

inspection to clarify and arrive at a realistic assessment of the situation should mistrust or fear arise. Compliance with the Stockholm Document has been more than satisfactory. In many ways, cooperation and notification went beyond the strict letter of the 1986 Stockholm Agreement as states on both sides chose to contribute more information than necessary.

The Third Generation: Vienna 1992

"The Concluding Document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the CSCE, signed on 15 January 1989, laid down the mandate for a twofold set of negotiations to take place in a parallel manner in Vienna. The first was the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), in which only the 23 member States of the two alliances took part. The second was the Negotiation on Confidence- and Security-building Measures, involving all participating States. Both forums started their work in March 1989 in Vienna. The CFE Treaty was signed at the Paris Summit in 1990 and the third round of negotiations on confidence- and security-measures was completed in March of 1992.

"The end of the traditional East-West conflict as well as the new climate of confidence and cooperation in Europe resulted in a commitment to military transparency inconceivable even a few years ago."³⁹ During this round of negotiations the participating states of the CSCE⁴⁰ agreed to an annual exchange of information on their military forces concerning the military organization, manpower and numbers and types of major weapon and equipment systems (including air and sea); plans for the deployment of new major weapons and equipment systems and; military budgets.

The information exchanged is subject to verification through evaluation visits (including visits to air bases). With a view to

³⁹ Heinrich Gleissner, "The European CSBM Experience", in Disarmament Topical Papers 7 Confidence and Security-building Measures: From Europe to other Regions. New York, United Nations, 1991, pg. 4.

⁴⁰ Now also including: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. It should also be noted that these new states agreed to the extension of the application of the CSBMs in the Vienna Document 1992 to include their territory (pg. 32). It should be understood, however, that the advent of many of these successor states from the USSR and the current civil war in Yugoslavia has resulted in a less than satisfactory compliance record with the 1992 Vienna Document.