

of future regional conflicts. Ballistic missiles and advanced aircraft will continue to be the delivery systems of choice in proliferating countries, but several states, including Iran, Syria and Libya, will continue to improve their relatively advanced anti-ship cruise missiles. The demand for advanced cruise missiles with enhanced stealth capability will sharply increase. Many countries will also market advanced precision-guided munitions and surface-to-air missiles.

Regional Instabilities, Local Conflicts, Intrastate Hostilities

- Third World military capabilities will grow. Some regional powers will develop the capability to threaten North America directly. The capabilities of regional allies will grow in importance.
- Theatre missile defence systems will be deployed or available for rapid deployment, providing some deterrence to certain renegade states in acquiring or using ballistic missiles.
- The United States will have to take the lead in any major military conflict requiring coalition operations. The United Nations will take the lead, supported by the United States, Canada and other major powers, in those instances where the conflict is manageable through peace operations.
- Multilateral coalition forces using advanced conventional weapons will play a central role in preventing local conflicts from becoming regional or global and will limit the expansion of regional powers as problems arise.
- Coalition operations will in many cases be the mode of operation, for both political and economic reasons; this reality will produce compatibility problems with language, equipment, logistics and communications.
- The absence of a major global threat will reduce the perceived need for traditional alliances and security regimes. NATO's future will remain uncertain, causing greater tension among traditional allies. The United

States will have a declining global leadership role as European and Asian powers take regional security increasingly into their own hands.

- Military personnel, most particularly U.S. military, will have to be trained for a wide variety of missions, including peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peace-building, counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, sanction enforcement and humanitarian efforts.

Arms Control Verification, Confidence-Building Measures and Peace Operations

- Arms control in a variety of forms—multilateral, bilateral, reciprocal, unilateral, global, regional, local—will remain a fundamental approach to international security. Multilateral agreements will dominate, with regional and local bilateral agreements increasing in importance. (“Bilateral” arms control, as used here, does not refer to agreements between the United States and Russia, but rather to agreements between neighbouring countries, for example, Argentina and Brazil.)
- Less focus will be placed on lengthy, formal arms control treaties such as the CWC, and more focus will be placed on supplier regimes and CBMs. Membership in the supplier regimes will be under review and, in many cases, expanded and formalized. Implementation of arms control agreements already ratified will have high priority during this period.
- Because some countries will be prepared to cheat on their obligations associated with non-proliferation treaties and regimes, *effective* verification will continue to be the standard by which verification regimes will be judged. However, determining what constitutes effective verification in this new environment will be very difficult and controversial.
- Verification regimes involving emerging weapons states will require adversarial or coercive verification. Verification based on on-site inspections of *declared* facilities will do

