their state building phase) in signalling the opportunities and challenges they may have to face. These challenges could include: fiscal arrangements, Constitution writing, the provision of public services and so on. Moreover, Canada could share its experience in the concept of self-determination without secession and various forms of "non-sovereign" governance – themes that come to mind when addressing Aboriginal and Quebec issues. Canada could share its aboriginal self government and land claims models and experiences. Federalism at the local level, such as teachers' federations may be also of some value. Canada's history of peacefully and creatively working o these ideas of governance, coexistence, and civil society engagement may have some bearing in other parts of the world.

- 2. **Social structures and safety nets**: Canada could offer its "experience" in building its own social structures to countries in need of advise or expertise in this area. In the context of the Hemisphere foreign policy, Canada could become "the Nordics" of the Hemisphere.
- 3. **Progressive environmental legislation and policies.** In particular, based on its own wealth of experience with water-related issues, Canada could develop a strategy for addressing global water-related problems.
- 4. Taxation systems.
- 5. Judiciary and the legal system.
- 6. Canada as a leader in closing the "digital" divide.
- 7. Canada's work with Indigenous Peoples (particularly urban youth).
- 8. Management and the emphasis on Canada's human resources.
- 9. Remote delivery of health care may be helpful in exporting our "distant" delivery health care systems.
- 10. Canada could develop a Spanish-language programming directed at Latin America and use its long distance education expertise.

Perception of Canada Abroad

Canada is well positioned to intervene in the world for several reasons:

- it is well structured and stable;
- Canadians are perceived as humble;
- Canada is not perceived as dominating/superpower;