

Elizabeth Smythe (Concordia University College of Alberta) pointed to another significant development for the Department in recent years – the amalgamation of Foreign Affairs with International Trade (1982). She drew attention to the foreign policy focus of the CCFPD (as opposed to trade policy), pointing out a major gap in public access to trade issues. She doubted the degree to which the foreign and trade policy components of the Department were integrated. William Dymond (Director General, Policy Planning Division) said that the two parts are not coherently integrated, instead, they coexist. Except perhaps on the issue of corporate social responsibility, politics and economics are still very much apart, he said. Steve Lee, Chair, pointed out that the changing nature of state and civil society relations may increase the pressure to integrate. Institutions will have to respond to the mounting civil society pressures to integrate economic interests (i.e., trade/investment) with political objectives (i.e., human security).

3. *Human Security*

Jill Sinclair (Director General, Global and Human Issues Bureau), emphasised the role of academics in helping to formulate a theoretical framework for human security. She said that in practice, human security is being implemented as a people-focussed approach aimed at securing human existence (i.e., the protection of civilians in war). Human security involves health, basic education and other key elements of development, besides protecting people from violence (i.e., landmines). "It is unacceptable to be dispassionate," Jill Sinclair said.

The Canadian government has been successful in promoting human security internationally. One may think about the significant role Canada played in the wide-spread acceptance of the Ottawa Convention on Landmines and the establishment of the International Criminal Court. At the United Nations Security Council, OAS General Assembly and other international bodies, Canada has successfully pushed traditionally "low politics" issues including small arms, protection of civilians in armed conflict and war-affected children. Canada has been a proponent of inclusive and accountable global governance.

Human security is a concept well understood by its practitioners. It is also a basket of human-interest issues ranging from public safety to drug trafficking. It is undoubtedly relevant in the world in which civilians bare the overwhelming costs of violent conflict. However, despite the number of practical achievements and conceptual (issue-based) clarity, human security lacks a coherent theoretical framework.

Some participants argued that implementing human security in practice does not require a theoretical framework. The government should push as many human security/soft issues as possible before the window of opportunity to do so closes. Yasmeen Abu-Laban (University of Alberta) said that on the contrary, it matters a lot that clear definitions and theoretical framework for human security exist. Discourse is key to public awareness, understanding and potential support of policy. Claire Cutler (University of Victoria) pointed out that all practice is informed by theory. Human Security is rooted in approaches that are not state-centric. She said that there are revolutionary shifts occurring at the international level and even at the United Nations. She