

adopt a new NATO strategy making nuclear forces truly weapons of last resort.

19. We approve the mandate given in Turnberry to the North Atlantic Council in Permanent Session to oversee the ongoing work on the adaptation of the Alliance to the new circumstances. It should report its conclusions as soon as possible.

20. In the context of these revised plans for defence and arms control, and with the advice of NATO Military Authorities and all member states concerned, NATO will prepare a new Allied military strategy moving away from "forward defence," where appropriate, towards a reduced forward presence and modifying "flexible response" to reflect a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons. In that connection, NATO will elaborate new force plans consistent with the revolutionary changes in Europe. NATO will also provide a forum for Allied consultation on the upcoming negotiations on short-range nuclear forces.

21. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) should

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become more prominent in Europe's future, bringing together the countries of Europe and North America. We support a CSCE Summit later this year in Paris which would include the signature of a CFE agreement and would set new standards for the establishment, and preservation, of free societies. It should endorse, *inter alia*:

- CSCE principles on the right to free and fair elections;
- CSCE commitments to respect and uphold the rule of law;
- CSCE guidelines for enhancing economic cooperation, based on the development of free and competitive market economies; and
- CSCE cooperation on environmental protection.

22. We further propose that the CSCE Summit in Paris decide how the CSCE can be institutionalized to provide a forum for wider political dialogue in a more united Europe. We recommend that CSCE governments establish:

- a program for regular consultations among member governments at the Heads of State and Government or Ministerial level, at least once each year, with other periodic meetings of officials to prepare for and follow up on these consultations;
- a schedule of CSCE review conferences once every two years to assess progress towards a Europe whole and free;
- a small CSCE secretariat to coordinate these meetings and conferences;
- a CSCE mechanism to monitor elections in all the CSCE countries, on the basis of the Copenhagen Document;
- a CSCE Centre for the Prevention of Conflict that might serve as a forum for exchanges of military information, discussion of unusual military activities, and the conciliation of disputes involving CSCE member states; and
- a CSCE parliamentary body, the Assembly of Europe, to be based on the existing parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, and include representatives of all CSCE member states.

The sites of these new institutions should reflect the fact that the newly democratic countries of Central and Eastern Europe form part of the political structures of the new Europe.

23. Today, our Alliance begins a major transformation. Working with all the countries of Europe, we are determined to create enduring peace on this continent.

Canada's Goal for the CSCE Summit

From November 19 to 21, the leaders of the 34 (with the reunification of Germany) countries of the CSCE will gather in Paris for a summit meeting. The following article on Canada's approach to the Summit was prepared by the International Security Policy and CSCE Affairs Division of EAITC.

The political scene in Europe differs significantly from that prevailing in 1975 when the Helsinki Final Act was adopted by the (then) 35 countries of the CSCE. The Final Act, and the follow-up to it, had a great deal to do with the changes that led to current political circumstances on that continent. In the past, the CSCE did much to ease the burden of a divided Europe. It now offers a framework for the management of pan-European security relations in the post-Cold War era. For this framework to become a reality, the CSCE will have to adapt to the ongoing changes in Europe.

The Paris Summit will set this process in motion. It will, we believe, affirm the validity of the CSCE process, register and consolidate the changes that are taking place in Eastern Europe, and give substantial new impetus to the CSCE process in all the principal areas of the Helsinki Final Act. Canada's goal for the Summit is to have the leaders arrive at a powerful and concise document that confirms and enhances the role of the CSCE as the key pluralistic, pan-European and transatlantic process within which a true cooperative security framework can be developed. An important aspect of this framework will be the establishment of a conflict prevention centre, which we see as the initial step in a comprehensive and evolutionary approach to European security.