



CONFERENCE ON SECURITY
AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

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ON CSCE ACTIVITIES**

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ANNUAL REPORT 1993

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The developments in 1993 were marked by a continued lack of progress towards more stability in the CSCE area. Shooting wars were ongoing in the Balkans, in Transcaucasia and Tajikistan; ethnic tensions continued to increase the danger of further conflicts; fragile emerging democracies were faced with fundamental challenges incompatible with basic CSCE values; human rights violations continued unabated.

Against this background and under the dynamic guidance of the Chairman-in-Office, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mme M. af Ugglas, the CSCE was active in all areas of its comprehensive tasks; particular attention was given to the new operational capabilities of the CSCE established by the 1992 Helsinki Summit, reconfirmed and specified by the Stockholm Council Meeting, focusing on early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management.

1.1. CSCE operations extended considerably. Concrete and practical contributions to conflict prevention and crisis management were made by the rapidly growing number of CSCE missions in the field, strengthened by the new Missions Support Section in the Secretariat of the Conflict Prevention centre (CPC) and by the expanding activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR); the overwhelmingly positive response to the intensive activity of the CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) in his first year in Office showed that flexible, discreet and authoritative advice based on broad international support is a promising answer to our new challenges.

1.2. CSCE consultations on political and political-military issues achieved a new dimension through the regular, weekly meetings of the Vienna Group of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO).

1.3. CSCE negotiations, particularly in the Forum for Security Co-operation on disarmament, confidence and security building, advanced to concrete steps towards co-operative approaches to strengthening security.

1.4. Efforts for improved integration of new participating States were highlighted by the visits of the Chairman-in-Office (CIO) to Central Asia and Transcaucasia. Both visits were carefully prepared and followed up by specific action.

1.5. Activities in these priority sectors of the CSCE were accompanied by further development and streamlining of structures and institutions. Particular attention was given to establishing a financial management well adjusted to the specific character and comparative strengths of the CSCE.

2. While balancing CSCE contributions to the build-up of new stability against growing challenges, it is clear that CSCE efforts must not only continue but be extended and improved. In this context two interrelated aspects are of particular importance

- The common understanding must be strengthened that the new CSCE, with comprehensive participation, a comprehensive concept of security and broad operative capabilities, is an integral, indispensable element of a multi-institutional order in the CSCE area; this will silence the paralysing fundamental questioning of a CSCE role in the post-confrontation environment

- The CSCE, perhaps even more than other international institutions, needs the will of its participating States to contribute to the implementation of the decisions - taken by consensus. This relates specifically to the CSCE missions. The demanding tasks of CSCE missions can only be fulfilled by the qualified heads and personnel of these missions who can be provided solely by participating States.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE CSCE

1. POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

CSCE participating States have extensively used the CSCE framework for consultations and dialogue on current political issues.

Five meetings of the CSO were held in the reporting period. The new body - the CSO Vienna Group met 34 times. These meetings provided opportunities for intensified dialogue. The Special Committee of the FSC (32 meetings) as well as the Consultative Committee of the CPC (nine sessions) served as fora for addressing specific problems of military-political nature and for negotiations (FSC).

The discussions in the CSCE bodies often centred around the conflicts which the CSCE is seized with. In addition, many States have raised particular political and security concerns. Regular information was provided on the implementation of paragraph 15 of the Helsinki Summit Declaration 1992 on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Baltic States.

2. EARLY WARNING, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT- MISSIONS

The overall number of CSCE missions operative during the reporting period was eight. Some were mainly conflict prevention, others were primarily crisis management missions. Some of them had diplomatic civilian as well as military staff members. Missions were deployed in the Balkans, the Baltic and the Caucasus area.

To facilitate their operation the Mission Support Section was established within the CPC Secretariat. It became operational in May 1993. The effectiveness of support was considerably increased as the section accumulated experience.

One of the missions' problems is staffing. With one or two exceptions participating States have been slow in ensuring that a sufficient number of qualified personnel is available to fill vacancies. To establish and maintain credibility of CSCE activities, effort needs to be urgently invested in search of a solution to this problem.

The CSCE conflict prevention and crisis management missions contributed, in varying degrees, to stabilising the respective situations; but once deployed the mandates of all missions had to be extended because further time was necessary to obtain satisfying results.

