

Inter-American **Defense Board**

S t a f f

Summary of Military Confidence and Security Building Measures 1999

SEPTEMBER 2000

This document was updated by the IADB Staff

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND.

The analysis of the Military Security and Confidence Building Measures was initiated at the headquarters of the INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD STAFF with the creation of a specific committee in May, 1995, tasked with addressing the issue, in keeping with Resolution 650 (1031/95) of the OAS Permanent Council. This resolution

tasked the IADB with the preparation of an inventory of the military security and confidence building measures that are currently being implemented in the Hemisphere.

The process was originally based on the following key documents:

AG / RESOLUTION 1240 (XXIII-0 / 93) Managua, NICARAGUA. June 11, 1993.
(Art.3 states that the IADB will provide the OAS with consultative services of a technical-military.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS to evaluate CSBMs in the Region in Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA on March 18, 1994. (At the meeting a sample list was drafted containing political, diplomatic, educational, cultural and military measures).

I DEFENSE MINISTERIAL. Williamsburg, VIRGINIA. July, 1995. (The following issues were discussed: CSBMs, Defense Cooperation and the Role of the Armed Forces in Democracies in the 21st Century.)

SANTIAGO DECLARATION. 10 November 1995. (11 CSBMs were drafted for application in OAS member countries)

AG / RESOLUTION 1409 (XXVI - 0 / 96) 7 June 1996.
(Art. 12 , invites the IADB under the terms of AG / RES. 1240 (XXIII), to offer advisory and consulting services to the Commission on Hemispheric Security, when so requested in carrying out studies on CSBMs.)

II DEFENSE MINISTERIAL. Bariloche, ARGENTINA. October 9, 1996. (CSBMs were identified as appropriate tools for peace maintenance.)

AG/ RESOLUTION 1494 (XXVII- 0 / 97) June 5, 1997.
(Art. 12 invites the IADB under the terms contained in RES 1240 (XXIII- 0 / 93),to provide advisory and consultative services to the Commission on Hemispheric Security when requested by the Permanent Council, on Military CSBMs and to update the 1995 inventory.)

AG/ RESOLUTION 1566 (XXVIII- 0 / 98) June 2, 1998.
(Art. 17 Reiterates its invitation to the IADB in compliance with AG / RES 1240 to prepare a draft of a standardized format for the input of information in keeping with AG / RES 1409 (XXVI - 0 / 96).

SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION November 28, 1998.
(9 measures were added to the 11CSBMs listed in Santiago)

III DEFENSE MINISTERIAL. Cartagena, COLOMBIA.

December 1998.(Issues discussed included: the Hemispheric Security System vis-a-vis terrorism, illegal drugs, illegal weapons trafficking, munitions, explosives and the environment).

SUMMARY OF MILITARY CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURE developed by the IADB in 1998, disseminated among the various Delegations and the OAS Commission on Hemispheric Security in November 1999, contains a comparative analysis of the reports compiled between 1996 and 1998.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT BACKGROUND DATA

- The General Assembly, through Resolutions AG/RES. 1409 (XXVI – 0/96), AG/RES 1494 9 XXVII – 0/97). AG/RES. 1566 (XXVIII-O/98) and AG/RES.1623 9XXX-O/99), has invited and urged all the Member States to submit on or before April 15 each year to the Commission on Hemispheric Security of the OAS Permanent Council, all information pertaining to CSBMs to facilitate the development of a complete and systematic inventory of the measures as stipulated in the Santiago Declaration and Resolutions AG/RES.1284 (XXIV-O94) and AG/RES. 1288 (XXIV-O/94). These Resolutions also request that the Secretary General maintain and provide access to the Inventory.
- In a similar fashion the Inter-Americana Defense Board has been asked that, as stated in Resolution AG/RES. 1240 (XXIII-O/93), it advise and provide consultation to the Commission on Hemispheric Security, when requested by the Permanent Council, on issues pertaining to Military Confidence and Security Building Measures as well as updating the inventory of these measures in addition to preparing a set of proposed criteria for developing the standardized format for information input submitted by the Member States in accordance with Resolution AG/RES.1409 (XXVI-O/96).
 - a. The following background data is being considered by the IADB for the preparation of CSBM reports:
 - Findings of the Meeting of Experts on Regional Confidence and Security Building Measures. OAS/SER. K/XXIX 18, MARCH 1994
 - Military CSBMs, established in the Santiago Declaration.
 - The Military CSBMs, established in the San Salvador Declaration.
 - The CSBMs of the Americas (AG/RES. 1494, XXVII-0/97) that provide the basis for the information requirements.
 - The CSBMs of the Americas (AG/RES.1566 XXVIII-0/98), that provide the basis for updating the Inventory and establishing the standardized format for information input.
 - The Inventories submitted by the IADB member, and non-member countries and the inventories forwarded by way of the OAS Commission on Hemispheric Security.

