

main themes, identified in interventions by Italy, Germany and a non-paper circulated by Canada:

- 1) strengthening conflict prevention and management mechanisms;
- 2) further integrating the human dimension into the CSCE's conflict prevention efforts; and
- 3) enhancing cooperation with other organizations.

Conflict Management

For Canada, the task following Stockholm was to continue to streamline decision-making processes, institutions and missions to make the CSCE more effective at conflict prevention and resolution. A Canadian paper offering suggestions to this effect was circulated at the April 26-28, 1993 meeting of the CSO in Prague.²⁴ Canada wanted to see more political emphasis and resources placed at the conflict prevention end of the spectrum, where the CSCE's strength lay. Further to the Stockholm directive to strengthen the CPC's ability to provide operational support for missions, the Consultative Committee agreed in early 1993 to establish a mission support section within the CPC, with a small staff. Canada strongly supported this move, which put mission financing and logistics on a sounder basis and led to a set of standard operating procedures.

Canada wanted the CSO to get away from drafting political declarations and to devote more time to dealing with practical issues such as mission establishment and follow-up. Canada believed that the "Vienna Group" of ambassadors, established by Stockholm, could take some of the burden off the CSO and make the CSCE more responsive to problems as they developed. However, even the Vienna-based representatives typically did not have the necessary background and did not choose to spend the time on items that were not directly crisis-related. Canada thought this might be helped by making better use of the ODIHR and missions as channels via which specific problems could be identified and short-term, focused expertise offered. The CSCE now had over a year's experience with missions. Canada thought it was time to undertake a review to determine what did and did not work, so that the CSCE could capitalize on its experience and increase its efficiency in pre-empting and managing crises. It proposed at Rome to task a Canadian with preparing such a report.

The Rome Council meeting reviewed the situation in a number of regions of tension in Europe and the CSCE role in managing conflicts, including in the former Yugoslavia, Moldova and Nagorno-Karabakh. Ministers decided to create a long-term mission to Tajikistan -- the first in Central Asia -- to facilitate dialogue, promote respect for human rights, and promote and monitor compliance with CSCE principles. The Council also agreed that the mandate of the CSCE mission to Georgia should be broadened to include human rights and democratic development.

General discussion on strengthening CSCE instruments for conflict prevention and crisis management was dominated by the issue of whether, and under what conditions, the CSCE should cooperate with Russian or CIS peacekeeping operations within the area of the former Soviet Union. There was widespread recognition that instability in areas bordering

²⁴Included in Annex.