

should be multi-faceted. For example, while implementing programs like the training of judges in Asia-Pacific directly targets problems of corruption in the legal system, it also opens up avenues for reform in other sectors of society.

Questions

5. There must also be a recognition that strategies can be direct or indirect, and that the indirect ones are often more effective. Human rights strategies need to incorporate both, and the choice should be driven by capacity to achieve human rights objectives, not by other factors, economic or otherwise.
6. It is important to work in concert with like-minded countries, but to remember that like-mindedness is more fluid and issue-specific than it ever has been before.
7. It is important to realize that there needs to be a move toward a different type of foreign service that is more fluid and flexible and less eurocentric, that has a greater depth of knowledge and encourages and supports greater cooperation, not only with societal sectors but with other departments and organizations. eg. the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
8. It is important to note that there is a greater receptivity in the Asia-Pacific region to approaches that emphasize economic/social rights rather than civil/political rights. This should be taken into account when considering a choice of strategy.

Free Media

Questions

1. *Should Canadians promote free media in Asia-Pacific. How. Where. (Is there a role for RCI and other Canadian media).*
2. *How can Canadians help maintain a free media in Hong Kong.*
3. *How can Canada help maintain the internet as "free media".*
4. *How can Canada work with like-minded countries to promote free media in Asia-Pacific.*

The discussion of free media revolved around the effective means of utilizing the Canadian role as a niche player in the region. The agreed objective was that Canada should act in a constructive and concerted fashion to promote a free media in cooperation with like-minded countries. The discussion then focussed on how this might best be accomplished.

A concern was raised regarding the legitimacy of Canadian support of free media in Asia-Pacific when such a large percentage of domestic media is concentrated in so