

## **4. DEFENCE AND SECURITY**

### **4.1. Canadian Strategic Interests – Defence and Security, David Dewitt (Centre for International and Security Studies, York University)**

David Dewitt identified the top eight issues in the areas of security and defence:

1. Nuclear, biological and chemical horizontal and vertical proliferation, including delivery systems and how these impact on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, NATO Review, Missile Technology Control Regime, and ongoing concerns over global and regional arms control and disarmament as well as regional proliferation more generally.
2. Ballistic Missile Defence, National Missile Defence, and Theatre Missile Defence – the spill-over costs of U.S. unilateral action, especially any impact on arms control and disarmament norms, institutions and agreements.
3. The broader significance of the Brahimi Report (i.e., the wide range of concerns for which effective multilateral commitments are essential; the residual impact of failed expectations about the ability of international institutions to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict; requirements for improving the performance of these institutions, etc.)
4. The emerging complexities between global and regional institutions on peace and security issues.
5. The broad range of transnational (often called non-state, though at times state-sponsored or supported) security threats, from terrorism to illicit drugs and illegal population movements, to money laundering, economic espionage, and intelligence gathering and sale. Related to this category would be the pervasive impact of systemic corruption and the challenges posed by failed as well as quasi-states. Hence the importance of security sector reforms as part of the larger security and defence interests.
6. Domestic and subregional conflicts, often assumed to be based on identity (ethnicity and religion), which have enormous protracted and residual impacts on local populations, ecology, the future of development and post-conflict reconstruction options, international institutions and on disease, including HIV/AIDS.
7. The entire panoply of conflict prevention scenarios and instruments (i.e., who does it, under what mandate, with what terms of reference, and who pays).
8. The uncertain impact of technologies, especially Revolution in Military Affairs and Information Technology, on tactics and strategy, both for war prevention and conflict engagement.