

## V. Conclusion

As Chapter IV demonstrates, when policy-makers apply evaluative criteria to an agreement or measure, they must recognize that there will be conflicting views and interpretational debates among those using the same criteria. For example, an agreement may be in the country's national security interests even though it may not be totally verifiable, may pose a burden on private industry, and may be costly to implement.<sup>48</sup> Thus, in applying the criteria, a country must establish a relative priority order of the criteria to be applied for each agreement. Otherwise opposing elements within and outside the government will selectively apply the criteria in order to support their position on the agreement.

This prioritizing of the criteria will help determine the key question: "is our country better off with the agreement than without it?" Also, by prioritizing the criteria for each agreement, it will be possible to identify conflicting priority ratings between separate agreements and even possible conflicts between the agreements themselves. Early identification of the real and potential problems will help a country pursue its overall NACD goals and objectives.

The fundamental principles of national, regional, and international security must be the basis for NACD agreements in measures. However, there may be conflicts between protecting or enhancing a country's national security and achieving regional and international security.<sup>49</sup> On occasion, it may be necessary for a country to take some national security risks in order to achieve enhanced regional or international stability and security on the grounds that in the long run there will be a net benefit to the country, the region, and the world. Analysis of regional stability and security should include consideration of humanitarian and environmental aspects, such as the welfare of civilians, leading to the acceptance of certain limitations on military activities because they harm civilians.<sup>50</sup> In some cases, it may be necessary for a country to provide financial support for the implementation of an agreement or measure to other parties, thereby incurring economic costs, but also enhancing national and international security.<sup>51</sup>

In connection with the foregoing points, personnel responsible for NACD should consider utilizing a matrix for deriving and applying the priorities of the evaluative criteria for each

---

<sup>48</sup> Some would argue that the Chemical Weapons Convention is an example of such an agreement.

<sup>49</sup> India's position on the CTBT might be cited as an example.

<sup>50</sup> Hence, support of the CCW can be argued on grounds of enhanced regional stability.

<sup>51</sup> The U.S. CTR and Cooperative Measures Programs operate on this assumption. In addition, South Korea's financial support of KEDO springs from taking this assumption into account.