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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. General Explanation

With the adoption of the Santiago Commitment to Democracy and the Renewal of the Inter-American System in Santiago, Chile, in 1991, the member states of the Organization began a process of joint reflection on hemispheric security in the light of new realities in the world and the region. As a result, the General Assembly convened a meeting of experts on confidence- and security-building measures in the region [AG/RES. 1237 (XXIII-O/93)], which was held in Buenos Aires in 1994.

At the First Summit of the Americas, held in Miami in December 1994, the heads of state and government of the Hemisphere pledged to support "actions to encourage a regional dialogue to promote the strengthening of mutual confidence, preparing the way for a regional conference on confidence-building measures in 1995... ."

Accordingly, the OAS member states held the Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Santiago, Chile, in November 1995. The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, adopted at that conference, contains 11 measures agreed to by the states to foster trust, dialogue, and exchange on hemispheric security matters. The second Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was held, in follow-up to the Santiago Conference, in February 1998 in San Salvador, El Salvador. At that conference, the member states agreed upon nine additional measures, which are set forth in the Declaration of San Salvador on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.

The confidence- and security-building measures do more than benefit the states directly involved in their adoption and implementation. Awareness of them on the part of other governments helps to build trust at the regional level and facilitates their adaptation and possible implementation by other states. This is particularly true in the context of the Americas, where countries with very different experiences and situations in this regard coexist. A complete inventory of initiatives adopted by each state is thus vital to the process of exchange and shared learning launched in the region. The Declaration of Santiago states:

"In view of the importance of knowing about other measures being applied or that might be adopted, the representatives agree to provide periodically to the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security information on the application of confidence- and security-building measures so as to facilitate preparation of the complete and systematic inventory of these measures, as instructed by the OAS General Assembly."

Along those same lines, the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth regular session, requested the Inter-American Defense Board:

"... in matters related to confidence- and security-building measures of a military nature ... to keep an updated inventory of these measures ... ." AG/RES. 1566 (XXIII-O/98).

Finally, last year, in operative paragraph 3 of resolution AG/RES. 1623 (XXIX-O/99), the General Assembly requested:

“...the Secretary General to maintain and facilitate access to the comprehensive inventory of confidence- and security-building measures which the member states have submitted pursuant to the previous paragraph.”

In accordance with this mandate, the General Secretariat has compiled the information presented by the member states on confidence- and security-building measures applied since 1996. The present document summarizes all the reports submitted to the Secretariat of the Committee on Hemispheric Security. These fall into three categories: (a) reports on all confidence- and security-building measures, whether political or military, adopted by each state in relation to other states; (b) presentations to the Secretary General of information submitted to the United Nations by member states participating in the UN's Register of Conventional Arms and its Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures; and (c) the defense and security policy documents circulated by the states through the Committee on Hemispheric Security in keeping with the Santiago and San Salvador measures calling for the compilation and exchange of data on the defense policies and doctrines of each country, as well as the organization, structure, size, and composition of the armed forces.

## **2. Organization**

Although in the inventory the title of each measure is repeated systematically, abbreviations were created to label each measure in terms of category, according to the following pattern: Measures are enumerated in the order in which they are listed in each of the declarations. To prevent confusion between two measures that share the same number but were established at different regional conferences, those arising in Santiago are labeled "Ch", and those arising in San Salvador are labeled "S" (see Appendix 1, the list of measures).

For ease of reference, the reports are grouped by country, and the country sections are in Spanish alphabetical order. When a country has presented multiple reports, these are listed chronologically, from the most recent to the oldest. This inventory does not include the entire text of all notes and documents appended by the states. It mentions only the specific activity carried out. Copies of all the reports in their entirety are available at the Committee Secretariat. The reports are identified by classification number so that any member state may request an additional copy of a specific document.

A clear example is the participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Some states attach copies of those reports to their general reports on confidence- and security-building measures adopted. Others, following a different operative paragraph of the pertinent resolutions, send them separately. Finally, some states have reported only on their participation in the Register. In every case, all the United Nations reports are duly identified and summarized in the inventory, in keeping with measure No. 2 of the Declaration of Santiago (2-Ch).

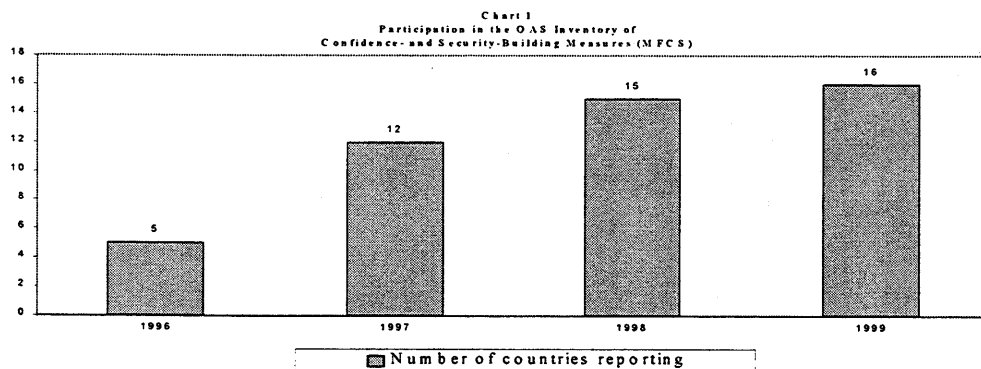


The information has been provided by the states in a variety of formats, with varying degrees of detail. Where the information presented was categorized according to the Santiago and San Salvador measures, naturally that categorization has been followed. When such a category was not indicated, the Secretariat took the liberty of organizing the information in an effort to maintain consistency within the inventory. In some cases it was not possible to categorize certain measures; these are indicated in explanatory notes at the end of the report in question.

