

# Annex - Examples of Opportunities for Canadian Leadership to Implement Core Elements in the Vision Statement

Canada can **exploit a comparative advantage** by taking the following steps:

- Drawing on its tri-coastal and hemispheric geography, Canada should ensure comprehensive regional approaches with partner countries in the Americas, North Atlantic, and Asia-Pacific, while building stronger strategic engagements in Africa.
- As a significant host of formally resettled refugees, Canada should continue leading multilateral initiatives on forced displacement and migration.
- As a major extractor and exporter of natural resources – and given this sector’s importance to the Canadian economy – Canada should continually strive to lead its peers in improving technologies for cleaner energy generation and processing.
- As a nuclear-capable state with top-notch industry regulation that opted out of nuclear weapons development, Canada should use its credibility to support non-proliferation and disarmament.
- Canada should contribute to a global agenda for nature, biodiversity, and ecological integrity – including in the context of key summits and deadlines in 2020 under the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, and Convention on Biological Diversity – drawing on learnings from working with Indigenous peoples on management and conservation.

Canada can help **support and build an equitable international order** by:

- Defending international law, especially humanitarian law – as state and non-state actors commit violations including attacking schools and hospitals and denying access to humanitarian workers.
- Addressing climate change – as mitigation and adaptation demand unprecedented coordination and action to limit global temperatures to 1.5 degrees centigrade over pre-industrial levels.
- Modernizing international trade rules and institutions – as 21st-century realities such as digital trade, dispute settlement, and market distortions associated with industrial subsidies, state-owned enterprises and technology transfer must be addressed.
- Monitoring and regulating contentious security technologies – as lethal autonomous weapons systems, surveillance tools, space weapons, and cyberwarfare enter military use globally.
- Supporting international dialogue on technology in public and economic life – as social media is used to politically target citizens, and workforces are displaced due to automation.

Canada can have **impact through a longer-term approach** by:

- Monitoring fragility, human security, and early conflict resolution, to be aware of and address emergent instability and potential conflicts before they deteriorate into full-blown crises.
- Institution- and capacity-building, to strengthen governance among state and non-state actors.
- Investing in disaster risk reduction, to build resilience to climate change and other risk factors.
- Applying a broad intergenerational equity lens to all its work, for example by applying and supporting age and gender analysis and disaggregated data, to improve impact.