

assumed a seat on the Supreme Court of Canada. On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council appointed Carla Del Ponte of Switzerland to assume office on September 15, 1999.

Apprehension of Indictees: Since the summer of 1997, several SFOR arrest operations, as well as improved cooperation and voluntary surrenders precipitated by those arrests, have dramatically increased the number of indictees in custody. As a result, the Tribunal now has 33 indictees currently in proceedings before the Tribunal (31 in custody and 2 released pending appeal), one serving sentence in Norway, one acquitted on all charges and 33 still at large. To date eight persons have been convicted (seven have appealed to the Appeals Chamber).

Kosovo: In March 1999, Prosecutor Arbour sent leading Yugoslav and Serbian officials letters explaining their potential liability if they failed to protect civilians in Kosovo. Since the end of hostilities, forensic investigation teams from numerous countries, including Canada, have been collecting evidence of atrocities in Kosovo. A nine-person team from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was among the earliest to enter Kosovo.

Milosevic Indictment: Indictments against Yugoslav President Milosevic, his Deputy Prime Minister, and Chief of Army Staff, as well as the President of Serbia and his Minister of Internal Affairs, were made public in May 1999. The accusations cover the conduct of Yugoslav forces in Kosovo over the preceding four months. Additional indictments against Milosevic and the other FRY leaders may yet emerge out of events in Croatia and Bosnia.

Canadian Support The Government of Canada strongly supports the Tribunal. We regard its work as essential in ending the cycle of impunity and violence. If indictees are not removed from their communities, their influence will remain unchecked and justice will not be done or seen to be done. Prospects for lasting peace in the former Yugoslavia in such a climate would remain elusive.

Financial Support: Canada has to date provided over \$2.3 million in voluntary contributions to the Tribunal. This has been used for such activities as forensic investigations and the exhumation of mass graves, and for the "Rules of the Road" programme, which ensures that arrests of suspected war criminals by local authorities are consistent with international legal standards.

Political Support: Canada has been at the forefront in providing the Tribunal with strong political support. For example, in November 1998, Minister Axworthy sent a letter to the FRY Minister of Foreign Affairs referring to the FRY's clear violation of its obligations and urging unhindered compliance. We have also argued strongly in NATO and at the UN Security Council that the Kosovo Force should provide the fullest possible support for the ICTY's work, including apprehension of indictees and protection of evidence. Canada was also among the first countries to support publicly the recent indictments of President Milosovic and four other FRY leaders.

Legal and Investigative Support: Canada has consistently provided legal and investigatory support to the Tribunal, for example, by submitting an *amicus curiae* brief supporting the Tribunal's jurisdiction in 1997, and seconding two RCMP crime scene analysts in 1998. In December 1998, Canada signed an agreement with the Tribunal concerning the resettlement of witnesses. In June 1999, amendments were passed to the *Extradition Act* and other legislation which will allow full compliance with Canada's obligations to the ICTY. In July 1999, responding to the arrest warrant against Milosevic and others, Canada enacted the *ICTY Regulations* pursuant to the *United Nations*