

the Kyoto Protocol and the landmines treaty; reluctance to support the International Criminal Court; and low level of foreign aid in comparison to defence spending.

Policy Options

Canada-Europe partnerships should be renewed further to better project shared values in foreign policy. In particular, Canada and Europe could work together to follow up on the work of the International Commission on State Sovereignty on sovereignty and intervention, and to promote human rights, and the rule of law.¹¹

In addition, following a legacy of cooperation between Canadian and European military forces in peacekeeping, Canada and Europe should work more closely on peacekeeping missions, particularly in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Military technology and surveillance of frontiers also represent important areas for collaboration. In particular, Canada and European states should engage in frank discussions on border surveillance and monitoring.

TRADE AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Policy Options

Canada-Europe free trade could be useful for strengthening ties and partnerships, in addition to economic benefits. However, in light of a 'traditional' mindset in Brussels that views transatlantic free trade as problematic venture, a free trade agreement between Canada and the European Union may take more time than originally anticipated. In the interim, Canada and Europe should concentrate on building bolstering existing economic and trade links. As well, Canada could provide further moral and political support to Central European EU candidate countries as they move to become fully economically integrated into the EU.

THE NORTHERN DIMENSION

Policy Options

Canada shares the Arctic region with the EU and Russia, ties should be strengthened on issues particular to the North, including the environment and social issues.

APPROACHES TO FEDERALISM

While Canadian federalism is continually in a process of adaptation and flexibility, the EU must also maintain a balance of power between European Union institutions, state governments, and non-state minorities and groups demanding a political role (such as Basque and Catalan minorities). Both systems are therefore deeply affected by what has been called the "politics of recognition." While

¹¹Some participants drew attention to the *Report from the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty's* definition of sovereignty as a starting point for further collaboration. Defined as "the responsibility to protect," it was noted that both Canada and Europe could use this definition as a platform to shape the agenda in global discussions. The Report of the International Commission on State Sovereignty (December 2001) is available online at <http://www.iciss.gc.ca/report-e.asp>.