

Another 12 members of the Canadian Armed Forces are deployed with the European Community-led CSCE mission, whose task is to supervise the implementation of cease-fire agreements throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian Assistance

On March 8, 1993, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada is providing an additional \$9.5 million in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Together with the \$1.5 million for the victims of sexual violence, which was announced on March 5, 1993, this brings to over \$36.25 million Canada's contribution since the fall of 1991, to international relief efforts for the victims of the conflict.

The funds were distributed to several humanitarian agencies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Volunteers, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Program (WFP), as well as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

These contributions have been used to support the purchase and delivery of food, medical supplies, clothing and shelter, and to assist refugees and displaced persons, as well as victims of sexual violence.

Canada is also participating in the international airlift to the besieged city of Sarajevo. From the start of the airlift on July 3, 1992, a Canadian Armed Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has conducted more than 350 relief flights to Sarajevo, for a total of approximately 5 500 metric tons of food and medical supplies.

Diplomacy

As a member of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Canada maintains diplomatic contacts with all legitimate parties concerned by the crisis, inside and outside the former Yugoslavia. Canada has repeatedly called upon the parties to the conflict to end the violence and negotiate peacefully. A Canadian contribution of \$135 000 has been committed to the Conference Secretariat to cover administrative costs.

Canada recognized the independence of Slovenia and Croatia on January 15, 1992. On April 8, it recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the hope that international recognition would discourage any attempt by its neighbours to partition the republic and that it would strengthen the chances of finding a peaceful solution acceptable to all the ethnic groups.