

interests differ from those of the U.S., in that they are more outward-looking and humanistic. Second, enhancing relations with Canada would diversify Cyprus' international relations.

Specific recommendations for Canadian engagement include:

- Canadian (funding) agencies, including the CCFPD and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, could promote joint Canadian-Cypriot (both Greek and Turkish) activities:
  - sponsor university students and faculty exchange programmes
  - provide grants to research teams
  - sponsor roundtables with citizen engagement.

Priority areas for research include: federalism studies, water resources cooperation, culture studies, civil society organisations, the role of EU in the Cyprus settlement.

- Canada could use several foreign policy levers, including quiet diplomacy at the multilateral and bilateral levels, to achieve the resumption of UN-sponsored negotiations (which are now suspended).
- Political initiatives would require an enhanced Canada-TRNC relationship and consultation. They could include:
  - work on terminology for the upcoming UN Resolution
  - attempts to influence EU members (in particular the U.K. and France bilaterally) to enhance their relations with the TRNC.
- Canada could help breaking the "isolation pressure" applied by the Greek Cypriots and the EU. Helping to organise co-operative nonpolitical events, including art exhibitions or sport activities, would be useful and may not be perceived as too controversial.
- Canada could become involved in Northern Cyprus through the Canada Council, for instance, which helps developing countries preserve their culture. Protecting the Northern Cypriot heritage through UNESCO could also open space for Canadian engagement.