While realising that for conflict prevention and crisis management with peaceful means patience is essential, regular and careful review of the situation concerned must ensure that all parties to the conflict continue to be co-operative.

For the crisis management missions it is very difficult to start a concrete process toward a negotiated solution. There is a general trend for the conflicting parties to expect the missions

to come up with solutions to their problems, rather than engage themselves in a quest for a settlement.

2. 1. MISSIONS OF LONG DURATION

The Missions of Long Duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) (FRY) to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina were deployed on September 8, 1992. The size of the Missions was initially 12, later on 20 with an authorised strength of up to 40 (never reached, however).

The Missions' mandate includes:

- promoting dialogue;
- collecting information on all aspects relevant to violations of human rights;
- establishing contact points for solving problems;
- assistance in providing information on relevant legislation.

The Missions were primarily involved in monitoring problems and defusing tensions involving national minority issues. After 28 June 1993 the FRY did not extend the Memorandum of Understanding as the necessary basis for the missions. Therefore the missions had to be withdrawn by the end of July. The authorities in Belgrade state that the resumption of the Missions' activities is conditional upon FRY's "return" to the CSCE.

Withdrawal of the missions exacerbated the critical situation in these parts of the FRY. There is a clear need for an international presence to counter the proliferation of human and minority rights abuses and to forestall further and potentially dramatic regional destabilization.

To remain involved and to share available information from these areas an informal open-ended ad-hoc group was established in Vienna. The collection of information from the areas has been improved. Since mid-August the CPC Secretariat has been compiling weekly surveys of events in the areas.

2.2. SPILLOVER MONITOR MISSION TO SKOPJE

The Mission was deployed in September 1992. The objectives of the Mission are, in particular, to monitor developments along the borders of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) with Serbia and in other areas of the Host Country which may suffer from spillover of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia in order to promote respect for territorial integrity and the maintenance of peace and to help prevent possible conflict in the region.

The mandate of the Mission is to :

- engage in talks with Governmental Authorities;
- establish contacts with political parties and other organizations, and with ordinary citizens;
- conduct trips to assess the level of stability and the possibility of conflict;
- if conflicts should occur, establish facts to avoid further deterioration.

The Mission currently comprises eight CSCE monitors. Two European Community Monitor Mission members are under the operational command of the Head of Mission. The Mission has very close contacts with the authorities of FYROM.

Co-ordination between the UNPROFOR-Macedonia Command and the Mission has been established, including:

- weekly consultation meetings at the Head of Mission level;
- regular exchange of situation reports and other relevant information; and

- co-ordination of movement.

Exchange of information and co-operation is also taking place with other UN and EC-missions

According to the Mission's reporting there are no immediate symptoms of spillover, but what should be regarded as a serious challenge is the deteriorating economic situation. The FYROM authorities repeatedly pointed out to the unresolved issue of FYROMS's status in the CSCE.

2.3. MISSION TO GEORGIA

The Mission was deployed on 3 December 1992. The Mission's main task is to "promote negotiations between the conflicting parties in Georgia which are aimed at reaching a peaceful political settlement". Initially the Mission's approved duration was 3 months, but the mandate was extended twice, each time for an additional 6 month period. The Mission's mandate covers both the South Ossetian and the Abkhazian conflicts. In practice the Mission concentrated on South Ossetia, as the leading role as regards Abkhazia is played by the UN.

In the case of the conflict in South Ossetia the mandate is to:

- conduct discussions with parties to the conflict, eliminate sources of tension;
- initiate a visible CSCE presence, establish contacts with local authorities and population;
- liaise with local military commanders in support of the existing cease-fire;
- gather information on the military situation, investigate violent incidents;
- assist the creation of political framework to achieve lasting political conciliation.

The actual Mission size is eight members. Mission activities, its visible presence and contacts in South Ossetia, including those with Joint Peacekeeping Forces, have contributed to the overall maintenance of the cease-fire in this area of Georgia. In August the Mission developed a "CSCE Concept for a Settlement of the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict".

Progress towards a political settlement is difficult to achieve in spite of the Mission's regular high-level contacts with the conflicting parties.

