

A third grouping is by methods of obtaining information. Examples are NTM, NIM, space surveillance, aerial surveillance, on-site inspections, invited observation of military exercises, exchanges of various types of information, joint operation of centres for risk reduction or crisis management, perimeter portal and entry/exit point monitoring, tagging, and employment of a variety of sensing devices. Here opportunities are offered for harmonization of technology, training and procedures.

When the objects of concern are weapons systems, these normally survive through a long life cycle, beginning with research and development, and proceeding through preliminary design, testing, evaluation, production, issue to armed forces, training and operational deployment. Eventually the weapons will be expended, destroyed, stored or transferred to another user. At these different stages of their life cycle the weapons offer different opportunities for observation by interested foreign agencies. As

Table 6
Functional Areas of Existing Multilateral Bodies/Regimes

Existing Body/Regime	European Arms Control	Nuclear Proliferation	Chemical Proliferation	Missile Proliferation	Conventional Proliferation
CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation	A				CP
CSCE Conflict Prevention Centre	A				
CFE Joint Consultative Group	A				
CoCom		N	CW	M	CP
IAEA		N			
Nuclear Suppliers Group		N			
Zangger Committee		N			
OPANAL		N			
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons			CW		
Australia Group			CW		
MTCR				M	
UN Arms Register					CP
Open Skies Consultative Commission	(A)				(CP)