### 3. Analysis

#### a. *Number of participants*

From 1996 through December 1999, 22 of the 34 member states (64.7%) reported that they had adopted and/or applied confidence- and security-building measures. As shown in Chart 1, the number of countries reporting has risen each year. In 1996, five states submitted reports. This figure increased to 12 in 1997, to 15 in 1998, and to 16 in 1999, or 47% of the member states. This last figure could rise, since the deadline for presentation of reports in April 15 of each year. Appendix 2, following this introduction, contains a table summarizing the reporting by country and year.



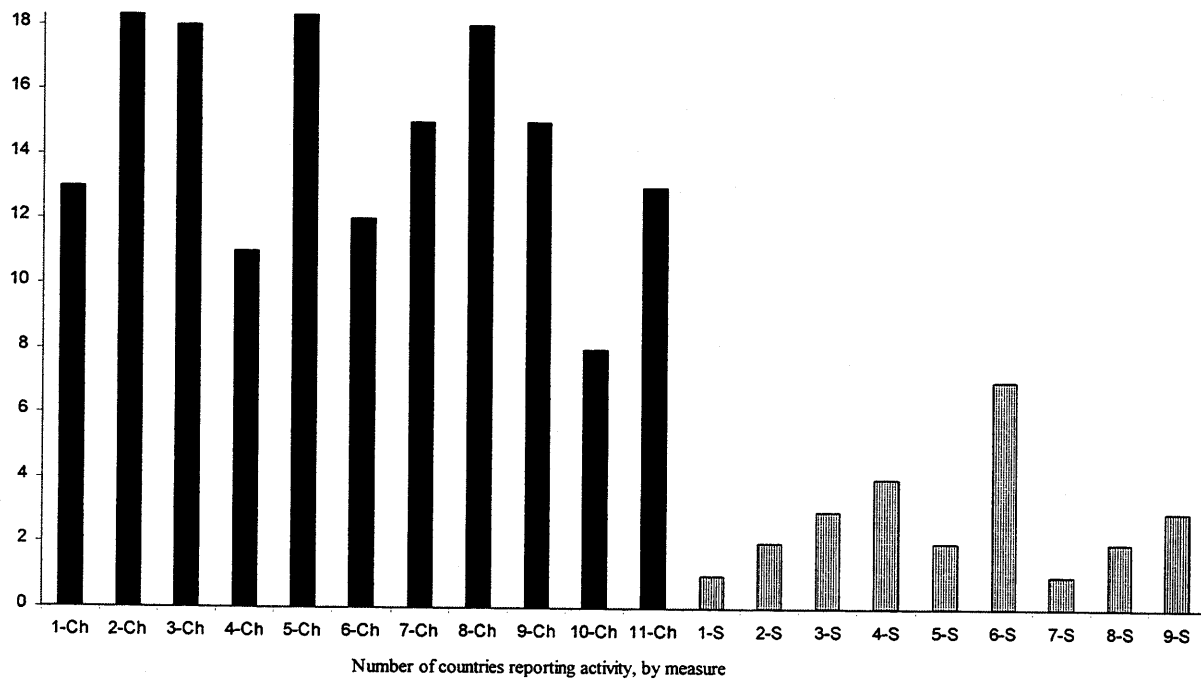
#### b. *Measures most often applied*

Information compiled to date shows that, of the 22 states that have reported the adoption of measures, 19 report that they have complied with the measure relating to participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures (2-S).

An equal number of countries (19) report having reached agreements on invitation 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 (5-S).

The measures “promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines” (3-S) and “development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation” (8-S) were reported by 18 states each.

As shown in Chart 2, since the inventory contains aggregate data for the entire period in question (1996-1999), naturally the Santiago measures are reported more frequently than the San Salvador measures.



The chart summarizes the complete list of states reporting activity for each measure. Like all the elements of the inventory, it identifies the documents for reference purposes (see Appendix 3).

LIST OF CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO

- 1-Ch.** Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises;
- 2-Ch.** 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;
- 3-Ch.** Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines;
- 4-Ch.** Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons;
- 5-Ch.** Agreements on invitation 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;
- 6-Ch.** Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air;
- 7-Ch.** Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states;
- 8-Ch.** Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation;
- 9-Ch.** Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states;
- 10-Ch.** High-level meetings on the special security concerns of small island states; and
- 11-Ch.** Education Programs of education for peace.

