

- iii) adoption of new stabilising and confidence-building measures;
- iv) development of a system for the exchange of military information (on an annual, world-wide basis);
- v) co-operation in the fields of non-proliferation and international arms transfers; and
- vi) adoption of regional arms reduction and arms limitation measures.

2) *Security dialogue*: The FSC's second role, which was much more innovative, was to facilitate "goal-oriented continuing dialogue" on security matters. This aspect of the Forum's mandate derived from the belief that security can no longer be the privilege of individual nation-states, but rather depends on the collective responsibility of all states – whether big or small.

It was hoped that co-operative security dialogue within the Forum would at some stage be transformed into more formal negotiations that would lead to concrete solutions. The initial list of issues to be dealt with in the FSC included: military force planning, co-operation in defence industry conversion, establishment of a code of conduct covering politico-military aspects of security, and regional security questions.

3) *Conflict prevention*: The final mission of the FSC – reducing the risk of conflict – was the most controversial part of its original mandate. What this role implied was a strengthening of the Conflict Prevention Centre in Vienna. However, participating states were concerned that the CPC might become a replica of NATO (as it was evolving after 1991). As a result, this third aspect of the FSC's mandate was more vague in its provisions and has not been formally institutionalised.⁶ Moreover, the responsibility for the Forum's Secretariat was not entrusted to the CPC, but rather to the host country (in accordance with the OSCE's tradition).

V. The Evolution of the FSC: 1992-1999

After its inauguration in September of 1992, the FSC created two working bodies to address the first and second aspects of its mandate. By the end of 1993, it had adopted four documents under its "Programme for Immediate Action": "Stabilising Measures for Localised Crisis Situations" (which discusses measures to facilitate decision-making in appropriate CSCE bodies); Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers; a Programme of Military Contacts and Co-operation (which includes exchanges, visits and joint exercises); and Defence Planning (which requires States to provide information about their policies, doctrines, force planning, and budgets).⁷

In addition, the FSC launched a series of initiatives in the areas of arms control/disarmament, norm development and confidence-and-security-building. What follows is an overview of the FSC's main activities during the past seven years, including a brief assessment of its success.

⁶For a further discussion of the FSC's "opening gambits", see Victor-Yves Ghebali, "The OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation", *NATO Review* (June 1993).

⁷ In 1994, the FSC adopted two further documents: Global Exchange of Military Information; and Principles Governing Non-Proliferation (which covers nuclear, chemical and biological weapons).