



3. *Canada should promote the entrenching of a permanent UNHCR with adequate funding.*
4. *Canada should pursue preventive diplomacy instruments to avert refugee crises and multilaterally develop early warning systems to facilitate timely responses when necessary.*
5. *Canada should continue to cooperate and coordinate with NGOs to ensure maximum effectiveness.*

## Trade, Human Resource Development and Capacity-building

Participants noted that Canada is a maritime country and should play a leadership role in international oceans governance, trade and industry. They suggested that priority regions for Canadian oceans trade and industry, and the types of activity within those regions should be identified. They agreed that Asia-Pacific should be included as one of the regions.

Participants noted that the marine environment has no boundaries. For example, they agreed that arctic marine pollution is the result of activities in Asia and North America. They suggested that Canada take the lead in international fora to influence policies in Southeast Asia given proven Canadian capabilities in marine environmental technologies, policies, education and training. They suggested that the Canadian government recognize that training and education in the international context is the gateway to the transfer of technology and other opportunities and further, that there is a natural linkage between

the people in the coastal communities in Canada and Southeast Asia, including Indigenous Peoples. They noted that a substantial number of educational linkages and training opportunities already exist in the region and that these should continue to be supported and should be encouraged to expand. (Participants agreed however, that Canada should recognize that technology in terms of aquaculture are not the “cure all” for the world-wide crisis in fisheries.)

Participants agreed that it is critical that Canadians receive education in international thinking/internationalization and that assistance should be provided to communities to explore the resources available to them locally (through NGOs), to support this goal. Opportunities to share Canadian knowledge with partners in Asia-Pacific were identified, including distance learning and continuing education (for teachers/trainers as well as students), and the twinning of educational institutions.

## Policy Options

1. *Canada should ensure youth participation (both internationally and in Canada) in developing foreign policy.*
2. *Canada should aggressively promote in Asia-Pacific, recruitment to Canadian universities through federal-provincial cooperation. Canada should increase funding for scholarships for students from Asia-Pacific and should streamline visa procedures for students coming to study in Canada.*