

and between Europe, North America and to a lesser extent Japan. Whose political-security interests will be favoured by economic assistance?

The paper begins with a straightforward Who's Who profile of the key players now giving economic assistance and a short What's What to clarify the amounts and forms of assistance extended from 1989 to date. Focus is exclusively on aid to the smaller CEEC (not the Soviet Union). These sections prepare the way for an analysis of the three agendas for assistance. We examine the policies of the major donors, regrouped as the G-24, and of the major institutions, in particular the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as the first post-Cold War international organization.

The linchpin concept around which this evaluation turns is conditionality — what are the terms and conditions attached to Western assistance? Everyone knows the buzzwords: market and democracy, but what is their meaning in practice for donors and recipients? Increasingly, assistance programmes are centered on institutionalizing East-West relations — reintegrating the CEEC economies into organizations guided by Western liberal norms. Although there is broad compatibility among these institutions, the process of expanding programmes to encompass the CEEC is creating new rivalries as our illustrative case studies show.

The final section suggests how assistance programmes have implications for a regional security as leaders of the United States and the European twelve especially try to redesign European "architecture" to fit the needs of post-Cold War Europe. Our conclusions argue for renewing Canada's commitment to assist the CEEC reforms, based on the starting premise that assistance to the East equally concerns West-West relations and a new framework for regional security in Europe.