

**June-July 1992:** Implementation of the Special Economic Measures Act, freezing of the Government of Haiti's assets in Canada and control of maritime shipping between Haiti and Canada.

**July 6-8, 1992:** Canadian efforts at the Munich Economic Summit result in a closing policy statement supporting OAS efforts to return constitutional order in Haiti.

**September 16, 1992:** Three Canadians are among the first members of the OAS civilian mission to arrive in Port-au-Prince.

**December 6-8, 1992:** Canada attends the Conference of Ministers of La Francophonie in Paris. The final statement condemns increased repression in Haiti and reaffirms support for UN and OAS efforts.

**January 15, 1993:** UN and OAS Special Envoy for Haiti, Dante Caputo, visits Canada to brief officials on his first visit to Haiti. Canada announces full support for Mr. Caputo's efforts.

**February 14, 1993:** Two Canadians are among the 40 OAS observers who arrive in Port-au-Prince.

**March 6, 1993:** Canada announces a contribution of \$2.35 million toward the costs of the OAS/UN civilian mission. Some 50 Canadian experts are expected to participate.

**April 6, 1993:** One hundred and three civilian observers are now in Haiti. Fifty-one are based in Port-au-Prince; the rest have been deployed throughout the country. Three local offices are headed by Canadian experts.

**June 6, 1993:** Canada participates in a meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) Ad Hoc Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which adopts a resolution asking the UN Secretary-General to strengthen embargo measures on the supply of oil products, weapons and the freezing of Haitian state assets abroad. The External Affairs Minister meets with President Aristide.

**June 16, 1993:** The UN Security Council adopts a resolution imposing an oil and weapons embargo against Haiti. Embargo becomes effective June 23.

**July 3, 1993:** President Aristide and General Raoul Cédras sign an agreement at Governors Island in New York, to pave the way for a peaceful transition to democracy and for the return of President Aristide on October 30, 1993. The Four Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti (Canada, the United States, Venezuela and France) are represented at the negotiations and witness the signing.

**July 6, 1993:** At the Tokyo Economic Summit, Prime Minister Kim Campbell announces that upon request from the UN, Canada is ready to send some 100 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers to Haiti as part of a UN police force.

**August 22, 1993:** The Prime Minister meets with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in Montreal. The Prime Minister announces a further \$13 million in humanitarian assistance for Haiti.

**August 27-September 23, 1993:** UN Security Council adopts Resolution 861 (August 27) suspending sanctions against Haiti, Resolution 862 (August 31) creating a temporary UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and