

Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) Summit in November of that year. The two leaders were determined to support the spread of democratic values, personal freedoms, and free enterprise, all made possible by the end of East-West conflict. The growing crises in the former Yugoslavia and the Balkans also shaped relations through the 1990s. The two NATO allies regularly discussed stability in the Balkans, where Canada treasured Athens' knowledgeable perspective.

Greece backed the novel post-cold war human security agenda promoted by Canada's foreign minister, Lloyd Axworthy, whose policies favoured individual security over state sovereignty. In 2002, Athens contributed over \$100,000 to a Canadian initiative to destroy small arms stockpiles in Albania. The following year, it adopted the Ottawa Convention, which outlawed the use of anti-personnel mines. Occasionally, there were tensions. Greeks worried when Canada withdrew from the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus in June 1993, after 29 years of critical service, and the countries differed over the name to be used in bilateral relations with Greece's Balkan neighbour

Former Governor
General of Canada
Michaëlle Jean with
President of the Hel-
lenic
Republic Karolos
Papoulias during
State Visit to Greece
(October 2009)



to the north in Skopje. Close political relations, however, meant that such disagreements were generally handled discreetly and sensibly.

Canada-Greece relations remained strong into the 21st century. As always, political and economic ties were buttressed by Canada's thriving Hellenic-Canadian community. By 1990, almost 70,000 Greek-born immigrants