In view of the extremely difficult overall situation in Georgia in the wake of the offensive in Abkhazia and the escalation of the civil war, the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for Georgia was tasked by the CSO Vienna Group on 7 October 1993 to undertake urgently a visit to the country and report on the situation with special emphasis on human rights. His report included recommendations for further involvement by the CSCE utilising its specific competencies in solving the crisis and in building a civic society in Georgia.

2.4 MISSION TO MOLDOVA

The Mission was deployed on 25 April 1993, with the objective of facilitating the achievement of a lasting and comprehensive political settlement on the basis of CSCE principles and commitments, of the conflict in the Left-Bank Dniester areas of the Republic of Moldova in all its aspects. The Mission's mandate is to:

- facilitate the establishment of a comprehensive political framework for dialogue and negotiations;
- gather and provide information on the situation, including the military situation, investigate specific incidents;
- encourage negotiations on the status and withdrawal of foreign troops;
- provide legal advice and expertise;
- initiate visible CSCE presence in the region .

The initial period of six months was subsequently extended for a further 6 months (until April 1994). Mission size is eight members.

The Mission has established contacts with the Moldovan Government and the Tiraspol authorities and is actively involved in monitoring the situation and promoting dialogue. The Mission tries to be helpful in starting a process towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict. As yet no tangible progress has been reported.

2.5. MISSION TO ESTONIA

The Mission was deployed on 15 February 1993 with a view to promoting stability, dialogue and understanding between the communities in Estonia.

The mandate of the Mission is to:

- establish contacts with competent authorities, in particular, with those responsible for citizenship, migration, language questions, social services and employment, as well as with relevant NGOs;
- collect information, provide technical assistance and advice on matters relating to the status of the communities in Estonia and the rights and duties of their members;
- facilitate the recreation of a civic society, in particular, through the promotion of local mechanisms to facilitate dialogue and understanding;
- prepare for the transfer of the Mission's responsibilities to local representative institutions.

Initial Mission duration was six months, its mandate being extended for another six months in July 1993. The Mission size is six members.

The Mission has established good working contacts with the Estonian authorities and the Russophone community. These contacts are activated in the Mission's work on issues ranging from the Round Table to local government elections, citizenship issues, legal instruments on aliens, family reunification etc. The Mission co-operates closely with the CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities.

2.6. MISSION TO LATVIA

This is the latest CSCE mission to date. The Mission's mandate includes:

- addressing citizenship issues and other related matters, providing advice to the Latvian Government and authorities on such issues;
- providing information and advice to institutions, organizations and individuals with an interest in a dialogue on these issues;
- gathering information and reporting on developments relevant to the full realisation of CSCE principles, norms and commitments.

The initial strength of the Mission will be four members which may be increased to a total of six. The initial operational duration of the Mission is six months.

2.7. SANCTIONS ASSISTANCE MISSIONS (SAMs)

SAMs were launched to advise the authorities of the Host Countries on the implementation of sanctions carried out in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions 713 (arms embargo against all former Yugoslav Republics), 757 (sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro), 787 (transshipment interdiction for sensitive goods) and 820 (further tightening of sanctions, inclusion of the services sector) and to provide practical assistance to help these authorities to enforce sanctions rigorously. There is close CSCE/EC practical co-operation in the field.

The CSCE endorsed also the Western European Union (WEU) initiative to co-operate with riparian States in implementing the sanctions on the Danube.

On 4 February 1993, the CSO appointed a Sanctions Co-ordinator who was tasked to ensure the oversight of sanctions, to assess the implementation and to advise on measures to implement sanctions more effectively, as well as to provide countries in the region with advice and assistance as requested.

There are currently seven SAM, operating in Albania (established 5 April 1993), Bulgaria (established 10 October 1992), Croatia (established 27 January 1993), Hungary (established 4 October 1992) FYROM (established 8 November 1992), Romania (established 29 October 1992) and Ukraine (established 17 February 1993). More than 160 experts currently work for the missions and the central structure in Brussels (Sanctions Co-ordinator's Office and SAM Communications Centre, the latter being financed and partly staffed by the EC).

2.8. CSCE REPRESENTATIVE IN TAJIKISTAN

The CSCE is involved in Tajikistan through a CSCE Representative. The groundwork for his presence was laid by the CIO Personal Representative in that country.

