

The CCW review process, of course, will determine how best to incorporate a CBM package of the sort discussed in this paper. However, it would appear to make sense to include these measures together as part of a new "verification and compliance" section at the end of Protocol II. Although less satisfactory, relevant CBMs also could be added individually throughout the protocol's text.

Conclusion

This paper has examined the ways in which the confidence building approach can enhance the effectiveness and scope of the CCW in two key respects.

First, it has argued that a carefully assembled collection of confidence building measures can play an important role in a CCW verification regime, providing a relatively comprehensive framework for the collection and circulation of important information and knowledge about mines, their use, and their clearance. This can have a very beneficial humanitarian impact. These CBMs, combined with the associated use of fact-finding missions and a credible CCW Verification Commission, are seen in the paper to constitute the basis of an effective first-generation CCW verification regime. The ability to deploy fact-finding missions, in particular, is seen to be very important. Understanding the key differences between the confidence building process and the verification process, the paper argues, helps us to appreciate why the use of confidence building measures alone can *not* fully replace verification. Nevertheless, recourse to a serious "voluntary invitation" CBM may temporarily bridge the need to establish stronger commitments to true verification procedures.

The paper also has argued that the use of CCW CBMs can have a broader confidence building impact, both in the short-term and in the longer-term. In the short term, the development and use of modest, information-oriented confidence building measures focusing on land-mines could constitute a key initial step in the positive movement toward broader changes in thinking about land-mine use and clearance. Of at least equal importance, the careful introduction of several key norm-developing CBMs, encouraging (for instance) the development of professional standards and a transnational community of mine experts, could lay the ground-work in the CCW for the *longer-term* development of more comprehensive confidence building efforts. These, in turn, may be able to sustain broader, positive changes in thinking about land-mine use and mine clearance regimes.