

According to Holst, there are four categories of CBMs functions:

1. measures involving the exchange or distribution of military information;
2. measures involving the prior notification of military manoeuvres and movements;
3. measures providing for the observation of military manoeuvres and movements as well as the inspection of certain capabilities;
4. measures designed to enhance stability. This category is not usually included by other analysts. It includes undertakings intended to enhance *crisis stability* ("the relative absence of pressures to take early military action to forestall moves by the adversary"), *arms race stability* ("the relative absence of inducement to expand military forces"), and *political stability* ("the relative absence of pressures for the breakdown of the international order").<sup>49</sup>

In addition to these four functional categories, Holst suggests that CBMs can be seen as being either *declaratory* undertakings or obligations involving *specific actions*. The category of obligations entailing specific actions can be further divided into (1) *procedural commitments* (involving the communication of information) or (2) *constraints* ("limitations on deployment, employment or movement of military forces or on their development, testing and procurement of equipment").<sup>50</sup>

Other sets of basic categories include Hansen's

1. *Information CBMs*: These involve the exchange of information on structure, organization, location, etc., of military formations and units; budgetary information and discussions of military doctrine;
2. *Notification CBMs*: These involve the pre-notification of manoeuvres and exercises, the mobilization of forces, amphibious warfare activities, including information on the scale and range of that which is notifiable;
3. *Verification CBMs*: These measures entail observers at notified activities. on-site observation by accredited personnel, non-interference with National Technical Means of verification agreements, etc.;
4. *Constraint CBMs*: These include restrictions on the size of manoeuvres, on the area where manoeuvres and exercises are conducted, and reductions or limitations on the amount of certain types of equipment (bridging equipment is the best example) available in certain zones.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Johan Jorgen Holst, "Confidence-Building Measures: A Conceptual Framework," p. 4.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Lynn Hansen, "Confidence and Security Building at Madrid and Beyond," in Stephen Larrabee and Dietrich Stobbe (eds.) *Confidence-Building Measures in Europe* p. 154.

