

were \$390 million.

Of major interest is the Canada-ASEAN Centre in Singapore (which is in some ways a mirror image of the APFC within South-East Asia), CIDA INC activities in support of building Canadian private sector linkages with Asian counterparts, and CIDA programs and projects which assist in good governance and effective economic management in emerging economies such as Malaysia and Thailand. There is also an increasing interest in using CIDA programming within regional and sub-regional, rather than country by country, contexts.

2.2.4 Security and Stability

Security Environment

The end of the Cold War fundamentally reshaped the East-West paradigm that had dominated approaches to security issues in the region, and regional states were forced to re-assess their security perspectives. Some states desired multilateral forums, other states preferred to move much more slowly and focus on dealing with sub-regional issues, and still other states preferred to address security concerns through bilateral channels. In many cases of potential conflict, in particular the Korean Peninsula and South Asia, the problems seemed intractable with governments reluctant about engaging in direct multilateral dialogues.

Attention has focused instead on informal, non-official and largely academic-run dialogues, in a nominally private track of discussions. Governments remain active, through United Nations efforts to foster regional security dialogues, and under the aegis of ASEAN. The latter forum permits Foreign Ministers from ASEAN states and their "dialogue partners", including Canada and the USA, to raise on-going security concerns. By 1992, Ministers agreed to establish a special forum for senior officials to consult on security issues, and the first ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting was held in 1993. The meeting was a success, and with more reserved states sufficiently comfortable with the process, Ministers subsequently decided to establish an ASEAN Regional Forum on regional security issues, which will have its first meeting in Bangkok in July 1994.

The process of systematically addressing regional security issues is still very preliminary. Most players are content to let ASEAN institutions develop as the principal government-to-government forum, even though these institutions lack some regional participants and South Asian states. The level of multilateral consultation is still very rudimentary, and several ASEAN and other states are reluctant to discuss critical issues openly and directly.

Canada is actively engaged in the dialogue on regional security in the region. In 1990, Canada proposed the North Pacific Co-operative Security Dialogue to examine how the global post-Cold War security environment could most effectively contribute to improved relations in the North Pacific. Notwithstanding initial reservations of a number of states, particularly the