

of undeclared or suspect sites, and invitational inspections. *Aerial inspections* include inspections of sites and TLE/TLIs using a wide variety of platforms and sensors for overhead inspection purposes.

Confidence-Building Measures

Confidence-building measures can be grouped in a number of different ways. What follows is a grouping into eight generic categories: information, communication, notification, observation, inspection, activity constraint, deployment constraint, and technology constraint measures.

Information measures include publication of defence information, weapon system and force structure information exchanges, consultative commissions, publication of defence budget figures, publication of weapon system development information, and doctrine and strategy seminars. Hot lines, joint crisis control centres and "cool lines" (for regular distribution of required and requested information) would be forms of *communication measures*.

Notification measures include advance notifications of military exercises, force mobilization and deployments, and information on the nature and type of forces involved. *Observation of movement* measures allow for observation of specified military activities or exercises. *Inspection measures* include special observers for sensitive movements of equipment or personnel, on-site inspections and special sensing devices. Included in this category would be "Open Skies," a type of co-operative aerial monitoring involving sensors and human observers.

Like arms control provisions, confidence-building measures can also provide constraints of activities or behaviour. *Activity constraint measures* include assurances to avoid or limit provocative military activities, for example, no harassing activities on the high seas or near territorial boundaries. *Deployment constraints* prohibit threatening manoeuvres or equipment

tests, threatening deployments near sensitive areas, and specified equipment; they may also include manpower limits or weapons limitations such as nuclear-free zones. *Technology constraint measures* mandate no replacement of deployed military equipment of certain types with new, more advanced types; no modernization of deployed military equipment; no training with new systems; no field testing of new designs; no production of specified new systems or subsystems; and no military use of a "dual-use" technology or process.

Peace Operations

Certain measures are common to peace operations taken as a whole. Of major importance in the area of preventive diplomacy is the collection of *early warning information*, that is, information received through technical and human means (NTM and NIM) of member states. Based on that information, *fact-finding* takes place; during this procedure, an individual or group gathers information on a formal or informal basis. This is a measure similar to the collection of early warning information except that it depends upon actual deployment on the ground of experts who conduct inquiries directly with the parties concerned. *Preventive deployment* involves the dispatch of military personnel (with the consent or request of a state) to ease tension and suspicion. *Demilitarized zones* can be created in advance of a potential conflict, with the consent of states parties; creation of these zones requires supporting verification mechanisms such as ground inspections, overflights, and human and/or electronic surveillance.

Information or data exchange is also a measure associated with peace operations. The UN system of *reporting military expenditures* is open to all states (although only some 30 report at present). The recently formed *UN Register of Conventional Arms*, a report of export and import of certain categories of conventional arms, has started out with an encouraging response from

