

and D'Aboville's

1. Transparency and Early Warning Measures;
2. Operational Constraint Measures (designed to complicate a surprise attack by "crippling" offensive military capabilities;
3. Measures designed to establish Channels of Communication between operational actors at different levels;
4. Measures leading to an improved knowledge of and familiarity with the organizational aspects of adversary military establishments.⁵²
3. Crisis management rules and structures;
4. Proposals for "transparency" including publication of information on defence budgets, force structure, and military research and development;
5. Limitations on military options and agreements on military doctrine;
6. Geographical approaches such as demilitarization or force reduction zones;
7. Control, verification and monitoring measures and systems;

Several authors have developed more elaborate sets of categories. Brauch, for instance, lists 10 separate types of CBMs.

1. Measures to improve the conditions for CBMs on the national level (Brauch uses the example of Disarmament Fostering Measures – DFMs – such as the creation of "national governmental disarmament agencies", the publication of "arms-limitation and disarmament impact statements" and the creation of new peace research institutes.);
2. Rules for manoeuvres, movements, and observers;



⁵² Benoit D'Aboville, "CBMs and the Future of European Security," in Stephen Larrabee and Dietrich Stobbe (eds.) *Confidence-Building Measures in Europe*, pp. 193-195.

