

of mass destruction, but also conventional weapons, weapons inventories and personnel strength. Monitoring verification at the bilateral level will also include the principle of reciprocity. Nevertheless there are lessons which can be usefully learned from past experience. More importantly, there are steps which can be taken now to facilitate the verification process even before the details of the bilateral agreement(s) are known.

Experience suggests that for purposes of bilateral verification there are likely to be two methods of monitoring which will serve as the basic means of effectively verifying compliance. The first is the use of on-site inspections tailored to the requirements of the agreement. The second is the use of overhead surveillance, both spacebased and airborne.

The experience gained by UNSCOM in initiating "tailor-made" on-site inspections using teams put together on an ad-hoc basis was discussed earlier. Conceptually, the use of a small OSI planning cell rather than the maintenance of a large cadre of dedicated inspectors deserves serious attention. From the perspective of the Korean Ministry of Defence, however, the background gained by NATO's Verification Coordinating Committee (VCC) might be of greater relevance. Under the mandate of the CFE Treaty, the VCC can draw from the results of more than 1000 completed OSIs. Of particular significance to the Korea Armed Forces is that more than 95% of the CFE OSI inspectors have been military officers.

The application of overhead surveillance is less widely known. Nevertheless, it has been used as the primary and precise means of monitoring compliance under a series of "superpowers" arms control agreements for more than 20 years. A recently completed (1994) Canadian study confirms that useable spaceborne imagery suitable for arms control monitoring purposes is currently available on a commercial basis.

The familiar Landsat series of satellites, is operated by an American company and can acquire a multi-spectral spatial resolution of approximately 30 meters. The French SPOT (Système Pour l'Observation de la Terre) acquires both multi-spectral imagery of approximately 20 meter and panchromatic imagery of 10 meters. Recently available reconnaissance imagery made available by the Russian Federation is thought to have a capability of near that of NTM with a high resolution panchromatic imagery of less than 2 meters.

Useable airborne imagery is also available on a commercial basis. Aerial photography can be acquired by contract from literally hundreds of companies and organizations around the world. The relevant level of useful capability in this regard need not be state-of-the-art and expensive. On the other hand, acquisition of multi-spectral and thermal infrared aerial imagery is available from only a handful of commercial firms and organizations. Radar imagery, including real and Synthetic