

in Cambodia, essentially managing the country while competing factions shift from military to political competition.

We currently have 4 700 men and women with UN operations, plus Royal Canadian Mounted Police and civilian personnel. Our largest contingents are now with the two UNPROFOR missions in the former Yugoslavia (2 400 military and civilian personnel) and with operations in Cambodia, Cyprus and the Golan Heights. Our assessed contribution to UN peacekeeping in 1992-93 will come to about \$100 million, not including the value of our troop contribution in terms of incremental costs and other direct expenses.

Should peacemaking or peacekeeping fail, the fifth option is *peace enforcement*. Enforcement has been sanctioned by the UN under Chapter VII of the Charter only as a last resort -- Korea, the Congo, the Gulf War and Somalia being the main examples so far. Canada has taken part in UN enforcement actions; our largest current contingent is in Somalia, where we have 1 300 military personnel, including an infantry battalion and a Canadian navy vessel. The main emphasis in Somalia, as in many enforcement actions, has been to establish a secure environment in which civil peace can be restored and humanitarian relief operations carried out. Enforcement has also been discussed in the case of the former Yugoslavia. The situation is radically different there than in Somalia, however, and it is widely recognized (most recently by the new United States Administration) that imposing a political settlement by military force is unlikely to achieve a viable long-term solution.

Finally, the UN "Agenda for Peace" raises the concept of *peacebuilding*. It is not always enough simply to end a conflict, whether by peacemaking, peacekeeping or peace enforcement. The society in question must often be assisted to heal itself and rebuild, whether in political, social or economic terms. Some aspects are military in nature, such as helping the local armed forces reshape for democratic conditions, or clearing mines, which Canada is doing in both Cambodia and the Iraq-Kuwait border region.

More dramatic examples of peacebuilding involve long-term nationbuilding as envisaged by the UN in Namibia or Cambodia, or in its original plan for Somalia. I am speaking here of measures that run the gamut from refugee relief to resettlement operations, from emergency aid to economic reconstruction and from free elections to restoration of civil administration. As one of the participants in last week's seminar stated, peace does not automatically continue once the troops leave, but it can be maintained if there is an opportunity for a better life. The idea that international security has roots in development and democracy has, of course, long been part of Canadian policy.