

- effective use of missions and representatives in crisis areas as part of a strategy of consultation, negotiation and concerted action to limit conflicts before they become violent;
- cooperating, as appropriate, with international organizations and with individual participating States to ensure that the broad spectrum of CSCE mechanisms and procedures, including peace-keeping, can be applied;
- increased efforts at treating the root causes of conflicts by applying all aspects of the human dimension of the CSCE and by involving non-governmental organizations and individual citizens more directly in the work of the CSCE;
- making all governments accountable to each other for their behaviour towards their citizens and towards neighbouring states, and holding individuals personally accountable for war crimes and acts in violation of international humanitarian law;
- greater use of the Forum for Security Cooperation as a place for negotiation and dialogue that can ensure continued progress in reducing the risks of military conflict and enhancing stability in Europe; and
- an active program to help newly-admitted participating States to participate fully in the structures and work of the CSCE.

Editor's note: This last was the result of a Canadian initiative. ■

CFE Update

With few exceptions, provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and the Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe are being implemented successfully. Equipment destruction is taking place, albeit more slowly than expected, and meetings of the Joint Consultative Group are providing a valuable forum for discussing Treaty-related issues.

Participants have discovered that the arms reduction procedures and associated verification activities are more costly than initially anticipated, leading to some desire for changes. States burdened with high reduction liabilities have proposed revisions to Treaty-mandated destruction processes. These are being reviewed from the perspective of maintaining the standards of irreversibility and verifiability established by the Treaty.

Inspecting states have noted that a greater degree of coordination by all participants would also reduce costs. More attention to timely notification and scheduling of sequential destruction events is anticipated. Over 100 destruction events were scheduled in the first three months of the reduction phase, but more effort will be required to reach the goals established for the first full year of activity.

The increased level of cooperation between States Parties engendered by the CFE process was shown in late January at a NATO-hosted seminar in Brussels. Participants welcomed NATO offers concerning participation by all states in CFE inspector-training courses, and in forming joint inspection teams. Preliminary discussions were also held on the possibility of opening up NATO's CFE database to use by all CFE signatories.

Canada Trains South Korean Inspectors

Eleven senior South Korean military officials were in Ottawa from December 14 to 18 to learn about conventional forces inspection techniques. The verification training seminar, conducted by officials of the

Department of National Defence, EAITC, and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, was designed to assist South Korean efforts to reduce arms and build confidence on the Korean peninsula.

"For many years now, Canada has specialized in the field of verification techniques," said External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall when announcing the seminar. "As part of the government's efforts to prevent excessive conventional arms build-ups worldwide, I am pleased that we can share this information with our Korean colleagues."

Canada has been strongly supportive of the two Koreas' attempts to improve their mutual relations. In December 1991, North and South Korea signed an "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression and Exchanges and Cooperation," which provides, among other things, for steps to build confidence and reduce arms, with appropriate verification. The two have made some progress in implementing the agreement, but significant difficulties remain.

The Ottawa seminar, which was arranged at the request of the South Korean



Korean participants with their Canadian hosts during the Conventional Forces Inspectors Training Seminar, held in Ottawa in December 1992.