



Cypriot communities. Canada has been a major contributor since that time with a current commitment of 515 personnel. Its mandate is to prevent a recurrence of fighting between hostile factions, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and assist in the return to normal conditions. Although it is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have not yet been able to reach a negotiated settlement, the continued presence of UNFICYP is considered necessary to maintain a peaceful situation in which the search for a political settlement may continue.

(d) *The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)* The MFO, which is based in the Sinai peninsula, was established in 1981 to monitor the provisions of the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. The force was established by a protocol to the Treaty and is not under the auspices of the United Nations. In response to requests from Egypt and Israel, Canada has agreed to provide a contingent of up to 140 personnel and nine helicopters to the MFO, commencing on March 31, 1986. Canadian participation in the MFO will contribute to the reinforcement of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, and reaffirms Canada's commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East.

In addition to the above operations, Canada provides periodic airlift support to the UN Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP), and the Canadian Forces Attaché in the Republic of Korea provides Canadian representation on the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC).

Our military role in international peacekeeping helps to prevent the outbreak or spread of hostilities so that underlying political problems can be settled through negotiation, thus minimizing the possibility of direct great power involvement. However, Canada has never considered peacekeeping to be a sufficient objective in itself. The purpose of peacekeeping is not only to prevent conflict, but also to create the conditions in which the search for solutions to the underlying causes of conflict can take place. For this reason Canada has held the view

ANNEX

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES AND OBSERVER MISSIONS – 1947 ONWARDS

Operation	Location	Dates	Maximum Troop Contribution	Current Troop Contribution
United Nations Command Korea (UNCK)	Korea	1950-54	8,000	—
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)	Egypt	1956-67	1,007	—
Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC)	Congo	1960-64	421	—
United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA)	West New Guinea (now West Irian)	1962-63	13	—
United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Cyprus	1964-	1,126	515
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)	Egypt (Sinai)	1973-79	1,145	—
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Israel Syria (Golan Heights)	1974-	220	220
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	1978 (Apr-Sep)	117	—
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK)	Korea	1947-48	Unknown	—
United Nations Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Kashmir	1949-79	27	—
United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization Palestine (UNTSO)	Egypt Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria	1954-	20	20
United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)	Korea	1953-	2	1
United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)	Lebanon	1958-59	77	—
United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM)	Yemen	1963-64	36	—
United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM)	India-Pakistan Border	1965-66	112	—
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC)	Cambodia Laos Vietnam	1954-74	133	—
International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS)	South Vietnam	1973	248	—
Observer Team to Nigeria (OTN)	Nigeria	1968-69	2	—