- RESOLUTION 1179 (XXII – O/92)

COOPERATION FOR HEMISPHERIC SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL SECURITY.

Item “n” of the Resolution contains the wording: “Support and adopt, as appropriate, CSBMs pertaining to conventional armed forces, such as prior notification of and invitation of observers to certain major military activities, the timely exchange of relevant information and improved communications.”

This Resolution establishes some basic criteria for determining CSBMs of a military nature that specifically focus on providing prior notification for military exercises, inviting observers and exchanging information on a timely basis in order to improve the channels of communication between the various actors.

- RESOLUTION 1237 (XXIII-O/93)
- RESOLUTION 1237 (XXIII-O/93)

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION.

The Resolution in the Resolves section states: “ That the CSBMs and the security mechanisms work toward preventing potential sources of conflict and thus contribute to efforts to safeguard peace and security.”

The meeting of experts called for by this Resolution, states the need to create mechanisms to prevent potential sources of conflict; consequently the military measures proposed also need to address these same preventive mechanisms.

- RESOLUTION 1238 (XXIII – O/93)

INFORMATION ON DEFENSE SPENDING AND REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS.

In the document under “considering” it mentions: “ That the increase in openness and transparency in the arms field contributes to building and promoting mutual confidence, reducing tensions, strengthening regional and international peace and security, and may contribute to decreasing the acquisition, production and transfer of arms.” “There is consensus among the member states on the implementation of confidence building measures, which include, transparency and the exchange of information on arms.”

The Resolution requests that the member states provide information on defense spending to the United Nations, in addition to submitting a

Register of Arms, in accordance with the Resolutions of that international organization.

The Resolution also stresses the need for “transparency in the exchange of information”, this issue needs to receive careful consideration during the implementation of the CSBMs, given that failure to comply with this aspect could adversely affect the credibility of the system as well as creating the potential for submitting information that can distort the facts and would thus hinder the completion of the objectives called for.

- OAS/SER.K/XXIX 18, MARCH 1994

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY
BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION.

During this meeting, several working commissions were created to, address this issue from various perspectives, specifically identifying and defining the military measures that need to be considered and strengthened within the CSBMs. (see annex B)

- RESOLUTION AG/RES. 1744 (XXX-O/00)

COOPERATION FOR SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS

The Resolution approved during the first Plenary Session held on June 5, 2000, urges the member states to continue contributing to the Hemispheric Confidence and Security Measures process, AG/RES 1623 (XXIX-O/99), and also tasks the Commission on Hemispheric Security, to coordinate its efforts with the Inter-American Defense Board in developing a complete and up-to-date inventory of the CSBMs, based on the reports submitted by the member states.

CHAPTER II

1. PURPOSE

The objective of this summary is to facilitate the processing, analysis and updating of information contained in the Military Confidence and Security Building Measures inventory sent by IADB member and non-member countries in accordance with the stipulations established in the various Resolutions of the Organization of American States (OAS), and in conformity with the comparative analysis developed to monitor the progress achieved in these measures geared to ensuring peace in the Americas through the implementation of activities of a military nature that promote harmony among the armed forces in addition to advising the OAS on technical-military matters.

2. BASIS FOR THE DATA ANALYSIS

- The CSBMs constitute actions aimed at reducing or eliminating the sources of mistrust through a greater openness, willingness and commitment by the sovereign states that serve to create a climate of Confidence and Security. Transparency in military affairs is frequently encouraged, resulting at times in increased cooperation and understanding at the security level. Such measures include, among others: an exchange of information about military activities, capabilities and doctrine; restrictions on certain military activities and capabilities, meetings among senior Defense officials and exchange programs for personnel and military units.
- To carry out the stated objective, it is necessary to keep this definition in mind in order to determine what other measures should be increased to integrate and implement the provisions of the various OAS Resolutions in these areas. To do this, the following criteria should be considered:
 - a) The measures should help to eliminate or reduce the sources of mistrust by encouraging a greater level of openness.
 - b) They should be framed in the commitments reached among the various sovereign states in order to foster or increase a climate of trust.
 - c) The measures proposed should promote transparency in military affairs.
 - d) They should also encourage an increase in the level of cooperation and integration.
- OAS Resolution AG/RES 1623 (XXIX)-O99), Confidence and Security Building in the Americas:
 1. To promote transparency in matters related to defense policy, with regard to modernizing the armed forces, including changes in their structure, composition, and procurement of equipment and materials, in addition to

presenting information that will make it possible to compare military expenditures.

