

three broad directions that we envisage for Canada's foreign policy in the 1990s.

Co-operative Security

The first is strengthening co-operative security. The Gulf War, the conflict in Yugoslavia, the coup in Haiti and the ongoing crises of the Soviet Union provide forceful, often bloody, reminders of the need to find a new international framework for stability to fill the strategic void left by the welcome passing of the Cold War.

Developing a broader concept of security has been crucial to building that new stability. What Canada calls "co-operative security" encompasses the traditional military threats to security. But it also takes into account other security concerns, many of which do not have a direct military dimension.

In adopting this wider concept of security, Canada will be more aggressive and active in tackling transnational threats to security, such as weapons proliferation, drug trafficking, terrorism and irregular migration. These threats need to be managed to avoid the dangers of escalation to military action. We are convinced that co-operative regional security regimes and dialogues, from Europe to the Middle East to the Pacific, based on enhanced confidence and understanding, can reduce the number and intensity of threats to global peace and improve our capacity to prevent and manage conflicts.

And Canada is there -- in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), in the upcoming multilateral phase of the Middle East Talks and in the Pacific community, where greater attention is being paid to the need for better dialogue and more effective institutions.

Canada and others are also recognizing the need to address, urgently, the challenges and long-term security threats of climate change and related global environmental problems. In addition, we must address the underlying conditions that create a vicious cycle of excessive population growth, underdevelopment and mass migration.

On the military security side, the Prime Minister's February arms control and disarmament initiative put Canada in the forefront of world efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the excessive build-up of conventional arms. Initially viewed by countries and commentators as too radical and unrealistic, most of those ideas have, a scant 10 months later, become remarkably mainstream. Canada will continue to be intensively active in organizations as diverse as the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States (OAS), the CSCE, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Group of Seven (G-7), pressing for tighter international regimes to control the proliferation of weaponry.