The tasks of the CSCE Representative in Tajikistan are to co-ordinate with and, as appropriate, co-operate with the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General and the team of UN officials in Tajikistan with respect to ongoing efforts to promote the solution of the conflict situation in that country. The Representative keeps the CSCE informed about developments in the country. A preliminary report also contained a number of specific proposals with regard to task sharing with the United Nations as well as advisability of a permanent CSCE presence in Tajikistan.

2.9. CONFLICT IN THE AREA DEALT WITH BY THE CONFERENCE ON NAGORNO-KARABAKH

The CSCE continued to focus on the conflict in the area dealt with by the Conference on Nagorno-Karabakh. The Minsk Group (participating States mentioned in the Council decision of 24 March 1992), after extensive negotiations, developed an "Adjusted Timetable of Urgent Steps to Implement Security Council Resolutions 822 and 853" based on a step-by-step approach consisting of a mutually responsive series of measures. It includes withdrawal of troops from the district of Kubatli, Agdam, Fizuli, Djebail, Kelbadjar and Martakert, the restoration of all communications and transportation, the establishment of a permanent and comprehensive cease-fire with CSCE monitoring and the opening of the Minsk Conference.

The "Adjusted Timetable" also deals with humanitarian aspects, such as the exchange of hostages and prisoners of war, unimpeded access of international humanitarian relief efforts to the region, etc. In addition, the Timetable provides for the dispatch of a CSCE verification mission preparing the ground for CSCE monitoring.

The Timetable has not yet been accepted by all parties. The cease-fire, established at the end of August 1993 held for some time but was interrupted on 21 October.

At a time of considerable military activity in the conflict area, the CSO requested the CIO to dispatch a Personal Representative who, assisted by a team of experts, was sent to the region. The visit (6 - 14 October 1993) yielded a detailed report containing analysis of the political-military situation as well as conclusions and recommendations. These included that the CSCE make a thorough review of the forms and methods of its approach to the management of the conflict. The paper also spoke in favour of establishing "permanent representations" in the region to demonstrate concrete CSCE involvement and to help prepare the ground for a monitor mission. The report also underlined the desirability of closer co-ordination between the CSCE and other mediators.

In May 1993 the Initial Operation Planning Group (IOPG) started to make necessary preparations for possible missions to the area. The IOPG has done extensive planning and is continuously adjusting plans and practical preparations so that eventual missions can be based on a solid concept.

3. HIGH COMMISSIONER ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mr. Van der Stoep of the Netherlands was appointed to the post of CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities on 15 December 1992 by the Stockholm Council.

The Office of the HCNM was established in the Hague and became operational in January 1993.

The HCNM has addressed issues falling within his mandate in the Baltic States, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, FYROM and Albania. He has paid visits to these States, and follow-up visits as necessitated by developments, discussing the relevant issues with both the competent authorities in these countries and with representatives of the minorities in question. He has also travelled to areas in which the minority population was strongly present, if such a situation existed. The HCNM closely consulted and co-operated with the Chairman-in-Office before and after all his visits.

Starting in January and March the HCNM paid several visits to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to deal with allegations of discrimination against the Russian-speaking minorities which are particularly sizeable in Estonia and Latvia. He co-operated closely with the CSCE Mission to Estonia. Though the HCNM found no evidence of persecution of the Russian-speaking minorities in the Baltic States, he presented a number of recommendations to the Governments of Estonia and Latvia aiming at a visible policy of dialogue with and integration of national minorities. In particular, the recommendations focused on legislation and the need to inform persons belonging to those minorities about their situation in this respect.

More visits to this area became necessary at the end of June and the beginning of July, in particular in the light of disputes surrounding the adoption by the Parliament of Estonia of a law on the status of aliens and, partly in response to that law, the calls for a referendum on local autonomy in the Estonian cities of Narva and Sillamae, mainly inhabited by Russian-

speaking population. The High Commissioner responded on behalf of the CSCE to the request by the President of Estonia for an expert opinion from the CSCE on the law on the status of aliens. Also as a result of this advice the Estonian parliament amended the law.

In early July the Estonian Government requested the High Commissioner's return to the country to address the difficult issue of local referenda. The High Commissioner issued a statement on assurances that he had received from the Estonian Government and representatives of the Russian community in Estonia regarding the overall situation, including the referenda.

