

influenced) by french culture or opportunities;

- Produce an environmental disaster agreement between Canada and St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- Coordinate an international conference to initiate a joint examination of the coastal resource inventory;
- Establish a clearing house/referral system to allow for the exchange of environmental information and technology.

## Rationale

This review of Canada's policy options takes place against a backdrop of the worst marine environmental demise in Canadian history- the collapse of the cod stocks. Both Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon have recently undergone significant economic change as a result. The moratorium has caused both Islands to examine new economic opportunities. It is hoped that both parties build on an already well established cultural and historic foundation.

The long informal association between Canada's Atlantic region, and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon has been based on similar socio-economic and linguistic ties. In the past, relations have been complicated by competing economic interests. In an effort to resolve this contention, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of France negotiated an understanding for issues relating to fisheries matters. Resolved to build on the existing informal relationships between the Atlantic neighbors, Canadian and French authorities collaborated on the creation of a regional cooperation accord. This agreement focused on building closer cultural, economic and scientific ties between Canada's Atlantic Provinces and the French collectivity of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

There is significant interdependence in this region particularly in the areas of trade and recreational activities. Expanding the existing relationship may cause some strain due to the recent fisheries collapse. Citizens on the Burin Peninsula are particularly sensitive to the perception of losing jobs to St. Pierre. The people of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the other hand are fearful of cultural assimilation and economic exploitation. Any new developments between Canada and France must build on the theme of regional cooperation, and the already existing relationship between the two islands. Considering this, Canada's foreign policy must incorporate a win-win philosophy.

It is important to note that the communities on the Burin Peninsula reside near an international boarder. Canada's foreign policy should first recognize this and then "zone in" on regional development issues. Economically, Newfoundland's prosperity will increasingly be dependent on international trade, especially trade with the European Community. Canada's foreign policy must recognize this and the needs of the other Atlantic Provinces, and set forth to improve the global capabilities of the maritime region.

There is little contrast between Canada's foreign policy and the Atlantic