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**Visit by Minister of Foreign Affairs André Ouellet
to the 49th United Nations General Assembly**

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

JAN 31 1995

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September 1994

CONTEXT



CONTEXTE

CANADA AND PEACEKEEPING

Canada is proud of its distinctive record in preserving world peace and fostering global security. In fact, it is the only country that can claim to have participated in almost every peacekeeping mission organized under the auspices of the United Nations. Canadian troops have also been involved in truce supervisory and observer forces outside the UN umbrella.

As a middle power with no colonial history, Canada has always been a welcome participant in multinational peacekeeping forces. Its troops have a long, well-deserved record of objectivity and respectability; they are highly specialized and proficient in such critical areas as transport, communications and logistics.

Public opinion polls consistently show overwhelming support for peacekeeping efforts. In the January 1994 National Angus Reid Poll, 76 per cent of Canadians surveyed said that they support the United Nations' peacekeeping efforts.

Currently, 3.6 percent of all peacekeepers on duty in the world are Canadian. That translates into some 2900 Canadian peacekeepers in missions around the globe.

A UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION

Since 1947, more than 90 000 Canadians have participated in UN and non-UN peacekeeping missions. A source of national pride, peacekeeping is a significant aspect of Canada's foreign and defence policy.

Canada has actively participated in virtually all UN peacekeeping efforts. It sent troops to Kashmir (1949-79), West New Guinea (1962-63) and Yemen (1963-64). Canadian military personnel were also dispatched to the politically delicate operation of clearing the mercenaries out of Katanga and securing the territorial integrity of the former Belgian Congo (1960-64). They have stood between Egyptians and Israelis in the Sinai (1956-67, 1973-79, 1986-) and assisted in Namibia's transition to independence (1989-90).

Canadian troops have also been involved in peacekeeping operations outside the UN. These include the International Observer Team to Nigeria (1968-69); two truce supervisory operations in Indochina (1954-73); the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai (1986-present); and the ongoing European Community Monitoring Mission in former Yugoslav republics and neighbouring states(1991-1994).

Under the aegis of the United Nations, some 27 000 Canadian Armed Forces personnel fought in the Korean War from 1950 to 1954. Although the Korean operation did not fall within the current definition of a peacekeeping mission, it nonetheless represented a major action by the UN to restore peace.

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CURRENT CANADIAN COMMITMENTS

- FORMER YUGOSLAVIA:** Since March 1992, Canada has contributed one of the largest contingents to the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Some 2000 Canadian troops now monitor UN-protected zones in Croatia and provide protection for relief convoys and refugees in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) currently is providing 45 police monitors to UNPROFOR.
- INDIA-PAKISTAN:** Since 1949, Canada has provided aircraft to assist in the twice-yearly moves between India-Pakistan of personnel in the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). UNMOGIP's mandate is of indefinite duration.
- IRAQ-KUWAIT:** Since April 1991, a Canadian team of military observers has served with the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), stationed in the demilitarized zone on the Iraq-Kuwait border. UNIKOM's mandate is reviewed twice yearly. Canada also joined the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) in April 1991--to inspect and, if necessary, destroy Iraq's biological and chemical weapons.
- KOREA:** Canadian participation in the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) began in 1953, at the end of the Korean War. UNCMAC supervises the implementation of the 1953 Armistice Agreement and mediates between commanders of the opposing sides.
- MIDDLE EAST:** Canadian Forces personnel are currently active in two UN Middle East operations: the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). In 1954, Canada joined UNTSO, established in 1948, to supervise the cease-fire and the General Armistice Agreements between Israel and Egypt, and Lebanon and Syria. The Canadian contingent of UNDOF has provided logistical, technical and communications support since its establishment in the Golan Heights in 1974. UNTSO and UNDOF mandates are reviewed every six months.
- MOZAMBIQUE:** Canadian observers currently participate in the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). provides security for the rebuilding of economic infrastructure and monitors the election process, de-mining operations, cease-fires, arms control and verification.
- RWANDA:** The UN Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda, in operation since June 1993, monitored the Uganda-Rwanda border to ensure that military supplies did not reach Rwandan rebels. The Observer Mission has since been incorporated into the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which was established in September 1993 to assist the interim government with transition measures leading to elections. It was a Canadian, Major General Romeo Dallaire, who led the force during the outbreak of violence in early 1994. It is now led by Major General Guy Tousignant, also a Canadian. Currently there are 600 troops serving in Rwanda.
- SINAI:** A non-UN mission, the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), is charged with monitoring adherence to the 1979 Camp David Accords, a tripartite agreement among Egypt, Israel and the United States. Since 1986, Canada has participated in the MFO, whose mandate is of indefinite duration.
- HAITI** The United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was established in June 1993, in response to a request by Haiti for UN assistance in creating a new police force and in modernizing the Haitian armed forces, both of which are considered essential for a return to stability in Haiti. Canada has offered 25 RCMP officers to train Haitian police. There are also 17 Canadians on the advance planning team for the UN mission in Haiti. When UNMIH redeploys, Canada will send up to 100 RCMP officers to continue training activities.

