integrate research and communications to ensure information about planned research and results from previous research gets back to the communities and to use it to convince funding bodies, nationally and internationally, to continue their support.

Participants suggested that research appropriate to the North and its development should be the focus. Such areas include:

international fish and wildlife studies that incorporate traditional ecological knowledge  
International studies of pollutants and contaminants: how they spread, where they originate, how to deal with, etc;

climactic change/weather studies.

### **Trade and economic development**

Participants recommended that Canada should develop a northern trade policy that would:

be developed with northern input;

have rational rules, developed in consultation;

drop or reduce circumpolar trade barriers, particularly for Inuit;

promote trade in animal products: many species are tradable, but Canadian policy prevents it from happening;

work to counter or control outside influence groups, such as the anti-seal lobby;