

- Yugoslavia: Canada's objective in joining the EEC sanctions was initially to make a political statement and encourage the parties to reconsider their positions. In the course of 1991 and 1992, Canada gradually introduced the following measures:
 - support for EEC measures and sanctions;
 - striking Yugoslavia from the list of countries to which the General Preferential Tariff is extended and entering it on the Area Control List, which means that Canadian exporters must first obtain an export permit;
 - suspending market promotion and all trade assistance (refusing support under the Program for Export Market Development and the Renaissance Eastern Europe program to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia — i.e. Serbia and Montenegro);
 - providing emergency relief to the affected populations;
 - calling for a meeting of the UN Security Council to impose economic, trade and oil sanctions on Belgrade;
 - suspending Canadian landing rights for Yugoslav JAT airlines;
 - recalling the ambassador for consultation;
 - reducing the number of accreditations for Yugoslav diplomats in Canada;
 - following adoption of UN Security Council resolution 757: total embargo on exports to and imports from Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except for foodstuffs and medicine;
 - identifying Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) funds and financial and economic resources in Canada in order to bar access to these resources by the Yugoslav government;
 - additional sanctions in the fields of sport, culture, science and technology.