Canada's Contribution to International Peacekeeping
Canadian Forces participation in international peacekeeping forces, observer and related missions
1947 to present

Operation	Mandate	Location	Canadian Participation	Troop Contribution	Current Contribution
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK)	Supervise elections in South Korea	Korea	1947-48	2	-
United Nations Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Supervise cease-fire between India and Pakistan	Kashmir	1949-79	27	-
United Nations Command Korea (UNCK)	Liberate South Korea from occupying forces	Korea	1950-54	9000	-
United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)	Supervise 1953 armistice agreements	Korea	1953-present	1	1
United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO)	Supervise 1948 cease-fire and subsequent armistice and peace agreements	Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	1954-present	22	13
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC)	Supervise French forces' withdrawal	Cambodia, Laos/Viet-Nam	1954-74	133	-
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)	Supervise withdrawal of French, British and Israeli forces	Egypt (Sinai)	1956-67	1007	-
United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)	Ensure safety of Lebanese borders	Lebanon	1958	77	-
United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	Maintain law and order	Congo	1960-64	21	-
United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (UNSF)	Maintain peace and security for UN Temporary Executive Authority	West New Guinea (now West Irian)	1962-63	13	-
United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM)	Monitor cessation of Saudi Arabian support and Egyptian forces' withdrawal	Yemen	1963-64	36	-
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Maintain law and order	Cyprus	1964-94	1126	10
Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General (DOMREP)	Observe cease-fire and OAS forces' withdrawal	Dominican Republic	1965-66	1	-
United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)	Supervise cease-fire	India-Pakistan border	1965-66	112	-
Observer Team to Nigeria (OTN)*	Supervise cease-fire	Nigeria	1968-69	2	-
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)	Supervise deployment of Israeli and Egyptian forces	Egypt, Israel	1973-79	1145	-
International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS)*	Truce supervision	South Viet Nam	1973	248	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Supervise cease-fire and redeployment of Israeli and Syrian forces	Syria (Golán Heights)	1974-present	230	215
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Confirm withdrawal of Israeli forces	Southern Lebanon	1978	117	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)*	Prevent violation of Camp David Peace Accord	Sinai	1986-present	140	27
United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)	Confirm Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan	Afghanistan	1988-90	5	-