2. Consider measures to promote the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines.
3. Encourage participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and providing the required information for the preparation of the (UN) Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.
4. To entrust the Permanent Council, through the Committee on Hemispheric Security, to continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere so as to make progress in the limitation and control of conventional arms in the region, to endeavor to advance the development of the most appropriate approach making it possible, at the regional level, to increase transparency and address questions related to conventional arms.

The following factors were taken into account in preparing this report:

- The 1994 Meeting of Experts in Buenos Aires (see Annex B).
- Military CSBMs established in the Santiago Declaration (see Annex C).
- Military CSBMs established in the San Salvador Declaration (see Annex D).
- CSBMs in the Americas (AG/RES.1494, XXVII-O/97), which provide the basis for the information requirements.
- CSBMs in the Americas (AG/RES.1566 XXVIII-O/98), which provide the basis for updating the current inventory and establishes the norms for the standardized reporting of information.
- All the OAS Resolutions that have stressed the need for making progress in Confidence Building Measures.
- In the report the CSBMs containing a capital (S) represent the measures pertaining to the Santiago Declaration (S) those with a capital (L) denote the ones stemming from the San Salvador Declaration (L), these are in turn accompanied by a lower case letter, (a, b, c, d) describing the specific category of the measure.

3. INFORMATION ANALYSIS.

A. Preparation of the Inventory-

Upon analysis of the inventory, it was noted that :

The format of the inventories contains as a main source of reference the measures stated in **Buenos Aires in 1994**, which required that each measure be recast in the inventories in accordance with the **Santiago and San Salvador Declarations**. In the future, however, it will be necessary to identify specific

military aspects established at the **Meeting of Experts in Buenos Aires in 1994**, that serve as a guide that provides a better description of the military measures required to foster confidence building among the armed forces of the various countries. (See Annex B).

It was noted that the information recently submitted by the participating countries is more specific and precise and reflects a more thorough analysis based on a clearer understanding and written instructions consistent with the IADB computerized format.

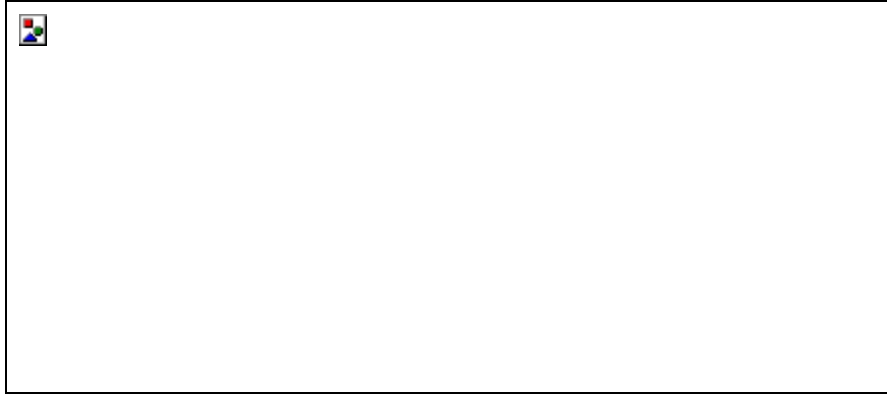
The aforementioned resource serves as a tool that allows the member states to keep abreast of the advances made in this area in addition to helping design new strategies that lead to a sustained level of progress in developing CSBMs in the hemisphere.

