time ago might have been difficult to achieve.

The verification package has five basic components:

- notifications and information exchange (Articles XIII and XVII and the Protocol on Information Exchange);
- ground on-site inspections (Article XIV and the Protocol on Inspections);
- national or multinational technical means (Article XV);
- aerial inspections (Article XIV [6]); and
- the Joint Consultative Group (Article XVI and the Protocol on the Joint Consultative Group).

Notifications and Information Exchange

It is largely on the basis of the extensive procedures for notifications and exchanges of information that verification will be conducted. In terms of detail, scope of coverage and national security sensitivity, this data exchange is unprecedented. Not all the information exchanged, however, will be subject to explicit verification, particularly by ground inspections.

The information to be exchanged includes data on:

- the structure of each party's land and air forces;
- the overall holdings of conventional armaments limited by the Treaty;
- the location, numbers and types of conventional armaments in service and not in service;
- objects of verification and declared sites; and
- the location of sites from which conventional armaments have been withdrawn.

The foregoing is to be exchanged upon signature of the Treaty, 30 days after the Treaty's entry into force, December 15th of each year following entry into force, and following completion of the 40-month reduction phase.

In addition, parties are to provide information within specific time frames and other parameters concerning:

- changes in organizational structures or force levels;
- entry into and removal from service of Treaty-limited equipment (TLE); and
- entry into and exit from the area of application of conventional armaments.

Inspections, reductions and certifications of armament reclassifications also have their own specific notification requirements.

Information exchanges and notifications are to be carried out through normal diplomatic channels or through the computerized communications network being established among the 34 states of the CSCE as part of the Vienna Document (see article elsewhere in this *Bulletin*). This latter alternative is a significant innovation.

Ground Inspections

The most complex component of the CFE verification package involves the procedures relating to ground on-site inspections. The purpose of inspections as outlined in the Treaty is to verify numerical limitations using the information exchanged among the parties, to monitor the process of reduction, and to monitor the certification of recategorization of certain types of helicopters and aircraft. Reflecting this purpose, there are essentially four kinds of inspections:

- declared site inspections;
- challenge inspections within specified areas;
- reduction inspections; and
- certification inspections.

Of these, the latter two are not limited by quotas. For declared and challenge inspections, a party has "passive" and "active" quotas. A country's passive quota is the maximum number of inspections it must receive, while its active quota is the number of inspections it can conduct. The size of each type of quota will vary during the phases of Treaty implementation.

Parties have the right to inspect any other party, but they cannot conduct more than five inspections of another party belonging to the same alliance. It is the responsibility of each alliance to determine the allocation of the active quotas for each of its members. A party's entitlement to conduct inspections can be transferred to another party within its alliance.

The focus of declared site inspections and quotas is a party's "objects of verification." An object of verification (OOV) is essentially a military formation, such as a brigade or air wing (holding TLE), as well as certain kinds of storage sites. A declared site may include a number of OOVs, each of which is subject to inspection. However, the number of inspections charged against quotas will depend on the number of OOVs inspected, not on how many sites are visited. Common facilities (e.g., training areas) shared by several OOVs can be examined whenever one of these OOVs is inspected. Inspections can be conducted sequentially by the same

Symposium Looks at CFE Verification

The Seventh Annual Ottawa Symposium on Arms Control Verification was held October 3 to 6, 1990 at Montebello, Quebec, on the subject of "Implementation of the CFE Verification Package." Some 40 participants from Canada, the United States and Europe, including civilian and military officials as well as selected academics, addressed the technical, organizational and operational issues associated with CFE verification. CFE aerial inspections and Open Skies, CFE and the CSCE, the estimated costs of a CFE Treaty, and future verification issues were also discussed.

Participants concluded that the work on verification in Europe is far from over. The verification measures adopted for CFE I will require implementation and assessment. Follow-on agreements are likely to produce new requirements and pose new problems for verification. The Symposium was sponsored by EAITC and organized by the York Centre for International and Strategic Studies.