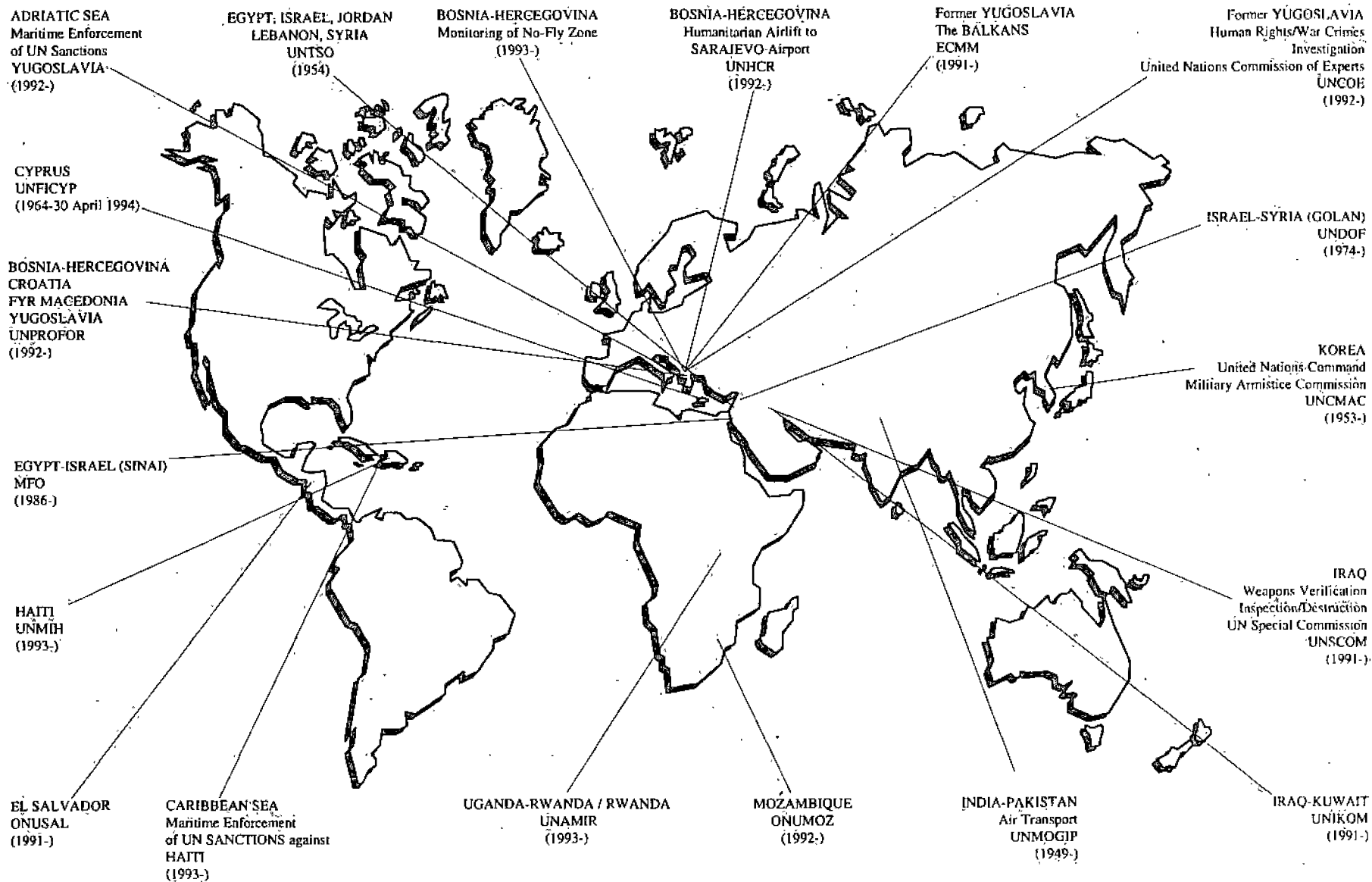
* Non-UN Mission

Operation	Mandate	Location	Canadian Participation	Troop Contribution	Current Contribution
United Nations Iran/Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG)	Supervise cease-fire and forces withdrawal	Iran/Iraq	1988-91	525	-
United Nations Transition Assistance Group Namibia (UNTAG)	Assist in transition to independence	Namibia	1989-90	301	-
United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)	Verify compliance to Esquipulas Agreement	Central America	1989-92	175	-
Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP)	Provide military advisory unit	Afghanistan, Pakistan	1990-93	1	-
United Nations Observers for the Verification of Elections in Haiti (ONUVEH)	Monitor 1990 elections	Haiti	1990-91	11	-
Persian Gulf War*	Liberate Kuwait from occupying Iraqi forces	Iraq, Kuwait	1990-91	2500	-
United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM)	Monitor demilitarized zone	Iraq, Kuwait	1991-present	301	5
United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM)	Inspect biological and chemical weapons	Iraq	1991-present	12	2
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Monitor cease-fire	Western Sahara	1991-present	32	-
United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)	Monitor cease-fire	Angola	1991-93	15	-
United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)	Monitor progress toward military reform	El Salvador	1991-present	-	1
United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)	Monitor cease-fire and establish mine awareness	Cambodia	1991-93	103	-
European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM)*	Monitor cease-fires	Former Yugoslavia	1991-present	12	-
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	Provide communications and logistical support; establish mine awareness and monitor disarmament	Cambodia	1992-93	214	-
United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	Observe, patrol and clear mines in Croatia; provide aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina	Former Yugoslavia	1992-present	2300	2000
United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	Provide security, monitor de-mining and cease-fires	Mozambique	1992-present	-	15
United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM)	Provide headquarters personnel	Somalia	1992-present	-	-
Unified Task Force	Distribute relief supplies	Somalia	1993	1260	-
United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)	Verify that military supplies do not cross border into Rwanda	Uganda-Rwanda	June 1993-present	2	2
