

transparency through exchange of information and of scientists. It also allows for establishment of a Consultative Committee of Experts to address compliance concerns.

**Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (Inhumane Weapons Convention).** A provision of the convention requires each state party to disseminate the provisions within their country and to include them in their programs of military instruction.<sup>6</sup> There is no permanent body for the management of the convention; nor are there verification provisions.

**Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty).** This treaty limits the NATO states and former members of the Warsaw Pact (or their successors) to specific levels of specified military equipment. It also requires the destruction or conversion of holdings beyond those limits. Extensive on-site inspection provisions permit signatories to monitor whether other parties are fulfilling their obligations during the implementation phase, and a more modest level of inspections will continue after that. As a result of the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, and in particular the Soviet Union, there are a number of non-forecasted problems that have arisen. Fortunately, a Joint Consultative Group was established by the treaty for the resolution of treaty-related difficulties.

**Treaty on Open Skies.** This major confidence-building measure was signed in March 1992 and will come into force when the requisite number of instruments of ratification are deposited. This treaty opens the airspace over signatory states to flights by unarmed surveillance aircraft. Using the range of sensors agreed, states can use its provisions in their own right or in support of other agreements; therefore, it can have a great synergistic effect. The treaty is overseen by an Open Skies Consultative Commission.

### Agreement-Based Organizations

In addition to formal organizations and treaty-based bodies, the world community has established a great many ad hoc groups to deal with specific problems. These groups may exist for the short or long term, have a fixed or flexible composition and structure, and employ different methods of management. They may be independent, stand-alone bodies or, as is more common, work in co-operation with some other established entity or entities. They can be global or regional in character. Their decisions are usually more politically binding than legal. Some examples are the Esquipulas II agreements, which provide the guidance for the peace process in Central America, the Vienna and Stockholm documents of the CSCE process, and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY or the London Conference), which attempts to co-ordinate the international effort to bring peace to that region.

In the latter case one finds a good example of an ad hoc arrangement that utilizes existing structures toward a common goal. By mid-1992 the (then) European Community efforts to arrange a settlement in the former Yugoslavia had faltered. The UN Security Council invited the Community to join with the Secretary-General to discuss ways of broadening and intensifying the European initiatives. The Community asked its then-President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister Major of the United Kingdom) to co-chair, with the Secretary-General, an international conference on the problem. The Conference convened in London in August 1992.

The Conference adopted the "Statement of Principles" for a negotiated settlement. It created, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairman of the Conference, a Steering Committee co-chaired by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General and the European Community mediator. The Steering Committee

<sup>6</sup> Commonly abbreviated to "CUSHIE weapons."

