

confuse this with enforcement.

Enforcement is military action, such as the Gulf War and the operation in Somalia, to enforce an end to a conflict without the consent of the parties involved.

Next is **preventive diplomacy**, which is diplomatic action to prevent disputes from turning into conflicts, such as our recent efforts in Kosovo. Another example is South Africa, where Canadians are part of a joint Commonwealth/UN effort to build confidence and trust among domestic parties who are trying to build a new post-apartheid South Africa.

Finally, the *Agenda for Peace* talks about **peacebuilding**. This is post-conflict action to build and support structures that help to prevent a recurrence of violence or conflict.

In our discussions about these approaches and the role Canada should play, we must address a number of developments and issues that may restrict our abilities to contribute to the peace process, now and in the future.

For example, there is now an unprecedented number of UN missions for peace, and others are possible under the aegis of regional organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Another factor that must be kept in mind is that peace missions today are riskier than ever. The classic precondition of a complete ceasefire has given way to new political realities in complex situations such as the former Yugoslavia and Somalia.

In many situations, we just cannot wait any longer for the beginnings of political settlement before acting, nor can we allow ourselves to be held hostage by factions that see no advantage in peace. Intervening without being invited by all parties to a dispute has made the job of attaining peace riskier, both politically and militarily.

The fact that such intervention is riskier does not make it less necessary or less desirable. Sometimes we must act to put an end to morally reprehensible practices. In other cases we are trying to stop human rights abuses. At times we also may wish to prevent localized conflicts from engulfing other countries or regions. But, no matter what the motive is, when troops are sent uninvited into a territory, the chances for injury or even death increase.

I assure you — we approach this with

Canada to Withdraw from Cyprus

On December 11, External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and then-Defence Minister Marcel Masse announced in a press release that Canada has decided to withdraw its peacekeeping contingent from the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in mid-1993. Canada has been serving in UNFICYP since 1964 and currently has over 500 troops involved, responsible for the critical Nicosia sector. Prior to Canada's 1992 contribution to peacekeeping in the former Yugoslav republics, Canada's largest peacekeeping force was in Cyprus. More than 30,000 Canadian Forces members have served on the island.

"Peacekeeping must never be considered as an end in itself or as a substitute for political leadership, honourable compromise and negotiation," said Mrs. McDougall. "Whether or not Canadian troops remain in Cyprus, it is the Greek and Turkish Cypriots who bear the ultimate responsibility for resolving the dispute."

"Canadian peacekeepers have made a long and successful contribution to keeping peace in Cyprus for 28 years. It is time for other nations to step in and do their part," said Mr. Masse. "Our soldiers will continue to use their expertise to advance the cause of peace elsewhere around the world."

Over the years, the government has carefully reviewed the situation in Cyprus and encouraged a permanent resolution to the conflict. Mrs. McDougall has held numerous consultations on the Cyprus issue with the UN Secretary-General, with the main parties to the conflict, and with the countries contributing troops to UNFICYP, including Britain, Denmark and Austria. Denmark announced in June 1992 that it would be withdrawing its peacekeeping contingent by year's end. Britain and Austria have announced plans to reduce their numbers of military personnel in Cyprus.

"In deciding to withdraw our troops, we are not saying that the United Nations should put an end to its peacekeeping mission in Cyprus," said Mrs. McDougall. "That is a matter for the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the parties involved to consider. We will continue to support the Secretary-General's ongoing efforts to find a peaceful, negotiated solution."

Canada will maintain its peacekeeping contingent in Cyprus through the next round of UN-sponsored negotiations. Canadian troops will be withdrawn in close consultation with the UN, beginning in June. The withdrawal is scheduled to be completed by September.



Canadian peacekeepers on duty in Cyprus.

Canadian Forces photo by Lt. K. Mair