

be addressed by one or more participating States to the CSO through the Chairman-in-Office...

The CSO will exercise overall political control and guidance of a peacekeeping operation.

Decisions to initiate and dispatch peacekeeping operations will be taken by consensus by the Council or the CSO acting as its agent.

The Council/CSO will only take such decisions when all parties concerned have demonstrated their commitment to creating favourable conditions for the execution of the operation, *inter alia*, through a process of peaceful settlement and their willingness to cooperate. Before the decision to dispatch a mission is taken, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- establishment of an effective and durable ceasefire;
- agreement on the necessary Memoranda of Understanding with the parties concerned; and
- provision of guarantees for the safety at all times of personnel involved...

All participating States are eligible to take part in CSCE peacekeeping operations... Participating States will be invited by the Chairman-in-Office of the CSO to contribute, on an individual basis, to an operation case-by-case...

Costs of CSCE peacekeeping activities will be borne by all CSCE participating States. At the beginning of each calendar year, the CSO will establish a reasonable ceiling for the cost of peacekeeping operations to which the CSCE scale of distribution will be applied. Beyond that limit, other special arrangements will be negotiated and agreed to by consensus...

The CSCE may benefit from resources and possible experience and expertise of existing organizations, such as the European Community, NATO and the Western European Union, and could therefore request them to make their resources available in order to support it in carrying out peacekeeping activities. Other institutions and mechanisms, including the peacekeeping mechanism of the Commonwealth of Independent States, may also be asked by the CSCE to support peacekeeping in the CSCE region.

Decisions by the CSCE to seek the support of any such organization will be made on a case-by-case basis, having allowed for prior consultations with the participating States which belong to the organization concerned. ■



Members of a CSCE mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina to inspect places of detention, with their ECMM escorts, on a police boat going around the front lines from Dubrovnik. Canadian representative Tom Boehm, of EAITC, is second from the left. The mission took place from August 29 to September 4, 1992.

Shaping a New Europe: The CSCE

The following is a summary of the conclusions of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe Council meeting held in Stockholm December 14 to 15, 1992. External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall attended on behalf of Canada.

The Ministers consulted on a broad range of issues, in particular the aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, the crisis in parts of the former Yugoslavia, other regional crises and issues, together with the strategy and structure of the CSCE.

In the light of serious threats to peace and security in the CSCE area, the Ministers agreed to pursue a strategy of active diplomacy. They will provide the necessary resources.

The Ministers expressed their continuing commitment to use the CSCE to consolidate human rights, democracy, the rule of law and economic freedom as the foundation for peace, security and stability, and to prevent, manage and solve conflicts in the CSCE area.

The Ministers condemned the extended use of force in Europe, which has bred ever more violence and hatred. They strongly rejected continuing flagrant violations of human rights. They committed themselves to act to counter the growing manifestations of racism, anti-semitism and all forms of intolerance in the CSCE area.

Important aspects of the CSCE strategy include:

- strengthening the CSCE's operational capabilities through structural reforms and the appointment of a Secretary-General;
- emphasizing the CSCE's ability to provide early warning through the appointment of a High Commissioner on National Minorities who will enjoy the full political support of all participating States;
- active use of missions and representatives as part of preventive diplomacy to promote dialogue, stability and provide for early warning;
- enhancing opportunities for the peaceful settlement of disputes through the approval of a comprehensive set of measures to this end. The Ministers stressed their expectations that participating States will avail themselves increasingly of these mechanisms;