

- Confederation where there would be no direct common elections and sovereignty would be divided, noting that confederations are usually unstable and even federations of two parts have always historically failed.
- Federacy, referring to the work of international federalism expert Daniel Elizar. In this model small units can be linked to a larger one (i.e., Kashmir to India, Greenland -- small population, to Denmark).
- Associated states like the Cook Islands' link to New Zealand.
- Condominium where there is joint rule by two outside states such as the case of Andora or the New Herbrides.
- Other arrangements can be built around joint functional agencies, community enterprises and municipalities for common needs and services like water.

Ted McWhinney, MP, argued that addressing the disputes around the Aegean Sea (i.e., mineral resources), may facilitate the resolution of conflict on Cyprus. He further pointed out that a Constitution must relate to the social context in which it is written. The document does not have to be written all at once by detached constitutional experts as was the case in Cyprus in 1960. It may be based on an organic agreement and grow. The Anglo-Saxon constitutional model is not necessarily very attractive (especially to minorities). Austria-Hungary as a federation deserves further attention: models of "one state – two communities" can capture functional needs and diversity. Constitution writing/federalism should be seen as a process rather than a collection of rules.

In his contribution to the roundtable discussion **Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy** drew attention to the Human Security framework of Canadian foreign policy. Within this framework, individuals, not states, are at the core of foreign policy considerations. The aim of Canadian foreign policy towards Cyprus is to support civic groups, to build capacity, and to otherwise contribute to a lasting peace on the island -- from the bottom-up. He also reiterated Canada's commitment to assist in the implementation of a de-mining programme in Cyprus, reminding participants of Canada's commitment to work for a peaceful settlement on the island.

Michael Bell suggested that Canada could offer its experience with constitutional issues. Meanwhile, he assessed fiscal federalism to be extremely difficult to implement in Cyprus under the current circumstances (i.e., economic inequality between south and north and the impasse over constitutional power sharing). New alternative solutions should be seriously considered, including territorial settlement for sovereignty. Given Canada's experience in peacekeeping, it is likely that we will be asked to play some role in a post-conflict situation, Michael Bell went on to say. Canada can be active at the UN Security Council. After Helsinki, the EU is also in a position to contribute toward a lasting solution in Cyprus. While mistrust and political sensitivities remain at the leadership level, he encouraged building the bi-communal relationship from below. Nevertheless, building bridges at the political level may prove a worth while initiative as well. Canada could bring the two Cypriot leaders together on its internationally recognised neutral soil.