

## Human Security Agenda

Ann Denholm Crosby said Canada pursues trade and military policies that are at odds with the goals of human security and soft power. This country pursues human security goals through the anti-landmines movement, efforts to curtail small arms and light weapons, the establishment of the International Criminal Court, and trying to reduce victimization of children in conflict. Canada's primary foreign policy goal, however, has remained "the promotion of prosperity and employment" for Canadians through rules-based economic multilateralism. This activity reinforces the processes and forces of economic globalization, which has its "dark side" in the widening gap between rich and poor, environmental degradation, resource depletion, and mass movements of population. "These conditions also create conflicts amongst peoples, which are often expressed through intra-state violence, human rights abuses, criminal activities, the drug trade, prostitution, child soldiering, and arms trafficking."

Canada is trying to ameliorate with one hand the ills it is helping create with the other. Similarly, instead of seeing soft power as an alternative to hard power, Canada sees negotiations, persuasion and non-military approaches as part of a continuum leading to hard power if they don't work. "Employed this way, soft power does not carry a critique of either military means or the ethos that supports it." Nevertheless, the use of human-security and soft-power approaches has brought greater voluntary participation and openness into Canadian international policy and increased the opportunity for "addressing the roots of insecurities rather than only the manifestations".

## Discussion Groups

*(The following accounts of the three discussion groups, prepared by the rapporteurs, conclude with recommendations as approved in general by the final plenary session of the Conference. In the case of Small Arms and Light Weapons, a specific resolution was adopted by the plenary and appears as Appendix 1.)*

### Group 1: Kosovo

The group reflected a certain gloom over the long-term prospects for Kosovo, but recommended that Canada continue its activities to promote peace in the region. Canada's contribution should be part of international activities, including those aimed at establishing stable structures of justice, education and health. Members expressed the view that hostilities in Kosovo will end only when the culture of violence, hatred and revenge is countered with peace education. In health aid, more emphasis should be placed on programs for post-traumatic stress.

It would be helpful if neighbouring middle-power countries like Italy and Greece encouraged investment and promoted prosperity and political stability in Kosovo. Eventually there might be a regional non-aggression pact of all countries in the region, including Russia. With no sign of a