

In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against the FRY, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. For over two years, Canada also led the multinational Sanctions Assistance Mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which helped to ensure compliance with the sanctions. In February 1993, Canada led a multinational fact-finding mission on sanctions monitoring in Albania.

In response to the pressure of international sanctions, the FRY announced in August 1994 that it would cease all but humanitarian assistance to the Bosnian Serbs and that it had closed its border with Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In September 1994, the ICFY established a mission to monitor the border; 15 Canadians served with the mission. Canada also contributed \$273 000 in direct support of this ICFY initiative.

Canada supported the UN Security Council resolution to suspend sanctions against the FRY in the wake of the Bosnian peace agreement. In January 1996, an Order-in-Council was passed suspending sanctions against the FRY, except to maintain the freeze on assets contested by other successor states; in February 1996, sanctions against Bosnian-Serb territory were also suspended. The formal lifting of sanctions in September 1996 will depend upon continued Serb support for the peace process.

Canada has taken part in OSCE conflict-prevention missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Canada led an OSCE fact-finding mission to Kosovo and took part in an OSCE mission to investigate human rights violations in detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Canada's financial contribution to various preventive diplomacy missions now totals close to \$4 million.

War Crimes

Canada has consistently led and supported efforts to investigate and prosecute cases involving 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); its mandate is to investigate 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. In addition, Canadian investigators have travelled to the former Yugoslavia to assist UNCOE in its work.

In May 1993, the UN Security Council established an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to prosecute those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law. This followed a Canadian-sponsored international meeting of experts in Vancouver on the means of prosecuting war crimes cases. Canada subsequently submitted a report to the UN Secretary-General on evidentiary rules and procedures for the Tribunal, focussing on sexual assault cases and witness protection. In March and June 1993, Canada also submitted reports on alleged war crimes to the UN Security Council. In September 1993, Canadian Justice Jules Deschênes was one of 11 judges elected to the Tribunal by the UN General Assembly. The UN Secretary-General appointed Canadian Justice Louise Arbour as Chief Prosecutor for the Tribunal in March 1996; she will commence her duties October 1, 1996. Canada has so far contributed \$1.2 million to the Tribunal's trust fund.