

- human rights: we can expect the issue of Canadian aboriginal peoples to be a quasi-permanent feature of the international human rights landscape, with occasional surprises for Canadian government policy;
- the environment: as energies devoted to international environmental issues increase, we can expect Canadian practices - from fisheries to forestry - to be subjected to increased scrutiny, heightening tension between environmental protection and job-creation policies;
- arms control: in order to obtain effective verification regimes in key areas (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons), more intrusive and systematic means of verification will have to be developed;
- trade policy: Canada's non-tariff barriers and internal provincial barriers to trade have attracted attention; we will see increased recourse to dispute-settlement mechanisms, some of which will force changes in Canadian Federal and Provincial trade policy.
- sanctions: the Haitian situation and the crisis in East Timor provoked both governmental and non-governmental responses in many states, forcing countries unilaterally or collectively to invoke sanctions in response to domestic events in other countries.
- international military or humanitarian intervention: states will soon have to consider whether the costs of military intervention in such situations as Yugoslavia or Haiti, despite their attendant risks, outweigh the option of less intrusive, more passive types of sanctions (which are inherently contradictory from a political point of view as the time required to take effect often erodes the political will for stronger action).

5. Defining a Balance

The trend in the international system is towards integration, harmonization and globalization in key areas of economic and social policy. The principle of "subsidiarity" argues, in essence, that a political or economic issue will be resolved at its own level. That level may well be national or local within large countries like Canada, but it may also involve the international community to an increasing extent.

Intrusiveness will increasingly characterize international policies and the practices of international institutions. A key Canadian concern will be striking the right balance between advocacy of, or support for, intrusive policies and resisting unwelcome intrusions in key areas of national debate. Given the absence of clear criteria to guide debate, the scope for inconsistency is obvious.