

- however, the theme of advancing domestic interests should be complemented by the addition of a second major conceptual theme focusing on the building of partnerships with, or an alliance of, circumpolar states which can exercise leadership on common Arctic interests within the larger global community. This may involve Canada in activities that may not appear to have much direct relevance to domestic northern concerns, activities such as helping Russia, but that are key to building a circumpolar alliance.
- the policy's introduction should include a set of principles from which the themes, objectives and goals would stem. These principles need to be compatible with the principles contained in northern land claim agreements. Among these principles, prominence should be given to:
 - Arctic cooperation;
 - the four sustainability principles included in the Consultation Paper;
 - the sustainable development principles on p.102 of the Standing Committee's report;
 - to create conditions that enable northerners to go on living in the north (since 1982 it has been a constitutional right that people can live where they wish in Canada -- this provides a fundamental basis for sustainability in Canada's north).
 - meeting needs and aspirations at the local community level (sustainable communities);
 - recognition and preservation of Arctic cultural diversity;
 - investment in the future (ie. children and youth)
 - building capacity of northern aboriginal peoples;
 - foreign policy should entail co-management among stakeholders, in a spirit of partnership, equality and a sharing of responsibility.
- the introduction should discuss the evolving respective roles of the federal government, of the territorial/provincial governments, and of civil society (ie. corporations, NGOs, land claims organizations, and aboriginal governments) in Canada's northern foreign relations (see below re: "Activities of Other Foreign Policy Actors"). This discussion should provide a framework for delineating areas where the federal government can be expected to take the lead, and areas where others will have a major role to play. This does not mean prescribing a detailed division of labour on all the issues -- that would involve an ongoing process of discussion and negotiation in the implementation of the policy over time by the various players.
- the introduction should include examples of both past achievements, such as the AEPS and Arctic Council initiatives and the work of ICC Canada, and past failures. This should include a discussion of what led to successes, ie. national effort or international cooperation, or failures. This discussion should not be limited to the prominent successes (ie. Arctic Council), but draw on a wider range of Canada's northern activities.
- the introduction should make very clear why and how the policy relates to the real life concerns of northerners. The policy should seek to reflect (or "upload") Canada's local experience into the policy. This can be achieved partly through the use of examples to bring the document alive. *Gathering Strength* may be a good model for the policy, in the sense that it conveys real life, and relates policy principles and objectives to real life needs.