## DECLARATION OF SAN SALVADOR

- 1-S. 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.
- 2-S. Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the 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 officials and by civil society.
- 3-S. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions.
- 4-S. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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.
- 5-S. 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.
- 6-S. 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.
- 7-S. Continue supporting the efforts of the small island states to address their special security concerns, including those of an economic, financial, and environmental nature, taking into consideration their vulnerability and level of development.
- 8-S. 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.
- 9-S. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.

## SUMMARY TABLES BY YEAR

## 1996

<b>Argentina</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2	August 8, 1996
<b>Brazil</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 CP/CSH-54/96	May 6, 1996 November 15, 1996
<b>Chile</b>	CP/CSH-31/96	May 3, 1996
<b>El Salvador</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3	August 14, 1996
<b>United States</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1-a CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1	August 8, 1996 August 8, 1996

## 1997

<b>Argentina</b>	CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1 CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4 CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4-a.	May 20, 1997 July 7, 1997 August 29, 1997
<b>Bolivia</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8	July 7, 1997
<b>Brazil</b>	CP/CSH-69/97 add. 5, CP/CSH-69/97 add. 5-a	July 7, 1997 July 8, 1997
<b>Chile</b>	CP/CSH-69/97 add. 3 CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4 CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a	May 20, 1997 February 27, 1997 February 27, 1997
<b>Ecuador</b>	CP/CSH-69/97 CP/CSH-69/97 add. a	April 25, 1997 July 8, 1997
<b>El Salvador</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a	May 1, 1997
<b>United States</b>	CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1 CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1 CP/CSH-84/97	May 7, 1997 October 8, 1997 October 15, 1997
<b>Guatemala</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7	April 21, 1997
<b>Honduras</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 9	July 21, 1997
<b>Mexico</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5	March 12, 1997
<b>Peru</b>	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 6 CP/CSH-81/97 CP/CSH-69/97 add. 2	April 14, 1997 September 12, 1997 May 20, 1997
<b>Uruguay</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 1	October 22, 1997

**1998**

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>Argentina</b>	CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2 CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2-a	July 17, 1998 July 17, 1998
<b>Brazil</b>	CP/CSH-137/98	May 27, 1998
<b>Canada</b>	CP/CSH-118/98 CP/CSH-137/98 add. 2	March 9, 1998 July 7, 1998
<b>Chile</b>	CP/CSH-138/98 add. 3	July 30, 1998
<b>Dominica</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>El Salvador</b>	CP/CSH-139/98 CP/CSH-84/97 add. 4	July 17, 1998 August 5, 1998
<b>United States</b>	CP/CSH-138/98	July 14, 1998
<b>Grenada</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>Mexico</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3 CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3-a	June 23, 1998 July 30, 1998
<b>Panama</b>	CP/CSH-138/98 add. 4	October 9, 1998
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3	August 6, 1998
<b>Venezuela</b>	CP/CSH-138/98 add. 1	July 17, 1998

**1999**

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Brazil</b>	CP/CSH-138/99 add. 5	June 28, 1999
<b>Canada</b>	CP/CSH-138/99 add. 7 CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6	June 28, 1999 October 6, 1999
<b>Chile</b>	CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3 CP/CSH-175/99	April 28, 1999 March 23, 1999
<b>Dominica</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Ecuador</b>	CP/CSH-237/99 add. 1	December 9, 1999
<b>El Salvador</b>	CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2 CP/CSH-138/98 add. 6	February 26, 1999 June 28, 1999
<b>United States</b>	CP/CSH-138/98 add. 8	November 17, 1999
<b>Grenada</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Guyana</b>	CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4	May 19, 1999
<b>Mexico</b>	CP/CSH-237/99 CP/CSH-237/99, add. -a	October 1, 1999 October 6, 1999
<b>Peru</b>	CP/CSH-137/98 add. 1 rev. 1 CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5	March 25, 1999 May 18, 1999

<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	CP/CSH-247/99	December 9, 1999
<b>Venezuela</b>	CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1	January 27, 1999





Appendix 3  
SUMMARY TABLE BY MEASURE

MEASURES FROM 1995 DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO	MEMBER STATES THAT IMPLEMENTED THE MEASURES	TOTAL MEMBER STATES
1. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises.	<p>Antigua and Barbuda (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Argentina (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2; CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1)</p> <p>Brazil (CP/CSH-32/96)</p> <p>Chile (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3)</p> <p>Dominica (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Grenada (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Guatemala (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7)</p> <p>El Salvador (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3)</p> <p>United States (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1-a) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5)</p> <p>Mexico (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Saint Kitts and Nevis (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>Saint Lucia (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	13

