

an acceptable quality of life, and a guarantee of fundamental human rights. Human security is to be achieved through good governance, sustainable economic development, and peaceful resolution of conflicts.²

As much as the shift of traditional security conception is noticeable, so is the geographical re-orientation in Canada's foreign policy. While maintaining its long-held ties within the NATO alliance and with the United States, Ottawa has been increasingly looking beyond its transatlantic connection to regions of increasing significance to Canadian prosperity and security. Asia Pacific features prominently in this context. Indeed, the past two decades have seen increasing Canadian connections with the Asia-Pacific region in terms of trade, investment, and immigration. Canada now trades more across the Pacific than the Atlantic. Four out five of Canada's top trading partners are in Asia Pacific and over half of the annual immigrants (220,000) come from that region. Clearly, the significance of Asia Pacific for Canada has important impacts on its policy formulation and implementation.³

This sets the context in which Canada tries to reorient its security policy. Traditionally, Canadian focus has been active participation in the transatlantic/NATO collective security/alliance with the US assuming the leadership role and providing extended nuclear deterrence, a commitment to bilateral defense structure such as the North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD), and a high-profile global role, in particular in United Nations peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) and in the arms control and disarmament fora. As a middle power with limited resources but with an avowed internationalist orientation toward global security/economic issues, Canada highly values and actively promotes the principle of multilateralism and rule-based, norm-based institutions.⁴ The post-Cold War Canadian security interests in the Asia-Pacific region, not surprisingly, consist of the following elements: (1) increasing economic linkage with Asia Pacific to share a piece of the region's dynamic economic growth and prosperity (but also the ability to withstand the shockwaves of the region's financial crisis, which has turned out to be not easy); (2) maintaining a peaceful and stable environment in which economic development can proceed; (3) promoting long-standing Canadian internationalist role in facilitating confidence building, conflict resolution, and

² Lloyd Axworthy, "Canada and Human Security: the Need for Leadership," *International Journal* LII (Spring 1997).

³ Paul M Evans, "The emergence of Eastern Asia and its implications for Canada," *International Journal* 47:3 (Summer 1992), pp.504-528; Brian L. Job, "Canadian Interests and Perspectives Regarding the Emerging Pacific Security Order," *NPCSD Working Paper No.2* (Toronto: York Centre for International and Strategic Studies, 1992); Brian L. Job and Frank Langdon, "Canada and the Pacific," in Fen Osler Hampson and Christopher J. Maule, eds., *Canada among Nations 1993-94: Global Jeopardy* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1993), pp.266-294; Frank Langdon, "Canada's goal in the Asia Pacific," *The Pacific Review* 8:2 (1995), pp.383-400.

⁴ David B. Dewitt and John J. Kirton, *Canada as a Principal Power* (New York & Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, 1983); David B. Dewitt and David Leyton-Brown, eds., *Canada's International Security Policy* (Toronto: Prentice-Hall, 1995).