

*Data/Information Exchanges and Implementing Bodies*

Data exchanges are very useful to implementing bodies. The information exchanged under a series of confidence-building measures established for the BTWC is valuable to the parties involved and to the United Nations because it improves transparency concerning compliance with obligations under the convention. In many instances, implementing bodies can help assure the completeness of data exchanges.

*Notifications/Declarations and Inspections/Observations*

Notifications are particularly helpful in determining the timing, scope and nature of inspections. For example, notifications of troop movements or exercises called for in the Stockholm and Vienna agreements have been essential to assuring timely, effective inspections. The inspections are useful in confirming the accuracy of the notifications.

*Notifications/Declarations and Aerial Surveillance*

Notifications can trigger aerial surveillance; in turn, aerial overflights can confirm the accuracy of the notifications. Aircraft continue to be employed to good effect by the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) deployed in the Sinai Peninsula to monitor the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. The MFO monitors the obligations of the two countries to locate their forces in such a manner as to prevent accidental confrontations. Notification of troop movements can be monitored by the MFO. Another example would be found in the Vienna Document, which allows for aircraft during CSCE inspections.

*Notifications/Declarations and Implementing Bodies*

Notifications are extremely useful to implementing bodies because they provide the basis for the bodies to initiate actions to assure compliance. The multiparty START I agreement requires extensive notifications on a variety of activities associated with treaty-limited items,

including movements, conversions, eliminations, flight tests, reductions in warheads, operational dispersals, transfers of items, and open displays. These notifications will be essential to the ability of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission to discharge its implementing functions. Conversely, implementing bodies are responsible for assuring that the required notifications or declarations are provided in an accurate and timely manner.

*Inspections and Aerial Surveillance*

There are very high synergistic effects in both directions because the two methods are mutually reinforcing. For example, UNSCOM is making good use of high resolution aerial imagery from specialized U-2 aircraft. In addition, helicopters are being employed during on-site inspections as an aerial platform for close-in, hand-held photography. In the future, aircraft or helicopters equipped with specialized sensors could be used to detect effluents from plants, indicating possible chemical weapons production; in turn, this information could be used to implement a challenge inspection under the CWC.

*Inspections/Observations and Implementing Bodies*

Inspections frequently provide critical information to implementing bodies responsible for assuring compliance with agreements limiting arms. Inspections confirmed the destruction of missiles in the INF agreement; they could confirm the required disposition of fissile materials under a cut-off agreement. Implementing bodies will frequently find it necessary to utilize inspections to investigate and resolve anomalous events or activities.

*Aerial Surveillance and Implementing Bodies*

Data from aerial surveillance can be extremely vital to UN peace operations in situations of regional instability and limited on-the-ground access. The United Nations has called upon NATO to monitor no-fly zones in the former Yugoslavia and to assist in monitor-