B. Statistical Data from the Inventories received in -1999

The statistical data submitted by the various participating countries reflects the background as well as the progress made by the CSBMs during the past year. The reporting and subsequent analysis allows the authorities to develop their own conclusions to determine how to best optimize the various measures and successfully achieve the objectives contained in the OAS Resolutions pertaining to this issue.

a. SANTIAGO DECLARATION

CODE REFERENCE	AMOUNT REPORTED
Sa (Prior notification of military exercises)	08
Sb (Information on arms transfers and/or budgets)	15
Sc (Exchange of defense doctrines and policies)	120
Sd (Limits/controls of conventional weapons)	03
Se (Exchange of observers/students and visits to exercises and military installations)	890
Sf (Measures to prevent transportation incidents)	25
Sg (Cooperation in disaster relief)	20
Sh (Improved border communications)	16
Si (Training programs pertaining to Confidence and Security Building Measures)	28
Sj (Meetings on security concerns of the Island States)	01
Sk (Education for Peace Programs)	15
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASURES REPORTED	1141



Graph :

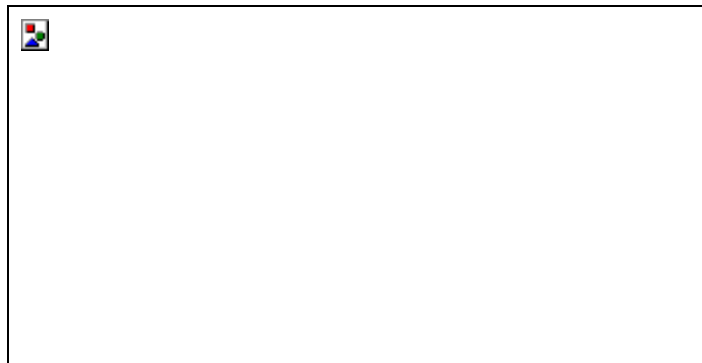
Chart Analysis:

- The chart shows a low level of **“Sa”Measures** that deal with: Prior notification of military exercises. Despite this trend it is felt that these measures are being followed but are not addressed in the pertinent reports.
- A major increase has been detected during the past year in the number of exchanges between military authorities, through several conferences scheduled in the agendas of various governments; some of the events include Inter-American conferences attended by the Commanders in Chief from the different branches of the Armed Forces. These bilateral and multilateral events help to encourage conflict resolution as well as the coordinating specific measures aimed at optimizing **“Sc”** type measures.
- It has also been noted that the measure with the highest level of acceptance has been **“Se”** which pertains to the exchange of observers, students and visits to military installations; this is a very significant measure in that it allows for representatives from the various armed forces to get to know each other and constitutes an essential component in confidence building.
- Other measures which despite their political nature have experienced a slight increase are categories **“Si”** and **“Sk”** that to relate CSBM training programs and the Education for Peace initiative

b. SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION

REFERENCE CODE	AMOUNT REPORTED
La (Foster contact and cooperation among legislators)	03

Lb (Expand seminar on CBSMs to : Dipl. Mil. Institutions. and Universities)	06
Lc (Activities that promote cooperation among neighboring countries in border areas).	31
Ld (Promote the exchange of information through the publication of defense papers.)	44
Le (Promote a common methodology to facilitate comparative studies of military expenditures in the region.)	00
Lf (Develop programs of cooperation on: Maritime transportation nuclear waste and other)	06
Lg (Continue to support the efforts of the small island states).	02
Lh (Improve and increase information on registers of arms of the member states.)	01
Li (Continue the Hemispheric process of consultation and exchanges on the control of conventional arms).	01
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASURES	94



Graph

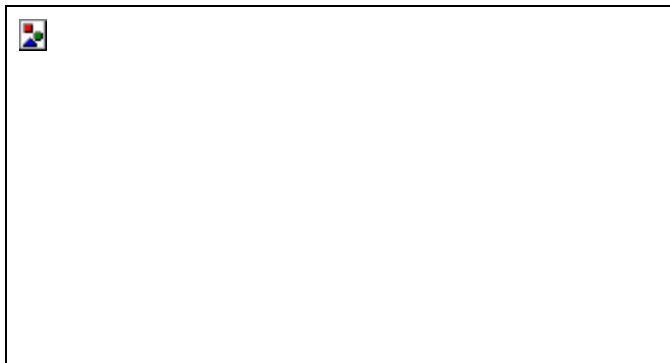
- It has been noted that the “**Lc**” measures pertaining to the levels of exchange and cooperation among neighboring countries in border regions stands out as the second most frequently implemented measure.
- The “**Ld**” measure despite its mainly political nature, is considered the measure that has been most frequently implemented. The measure is aimed at promoting information exchange through the use of military publications, it should also be mentioned that this measure also addresses the exchange of Defense papers, although it has not been reflected in the reports that have been forwarded.