2. 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.	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b></p> <p><b>Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p><b>Chile</b></p> <p><b>Dominica</b></p> <p><b>Grenada</b></p> <p><b>Guatemala</b></p> <p><b>Ecuador</b></p> <p><b>El Salvador</b></p> <p><b>United States</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2, CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2-a; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4, CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4-a; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2; CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 5; CP/CSH-137/98; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 5, CP/CSH-69/97 add. 5-a) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 7; CP/CSH-118/98; CP/CSH-137/98 add. 2) (CP/CSH-175/99; CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3 CP/CSH-138/98 add. 3; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 3; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a; CP/CSH-31/96) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7) (CP/CSH-237/99 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97, add. a) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-138/98 add. 6; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 4; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-138/98; CP/CSH-84/97; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1;</p>	19
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	<p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p>CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-237/99, CP/CSH-237/99 add-a; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3, CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3-a; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5) (CP/CSH-138/98 add. 4) (CP/CSH-137/98 add. 1 rev. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 2) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-84/97 add. 1) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1)</p>	
	<p><b>Panama</b></p> <p><b>Peru</b></p> <p><b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b></p> <p><b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b></p> <p><b>Saint Lucia</b></p> <p><b>Uruguay</b></p> <p><b>Venezuela</b></p>	
3. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines.	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b></p> <p><b>Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Bolivia</b></p> <p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p><b>Chile</b></p> <p><b>Dominica</b></p> <p><b>El Salvador</b></p> <p><b>United States</b></p> <p><b>Grenada</b></p>	<p>18</p> <p>CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2; CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8) (CP/CSH-54/96) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6; CP/CSH-118/98) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-139/98; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1-a) (CP/CSH-247/99;</p>

	<p>Guatemala</p> <p>Guyana</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Peru</p> <p>Saint Kitts and Nevis</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>Saint Lucia</p>	<p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 9)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5;</p> <p>CP/CSH-81/97;</p> <p>CP/CSH-32/96 add. 6)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	
4. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons.	<p>Antigua and Barbuda</p> <p>Argentina</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Dominica</p> <p>El Salvador</p> <p>United States</p> <p>Grenada</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Saint Kitts and Nevis</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>Saint Lucia</p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2;</p> <p>CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-118/98)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-139/98;</p> <p>CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3,</p> <p>CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8;</p> <p>CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1;</p> <p>CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p> <p>(CP/CSH-247/99;</p> <p>CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	11

5. Agreements on invitation 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.	Antigua and Barbuda	(CP/CSH-247/99;	19
	Argentina	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)	
	Bolivia	(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2;	
	Brazil	CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1)	
	Canada	(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8)	
	Chile	(CP/CSH-32/96)	
	Dominica	(CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6;	
	El Salvador	CP/CSH-118/98)	
	United States	(CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3;	
	Grenada	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4,	
	Guatemala	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a)	
	Guyana	(CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8;	
	Honduras	CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1;	
	Mexico	CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1;	
	Peru	CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1)	
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	(CP/CSH-247/99;	
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)	
	Saint Lucia	(CP/CSH-247/99;	
	Venezuela	CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)	
6. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air.	Antigua and Barbuda	(CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1)	12
	Argentina	(CP/CSH-247/99;	
		CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)	
		(CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2)	

	<p><b>Brazil</b>  <b>Canada</b>  <b>Chile</b>  <b>Dominica</b>  <b>United States</b>  <b>Grenada</b>  <b>Peru</b>  <b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>  <b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>  <b>Saint Lucia</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-32/96)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8;  CP-CSH-69/97 add. 1)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5;  CP/CSH-81/97;  CP/CSH-32/96 add. 6)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	
<p>7. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states.</p>	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>  <b>Argentina</b>  <b>Brazil</b>  <b>Canada</b>  <b>Chile</b>    <b>Dominica</b>  <b>El Salvador</b>    <b>United States</b>    <b>Grenada</b>  <b>Guatemala</b>  <b>Guyana</b>  <b>Mexico</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2)  (CP/CSH-32/96)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3;  CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4,  CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-139/98;  CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2;  CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3)  (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8;  CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1;  CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1;  CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1)  (CP/CSH-247/99;  CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)  (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7)  (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4)  (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5)</p>	15

	<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b> <b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> <b>Saint Lucia</b>	(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)	
8. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation.	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b> <b>Argentina</b> <b>Bolivia</b> <b>Brazil</b> <b>Chile</b> <b>Dominica</b> <b>El Salvador</b> <b>United States</b>  <b>Grenada</b> <b>Guatemala</b> <b>Guyana</b> <b>Honduras</b> <b>Mexico</b> <b>Peru</b>  <b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b> <b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> <b>Saint Lucia</b> <b>Venezuela</b>	(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2; CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8) (CP/CSH-32/96) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 9) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5; CP/CSH-81/97; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 6) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1)	18

9. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states.	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b></p> <p><b>Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p><b>Chile</b></p> <p><b>Dominica</b></p> <p><b>El Salvador</b></p> <p><b>United States</b></p> <p><b>Grenada</b></p> <p><b>Guatemala</b></p> <p><b>Guyana</b></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <p><b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b></p> <p><b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b></p> <p><b>Saint Lucia</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2) (CP/CSH-32/96) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 6) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a; CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-139/98; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3, CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8 CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	15
10. A high-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states.	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b></p> <p><b>Dominica</b></p> <p><b>United States</b></p> <p><b>Grenada</b></p> <p><b>Mexico</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 5)</p>	8



	<p><b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b></p> <p><b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b></p> <p><b>Saint Lucia</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99; CP/CSH-84/97 add. 2 corr. 3)</p>	
11. Education programs for peace.	<p><b>Antigua and Barbuda</b></p> <p><b>Argentina</b></p> <p><b>Canada</b></p> <p><b>Chile</b></p> <p><b>Dominica</b></p> <p><b>El Salvador</b></p> <p><b>United States</b></p> <p><b>Grenada</b></p> <p><b>Guatemala</b></p> <p><b>Guyana</b></p> <p><b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b></p> <p><b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b></p> <p><b>Saint Lucia</b></p>	<p>(CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2) (CP/CSH-118/98) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8; CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1; CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99)</p>	13

