

For comparative purposes, a more accurate estimate could be obtained from the Western European Union which established and is now operating a satellite centre in Torrejon, Spain. The WEU Satellite Centre, with a staff of 50 personnel, has some of the characteristics of the type of organization which would be required for CTBT purposes. When the WEU Satellite Centre which approximates the capability likely to be required for effective on-going verification a bilateral agreement is fully operational and executing its interpretation duties drawn from the various satellite and space organizations with which it is to work on a contractual basis, its operational experience will provide a useful background against which to compare operational concepts, personnel strengths and cost estimates for CTBT verification purposes. Now in its initial experimental phase, the Centre is training analysts in the interpretation of satellite imagery derived from commercial sources such as SPOT, LANDSAT and ERS. The WEU has drawn up an MOU under which Helios partners (France, Italy and Spain) might make data available in future years. The Centre's initial aim is to establish a degree of integration by pooling knowledge and standardizing working procedures in a manner not unlike that which would be required in activity Phase I and II as discussed earlier.

CONCLUSION

A careful review and study of the IAEA/UNSCOM Experience in Iraq, supplemented by available material from NATO's experience under the CFE Treaty suggests that an effective on-going monitoring and verification mechanism can be developed for the Korean Peninsula. Such a system need not be inordinately expensive if the concept of layered verification is applied. Recognizing the multilateral and bilateral dimension of the problems combined with application of other approaches such as the confidence-building process, steps can be taken now to meet the obligations likely to be imposed as part of an arms control agreement in the Korean Peninsula.