During the fall of 1993, the HCNM visited Estonia and Latvia again to follow up the situation and the implementation of his recommendations.

In February, the High Commissioner visited Slovakia and Hungary to study and discuss the situation of the Hungarian and Slovak minorities respectively. At his recommendation a team of minority rights experts was established to make a maximum of four visits over a period of two years to the Slovak Republic and Hungary in order to analyse the situation of Hungarians in Slovakia and of Slovaks in Hungary. The team made its first trips to Slovakia and Hungary on 19 - 29 September and submitted to the HCNM its report, in which it identified the problems that cause concern to national minorities in these countries.

In June and August, the HCNM visited Romania to get acquainted with the situation of persons belonging to national minorities living there, in particular, Hungarians; he also visited Budapest to hear the views of the Hungarian Government.

After these visits, the HCNM put forward a number of recommendations to the Romanian Government. The recommendations focused on the need to take further legislative measures regarding persons belonging to minorities, the importance of making full use of the potential of the newly created Council for National Minorities, and the need for intensified efforts to combat inter-ethnic hostility and violence. It was also recommended to the Romanian government to pay special attention to the situation of the Roma population.

In June and October the HCNM travelled to FYROM to address the situation of the Albanian population there. These visits were organised and implemented in consultation with the CSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje. He started a dialogue with the FYROM Government and representatives of the local Albanian population exploring possibilities for reconciling various standpoints. He also visited Tirana to hear the views of the Albanian Government on this problem.

After further trips to Tirana the HCNM focused on the situation of ethnic Greeks in southern Albania. Increasing allegations of systematic discrimination and violence against Greek-Albanians on the one hand, and suspicions of secessionist intentions, in combination with strong statements and activities, on the other, made for a volatile atmosphere. The HCNM also discussed the situation with the Greek Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in Athens.

After these visits the HCNM put forward a number of recommendations to the Albanian Government. He stressed that policies aiming at strengthening democratic institutions, implementation of the norms laid down in the 1990 Copenhagen Document and improvement of the educational opportunities for the Greek minority would promote inter-ethnic harmony and enhance the stability of the country. He recommended that all the provisions regarding persons belonging to national minorities as laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Freedoms and Human Rights be reflected in legislation concerning various aspects of the system of the

country. Other recommendations focused on the importance of creating a special office for minority questions, governmental policy in the field of education, the possibility for members of the minority to initiate complaints, restitution of or compensation for property of the churches, and the necessity of effective protection of the population against crime, while avoiding excessive or disproportionate use of force by the police.

Pursuant to a request by the CSO the HCNM prepared a report on the Roma, which was presented to the CSO meeting Prague (21 -23 September).

4. THE HUMAN DIMENSION

CSCE activities continued to focus on implementation. The ODIHR was active in developing democratic institutions and providing advice on human rights and the rule of law. The first Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues gave an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the situation in the CSCE area. The meeting clearly voiced support for the practical and continuous integration of the human dimension into the political consultation process of the CSCE.

A series of further seminars dedicated to specific Human Dimension issues was held during the year in Warsaw.

Interventions at the seminars, as well as discussions, proved helpful in identifying current problems and devising further action.

The Seminar on Migration. Including Refugees and Displaced Persons focused on involuntary migration, protection of involuntary migrants, co-operation among international institutions and domestic institution building. In this context, issues of early warning, preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping were examined in the light of emergency planning and further co-operation. Participants also discussed a possible role of CSCE in formulating migration policies stressing the need for a political mechanism within the CSCE to deal with migration issues. The problem of protection of involuntary migrants was highlighted. Speakers at the seminar emphasised the need for comprehensive national migration policies and noted the role that international organizations and institutions had to play in this area.

At the Seminar on Case Studies on National Minorities Issues participants discussed such issues as national institutions, dispersal settlement cases, transfrontier co-operation, the role of the CSCE and of international organizations. Interventions sought to concretely identify the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, including the right to effective participation in public affairs. Together with the presentation and discussion of positive results achieved in particular cases, the participants examined how the institutional design of a state and interstate relations could respond to the concerns of national minorities. Also examined were institutional arrangements designed to permit political power to be shared with minorities at the local, regional, national and international levels. The idea of a CSCE ombudsman was raised. Some support was voiced for the idea of a sub-regional ombudsman (Baltic region).