United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR)	Assist interim government with transition measures leading to elections	Rwanda	September 1993-present	-	384
United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)	Implement the Governors Island Agreement	Haiti	1993-present	not yet deployed	-

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* Non-UN Mission

CURRENT CANADIAN PEACEKEEPING and RELATED OPERATIONS

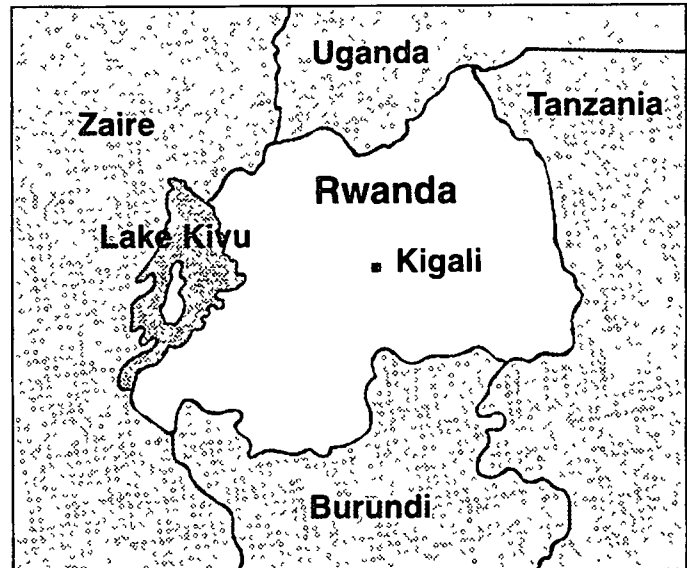




CANADA AND THE SITUATION IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

Canada's Relations with Rwanda and Burundi

- Canada has been involved in Rwanda and Burundi since their independence from Belgium in the early 1960s. Aid programs have formed a major component of bilateral relations.
- Rwanda and Burundi both have embassies in Ottawa. Canada has an Embassy Office in Kigali, Rwanda, and a Consulate in Bujumbura, Burundi, staffed by an Honorary Consul. Canada's High Commissioner in Nairobi, Kenya, is also accredited as Ambassador to Rwanda and Burundi.
- Operations at the Embassy Office in Kigali, which had been suspended when the Canadian staff was evacuated in April, have resumed. Canada's High Commission in Nairobi continues to report on developments in the two countries.



- Canadians of Rwandan and Burundian origin together number about 2000, with Rwandan-Canadians forming the somewhat larger community.

Canada's Policy on the Current Conflict

- Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) Christine Stewart, Major-General Roméo Dallaire, the former Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), Ambassador Bernard Dussault, Canada's special emissary, and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in central Africa attended a forum on Central Africa on September 22.
- On May 6, Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet called for a special emergency session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. That session, held May 24-25, appointed a Special Rapporteur to develop a United Nations human rights monitoring program for Rwanda, to be implemented as part of the broader UN involvement there.
- On July 21, the Government announced the appointment of Bernard Dussault as Canada's special envoy for Central Africa. His mandate is to advise the Government and act as liaison between Canada, the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), international organizations, governments in the region and local authorities. Since his appointment, Mr. Dussault has been to the region twice.

