

- it stresses a "statist" conception of international politics at a time when borders are disappearing and non-governmental relationships are assuming an importance in some cases far greater than that of the governmental sector.

The inconsistencies and uncertainties which seem to surround the issue stem in part because recognition as a doctrine no longer responds to the key question of diplomatic inter-change, namely, how to deal with other states. We have extended recognition to entities, such as Monaco, which do not meet the legal criteria, and we have denied recognition to other entities which meet those same strictures (North Korea).

Moreover, the demands of inter-dependence, and especially the need for representation in multilateral institutions, have broken down the fixed lines of statehood. Even though there are few embassies in Taipei, many countries are effectively represented through various type of "offices" which are essentially "ambassadorial" in the scope of their work. Taiwan is an economic power in Asia, and could become a signatory to the GATT despite its political ambiguity. Along with Hong Kong (another non-independent entity), it is about to become a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Council, where all other members are commonly recognized states.

The concept of recognition remains trapped in a "statist" conception of international relations at a time when sovereignty, recognition and international borders are decreasingly relevant.

## VI New Issues of Recognition:

We are moving into a "post nation-state" world, in which power is diffused beyond and beneath the nation state as it has been conceptualized for the past 300 years. The institutions that have traditionally embodied the nation state are regularly denied their sovereign power in a world in which power is increasingly shared. A few examples:

- the European Community is clearly an international player in its own right; it sits around the G-7 table, and we accredit representatives to it; it has the power to regulate the activities of its constituent parts in many respects comparable to, or even stronger than, the Canadian government.
- Canadian provinces, USA states, German laender and many other entities have hundreds of agreements on issues of mutual concern in areas in which they are constitutionally empowered; their agreements