MEASURES 1998 DECLARATION OF SAN SALVADOR	MEMBER STATES THAT IMPLEMENTED THE MEASURES	TOTAL MEMBER STATES
1. 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.	El Salvador (CP/CSH-139/98 add.2)	1
2. Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the 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 officials and by civil society.	Chile El Salvador (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2)	2
3. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions.	Chile El Salvador United States (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8)	3
4. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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.	Canada Chile El Salvador United States (CP/CSH-118/98) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add.2) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8)	4
5. 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.	Chile El Salvador (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2)	2

MEASURES 1998 DECLARATION OF SAN SALVADOR	MEMBER STATES THAT IMPLEMENTED THE MEASURES	TOTAL MEMBER STATES
6. 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.	Antigua and Barbuda Dominica Grenada United States Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Saint Lucia (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99) (CP/CSH-247/99)	7
7. Continue supporting the efforts of the small island states to address their special security concerns, including those of an economic, financial, and environmental nature, taking into consideration their vulnerability and level of development.	Chile (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3)	1
8. 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.	Chile United States (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8)	2
9. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region.	Canada Chile El Salvador (CP/CSH-118/98) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3) (CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2)	3



## **INFORMATION BY COUNTRY**



## **ANTIGUA and BARBUDA**

The member states of the Regional Security System (RSS) of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) have presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

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### **REPORTS**

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

#### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined-forces exercise which occurs annually in the Caribbean region. This involves units from the RSS, the Non-RSS English-speaking Caribbean states, the United States, the United Kingdom. In 1998 and 1999, this exercise commenced in March and ended in April. The four-phase programme involves (i) Maritime and Amphibious operations; (ii) Disaster Preparedness; (iii) Collective Command; and (iv) Staff Training and Battalion Training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in these exercises and maneuvers are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating. All of the RSS states' neighbours receive notice of the exercises.
- Operation "Joint Fist", a joint military exercise involving troops from St. Kitts and Nevis, the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe and Antigua and Barbuda, took place in Antigua and in Guadeloupe during the third week of November 1999. The exercise was intended to familiarize the three territories' military command with the operating procedures in the protection of fishing vessels and their personnel, to build harmonious relations among the three neighbours whose economic zones are contiguous, to improve their rescue and disaster-preparedness response times, and to engage in an evaluation and review of their readiness in the pursuit of illicit traffickers and smugglers. All Eastern Caribbean countries are notified of the exercises and invited to participate.

#### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS states identified above have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The RSS Treaty, Article 16, makes provision for joint armament procurement by its member states. Thus, arms and ammunition, equipment and machinery, uniforms and stores, may be procured by the RSS under a joint procurement program and

distributed among member states. During 1998 and 1999, several RSS states acquired ocean-going vessels from the United States for the use of their Coast Guard in drug interdiction. We therefore know of each other's arms purchases and share the information with the United Nations as required under the relevant reporting system.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The RSS Treaty is itself the most articulate defense policy and doctrine of the six states issuing this report. The Treaty establishes the jurisdiction of the RSS, the operation of the armed forces' branches, the RSS's relationship with friendly states and international organizations.
- Further, within the Organization of American States and in other international fora, such as the Association of Caribbean States, CARICOM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, there exists a joint cooperative effort to sensitize other members to the special security concerns of small island states. In that regard, mention is made of a two-week course, commencing November 22 to December 3, 1999, undertaken by the University of the West Indies (UWI)—the jointly-operated university of the 17 English-speaking Caribbean countries, including the RSS states—in collaboration with the OAS, to advance further the defense policies and doctrine of the CARICOM states. A report will issue that will in turn be circulated to all OAS member states.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- The above-identified RSS States neither produce nor export weapons. The six RSS states identified above spend less than 1% of their gross domestic product on the purchase of arms and military equipment annually. The RSS states have thus placed considerable limitations and controls on the acquisition of conventional weapons. Under the Tlatelolco Treaty, the RSS states have foresworn forever the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- The RSS states have given their support to a proposal within the United Nations to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace". This initiative is seen as a further attempt to limit the spread of conventional weapons, within and without the region.
- The RSS states have also given their support to transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone. All RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have signed and ratified the Ottawa Anti Personnel Land Mine Convention which is a further attempt to limit and to eliminate completely a weapons system on which many states have historically relied.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to Coast Guard officers in the RSS states. An officer from a CARICOM state has been seconded to the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard, and that officer currently supervises the training which inures to the benefit of all visiting officers. It should be noted that Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have also provided trainers as well as technical



and logistical training. Article 13 of the RSS Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states with the agreement of the Forces Commander.

