

6. Invitational inspections will play a greater role in removing ambiguities and generating confidence in the agreements.
7. Intrusive on-site inspections will be necessary for assuring compliance by some countries with multilateral agreements designed to curb proliferation, for example, the Chemical Weapons Convention. However, OSIs will not be a sure means of detecting violations unless the other side makes a mistake or informants provide timely, needed information.
8. Confidence-building measures will become increasingly important and effective in their own right as well as in their contribution to verification synergies.
9. Open Skies and other forms of aerial surveillance will provide greater transparency, assuming effective implementation, and thus will contribute to regional stability and to monitoring arms control agreements. They also perform a triggering function.
10. Independent, commercial sources of data, for example, the SPOT satellite may become increasingly significant as sources for verifying data. Commercial satellite imagery of medium quality resolution will become an increasingly important monitoring tool.
11. Challenge inspections without right of refusal may need to be instituted in situations where there is a high probability of cheating.
12. Less expensive, simpler, sturdier verification technologies will be sought for use in on-site inspections and aerial surveillance.
13. There will be more applications of verification methods to peacekeeping tasks in unstable regions of the world.

