

To meet the challenges posed by an often adversarial relationship between Iraq on the one side, and IAEA and UNSCOM on the other, a number of technologies have been employed for effective monitoring in the near term. The challenge posed in this unique situation has been met by making full use of the experience and resources available to the IAEA and UNSCOM as well as the combination of methodologies in a mutually reinforcing relationship. Exploitation of the synergies between various monitoring methods is now recognized as an important value-added component to achieving and enhancing cost-effectiveness in terms of on-going monitoring and verification.

### Resources Available

The IAEA maintains a staff of some 500 people, including some 200 inspectors, to manage a safeguards system established to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons and to create confidence that nuclear installations in non-nuclear weapons states, on an international scale, are used for peaceful purposes only. In fact, the IAEA safeguards system constitutes the world's first international on-site inspection system. It has now been in operation for more than a quarter of a century. When called upon to undertake its monitoring and verification responsibilities under UNSCR 687(1991), therefore, the IAEA was able to immediately call upon the resources and extensive inspection experience already acquired. The current cost of maintaining the IAEA's safeguards inspection program for purposes related to the NPT is estimated at some US\$65 million dollars per year.

UNSCOM, on the other hand, was created by the same resolution that established the inspection mandate. On 18 April 1991, after Iraq had formally accepted the provisions of Resolution 687, the Secretary General submitted to the Security Council his report regarding the establishment of UNSCOM as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council. A small, full-time office to assist the Executive Chairman in the exercise of his function was set up at United Nations Headquarters in New York, supported by field offices in Bahrain or Baghdad. Today's organizational structure remains essentially the same with a staff of 35 in the offices of the Executive Chairman in New York, 23 in the Bahrain field office and 76 in the Baghdad field office. While comparative costs are difficult to determine, UNSCOM annual expenditures have approximated \$28,000,000, exclusive of the U-2 aircraft, helicopter operations and the salary costs for national inspectors seconded to UNSCOM.

Unlike the IAEA with its permanent cadre of inspectors, UNSCOM inspectors and staff have been provided on an ad-hoc basis by member states, the United Nations Secretariat and the World Health Organization(WHO). Inspection teams comprise members from both UNSCOM and the IAEA.