

Economic hardship has engendered increases in crime, corruption and the number of street children. Last year, the regime adopted Islamic penalties, including amputation of hands, for minor economic crimes, e.g. theft, illegal money changing, and food hoarding. The death penalty is enforced for more serious economic crimes.

### CANADIAN POSITION

Canada deplores the appalling human rights situation in Iraq and has undertaken numerous initiatives to demonstrate its opposition to the abuses. Canada supports the implementation of UNSC Resolution 688 and the decision of the Security Council to maintain sanctions until Iraq satisfies all the relevant UN requirements. At the same time, we have urged the Iraqi government to take advantage of UN-supervised oil sales, under Resolution 986, to purchase much needed food and medical supplies.

Canada shares with the international community's grave concern over the deteriorating social and economic conditions in Iraq. At the 50th UN General Assembly last fall, Canada co-sponsored the resolution condemning human rights abuses in Iraq. The Canadian statements before the UN Commission on Human Rights and the UNGA50 Third Committee deplored the situation there and criticized the Iraqi government for its refusal to take all steps available to it to remedy the situation.

From 1990 to 1992 (FY 90/91 & 91/92) Canada gave over \$33 million to help refugees, expelled foreign workers, and others requiring humanitarian assistance as a result of the Gulf War. Since early 1992, we have provided over \$12.3 million in relief aid, primarily to ease the suffering of the Iraqi people within Iraq, and also to assist Iraqi refugees in Iran and Kurds in northern Iraq.