

It also indicated the leaders' desire to continue to exchange views on their common values and on best practices in progressive governance.

At the meeting in Berlin, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien tabled a paper entitled "The Canadian Way." It highlighted the way Canada is responding to the challenges of modern governance — a distinctly Canadian model that is a reflection of Canadian values and builds on this country's own particular strengths, history and culture.

## **Current**

Much has changed since the leaders met in Berlin in 2000 and briefly in New York in September 2000. The term third way has been replaced by progressive governance, and the leaders formed the progressive governance network. The composition of the network has changed and now includes Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The meeting of leaders in Berlin was immediately preceded by a conference involving experts from each of the participating countries. An experts' meeting was held in Stockholm in June 2001, in advance of the leaders' summit that was scheduled for Sept. 14–15, 2001. The summit was postponed, however, due to the events of September 11. During the experts' meeting, papers outlining best practices in each country in seven areas — active welfare, health care, multiculturalism, sustainable development, prevention of drug-related crime, the digital divide, and building on international social compact — were discussed in workshops.