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electric cars, and where Parliament decides on the utilization and sale of our natural resource assets

- Diverse: a place where the Prime Minister could well be Aboriginal, gay, pregnant, or born outside Canada
- Inclusive: a country where newcomers are well integrated and their foreign credentials are recognized
- Focused on a quality public and lifelong education system that values multiple subjects and reflects diverse cultures; with a high school dropout rate under 1 percent; and whose students excel internationally in math and science
- Leaders in overcoming war through peacekeeping, working to end ethnic violence, emphasizing non-violent foreign policy, investing in training in civilian defence, and collaborating with other countries to pressure superpowers to end wars
- Economically just, where Canada invests 0.7 per cent of its GNI in international aid; and domestically has achieved the narrowest class gap of the G-13 countries and has found a solution for poverty and eliminated the national debt
- A major contributor to scientific and technological advances which contribute to the betterment of humanity (such as the discovery of a cure for AIDS).

VALUES, INTERESTS, AND ASSETS TO GUIDE THE KEY DIRECTIONS AND ACTIONS

Working in small groups, participants identified and pr 50 0 0 50 1090 0 50 1129 Tm (t) Tj 50 0 0

The principal Canadian values they considered to be most significant in relation to diversity were: stability, celebration versus conflict, interrelationships and strengthening Canadian identity.

They also identified key values they see Canada bringing to this policy field:
abundant available natural resources

The [redacted] they think Canada brings to this policy field were: a significant number of NGOs, multicultural groups, and associations able to respond quickly to global needs; and an international reputation based on understanding, multiculturalism, diversity, and open-mindedness.

To address global inequality, they chose a two-pronged [redacted] : 1) continue to focus priority on the achievement of the UN MDGs, and 2) emphasize support for states with weak governance, institutions, and capacity. They also want to see development funding processes simplified to avoid wasting assets (which happens when bureaucracies focus primarily on p

tolerance, respect, revenue generating capacity, healthcare, education, good transportation, and Canada's reputation.

They thought that Canada had strong cultural, physical and social to bring to the table in defining a role for our cities. Specifically these included: infrastructure; natural resources; a strong economy; a diverse population; a commitment to "peace, order, and good government"; and a good international reputation.

The they chose was to empower Canada's large regional city hubs (e.g. Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton) to take on larger roles at home and in the world. To do so they would need to work with senior governments to develop new financial agreements, re-align responsibilities and resources in some areas such as arts, culture, immigration, settlement, education and financing. Three seen as critical in advancing this direction were:

- Restructure/improve the quality and leadership of municipal government
- Focus on cities' authority to play a major facilitation / coordination role in supporting international humanitarian aid and emphasize activities to promote cross-cultural understanding in sports, arts, culture
- Strengthen economic development by mobilizing a diversity of assets, expertise, and networks (including international business) with the objective of bringing both social and economic benefits.

To find out more about Canada's World or the regional dialogue process visit