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- Canada favours the “Arusha process” of mediation launched by Tanzania. Canada has urged representatives of both sides in Rwanda to enter into negotiations for a lasting political resolution of their differences, in the Arusha spirit.
- Canada is concerned that intercommunal strife may spread across the border into Burundi. A consular officer in Bujumbura is ready to assist Canadians if required.

Peacekeeping

- Canada has participated in both United Nations peacekeeping missions in the area: the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and the larger UNAMIR.
- Canada has provided senior officers to serve as UNAMIR Force Commander. The first was Maj.-Gen. Roméo Dallaire. Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant assumed the post on August 20. Ten Canadian Forces officers were assigned to UNAMIR Headquarters in late April, followed, in August, by 12 more staff officers and military observers.
- Canada provided UNAMIR a 20-person team of specialists and the equipment necessary to restore international operations at the Kigali airport.
- A Canadian Forces military communications unit of 350 persons has been complemented by further Canadian Forces personnel who helped meet initial medical, engineering and logistic needs.

Humanitarian Assistance

- On July 21, Canada announced that it would provide \$10 million in additional aid to victims of the conflict in Rwanda. The new funds will be allocated to Canadian NGOs such as CARE Canada and Doctors Without Borders, UN agencies, UNICEF, the World Food Program and to the Red Cross movement. At least \$1 million will be used to provide clean water for the refugees and \$2 million will purchase Canadian food commodities such as lentils, peas or beans. This brings the Canadian International Development Agency’s contributions for humanitarian emergency assistance for the region to \$22 million since the beginning of the crisis in mid-April.
- Canadian Forces aircraft sent initially to participate in the evacuation of foreigners from Rwanda have carried vast quantities of humanitarian relief cargo since early April. A Canadian Forces Hercules aircraft is continuing to airlift humanitarian supplies and equipment provided by Canadian NGOs and by international organizations, and to fly personnel on behalf of international agencies.
- Canada has supplied a 218-person Canadian Forces medical unit to assist with emergency health needs of Rwandan refugees. Engineers attached to that unit are operating two water purification units supplied by Canada, which produce daily 50 000 litres each of drinking water. The unit will end operations in October.
- Several Canadian NGOs have launched appeals for relief funds and the response of individual Canadians has been generous. Many Canadians have been recruited by international agencies and NGOs for service in Rwanda and neighbouring countries.
- Following intercommunal violence in Burundi last year, Canada contributed emergency assistance and food aid to Burundian refugees in Rwanda.

Consular Assistance

- Some 200 Canadian citizens were evacuated from Rwanda in April. Only a handful of Canadians have chosen to remain there.
- There have been reports of the deaths of seven Canadians during the current crisis. While the reports are credible, it has not been possible to verify them given the difficult circumstances in Rwanda.
- Canadians have been advised not to travel to Rwanda.
- Canadians resident in Burundi have been advised to leave the country. Slightly more than 100 Canadians have registered with the Canadian Consulate in Bujumbura. While a number of them have left, most have decided to remain, at least for the time being. Many of those remaining are involved in humanitarian relief or development projects.

Immigration Measures

- Since April, Citizenship and Immigration Canada has issued immigrant visas to more than 50 Rwandan refugees and facilitated admission for about 60 Rwandans with close ties in Canada. Rwandan students concluding their education have been permitted to stay on and work in Canada for the time being.
- The immigration office in Nairobi continues to facilitate the admission of children who had been legally adopted prior to the outbreak of violence in Rwanda and of those whose closest relatives are in Canada.

