

will be major challenges. But peacekeeping must remain part of the solution and not be allowed to become part of the problem. It must go hand in hand with genuine efforts to resolve the problems that give rise to a breach of the peace in the first place.

Political pressure must be brought to bear from all sides or parties in disputes. Our thinking and some of the thinking at the January Summit of the UN Security Council did address the need to define the concepts and limits of peacekeeping, whether they be preventive UN diplomacy, selective peacemaking, or a less restrictive definition of what constitutes national sovereignty.

All of these new approaches pose problems for some member states, but they must be examined if we are to avoid the current unbridled growth in operations dedicated essentially to patching up the damage after it has been done.

The Security Council Summit has tasked the Secretary-General with the development of acceptable and workable proposals, and the Canadian government pledges its full support to his efforts in this regard.

The end of the so-called bipolar world has also provided some hitherto unimaginable opportunities and successes in the field of arms control and disarmament. The UN has always been an important agent for progress in this domain.

Canada has worked tirelessly since the end of the Gulf War, particularly to help, for example, create a register of conventional weapon transfers, and we shepherded this objective through during the 46th General Assembly. The UN will continue to be a vital forum for further arms reductions, and Canada will continue to be a major contributor to the process.

We must also use this more active approach to other non-conventional threats to international peace and security -- whether those threats derive from uncontrolled damage to the environment or from economic and social inequities that are being ignored.

This summer's UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) represents an unprecedented opportunity to bring international political will to bear on threats directly affecting our own future well-being and those of our children.

The success of UNCED will depend on both leadership and commitment from major industrial powers such as the U.S. and Canada, and from developing countries as well.

So, too, must the UN meet some of the deep-seated economic problems that, for too long, have made a cruel irony of the term "developing world."

That challenge is also a part of the UN's mandate, and it is an area where depressingly little progress has been made. Again, it will require co-operation from both North and South. North/South is used colloquially for industrialized/underdeveloped countries. It's not a very appropriate term anymore, given the underdeveloped nature of the