

Appendix A Definitions and Concepts

Patricia Bliss McFate

In order to assure understanding of terms often loosely used in discussions in the field of international security, the authors have agreed upon the following definitions of concepts and terms used in this study.

Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) are actions undertaken by state parties that produce transparency (see definition below) by reducing or eliminating misperceptions of and concerns about potentially threatening military capabilities and activities. CBMs include consultations, voluntary hosting of visits, demonstrations of equipment, notifications prior to certain potentially destabilizing military activities and/or restrictions on such activities, observations of military exercises, risk reduction centres, "hot lines," and information exchanges. While CBMs are not part of a formal verification regime, they may complement or precede the implementation of a verification regime for an arms control agreement, for example, the measures instituted by the United States and the Soviet Union prior to the entry into force of the START I agreement. While CBMs can contribute to the viability of the arms control process, they are not verification means or methods; their implementation is monitored by NTM or NIM and not usually by formal verification regimes. (The Stockholm Document, however, allows on-site inspection of certain of its provisions.)

Co-operative Monitoring comprises activities such as shared information monitoring; data exchanges; remote sensing; techniques for sampling, identification, observations and auditing; and on-site inspections. Co-operative monitoring can be an integral part of arms control and non-proliferation agreements, military disengagement, confidence-building measures and peace operations. Examples of co-operative monitoring include IAEA safeguards, the monitoring methods associated with the Sinai Disengagement Agreements and the Egypt-Israel peace treaty of 1979, and the U.S.-Soviet Joint Verification Experiments which preceded the verification protocols for the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties. Future applications would include measures

associated with the CWC, a cut-off in the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes, a CTBT, new confidence-building measures, and strengthened UN peace operations.

Cost-Effectiveness, when applied to arms control verification, confidence-building measures and peace operations, stresses that the processes must achieve their aim—that is, they must be effective and they must be worth their cost, with cost measured in terms of not only currency, but also human resources, equipment, potential losses of sensitive and proprietary information, and the goodwill necessary to generate co-operation. As a general principle, the cost of the measure should not be greater than the cost of living with the problem it is intended to correct.

Effective Verification is the standard to which verification of arms control agreements should be held. It is based on the criterion of military significance; that is, verification regimes are termed "effective" if they enable a party or parties to detect actions on the part of another party that go beyond the limits of an arms control agreement in any militarily significant way and if they permit the detection of any such violation in time to respond effectively, thereby denying the other party the benefit of the violation. What constitutes military significance will vary with each agreement and with the views of the country or international organization making that judgment.

Harmonization is the exploitation of areas of commonality between organizations, agreements and regimes. In this study, it is argued that verification, confidence-building and peace operations have a common objective, which is to create transparency; this study concludes that multilateral processes should be harmonized to take advantage of common elements, avoid duplication and equalize obligations.

Monitoring involves the gathering of information. It is essentially a function of intelligence collection and analysis using all information available concerning a particular activity or location. Monitoring includes national, multilat-

