

Events in the entire Asia Pacific region, whether positive or negative, have an impact on us. In 1990, out of over 212,000 immigrants who came to Canada almost 90,000 were from Asia, the largest regional component of the grand total. Canada is home for 130,000 refugees from Indo-China. Strong cultural and ethnic ties bind an increasing percentage of Canadians to a heritage across the Pacific. And, something that bodes well for our future relations, more than half of all foreign students studying in Canada are from Asia Pacific countries.

Canadian men and women have fought and died in UN action in Korea, and Canada played an important key role in both international control commissions in Indo-China. We are now very much involved in international efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict.

Finally, there is enormous economic activity between Canada and the rest of Asia Pacific in trade, commerce, investment and development co-operation. As early as 1983, Canadian trade across the Pacific outpaced our trade across the Atlantic. Our trade with the eight Asian members of Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) is now substantially greater than our trade with all 12 members of the European Community. And APEC does not yet include China, our fifth-largest market for exports.

This province of British Columbia now trades almost as much across the Pacific as it does with the U.S., whose border is only some 30 km from this hotel. Canada's economy has benefited from almost \$3 billion of direct investment from Asia. A substantial portion of Canada's overseas development assistance budget goes to Asian countries, including in the North Pacific, where China is one of Canada's aid recipients. Last, but by no means least, is the question of visitors. Each year, almost a million tourists from the Asia Pacific region visit Canada, and an increasing number of Canadians are visiting Asia.

Canada not only has a stake in the security and stability of our region, we are actively involved in seeking solutions to some of the potential causes of insecurity, be they security problems in the traditional sense or less traditional ones, be they economic, environmental or social. In introducing these aspects of security, I am consciously broadening the focus. Let me, therefore, turn to the concept of co-operative security.

There is a growing recognition that security can no longer be defined strictly in traditional military terms. Challenges to security and stability can come in diverse forms: unequal economic development, trade disputes,