- Several officers from RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have been invited to train at military institutions within the USA, Canada, and UK; these annual invitations result in a cadre of trained professionals within the RSS and also significantly improve the contact which militaries experience across borders.
- The National Defense University of the US Coast Guard also offers, annually, a civilian/military training course which richly contributes to hemispheric exchanges on policies and doctrine. In 1998 and 1999, this offer has been fully utilized by both civilian and military personnel from the RSS member states.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- The RSS member states seek an immediate end to the trans-shipment of nuclear and other hazardous wastes across the Caribbean Sea. The Prime Ministers of the CARICOM states, at the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, held on September 27 and 28, 1999, at the United Nations Headquarters, decried the use of the Caribbean Sea for the transport of these dangerous cargoes.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The RSS Treaty specifically obligates its states-members to respond collectively to natural disasters. The RSS states all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). This sixteen-nation, inter-governmental regional disaster management organization is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disaster which affects a member-state and the state requests help. Acting through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU), the militaries of the Caribbean states provide logistical support to CDERA in order to dispatch and receive relief supplies.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The RSS states are island countries with no contiguous borders between themselves and their neighbours. However, attempts have been made to establish their maritime Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), and to agree on baselines with the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the British Dependent Territories of Montserrat and Anguilla. The Metropolitan countries have not exhibited any eagerness to complete agreements.
- Military exercises have been conducted with Guadeloupe in an attempt to reduce tension between it and its several RSS neighbours.
- As between Montserrat and its neighbours, a volcano has compelled many of its citizens to flee to the surrounding islands. Its citizens have become displaced persons.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building-measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- The University of the West Indies, from November 22 to December 3, 1999, held a two-week course on this subject matter.
- The OAS will convene a high-level meeting to discuss the special security concerns of small island-states in January 2000, and this report recalls a similar meeting convened in El Salvador in February 1998 to examine the same subject area.
- RSS member-states' civilian and military personnel participated in the November 1999 meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Cartagena, Colombia, and convened to construct the Education for Peace Programme.

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- All RSS states participated in the February 1998 meeting in El Salvador to discuss and to decide on measures to enhance the security needs of small island states.
- A follow-up meeting is planned for January 2000.

**11-Ch. Education Program of education for peace**

- The RSS states identified above have actively participated in the development of this program. Several of these states sent representatives to Cartagena, Colombia, in October 1999 to participate in the meeting of experts to draft the programme.
- The RSS states intend to continue their active participation in sharing their experiences, at the sub-regional and hemispheric levels.

**6-S. 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 for a to strengthen standards governing such transport and its safety**

- See report on measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago.

## **ANTIGUA and BARBUDA**

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3  
6 August 1998

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined forces exercise which occurs annually in the region. This manoeuvre involves units from the RSS, the non-RSS CARICOM countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1997, this exercise commenced on 2 March and drew to a close on 30 April. The four-phase programme consists of: Maritime and Amphibious operations; Disaster Preparedness; Collective, Command and Staff training as well as Battalion training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in this manoeuvre are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating thus.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS countries have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Antigua and Barbuda participated in 1992 and 1993.
- Article 16 of the Treaty which established the RSS makes provision for procurement activity by member states of the RSS. Thus arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and stores may be procured by the System under a joint procurement program and distributed accordingly among member states.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Treaty establishing the RSS provides information on the defense policies and doctrines of the RSS. The thirty-two (32) Articles of the Treaty include such areas as: the jurisdiction of the System; the operation of the Coast Guard and the System's relationship with states and International Organisations.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Through the Organization of American States, the United Nations and in other fora, the RSS countries have sought to advance the process which would lead to the limitation and the control of convention weapons. The RSS States of the OAS have been active in the process of transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel land-mine free zone. This is within the context of resolution AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96).
- The RSS countries have also given their support to the United Nations proposal to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace."

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Invitations to observe military exercises which are conducted in RSS States are issued to those countries which have indicated an interest in being so involved.
- Article 13 of the Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states. It stipulates that officers of member states can undergo training in any of the member states as agreed to by the Forces Commander.
- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to those officers engaged in Coast Guard operations.
- It should also be added that the non-RSS CARICOM countries also provide training to the RSS countries. For instance, within the fifteen month period of January 1, 1996 to 30 March 1997, technical and logistical training was provided by Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- The requirement for member states to take all measures necessary to facilitate the transit through their territories of service personnel, equipment and material is covered in Article 17 of the Treaty.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The RSS countries all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) This sixteen nation inter-governmental regional disaster management organisation is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting a participating state once that state requests such assistance.
- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building-measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.



## ARGENTINA

Argentina has submitted the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1	20 May 1997
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2 <sup>1/</sup>	8 August 1996

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### REPORTS

CP/CSH-54/96 add. 1  
20 May 1997

**1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security: The memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed in 1995, and the first meeting was held in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.

**2-Ch. 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**

- Argentina has exchanged the information submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and to the OAS with Brazil, Chile, and the United States since 1994. The reports transmitted to the OAS are published in documents CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4, CP/CSH-69/97 add. 4-a, CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2, and CP/CSH-138/98 add. 2-a.
- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security: The MOU was signed in 1995, and the first meeting was held in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas, with OAS member countries, in Williamsburg in 1995 and Argentina in 1996.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas, with OAS member countries in Williamsburg in 1995 and Argentina in 1996.
- Consultation seminars on security between the U.S. and Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff, annually since 1988.

