II Key Findings

Patricia Bliss McFate

Control of Arms

- The control of arms through multilateral formal and informal treaties, agreements, measures and activities that involve the processes of arms control verification, confidence-building measures and peace operations in a variety of formats and localities will remain a fundamental approach to international security.
- In the period between 1994 and 2004, multilateral agreements will dominate, with regional and local (bilateral) agreements increasing in importance.
- Limiting, reducing and eliminating arms will continue to be major multinational challenges which will require verification of compliance. Thus, verification will remain an essential requirement of all agreements that seek to preserve global and regional security.

Constraining Proliferation

- Constraining proliferation will continue to be a significant international and regional security goal.
- Because the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
 is the single most important agreement that
 constrains proliferation on a multilateral
 basis, extension of the Treaty, which will be
 decided at its 1995 review conference, will
 be of the greatest importance.
- The achievement of two potential multilateral arms control agreements—the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the cut-off in the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes—could make a significant, positive impact on the outcome of the 1995 NPT review. Implementation of the START I and START II agreements will also have a positive impact on the outcome of the NPT review.
- There are clear synergistic relationships among the NPT, the CTBT and the cut-off: each agreement reinforces the others.

- Regional agreements—whether they are arms control, non-proliferation, confidencebuilding, demilitarization or other peaceoriented agreements—will take on increased importance because they can contribute to stability in several hot spots of the world, such as the Middle East, South Asia and the Korean Peninsula.
- Advances in science and technology hold promise for better conditions in the developing world, yet they also lead to development of technologically superior weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, advanced conventional weapons and other lethal arms such as improved land mines.

The Processes of Arms Control Verification, Confidence-Building Measures and Peace Operations

- In the international security arena, arms control verification, confidence-building measures and peace operations will play major roles individually and collectively.
- The three processes can enhance stability and security by collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating useful information in a cost-effective manner.
- The three promote increased transparency regarding international security-related matters among states parties whether willing or unwilling, for example, the coercive arms control verification being carried out in Iraq.
- Each process involves efforts to verify compliance, resolve ambiguous activities or events, and deter or possibly detect non-compliance, whether the operational context is a formal arms control agreement, a regional non-proliferation agreement, an approach to confidence-building, or one of the many efforts involving UN personnel for the purposes of prevention, containment or resolution of an interstate or intrastate conflict.
- The linkages among these processes are becoming increasingly recognized, and

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