

In December 1988, the Security Council unanimously voted to send a verification mission to Angola to verify the redeployment northward, and the total withdrawal of Cubans from that country. (This decision was a result of the regional accord formally signed in December 1988 by the US, South Africa, Angola and Cuba, which included the total withdrawal of Cuban soldiers fighting in the Angolan civil war [for further information see Sub-Saharan Africa, Chapter 24 of *The Guide*].) The mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVIM) will run over a period of thirty-one months (January 1989 to July 1991). The verification team includes seventy military observers and twenty civilians from Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia. Canada was not invited to join UNAVIM and, therefore, is not party to it.⁴

Approximately 1250 members of the Canadian Armed Forces were posted at various points around the world in 1988-1989 in peacekeeping activities. Successive Canadian Governments have emphasized that Canada views peacekeeping as one aspect of conflict resolution, as an important contribution to the creation of the environment necessary to achieve political solutions to conflicts. Canada sees peacekeeping as an interim measure in the resolution of regional conflicts and has consistently called for a strengthening of the UN's peacekeeping expertise, as well as its institutional, financial and administrative base. The principles used to determine Canada's participation in peacekeeping operations were outlined in the Defence White Paper of 1987:

...The Government's decision will be based upon the following criteria: whether there is a clear and enforceable mandate; whether the principal antagonists agree to a cease-fire and to Canada's participation in the operation; whether the arrangements are, in fact, likely to serve the cause of peace and lead to a political settlement in the long term; whether the size and international composition of the force are appropriate to the mandate and will not damage Canada's relations with other states; whether Canadian participation will jeopardize other commitments; whether there is a single identifiable authority competent to support the operation and influence the disputants; and whether participation is adequately and equitably funded and logistically supported.⁵

Within the UN itself there is disagreement on a number of issues concerning peacekeeping operations, such as the effectiveness of peacekeeping, support for non-UN operations, the use of force by UN peacekeepers and the financing of UN peacekeeping operations. A number of countries have substantial debts to the UN, some withholding funds earmarked for peacekeeping. The UN estimates that the cost of peacekeeping activities will increase over the next few years to between \$1.5 and \$2 billion, if existing peacekeeping operations continue and conflicts in Central America, Cambodia and the

⁴ Paul Lewis, "Security Council Votes to Send a Force to Angola." *New York Times*, 21 December 1988, p. A7; and James Brooke, "U.N.'s Angola Mission to Take Cuba at its Word." *New York Times*, 8 January 1989, p. A5.

⁵ Department of National Defence, *Challenge and Commitment: A Defence Policy for Canada*, Ottawa, 1987, p. 24.