Through the ODIHR the CSCE is becoming increasingly involved in monitoring elections and referenda in the CSCE area. ODIHR representatives assisted international observers of the federal, republican, regional and local elections in FRY (Serbia/Montenegro) held in December 1992. ODIHR representatives and observers monitored the nation-wide referendum in Russia on 25 April 1993. In fact the CSCE was the only international institution to be involved in loco in the monitoring process. CSCE observers were also involved in the monitoring of Parliamentary elections in Latvia June 1993) and the Referendum (August 1993) and

Presidential elections (October 1993) in Azerbaijan ; the Parliamentary elections in Russia to be held in December will also be monitored by ODIHR and the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

At the first CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues all aspects of implementation in this area were addressed. The discussions were frank but in a co-operative spirit. The rapporteurs of the meeting drew up lists of concrete proposals dealing with substantive and procedural aspects; these proposals will eventually be followed up by CSO decisions without delay. The meeting provided a platform for a great number of NGOs, which contributed to all aspects underlining the specific and important role of NGOs in the field of the human dimension.

Among the duties of the ODIHR is its responsibility for managing the Moscow Human Dimension Mechanism. The Mechanism has been successfully activated four times: firstly, by the twelve States of the European Community and the United States on the issue of reports of atrocities and attacks on unarmed civilians in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (September - October 1992); secondly, by Estonia to study Estonian legislation and to compare it and its implementation with universally accepted human rights norms (December 1992); thirdly, by Moldova to investigate current legislation and implementation of minorities rights and inter-ethnic relations on the territory of Moldova (January - February 1993); and finally, in June 1993, by the CSO vis-à-vis Serbia-Montenegro to investigate reports of human rights violations, in particular the beating up and imprisonment of Vuk and Danica Draskovic and the reported banning of the Serbian Renewal Party. (This mission was unable to fulfill its task because of FRY's lack of co-operation.)

The CSCE rapporteurs on events in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina prepared a comprehensive proposal on making the principle of personal accountability effective, including the possibility of the establishment of an ad hoc tribunal.

5. SECURITY CO-OPERATION

Over the past year the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, launched in September 1992 pursuant to the decisions of the Helsinki Summit 1992, continued negotiations, in particular on the Programme for Immediate Action, which contains 14 items related to arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building, as well as security enhancement co-operation and conflict prevention.

The Forum established an informal drafting structure and the participants have been working on agreements to be finalised in time for the Rome Council in the following areas:

- (a) Exchange of information and dialogue on defence planning committing the participating States to provide information on their military doctrines as well as plans concerning components of their military potential;
- (b) Stabilising measures for localised crisis situations which may prove particularly important in complementing a political process of peace settlement in the context of existing conflicts.
- (c) Principles governing conventional arms transfers which will establish a basis for elements of common policies of the CSCE States with regard to arms sales and thus contribute to stability in Europe and beyond.

(d) Provisions on military contacts, including visits, exchanges and other joint undertakings.

Discussions at the Forum also focused on the harmonisation of obligations concerning arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building. The Forum continued to work toward the elaboration of a code of conduct governing relations in the field of security that would bring together existing and introduce new norms and standards of behaviour in such areas as security relations among States, political control of armed forces, use of armed forces and standards in the case of the use of force.

It is expected that these discussions on the outstanding issues related to the Programme for Immediate Action will yield concrete results in time for the Budapest Summit Meeting scheduled for autumn of next year.

Other topics addressed at the Forum included global exchange of military information and development of the Vienna Document 1992, as well as regional issues. Instrumental in the discussions were seminars on the military aspect of security held during the year: on defence planning in a parliamentary democracy (31 March - 2 April 1993) and on the code of conduct (6 - 7 May, 1993). They provided an impetus for negotiations on these topics.

The Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (4 - 5 May) provided an opportunity to review the implementation of the Vienna Document 1992. Several delegations identified certain problems of compliance, mainly of an administrative nature and suggested improvements to overcome shortcomings in the existing measures.

The CPC Secretariat organised a seminar on peacekeeping (7-9 June) which resulted in a number of practical suggestions for improving the support of the missions.