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1. This document was inadvertently published with the classification CP/CSH-37/96 add. 1.

- Annual Latin American Strategy Symposium with the United States.
- Annual symposium on strategic studies with Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
- Annual Inter-American Conference of Directors of Strategic Studies Centers.
- Consultation and coordination agreement on international security and defense issues with Bolivia. The MOU was signed in 1996.
- Consultation and coordination mechanism for international security and defense issues with Brazil. The MOU was signed in 1997.
- Informal high-level talks on international security and defense issues with Brazil, annually since 1995.
- Preparatory Meeting for the Defense Ministerial of the Americas, in 1995.
- Bilateral Staff meetings with Brazil (biennially since 1994), Peru (annually since 1995), Colombia (biennially since 1995), Uruguay (biennially since 1995), Paraguay (biennially since 1995), Ecuador (to begin in 1997), Bolivia (biennially since 1995), and United States (biennially since 1960).
- Second Bilateral Staff Conference with Uruguay, October 1997.
- Second Bilateral Staff Conference with Bolivia, August 1997.
- Second Bilateral Staff Conference with Peru, April 1997.
- Second Bilateral Staff Conference with Paraguay, September 1997.
- First Bilateral Staff Conference with Ecuador, May 1997.
- Annual meeting of Argentine and Brazilian Navy Staff.
- Annual meeting of Argentine and Chilean Navy Staff.
- Biennial Inter-American Naval Conferences.
- Specialized Inter-American Naval Conferences, (irregular schedule).
- Annual meeting of Argentine and Uruguayan Navy Staff.
- Biennial strategic dialogue meetings with the United States.
- Annual bilateral meeting on intelligence between the Argentine and Chilean Air Forces, since 1994.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Annual bilateral talks on disarmament, security, and nonproliferation, with the United States since 1993 and Canada since 1995. Negotiations with Paraguay and Uruguay under way.
- Argentine-Brazilian declaration on nuclear policy signed in 1990.
- Guadalajara Agreement between Argentina and Brazil on the peaceful use of nuclear energy (ABACC), signed in 1991.
- Commitment of Mendoza on the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons, signed by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in 1991.
- Santiago Commitment on strengthening mutual confidence in the region, signed in 1991 by OAS member countries.
- Quadripartite agreement among Argentina, Brazil, ABACC, and the IAEA on the nuclear safeguards agreement signed in 1991.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg in 1995 and Argentina in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.



- Argentina also reported on its participation in and coordination of the Observer Mission of Guarantors of the Rio Protocol (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States), since 1995, in light of the recent conflict between Ecuador and Peru.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Combined exercises: United Forces with Brazil, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay (annually since 1995); Cabañas with Bolivia, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay (variable schedule since 1996); Southern Cross with Brazil and Uruguay (annually since 1996); and Ceibo with Uruguay, scheduled to begin in 1997.
- Exchange of logistics experts with the United States in April 1997.
- Preliminary meetings, United Forces Exercise – Peacekeeping Operations (PKO 97) with Brazil, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay in 1997.
- United Forces Exercise – Peacekeeping force – Multinational United Forces Exercise with Brazil, the United States, Paraguay, and Uruguay, in 1997.
- Exchanges between Argentine and U.S. military academies in 1997.
- Exchange of operations experts with the United States in 1997.
- Familiarization visit for a mountain instructor with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of medical experts with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of subunit chiefs and heads with the United States in 1997.
- Special forces exercise with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of expert combat engineers with the United States in 1997.
- Fifth international mountain troop competition with Bolivia, Chile, Italy, Spain, and the United States, in 1997.
- Visit to the Army War College in 1997.
- Communications conference with the United States in 1997.
- Symposium on strategy with the United States in 1997.
- Distinguished visitors program with the United States in 1997.
- Institutional policy exchange visit with the United States in 1997.
- Communications exercise coordination meeting with the United States in 1997.
- Conference of engineers with the United States in 1997.
- Seminar on logistics operations with the United States in 1997.
- Meeting of exchange officers with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of operations experts with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of senior non-commissioned officers with the United States in 1997.
- Visit between the Argentine and U.S. chiefs of intelligence in 1997.
- Com. field medical operations with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of military technical information with the United States in 1997.
- Exchange of environmental advisors with the United States in 1997.
- Human rights conference with the United States in 1997.
- Visit by Argentine and U.S. military chaplains in 1997.
- Visit by civil affairs officers with the United States in 1997.
- Medical evacuation and rescue techniques with the United States in 1997.
- Civil affairs engineering operations with the United States in 1997.
- Conference for education officials with the United States in 1997.
- Cadet exchange with Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru in 1997.