- The chart also includes the "Le" measure tasked with promoting transparency and methodologies that facilitate comparative analysis of military expenditures in the region as stipulated by the U.N. Based on the current analysis it appears that the pertinent technical studies have not yet been done.

c. BACKGROUND DATA BY COUNTRY CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	AMOUNT
BILATERAL	988
TRILATERAL	48
MULTILATERAL	199

Graph



Analysis of the Chart

- It is interesting to note that most of the measures implemented have been done at the bilateral level, and of these the majority are among countries sharing a common border, demonstrating a scenario where confidence building measures can be very effective.
- Just as in the previous example, the trilateral measures, pertain to neighboring countries and once again confirms the aforementioned findings, these measures have been deemed effective in reducing the potential for future conflicts in the hemisphere.
- The multilateral measures have been consistent with the dynamic changes introduced by globalization in the region, hemisphere and the rest of the world.

d. BACKGROUND DATA BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

AREA	AMOUNT
NEIGHBORING	560
REGIONAL	42
INTER-REGIONAL	135
HEMISPHERIC	58
INTER-HEMISPHERIC	330
EXTRA-HEMISPHERIC	110

Graph



Chart Analysis

- The fact that most of the confidence building measures appear to be between neighboring countries is a particularly significant finding given that this level is seen as the greatest source of potential conflict.
- This is seen as a positive sign if we consider that Confidence Building Measures are only implemented in potential conflict scenarios and are part of a conflict prevention initiative; this does not imply however that these measures could supersede the level of specific bilateral relations, that is why these agreement are seen as a way to promote regional peace.

C. Comparison of the Inventories of Measures for 98/99.

- OVERALL COMPARISON :

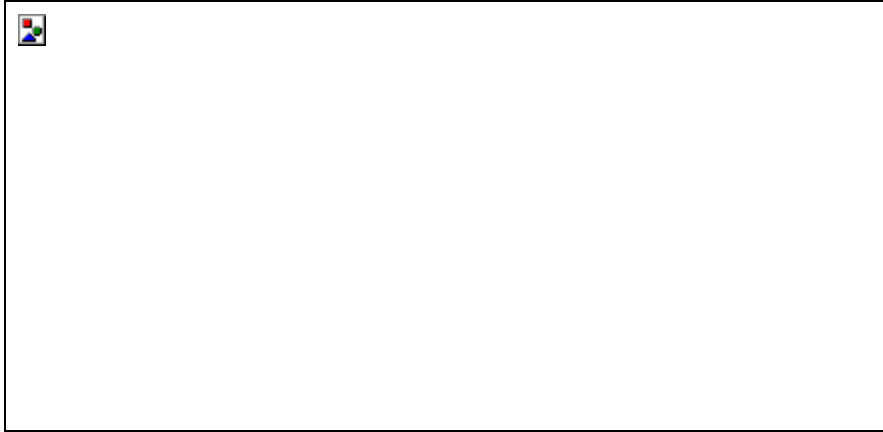


Chart Analysis:

- A slight increase in the overall level of confidence building measures has occurred during this period, demonstrating that the system is operating at the level of the armed forces throughout the hemisphere, and the fact that this growth has been sustained over time indicates that the measures have enjoyed a high level of acceptance among the participating countries.

- SANTIAGO DECLARATION



Graph Analysis:

- The most significant activity can be seen in measure **Se**, which includes the invitation of observers, professional visits, and invitations to training courses, all of which make personnel exchanges in different activities the most common measures. This is a very important, given the fact that mutual acquaintance is a prerequisite for confidence.

- There is little information regarding measure **Sa**, which has to do with the prior notification of military exercises, however there is a significant increase in the number of joint exercises conducted. That being the case, compliance with this point has been reached. In addition, the increase in compliance with **Sh** ratifies that fact. Measure **Sh** has to do with the development and implementation of communications between civil and military authorities of neighboring countries in conformity with their border situation.
- Little advancement has been seen in the information regarding measure **Sc**, which has to do with promoting the preparation and exchange of information on defense policies and doctrines. In this regard, the OAS has reiterated in its resolutions the need for the States to prepare their Defense White Papers as a way of building confidence.
- There are other more balanced measures like **Sd**, **Sf**, **Sg**, **Sj**, and **Sk**, which have remained constant over time.

SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION



Graph Analysis

- The **Lc** measure has received the highest level of acceptance; this measure relates to identifying and developing activities that promote cooperation between neighboring countries in border areas, this has seen as a positive development given that these areas are considered potential sources of conflicts.
- The measure undergoing the most significant drop has been the **Ld** measure, which is geared to promoting the exchange of information, among others, through the publication of Defense papers or Official Documents. This trend has also been evident in analysis pertaining to the Santiago Declaration; although this measure has a political connotation, it also is directly involved in military affairs.

- The measure that has seen an increase compared to the previous year has been the **Lg** measure which pertains to the Small Island states, despite its political nature there has been significant progress in this area.
- The **Le** measure which deals with promoting common methodologies to conduct comparative studies of military expenditures in the Region, was not reported during 1998, which implies that there has been a very meager advance in this area given the importance of this issue.
- Other measures have kept a balance in time such as for example: **La,Lb,Lf,Lh,yLi**.

G PROGRESS ATTAINED.

- a. The last year demonstrated a remarkable increase in the cooperation among military institutions, with a substantial increase in student exchanges, strengthening integration and allowing for better understanding among the members of the armed forces of the hemisphere.
- b. There has been a broader strategic effort with the participation in several combined exercises among member states.
- c. Bilateral meetings especially in the area of intelligence allow for the improvement and optimization of direct communication among the military authorities in the member states, one of the fundamental objectives of CSBMs.
- d. A remarkable integration has taken place in the hemisphere in the coordination of military means in case of disasters and emergencies that affect some of the member states.
- e. There is progress in scientific and technological exchanges, greater importance has been attributed to this type of activity which yields mutual benefits.
- f. There is an increased number of international courses for military personnel forces that fulfill peacekeeping missions.

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

- a. Although we have not witnessed a considerable increase in the number of countries reporting as compared to 1998, we have seen a significant improvement in the reports, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

- b. There is a clear increase in the exchanges among members of the armed forces, especially among young officers and in Staff courses. This will allow for an improvement in the future in mutual understanding among the high commands of the armed forces, a fundamental factor to achieve confidence.
- c. We have seen an increase in bilateral, trilateral and multilateral cooperation activities and exchanges, which demonstrates a sense of unity that fosters CSBMs.
- d. We must continue to increase the exchanges and communications among the authorities in member countries so as to improve the necessary links to foster military CSBMs.
- e. The IADB should continue to motivate and articulate CSBMs of a military nature as a means to maintain and foster harmony among the armed forces of the hemisphere.
- f. The exchange of information, technology, specialized personnel in military matters should continue to grow so as to achieve greater integration among the armed forces of the hemisphere.
- g. We should advance in the use of military means in case of disasters or emergencies, so as to coordinate the use of the available technical resources. In this sense the IADB should maintain the coordination on this issue given that it is the only military organization with a continental scope.
- h. One of the problems as underscored by OAS resolutions has to do with the publication of **Defense Books**, this means that the armed forces should have the inclination to generate this document which is fundamental for confidence building.
- i. Finally, as can be observed, CSBMs of a military nature have had a positive impact. We have seen increase in measures and actors, the continent has not had to face military tensions, this is reflected in the increase in the number of conferences, seminars, symposia and other activities with the participation of the high military commands of the hemisphere.

ANNEX "A"

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE

**REPORTS OBTAINED FROM THE IADB
DATABASE ON THE 1999 INVENTORIES**

INVENTORY OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES.

This annex includes the reports extracted from the electronic data base of military confidence and security building measures including the information supplied until November 1999 by the member countries:

Países	Nº Medidas	Paginas de los Reportes
1. <i>Antigua y Barbuda</i>	12	1 - 3
2. <i>Dominica</i>	*	1 - 3
3. <i>Grenada</i>	*	1 - 3
4. <i>St. Kitts & Nevis</i>	*	1 - 3
5. <i>St. Lucia</i>	*	1 - 3
6. <i>St Vincent y Grenadines</i>	*	1 - 3
7. <i>Argentina</i>	242	04 - 23
8. <i>Bolivia</i>	04	24 - 24
9. <i>Brasil</i>	307	25 - 48
10. <i>Canadá</i>	23	49 - 51
11. <i>Chile</i>	34	52 - 55
12. <i>Colombia</i>	14	56 - 57
13. <i>Ecuador</i>	04	58 - 58
14. <i>El Salvador</i>	13	59 - 60
15. <i>Nicaragua</i>	72	61 - 68
16. <i>Paraguay</i>	69	69 - 75
17. <i>Perú</i>	54	76 - 81
18. <i>Trinidad y Tobago</i>	11	82 - 83
19. <i>United States</i>	120	84 - 95
20. <i>Uruguay</i>	230	96 - 112
21. <i>Venezuela</i>	40	113 - 116
TOTAL	1249	

ANNEX "B"

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE.

