

From the start of the international airlift to the city of Sarajevo in July 1992, a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has recorded more than 4 600 hours of flying time, conducting some 1 570 relief flights, and transporting 11 000 passengers and almost 23 000 metric tonnes of food and medical supplies.

Canada has made generous contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF programs for victims of trauma, especially women and children. With the collaboration of the provinces, ten Bosnian patients have been accepted so far 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 (ICFY), 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. In recent months, Canada has kept in close touch with members of the Contact Group, which is co-ordinating the efforts of Russia, the USA and the European Union to achieve a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Canada also consults regularly with countries contributing troops to UNPROFOR.

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.

At the beginning of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada, along with other Western countries, condemned Serb aggression and urged Serbia to stop interfering in that country. In September 1992, together with several other nations, Canada co-sponsored the resolution that suspended the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/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.

In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. One Canadian naval vessel and a Maritime Patrol Aircraft have participated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's enforcement of sanctions in the Adriatic Sea. 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.

In response to the pressure of international sanctions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) announced in August 1994 that it would cease all but humanitarian assistance to the Bosnian Serbs and announced the closure of its border with Bosnian Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia. ICFY has established a civilian mission, to monitor the border. Twelve Canadians currently serve with the ICFY mission, and Canada has contributed an additional \$125 000 to assist the mission.

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.