

To execute its OMV mandate, UNSCOM has developed plans both for conducting inspection and monitoring activities, and for assessment and analysis of the data obtained pursuant to these activities. The UNSCOM inspection and monitoring activities include:

- continuous, on-site monitoring at selected locations;
- periodic OSI of identified facilities;
- collection and analysis of air samples;
- searches for and inspections of previously unidentified facilities through aerial reconnaissance and other means;
- tagging and inspection of specific dual-use hardware items;
- monitoring of Iraqi imports and exports for dual-use equipment or other items of importance; and
- co-ordination with the IAEA regarding monitoring of nuclear and dual-use sites.

The Centre for Disarmament Affairs

The CDA has a wide ranging mandate relating to the administration, organization and structuring of diplomatic meetings and negotiations in New York and Geneva. Nevertheless, from within its own resources, it has developed a modest operational capability relating to non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament affairs. This is particularly the case with respect to the conduct of certain kinds of fact-finding missions.

The CDA maintains an information bank, available to Member States, focussing on non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament activities in general (treaty membership, ratifications, etc.) and on more specialized areas such as verification and monitoring. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the CDA organized a fact-finding mission under General Assembly directions to investigate allegations of use of chemical, bacteriological and toxin weapons in Southeast Asia. The committee reported its findings (in what is

commonly referred to as the "Yellow Rain Report") after a two-year investigation. Subsequently — as a result of the "Floweree Commission," which was appointed to make recommendations regarding the improvement of fact-finding procedures — the CDA undertook to develop a register of experts and of supporting facilities to be provided by Member States. Ten years later, the Secretary-General established a fact-finding group, which undertook its investigation and submitted its initial report, all within a period of two weeks.

Since that time, the CDA has continued to initiate operational activities. One example is the mission to Mali at the request of the Government of Mali concerning the proliferation there of illicit small arms. Members of CDA continue to act as chief inspectors for other missions. The CDA Director acts as secretary to UNSCOM when the Commission as a whole is convened on a semi-annual basis. These meetings can be seen as at least a symbolic mechanism for periodic co-operation between UNSCOM, the IAEA and the CDA. The CITA concept would regularize and expand upon this type of co-operation. The centrality of CITA is graphically illustrated in the notional diagram of functional decision-making in Figure 7.

Other Resources

While the potential of drawing upon the capabilities and resources of existing agencies is recognized, there are other resources within the UN system which could be more fully exploited. For example, global organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) could have a role to play. WHO is instrumental in developing criteria and guidelines in terms of the BTWC; WMO, through its knowledge of weather patterns, has a capability to participate in a radionuclide monitoring network in support of a CTBT. In terms of specialist expertise, the Group of Scientific Experts, which operates under the aegis of the Conference on Disarmament, has specialized expertise related to co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events;