MEETING OF EXPERTS BUENOS AIRES 1994

A. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY MEASURES RELATED TO MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

- 1) Prior notification of exercises to be undertaken by the units in the country or by third parties when they are to be held at a certain distance from the country's coasts or borders.
- 2) Prior notification on the direction and purpose of military units that will come close to a set distance.

- 3) Radio electrical links among border units, regular communications in order to coordinate the activities conducted by the organizations based on border areas avoiding any possibility of tension due to a misunderstanding.
- 4) Meetings between naval and air authorities to discuss issues linked to navigation.
- 5) Invitation to the Armed Forces of neighboring countries to observe troop exercises conducted in border areas.

B. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY MEASURES RELATED TO INFORMATION EXCHANGE.

- 1) Strengthen information and cooperation mechanisms for search and rescue.
- 2) Regular meetings among the staffs of the armed forces.
- 3) Exchange of information on military budgets.
- 4) Exchange of information on the acquisition and/or production of new equipment and weapons.
- 5) Exchange of information on military organization and doctrine.
- 6) More active participation in the UN registry of conventional weapons and on the standardized tool for reporting military expenditures.

C. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY MEASURES RELATED TO EXCHANGE OF PERSONNEL

- 1) Visits and exchange of personnel in military units

D. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY MEASURES RELATED TO COMMUNICATIONS

- 1) Direct and frequent communication among authorities in order to ensure the exchange of information necessary for a reciprocal knowledge of military activities.

E. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY MEASURES RELATED TO CONTACTS

- 1) Normal security procedures during the operation of naval and air units, in keeping with the international agreements in force..
- 2) Mutual exchange of experience on :

- Organization and structure of the armed forces.
- Experience on peacekeeping operations
- Analysis of concrete problems of mutual interest

F. CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES RELATED TO TRAINING AND EDUCATION .

- 1) Exchange of military personnel of various ranks and of different types such as for example:
 - Adventure training
 - Training on confidence and security building measures
 - Advanced Staff training courses.
 - Military training and education courses
 - Exchange of basic information on confidence building measures.
 - Exchanges among cadets, students and advisors.
- 2) Meetings of military academies.
- 3) Plans for visits and exchanges among units and commands of the respective armed forces.
- 4) Exchange of military specialists in intelligence, operations, logistics, civil affairs, information technology and other areas of interest.
- 5) Combined training exercises among armed forces.
- 6) Participation of officers and NCO in cultural and sports activities undertaken by the armed forces of other countries.

ANNEX "C"

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE DECLARATION, NOV-1995

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES SANTIAGO, CHILE DECLARATION NOV. 1995

(Adopted during the fourth plenary session, November 10, 1995)

- a) Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises;
- b) Exchange of information and participation of all member states in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures;
- c) Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines;
- d) Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons;
- e) Agreements on invitations of observers to military exercises, visits to military installations, arrangements for observing routine operations and exchange of civilian and military personnel for regular and advanced training;

- f) Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea and air;
- g) Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states;
- h) Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation;
- i) Holding of seminars and courses and studies on confidence and security building measures policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel and on the special security concerns of the small island states;
- j) Hold high-level meetings on special security concerns of the small island states;
- k) Education for Peace programs.

ANEXO "D"

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE.

SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION

**CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES
SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION FEB. 1998**

(Adopted during the fifth plenary session, February 28, 1998)

- a) Encourage contact and cooperation among legislators on confidence building measures and on matters of peace and hemispheric security, including conferences, the exchange of visits and a meeting of parliamentarians in order to strengthen this process.
- b) Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers and universities the seminars, courses and studies envisioned in Declarations of Santiago and San Salvador on confidence and security building measures, disarmament and other issues related to peace and hemispheric security, with participation in those activities by government civilian and military authorities and by civil society.
- c) Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions.
- d) Promote the exchange of information inter-alia through the publication of books on defense or books as appropriate, permitting greater transparency with respect to the defense policies of each country and on the organization structure, size and composition of the armed forces.
- e) In order to promote transparency and with technical support from the appropriate international economic agencies, encourage the carrying out of studies for establishing a common methodology in order to facilitate the comparison of military expenditures in the region, taking into account inter-alia the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.
- f) Develop a cooperation program to address the concerns raised by maritime transport of nuclear and other waste and to cooperate and coordinate in the relevant international fora to strengthen standards governing such transport and its safety.
- g) Continue supporting the efforts of small island states to address their specific security concerns including those of an economic, financial and environmental nature, taking into consideration their vulnerability and level of development.
- h) Improve and broaden the information submitted by the member states to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms so as to enhance the Hemisphere's contribution to pursuing the aims of that register, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
- i) Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.