- Cultural visits for Argentine and Brazilian cadets.
- Exchange of officers and non-commissioned officers with Brazil and Peru in 1997.
- Chilean visit to Argentine Army units in 1997.
- Visits to Army units by Argentina in 1997.
- Exchange of visits between Argentine and Uruguayan information technology bureaus in 1997.
- Participation by Argentina in the 50th anniversary celebration of the General Artigas High School in Uruguay, 1997.
- Argentine students' attendance of inter-American defense course in the United States.
- Professor at the Inter-American Defense College in the United States.
- International course on defense resource administration, United States.
- Command and Staff Course with the United States (annually), Brazil (annually), Uruguay (annually), Peru (annually), and Venezuela (annually).
- Senior Fellowship – National Defense University in the United States, triennially.
- Annual advanced mechanized infantry course with the United States.
- Annual advanced armored vehicles course with the United States.
- Annual advanced field artillery course with the United States.
- Annual advanced ADA course with the United States.
- Annual advanced engineering course with the United States.
- Annual advanced communications course with the United States.
- Annual advanced aviation officer course with the United States.
- Helicopter flight instructor course with the United States, every four months.
- Special forces course with the United States, as needed.
- Annual course on jungle operations with Brazil.
- Helicopter maintenance course with the United States, triennially.
- Course for launch chiefs or heads with the United States, as needed.
- Course for tactical intelligence officers with the United States, biennially.
- Master equestrian course with Chile (annually), Peru (annually), and Ecuador (annually).
- Annual advanced logistics course with the United States.
- Computer systems course with the United States, as needed.
- Hospital administration course with the United States, as needed.
- Course on psychological operations with Colombia and the United States, biennially.
- Course on airplane power plant repair with the United States, triennially.
- Course for operators of satellite image processing equipment with the United States, as needed.
- Course for senior non-commissioned officers with the United States, annually.
- Instructor invited to the U.S. School of the Americas, biennially.
- Trilateral War Gaming with the United States and Canada, at the Staff level, annually.
- Ongoing exchange of Navy personnel with Bolivia through courses and visits.
- Naval mission with Bolivia.
- Ongoing exchange of personnel with Brazil through courses and visits.
- Biannual meeting with Chile of naval authorities in the Southern Region.
- Meeting between the hydrographic services of Argentina and Chile.
- Exchange of naval personnel with Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States, Peru, Uruguay, and Mexico when possible for courses, visits, and training trips.
- Combined exercises:
  - The Fraterno and Araex exercises, with Brazil, annually.

- Search and Rescue (SAR) and communications exercises in the Southern Region with Chile.
- FLEETEX with the United States, annually since 1994.
- IMARA-USMC with the United States, annually.
- GHOST with the United States, when possible.
- GRINGO-GAUCHO naval aircraft exercises with the United States, when possible.
- UNITAS with the United States, Brazil, and Uruguay, annually.
- ATLASUR exercise with Brazil, Uruguay, and South Africa, biennially since 1993.
- South Atlantic Maritime Area Control (CAMAS) with Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, ongoing.
- Annual meeting on the mutual assistance agreement with Peru.
- Annual meeting on the naval mutual assistance agreement with Venezuela.
- Meeting of Argentine and Uruguayan hydrographic services, when possible.
- Annual training voyages on the Fragata Libertad (Freedom Frigate) with Chile, Peru, the United States, and Brazil.
- Combined search and rescue exercises by the Chilean and Argentine Air Forces, annually since 1994.
- Combined fighter squadron exercises with Brazil.
- Exchange of Argentine and Chilean meteorological service directors, since 1994.
- Exchange of invitations to cultural, professional, and sporting events with Chile.
- Exchange of Antarctic base personnel with Chile, April 1994 to Sept. 1997.
- Exchange of experience in aerospace medicine with Chile, Nov. 1995 – Oct. 1997.
- First meeting of the Working Group on air and maritime navigation with Chile, Dec. 1996 – May 1997.
- Exchange of visits by air force cadets with Brazil, since 1994.
- Exchange of Tucano flight instructors with Brazil, since 1994.
- Exchange of fighter pilots (since 1994) and C-130 pilots (since 1980) with Brazil.
- Exchange of search and rescue crews with Brazil since 1996.
- Ongoing exchanges on aeronautical engineering with Brazil.
- Ongoing exchange of Argentine and Brazilian intelligence officers.
- Operational visits of an IA-58 squadron, with Uruguay, since 1988.
- Cultural exchange of cadets with Uruguay, since 1994.
- Staff Advisory Committee with Bolivia, since 1980.
- Exchange of language professors between the air academy and the EAM, with the United States, since 1974.
- Exchange of pilots with the United States, since 1995.
- Exchange of cadet visits with the United States.
- Annual Courses for Air Force Staff, with Brazil, since 1980.
- Course at the Argentine Aviation School – one Bolivian participant per year, since 1980.
- Course at the Córdoba School for Non-Commissioned Officers in Argentina – one Bolivian participant per year, since 1980.
- Exchange between U.S. Air Command and Staff College Courses and Argentine Command and Staff Courses, annually since 1992.
- Course for instrument flight instructors in the United States, annually since 1993.
- Annual postgraduate management course in Monterey, U.S.A., since 1995.
- Annual postgraduate senior management course in Monterey, U.S.A., since 1995.

- Annual course on air base security and special response teams with the United States, since 1995.
- Logistics course with the United States, biennially since 1996.
- Visits by Brazil to CIPE and VICEA in Argentina, since 1996.
- Visits by Argentina to CINDACTA in Brazil, since 1996.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security: The MOU was signed in 1995, and the first meeting was held in 1996.
- