

world 3) promoting Canadian values and culture. Mr. Haynal pointed out that real engagement in the Americas is not only recent but also very rich. This signifies a shift in focus to Latin America -- a region which not only offers new opportunities but also poses important challenges. Canada's new engagement also reflects the changing environment in Latin America characterised by (mostly) democratic regimes, abandonment of import substitution policies, and recent emergence of active civil society. The region has come a long way in the past decade. Therefore, new opportunities and objectives should be set and steps taken towards consolidation of initiatives.

**Hemispheric agenda:**

- . Pan American Games (July/August 1999, Winnipeg)
- . Heads of State/Government Spouses (September, 1999)
- . Americas Business Forum (November 1999, Toronto)
- . Trade Ministers of the Hemisphere (November 1999, Toronto)
- . General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (hosted by Minister Axworthy, June, 2000)
- . Third Hemispheric Summit (chaired by the Prime Minister)

Mr. Haynal concluded by pointing out the unique position Canada plays in the Hemisphere (i.e., well respected, not a super-power) and the importance of trying to meet challenges and expectations generated by this perception.

Barbara Arneil of the University of British Columbia outlined the following **five aspects of human security** and applied them to the Latin American realities:

- . Human security is an expression for a **paradigm shift** in international relations from thinking in terms of national (state) security (i.e., realist school of thought) to emphasising the security of individual human beings. This shift reflects the notion that human beings all over the world have a heightened sense of insecurity. Within the context of Latin America, this shift poses a major concern of how to conceptualise and deal with problems of all people, especially the most marginalised, such as women, children, Indigenous Peoples, or the disabled.
- . Another aspect of human security is expressed by an exhausting list of **new threats** that could be grouped into four categories: 1) threats born from a new economic environment (growing polarisation between rich and poor, instability of the capital financial markets, and so on); 2) threats born from growing "transnationalism" (drugs trafficking, environmental degradation, spread of diseases, etc.); 3) threats brought by the changing nature of conflict (conflict was perceived as primarily inter-state, today conflict occurs within state borders and often is generated by the state or para-government itself, where the state then becomes the source of insecurity); 4) another set of threats hinges on the acute problems of small arms trade and refugees. Within this category, Professor Arneil stressed the need to further build on the Santiago Summit initiatives (especially drugs-related efforts) and to work toward democratisation and reforms in judicial and electoral systems.
- . Human security as an **inter-disciplinary approach** to foreign policy where the concept permeates the traditionally separate domains of national security (DND), development (Aid agencies, CIDA), and diplomacy (DFAIT). The concept also must