

diplomatic means such as mediation or good offices, peacekeeping, and the political and social reconstruction of ruined societies.

Some operations contain a mixture of these elements. The term peacekeeping has taken on a rather elastic meaning, often extending beyond the concept of forces of interposition, as seen in Cyprus, for example.

It is important to note the international context that has made this process of development possible. The end of the confrontation between the two superpowers has opened the way -- at least so far -- for an unprecedented degree of consensus on the Security Council, which in the past few years has been able to exercise a measure of the authority that is recognized in the United Nations Charter, but which has existed only on paper until now.

It must be recognized, Mr. Speaker, that this process flies in the face of our preconceived notions about the nature of peacekeeping and how the international community should respond. Without wishing to launch into a terminological discourse, let me point out that the new concepts used by the Secretary-General in *An Agenda for Peace* each have a specific meaning. The term *peacemaking* refers to essentially diplomatic activities pursued to resolve a conflict, while *peace enforcement* is a situation where the international community uses force against a member state, as in the Gulf War. What complicates things is that an element of force is increasingly being introduced in the Security Council resolutions mandating peacekeeping operations. This is the case with Somalia and with Bosnia.

The effects of these changes on the United Nations are obvious: the UN finds itself in a position where it must manage operations involving more than 68 000 soldiers worldwide. This increase has had a profound impact upon the cost of peacekeeping. Canada's assessed peacekeeping contributions, for example, have remained at a steady 3.11 percent of the total UN peacekeeping budget in the past five years. In absolute terms, however, Canada's contribution has risen from \$10-12 million in 1991-92 to some \$130 million in 1993-94, even as we maintained our steady 3.11 percent level of assessment. Clearly, the UN does not presently have the human, financial or technical resources for the task.

To make up this shortfall, the UN is relying more and more on help from regional organizations such as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe [CSCE], the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], the Organization of American States, and the Organization for African Unity. This co-operation between the UN and regional organizations was foreseen in the Charter of the UN, but the extent of it is new in practice. The