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Social power is redistributed affecting various actors from drug addicts to corrupt states to groups such as “Biker Gangs” and Latin American guerrillas. Canada’s role in the context of hemispheric narcotrafficking is significant. Though more hidden than in Mexico or Colombia, Canada is a consumer, producer and a distributor of illicit drugs. This has serious health and other implications. Hemispheric narcotrafficking also threatens Canadian investment abroad. Therefore, there is a need to generate foreign policy options to address this problem. Among long run viable options is legalizing drugs, says Rochlin. He also offers other short to medium term options for Canada, specifically in policy toward Mexico and Colombia.

Furthermore, many suggested that Canada should take the lead in ensuring that the Free Trade negotiation process is open, transparent, and politically accountable to maximize the involvement of civil society and contribute to increased democratization in the Hemisphere. Others challenged the Canadian government to take the lead in encouraging the G-8 to cancel the *foreign debt* of the world’s poorest countries. The government should work within the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to develop programs of finance and development that are socially just and benefit the majority of populations. Canada should lead a process of ensuring that IFIs operate with increased transparency, openness and accountability. Steps should be taken in promoting the idea of a Tobin tax to counterbalance the negative effect that *currency speculation* has on the poor in the region. Canada could also offer its expertise in helping the integration of disabled people into economic structures. Another area where Canadian expertise could be useful is public administration.