

eral or international technical means (see below); the gathering of information as part of on-site inspections; the legitimate functions of diplomats, military attachés and scientists; and the analysis of open-source literature and photography. Among the many purposes of monitoring, it can be used as a method for determining compliance with arms control agreements. Monitoring using only NTM is generally considered a unilateral method—the co-operation of the observed party is not required. However, the ABM Treaty prohibits interfering with NTM and the use of deliberate concealment measures that impede verification by NTM.

National Intelligence Means (NIM) is the sum of a country's intelligence collection and analysis capabilities. NIM includes HUMINT, the collection by human sources, and the analysis of open-source information such as media or commercial satellite photography.

National Technical Means (NTM) includes reconnaissance satellite systems using photographic, infrared, radar and electronic sensors, ground- and sea-based radars, seismographs, communications collection stations and underwater acoustic systems under the control of a single country. Multilateral Technical Means (MTM) and International Technical Means (ITM) refer to similar systems shared on a multilateral or an international basis.

Peace Operations encompass preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peace-building.

Preventive Diplomacy is action taken to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts, and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur.

Peacemaking is action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

Peacekeeping is the deployment of a United Nations or other multinational presence in

the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving UN military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well. Peacekeeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace.

Peace Enforcement involves peacekeeping activities that do not necessarily involve the consent of all the parties concerned. Peace enforcement is foreseen in Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN.

Peace-building is action to identify and support structures that will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.

Non-Proliferation, Counter-Proliferation, Anti-Proliferation are terms that are often used interchangeably.

Non-proliferation is a form of arms control that includes a wide mix of policies developed to check, cap or rollback, or respond to and deal with different aspects of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, advanced delivery systems, and advanced conventional weaponry. Timely intelligence, supplier co-operation and export controls, diplomatic initiatives, alliances and security guarantees, security assistance, international non-proliferation treaties and agreements, confidence-building measures, inducements and sanctions, active or passive defensive measures, covert action, and military action are included in the policy tools available as non-proliferation measures.

The objectives of *counter-proliferation* are to prevent further proliferation and to rollback proliferation where it has occurred. Included in counter-proliferation are "defusing" measures such as co-operative dismantlement, safety and security enhancements, stabilizing measures, and CSBMs. The alternative of using military action to counter proliferation threats is included under counter-proliferation.

