

for purposes such as -- separation of forces, observation of frontiers and creation of demilitarized zones.

A recent example is the UN decision to send such a force to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. Canadians from the UN Protection Force 11 (UNPROFOR), as you know, were asked to establish this operation pending arrival of a Scandinavian force this month.

Next, is *peacemaking* following the outbreak of conflict. This can include, for example, large-scale international peace negotiations like the ones begun on Cambodia in 1989, which resulted in the Paris accords of 1991. In this process, Canada chaired the key First Committee on Peacekeeping. Another example would be the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia, co-chaired by the UN and the EC, in which I myself participated. This process, now with active United States support, remains the best hope for settlement of the dispute in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Also included under *peacemaking* are indirect means of exerting pressure on recalcitrant parties, without actually engaging in military action. One well-known method is, of course, sanctions and embargoes, as used against Iraq and the former Yugoslavia. Canada participated in the naval embargo of Iraq and supplied a ship last year to the Adriatic sanctions monitoring fleet organized by NATO. A Revenue Canada customs officer leads the mission in the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, which is helping to implement sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro.

Let me draw your attention to another such form of pressure: the establishment of an international court or tribunal for the consideration of criminal charges under international humanitarian law. I have urged that this be set up to hear charges arising out of the situation in the former Yugoslavia. A team of war crimes investigators and a leading legal expert have also been provided to the UN Commission of Experts that is compiling and analysing the evidence of atrocities.

*Peacekeeping*, as we have come to understand it, occurs in an environment where the parties to a dispute agree to a cessation of hostilities. This has been the case in Cyprus, the Golan Heights and the first UNPROFOR operation in Croatia. As I mentioned earlier, however, *peacekeeping* has evolved to incorporate objectives over and above supervising a cease-fire. In the case of both Somalia (as originally addressed by the Security Council) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (UNPROFOR II), the initial goal of *peacekeeping* was the protection of humanitarian assistance under conditions of ongoing conflict. In El Salvador, the *peacekeeping* mission was essentially political and human rights-related; there were, at times, more civilians and police officers in place than military. In Namibia from 1989 to 1990, operations involved overseeing the creation of a new state and,