

immune from foreign influence. No longer. And the forces which internationalise law and policy are akin to those which demolish some boundaries, opening them up to meet changing needs. Extraterritorial application of domestic laws will inevitably have a profound effect on Canadian foreign policy both in respect of the policy tools at the government's disposal and Canada's role in the development and application of international law and politics. Policy makers are increasingly faced with problems which transcend Canada's national borders thus requiring multilateral cooperation. Policy makers are often simultaneously confronted with an international system which is often inadequate for problems requiring a comprehensive and timely response. Illegal immigration, money laundering, the sex trade, internet fraud and trade in genetic material are among the numerous existing and prospective problems which transcend Canada's borders. Unless international responses to the increasing number of international regulatory issues can be improved, the existing trend toward extraterritorial application of domestic law will become even more prevalent. The challenge for Canadian foreign policy will be to anticipate these trends and respond to them in a way which challenges existing assumptions of sovereignty under international law and ensures that Canadian domestic and foreign policy objectives can be most effectively achieved.

Recommendations

- At a conceptual level it is important to regard borders as convenient political constructions which are not carved in stone, but which exist to enhance the function of the state. Borders must be understood functionally, as policy constructs, rather than geographically--as "lines in the sand" which cannot be crossed.
- The function of the state itself must be re-considered in light of the obvious enthusiasm demonstrated by the populace for greater border permeability: which areas are less subject to such enthusiasm?
- Canadians must be encouraged to engage in debate about new border arrangements in which alternative modes of "control" are considered.
- The battle-lines between corporate interests and the interests of the state need to be softened and new modes of functional co-operation discussed.
- While political and economic sectors will always have different short-term goals, new bridges of co-operation and soft controls should be negotiated to ensure long-term success. Economic integration and co-operation can offer tremendous possibility for enhancing national sovereignty, rather than threaten