ANNEX "E"

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGISTRATION FORM

**REGISTRATION FORM FOR CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING
MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE**

The following format should be used by each country delegation that constitutes the principal working document in this area; its internal structure includes the following requirements:

Title: “Register of Confidence and Security Building Measures of a Military Nature”.

Year: Year the document was developed.

Country: Name of the country of origin.

Organization: Organization responsible for developing the CSBM: Ministry of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, etc.

Cod. Med.: A code letter will be given of the declaration pertaining to the measure submitted; using upper-case letters to identify the specific declaration (Santiago = **S** ; El Salvador = **L**) and lower-case (**a,b,c...**) to identify the measure referred to within the declaration. (See appendices **B and C** “Santiago Declaration” and “El Salvador Declaration”, respectively).

Description of the CSBM: The main issue addressed by the stated measure.

Country/s: Includes the countries involved in the CSBM.

Duration: Beginning to Conclusion.

Observations: Contains information dealing with the completion of the CSBMs.

NOTE: In annex “**D**” there is sample report for submitting CSBMs that serves as an illustration

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE

TERMINOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY

The following list contains the most commonly used terms in the area of Military Confidence and Security Building Measures, and is meant to provide the reader with a better understanding of the report.

C.S.B.M.: Are specific actions aimed at reducing or eliminating the sources of mistrust through a greater openness, willingness and commitment by sovereign States to generate a climate of confidence and security, in accordance with International Law and the pertinent Resolutions and Mandates of the O.A.S..

I. A. D. B. : Inter-American Defense Board. International organization created on March 30, 1942, is the oldest permanent institution within the Inter-American system. The Staff created a committee to study Military C.S.B.M.s in May, 1995, in accordance with Resolution 650 (1031/95).

C.S.H. : Commission on Hemispheric Security. O.A.S. body under the Permanent Council that is tasked with receiving all the information pertaining to the implementation of C.S.B.M. s by the member states every year by April 15.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS : Meeting held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on March 18, 1994. The meeting focused on defining and developing a listing of Military C.S.B.M. s.

SANTIAGO DECLARATION: Meeting held in Santiago, Chile on November 10, 1995. At the meeting a Declaration was created, establishing(11) measures to be implemented by the OAS member states. The measures were submitted by IADB member and non-member countries, in accordance with the pertinent OAS Resolutions.

SAN SALVADOR DECLARATION: Meeting held in El Salvador on November 28, 1998. The meeting produced a Declaration establishing (09) additional measures for implementation by the OAS member states.

INVENTORY: Format developed during the meeting of Governmental Experts in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 18, 1994.

REPORTS: Document providing information from the computerized database of C.S.B.M. s broken down by the specific data requested. Eg.: Report on Measures by country, Report on Codes of Measures.

REPORT DISSEMINATION: applies to the reports of the Military C.S.B.M. s, developed by the IADB Staff that are public and available to any organization requiring them with the consent of the Council of Delegates.

MEASURES BASED ON THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES: these are measures described as bilateral, trilateral and multilateral.

MEASURES BROKEN DOWN BY GEOGRAPHIC CRITERIA: these are arranged in the

following manner:

BORDER: measures adopted by countries that share a common border, for example, Venezuela and Colombia.

REGIONAL: measures adopted by many countries in the same region. In the Americas it can apply to any region such as South America.

INTRA - REGIONAL: measures adopted by many countries in the same region without a common border for example.: Brazil and Chile.

HEMISPHERIC: measures adopted by all the nations of the Hemisphere and the small Island States.

INTRA- HEMISPHERIC: measures adopted by countries in the same Hemisphere and Island States from various regions such as, for example: Trinidad and Tobago/ U.S.

EXTRA- HEMISPHERIC: measures adopted by countries from different continents such as, for example: Venezuela and Italy.