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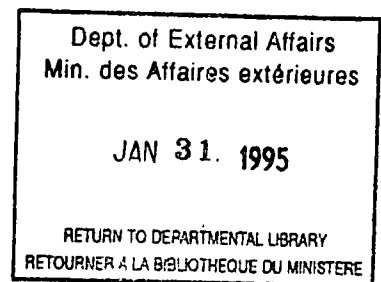
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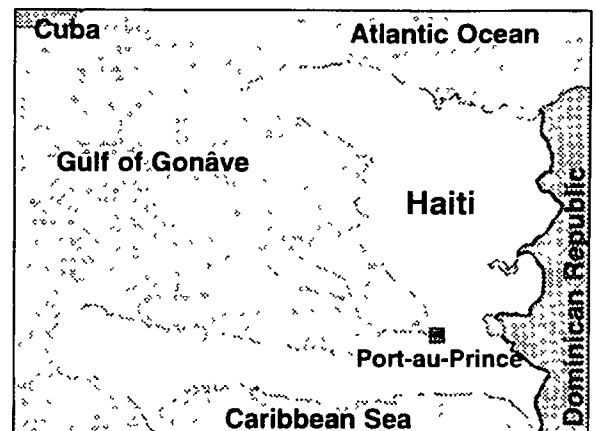
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CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN HAITI

Canada-Haiti Relations

- Ties between Canada and Haiti date to the first half of the 20th century when Canadian missionaries arrived in Haiti. Substantial immigration to Canada from Haiti began during the Duvalier era.
- After the overthrow of the Duvalier regime, Canada took part in efforts to promote democratic development in Haiti, including the Organization of American States/United Nations mission to observe the 1990 elections.
- Canada has hosted President Aristide twice since the coup d'état on September 30, 1991.
- Canada has a dynamic Haitian community of about 60 000, most of whom live in Quebec. Thousands of Canadians have worked in Haiti over the past 50 years.



Response to the Coup

- One of the "Friends of Haiti," Canada has played a leading role in international efforts to reinstate President Aristide. Since the coup, Canada has supported and co-sponsored numerous resolutions on Haiti in the UN and the OAS. Canadian efforts led the G-7 and la Francophonie to issue statements supporting international action on Haiti. Canada has also taken part in a series of UN and OAS humanitarian, conciliation, and observer missions to Haiti.
- Canada committed 210 police officers and peacekeepers to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), which was to help implement the Governors' Island Agreement. The first contingent of RCMP officers was withdrawn in October 1993 when supporters of the military regime refused to allow further deployments.
- Canada strongly advocated the use of sanctions against the military regime in Haiti and has put in place all sanctions called for by the UN and the OAS.
- In July 1994, Canada helped draft and co-sponsored United Nations Resolution 940. The resolution authorized the creation of a multinational force, which could use "all necessary means" to implement the terms of the Governors' Island Agreement. The resolution also extended and strengthened the mandate of UNMIH.

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- Canada has chosen not to take part in the UN-authorized multinational force in Haiti. Instead, as Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet has stated, Canada's effort will focus on peacekeeping and long-term reconstruction, once President Aristide returns to power.
- United Nations commitments:
 - A Canadian, Colonel W. Fulton, will be the senior military officer in the advance planning team for UNMIH. The team includes RCMP Chief Superintendent Neil Pouliot, who heads the UNMIH civilian police contingent. The advance team is scheduled to arrive in Haiti next week and will pave the way for the redeployment of UNMIH. In all, there are 4 Canadian military officers and 13 RCMP officers on the team.
 - Once UNMIH redeploys, Canada will send a contingent of up to 100 RCMP officers and 600 military personnel to Haiti.
- Bilateral commitments:
 - In discussions with President Aristide, Canada has pledged to send a contingent of RCMP officers to Haiti to train Haitian police.
 - Under a Memorandum of Understanding that Canada signed with the Aristide government in August, Canada will train up to 100 Haitian police officers in Regina. Training is scheduled to start in mid-October.

Consular Activities

- There are presently 1 957 Canadians living in Haiti. Most are dual nationals, are married to Haitians, or are missionaries.
- Our Embassy is in frequent contact with Canadians via the warden system and missionary network.
- The public can get information on Canadians in Haiti by calling 1-800-267-6788. This line is toll-free and is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Development Assistance

- Canada suspended government-to-government assistance to Haiti in 1991, following the coup.
- Since the coup, Canada has approved \$41 million in humanitarian and food aid to the people of Haiti through multilateral and non-governmental organizations. The assistance has been used to provide badly needed food and medicine, in addition to funding small rehabilitation and water supply projects.
- After the intervention, we will increase our overall assistance. In addition to continuing emergency humanitarian assistance, our aid program will emphasize the restoration of democracy and good governance, respect for human rights and support for the longer-term goal of sustainable economic development for Haiti.