The CSCE Communication Network, administrated by the CPC, operates with 35 end-user stations (32 States and three institutions).

6. OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

6. 1. The first meeting of the CSCE Economic Forum was held in Prague on 16-18 March. It addressed, in particular, issues related to the transition from planned to market economies. Representatives from OECD, EIB, EBRD and ECE as well as from UNEP, the Council of Europe, IBRD, INF and ILO participated in the meeting.

Representatives of the business community contributed to the discussions. The Forum urged CSCE States and the invited international organizations to seek funds to organise and finance seminars and meetings of experts on the relevant issues. It was also agreed at the Forum that the CSO should encourage financing from other external sources. It was decided that the results of the meeting would be conveyed to the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly noting the prominent role of Parliamentarians in the context of creating favourable conditions for economic transition. In the framework of the follow-up to the Forum, a seminar on small and medium-sized firms in economies in transition is scheduled to be held in February 1994 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

6.2. Pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Helsinki Document another Mediterranean Seminar was held in Valletta, Malta (17-21 May 1993). Representatives of non-participating Mediterranean States and various international organizations contributed to its work.

Delegates observed at the Seminar that the end of East-West confrontation may have the effect of widening the space for dialogue between CSCE and non-participating Mediterranean States. The view was expressed that the time had come to give fresh impetus to that dialogue in line with the guidelines contained in the Helsinki Decisions. The debate also touched upon ways of stimulating autonomous developments which might take shape outside the CSCE context, within a specifically Mediterranean context.

A seminar of CSCE experts on Sustainable Development of Boreal and Temperate Forests was held in Montreal, 27 September - 1 October. It addressed environmental problems and was attended by a large number of countries, international organizations and NGOs.

6.3. Pursuant to the Stockholm Council Decisions, the CIO, accompanied by a team of CSCE experts, visited the recently admitted Central Asian States in April.

Discussions focused on explaining the full range of CSCE standards and activities, inviting these States to take an active role. In discussing further action, the need for promoting information on the CSCE was highlighted. Follow-up to that visit will include the Economic Forum seminar in Bishkek, a seminar on regional security issues, a seminar on human dimension issues and a seminar on general CSCE issues. All seminars will be held in the region and should take place well before the Budapest Review Conference.

On 24 - 27 October, the CIO, accompanied by a team of experts, visited Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. In addition to a general discussion of the CSCE in all its aspects, the talks concentrated on the CSCE's possibilities in terms of contributing to ending the conflicts in Transcaucasia.

6.4. The ODIHR co-sponsored four seminars in the framework of the Programme of Co-ordinated Support for Recently Admitted Participating States.

6.5. The CSCE Parliamentary Assembly met for its second annual session (6-9 July) in Helsinki. The declaration adopted at this meeting contains a number of specific recommendations addressed to other CSCE institutions. The CSO had a first discussion on these issues.

6.6. The Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration within the CSCE has been signed by 33 States and ratified by two States.

III. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-PARTICIPATING STATES

In view of the broad spectrum of challenges facing the CSCE area, mutually reinforcing co-operation between the CSCE and the UN, as well as organisations and institutions of a regional character, is crucial for advancing towards new stability.

Following the decisions of the Stockholm Council with a view to developing on a broad scale relations and contacts with the UN the CIO took a number of initiatives. They resulted in an exchange of letters between the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE Council and the Secretary General of the United Nations in May 1993. These letters constitute a framework for co-operation between the UN and the CSCE.

On 13 October 1993, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution inviting the CSCE to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

The CIO represented the CSCE at the UN World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993). In her statement at the Conference the CIO highlighted the need for greater co-operation with the UN and other international organizations in the promotion of human rights, preventive diplomacy, strengthening and monitoring compliance with human dimension commitments and an open dialogue with the new participating States of the CSCE.

The CIO deepened contacts with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and Director General of the UN Geneva Office at an informal meeting on closer co-operation on human rights issues held at her initiative in Stockholm on 9 July 1993. A second meeting in the same framework will take place at the invitation of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on 9 November in Strasbourg.

On the issue of peacekeeping, contacts were established between the CSCE and the North Atlantic Co-operation Council assuring mutual information on the respective activities.

