

### Summary

As the number of multinational bodies, and of countries, engaged in verification of arms control treaties, peace operations, and confidence-building and non-proliferation measures increases, and as their roles converge on a common objective of co-operative international security, there is going to be an increasing need for harmonization of the definitions, the reporting, the data-processing and the analysis of the huge mass of information passing through the many organizations engaged in these activities. Without harmonization it will not be possible to attain the full benefits of the synergy that is possible by the combination of all of these efforts toward a common objective.

Another example of the advantages of harmonization is offered by the scheduling of overflights, or of on-site inspections, intended to verify multilateral arms control agreements, when the quotas assigned to several countries can be programmed to maximize the ability to confirm compliance or detect non-compliance.

Among the new bodies that may be created by the growing needs for verification, peace operations, and confidence-building and non-proliferation measures are the following examples:

- a UN verification agency;
- a BTWC verification agency;
- an agency for multilateral spaceborne surveillance;
- an agency for multilateral airborne surveillance;
- a multinational centre for the verification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban;
- a multinational centre for monitoring arms control in space;

- a multinational centre for monitoring arms control at sea; and
- a multinational centre for development of equipment, methodologies and training for the functions of verification, peace operations and confidence-building.

The greatest needs and opportunities for harmonization will be present among regimes operating in the same functional areas (nuclear, chemical, biological, missile, conventional), in the same geographical areas (with Europe offering the best opportunities at the present time), and using the same means of obtaining their information (multinational intelligence means, space surveillance, aerial surveillance, on-site inspections). It will be desirable to track the history of major weapons systems throughout their entire life cycle, from initial research and development to eventual expenditure or destruction, and including transfers to other countries. But different means will be needed to observe the different phases of the life cycles.