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CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Canada participates fully in international efforts to promote a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and to provide relief to its victims. In September 1991, Canada led the call for the United Nations (UN) Security Council to deal with this issue. Canada is an active participant in the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, co-chaired by the UN and the European Union (EU), and strongly supports its efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the crisis.

Peacekeeping

Canada has contributed one of the largest contingents to the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR): approximately 2000 Canadian troops now monitor UN-protected zones in Croatia, provide protection for relief convoys and refugees in Bosnia, and monitor ceasefire agreements in both countries. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is providing 45 monitors to UNPROFOR. Canada also contributed a number of observers to the European Union Monitoring Mission throughout the former Yugoslavia under the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Canadians have undertaken some of the most difficult UN assignments. In June 1992, some 750 Canadian troops were deployed to Sarajevo to reopen and secure the airport so that the airlift of relief supplies could begin. In January and February 1993, 180 Canadian troops were deployed temporarily to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) to monitor developments in the border areas with Serbia. In April 1993, another 220 troops were sent to Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia to ensure the presence of UNPROFOR in the besieged city. In June 1994, approximately 60 Canadian troops were deployed in Gorazde to help monitor the 3-kilometre exclusion zone around the eastern Bosnian town.

Humanitarian Assistance

Canada's total contribution in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia since the autumn of 1991 now approaches \$60 million. These contributions have been used for the purchase and delivery of food, medical supplies, clothing and shelter; to assist refugees and displaced persons; and to support victims of sexual violence.

The funds have been distributed to several humanitarian agencies, including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, the World Food Program, the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement and to Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have initiated relief programs in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Canadian partners have included: CARE Canada, Canadian Feed the Children, Médecins sans frontières Canada, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the International Institute for the Advancement of Community-Based Rehabilitation and Queen's University.

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From the start of the international airlift to the city of Sarajevo in July 1992, a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has conducted nearly 1500 relief flights, transporting some 10 600 passengers and more than 20 000 metric tonnes of food and medical supplies.

Canada has made generous contributions to UNHCR and UNICEF programs for women and children victims of trauma. With the collaboration of the provinces, 10 Bosnian patients have so far been accepted 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, 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.

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.

Canada, along with other Western countries, has condemned Serb aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and has urged Serbia to stop interference in that country. In September 1992, together with several other nations, Canada co-sponsored the resolution that suspended Yugoslavia (Serbia and 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.

Canada supports international efforts for a more effective implementation of trade sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In April 1993, Canada imposed strengthened UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, including the freezing of state assets in Canada and additional trade restrictions. Two Canadian naval vessels and a Maritime Patrol Aircraft have participated in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's enforcement of sanctions in the Adriatic. 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.

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.

War Crimes

Canada has consistently led and supported efforts to investigate and prosecute 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) investigating 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.

Teams of Canadian investigators have travelled to the former Yugoslavia to assist UNCOE in its work. Their work has included investigations into mass grave sites, cases of rapes as potential war crimes, the deliberate targeting of civilians and their property, and the deliberate destruction of cultural and historical sites.

In May 1993, the UN Security Council established an International War Crimes Tribunal to prosecute those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. This followed a Canadian-sponsored international meeting of experts in Vancouver on the means of prosecuting such violations. In September the Canadian candidate, Justice Jules Deschênes, was one of 11 judges elected by the UN General Assembly.

Canada subsequently submitted a report to the UN Secretary-General on evidentiary rules and procedures for the Tribunal focusing on sexual assault cases and witness protection. In March and June 1993, Canada also submitted two reports on alleged war crimes to the UN Security Council,

At the last two sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights, Canada successfully worked for the adoption of resolutions condemning all violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The Commission requested that a group of experts investigate the systematic sexual assault of women as a weapon of war. Canada helped draft the Declaration on the Protection of Victims of War Crimes, which included specific references on the sexual assault of women during times of armed conflict. In 1993 Canada chaired the Drafting Committee of the International Conference on the Protection of War Victims in Geneva.

