

3. Foreign Policy needs to promote Canadian interests broadly defined. Culture policy in DFAIT has atrophied, there is a need to bring the pieces together. (Hugh Stephens)
4. If Canadians are the boy scouts of the world than lets built the campfire for the world to gather around. Canada can be seen and promoted around the world as a meeting place. It is important to apply our values to real life and in real terms. (Colin Jackson)
5. It is important to signal that we are thinking about culture in the broadest possible sense. Culture is not the "arts," although the arts are an important part and player.
6. It would be good to demonstrate the application of Canadian values: peace, mediation, diversity, tolerance, etc. We need to show that what we are and what we do as Canadians can address the urgent problems of the world.
7. The reality is that domestic culture policy takes shape in international circumstances and can help shape the international environment. The Heritage Canada objective is to ensure Canadian choices and to ensure that Canadians and the world have access to our culture. Voices, choices, spaces. (Michelle d'Auray)

Steve Lee, Executive Director, Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, welcomed participants and drew attention to the ongoing contribution of Ann Medina, Colin Jackson and others to the development of the cultural component/pillar of Canada's foreign policy. He noted their earlier recommendation to avoid the term "pillar" and to seek some definitions and context that would fully reflect the desire and need to integrate culture into foreign policy and into the corporate environment of the Department (DFAIT). He thanked all participants for their interest in moving policy development forward and thanked Hugh Stephens for offering a leadership role in this process.

Hugh Stephens, Assistant Deputy Minister, Communications, Culture, Policy, noted the changes brought about by globalisation, including rapid advances in communications and transportation technologies, pose new challenges/threats and opportunities for Canada. Culture should be situated in the Human Security context of Canadian foreign policy, he said. One approach would be to shift the focus to a broader concept of cultural diversity. Cultural diversity encompasses a range of concepts/instruments that may be beneficial to Canadian foreign policy including collective Canadian norms/values (i.e., approaches and experience in diverse modes of coexistence and governance, for instance). Moreover, this approach could also be beneficial to Canadian identity. It also encompasses trade, investment and other economic issues.

A cultural diversity approach does not belong to any one department and it can not be carried out through traditional DFAIT programmes (i.e., mostly bilateral funding/programming through cultural attaches). It requires resources and an overall government engagement. The framework for the approach should be developed by DFAIT and Heritage Canada.