

From the start of the international airlift to the city of Sarajevo in July 1992, a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has conducted nearly 1500 relief flights, transporting some 10 600 passengers and more than 20 000 metric tonnes of food and medical supplies.

Canada has made generous contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF programs for women and children victims of trauma. With the collaboration of the provinces, 10 Bosnian patients have so far been accepted for medical treatment in Canada under the UN's Special Medical Program. In addition, Canada has implemented projects with Canadian NGOs in Sarajevo to assist in the restoration of basic public services such as health care and water supply.

### **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 end the violence and to work toward a negotiated settlement.

Canada recognized the independence of Slovenia and Croatia in January 1992 and of Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1992. Diplomatic relations were established with Slovenia in January 1993 and with Croatia in April 1993. Canada supported the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly admitting the FYROM into the UN in April 1993.

Canada, along with other Western countries, has condemned Serb aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and has urged Serbia to stop interference in that country. In September 1992, together with several other nations, Canada co-sponsored the resolution that suspended Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from the proceedings of the UN General Assembly and called on Belgrade to submit a new application for UN membership. Canada also supported the temporary suspension of Yugoslavia from the CSCE.

Canada supports international efforts for a more effective implementation of trade sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. Two Canadian naval vessels and a Maritime Patrol Aircraft have participated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's enforcement of sanctions in the Adriatic. Canada also leads the multinational sanctions assistance mission in the FYROM, which helps to ensure compliance with sanctions. In February 1993, Canada led a multinational fact-finding mission on sanctions monitoring in Albania.

Canada has taken part in CSCE conflict-prevention missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and in the FYROM. Canada led a CSCE fact-finding mission to Kosovo and took part in a CSCE mission to investigate human rights violations in detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canada's financial contribution to various preventive diplomacy missions now totals more than \$2 million.

### **War Crimes**

Canada has consistently led and supported efforts to investigate and prosecute war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. In March 1993, a Canadian specialist in international humanitarian law was appointed by the UN Secretary-General to the UN Commission of Experts (UNCOE) investigating allegations of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. Canada was the first country to contribute to a trust fund supporting UNCOE, with a contribution of \$300 000.