The CSO requested the Chairman-in-Office to make proposals for increased dialogue between the CSCE and non-participating Mediterranean States, including regular exchange of information. Egypt and Morocco were offered the possibility to participate in CSCE meetings, including those of the Council, on subjects for which they had special interest.

IV. CSCE INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES

The Council decided by silence procedure, in May 1993, on the person of the first CSCE Secretary General. The Secretary General took office in Vienna on 15 June 1993. His immediate tasks were to recruit the authorised staff, to organise his office and to move it to the new CSCE offices in Vienna together with the CPC Secretariat.

Starting to support the Chairman-in-Office within the framework of the Secretary General's mandate, he gave particular attention to improving public information about CSCE policies and activities.

Following a mandate from the Stockholm Council an ad hoc group on CSCE Structures and Operations was established to prepare decisions on a Single Organizational Structure for the Secretariats in Prague and Vienna, as well as for a wide-ranging review of CSCE bodies. The results of the work which will considerably streamline CSCE structures and improve CSCE's operational capabilities, will be presented to the Rome Council.

A group of legal and other experts held several meetings to consider the relevance of granting an internationally recognised status to the CSCE institutions.

V. THE FINANCES OF THE CSCE

1. The total funds required in 1993 for all offices, institutions, missions, etc. of the CSCE have been budgeted at the level of ATS 199 million (equivalent to about US\$ 17 million). This figure includes the amounts needed for conference services in Vienna based on estimates made by the Executive Secretariat; it does not include the budget for the currently not operational missions of long duration to Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. A summary of the 1993 budgets is annexed.

As illustrated by the above figures, the total cost of the CSCE is limited. This is partly due to the fact that many of its staff members are currently seconded. This practice will, however, be discontinued as the CSO has decided to replace seconded personnel by contracted staff as and when seconded staff members return to their national services.

Cost implications of such changes have to some extent impacted on the budget figures for 1994, which will also for the first time include a budget for the Executive Secretariat. The Office of the Secretary General has been co-located with the Conflict Prevention Centre in new and very suitable premises, which have been provided by the Austrian Government free of any rental cost but with charges payable for utilities.

The budget for 1994 is due to be established by the CSO at the end of November. The total amount requested for next year in the Budget Proposals for 1994 is in the order of ATS 213 million (equivalent to about US\$ 18 million). This Budget Proposal will be discussed in the Informal Committee of Financial Experts by mid-November.

2. As in other international institutions, one of the most serious financial problems is the fact that many contributions are not paid when due. As the CSCE does not have any working capital or any significant sources of income other than the assessed contributions, its various tasks cannot be properly implemented unless the contributions are paid in a timely fashion.

3. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Efficient Management of the CSCE Resources, which was given its mandate by the Stockholm Council Meeting, made a great number of recommendations with a view to improving the administration of CSCE resources, especially in the fields of personnel and financial management. These recommendations were approved by the CSO and consideration is now being given to the modalities of their implementation.

The recommendations accepted by the CSO included that a unified budget system be established for the whole CSCE structure. Preparations for the development of such a system have begun. This new system will also include other financial functions such as the accounting and cash management functions and will be supported by an adequate computerised finance system.

Vienna, 31 October 1993

CSCE BUDGETS FOR 1993

OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS	ATS
Office of the Secretary General	8,556,000
Conflict Prevention Centre (I)	13,757,000
Executive Secretariat	65,511,600
CSCE Secretariat(I)	28,790,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>116,615,200</i>
Office for Democratic Institutions & Human Rights (1)	26,459,500
High Commissioner on National Minorities	4,305,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>30,764,500</i>
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MISSIONS	
<u>Short term missions</u>	<u>3,460,000</u>
Other missions	
Skopje	7,994,607
Georgia	7,800,000
Estonia	3,318,000
Moldova	3,729,000
Latvia	1,440,000
<i>Sub-total for other missions</i>	<i>24,281,607</i>
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Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAMS) (2)	
Sanctions Assistance Co-ordinator	2,935,000
Albania	1,437,000
Bulgaria	2,494,170
Croatia	1,200,400
FYR of Macedonia	5,817,540
Hungary	1,884,564
Romania	6,422,036
Ukraine	1,827,935
<i>Sub-total for SAMs</i>	<i>24,018,645</i>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>199,139,952</u>

(1) Excl. short term missions

(2) As per the latest budget submissions