Special Immigration Measures

Special measures were introduced in July 1992 to help citizens from the former Yugoslavia join their relatives in Canada.

In December 1992, Canada responded to an appeal from the UNHCR to resettle Bosnians released by Serb authorities into transit camps in Croatia. Close to 600 ex-detainees and dependants who could be easily relocated and processed came to Canada under this program in 1993.

Canada also continues to select a number of deserving Convention refugee cases, under both government-assisted and privately-sponsored programs. Since January 1993, more than 3300 refugees have been admitted into Canada under these programs.

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CANADA AND THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

Bilateral Negotiations

- The Madrid Peace Process, launched in October 1991, is the latest effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. For the first time since the creation of Israel, Madrid brought together Arab, Israeli and Palestinian representatives to address the question of peace. It also produced a series of bilateral negotiations between Israel and its neighbours - namely Jordan, Syria and Lebanon - and the Palestinians.
- Eleven rounds of bilateral negotiations have been held in Washington. These negotiations have been long and difficult, reflecting the depth of emotion on all sides and the compromises that must be made to ensure a durable peace. The Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, signed in Washington on September 13, 1993, and the Israel-Jordan Common Agenda, signed the next day, were momentous breakthroughs, launching a new beginning for the Middle East. Similar progress is expected with Lebanon and Syria.

Multilateral Negotiations

- In Moscow, in January 1992, the United States and Russia launched the second phase of the Madrid Peace Process. Foreign ministers and delegates from 36 countries, including countries from the Middle East, along with representatives from Europe, Japan, China and Canada, began a series of multilateral negotiations.
- The purpose of the talks is to focus on issues of regional concern and to take concerted action in addressing them. The negotiations will likely take on a key role in co-ordinating assistance to support the Israel-PLO agreement.
- Five working groups have been established to deal with areas of pressing concern:
 - 1) Arms Control and Regional Security;
 - 2) Regional Economic Development;
 - 3) Refugees;
 - 4) Water Resources; and
 - 5) Environment.
- Canada chairs the Refugee Working Group; its mandate is to improve the lives of people displaced by the Arab-Israeli conflict. The main subjects under discussion include: data bases; human resource development including manpower training and job creation; family reunification; development of economic and social resources; child welfare and public health.

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- Canada hosted two of the six meetings held to date, the most recent being the Cairo meeting of May 1994. This was the second time the group met in the Middle East, the previous meeting having been held in Tunisia in October 1993.
- Canada also participates in the other four working groups. In September 1993, Sydney, Nova Scotia, welcomed a special workshop on Maritime Confidence-Building Measures, under the aegis of the Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group. A similar workshop was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, from August 29 to September 1, 1994, for high ranking officers of Middle Eastern naval forces. Last July, at the request of the Working Group, Canada led a demonstration of practical Maritime Confidence-Building Measures near Venice off the coast of Italy.
- Meanwhile, in June 1994, Canada hosted Middle Eastern participants at a workshop on the evaluation of the environmental impact of different types of projects.
- Canada is also a member of the Multilateral Steering Group, which reviews the work of the five working groups and plans future meetings. The Group held its most recent meeting in Tunisia last July. It also held an intersessional meeting in Montebello, Quebec, in February 1994.

Canada's Approach

- Canada, with its practical expertise in dealing with such issues as refugees, disarmament and water resource management, its longstanding peacekeeping experience in the Middle East and its positive relations with parties in the region, has contributed significantly to the peace process.
- As one of the non-regional parties participating in the multilateral process, Canada's principal aim has been to keep the global peace process moving forward and to support bilateral agreements. Responsibility for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict ultimately rests with the parties involved in the bilateral negotiations.
- Canada considers, however, that the multilateral negotiations do offer an opportunity for the parties to understand the tangible benefits to be gained from an eventual overall political settlement. The multilateral negotiations have also offered a unique opportunity for the adversaries in the conflict to make the personal contacts needed for progress in bilateral negotiations. It was through such contacts that Israelis and Palestinians initiated the discussions that led to the Peace Accords.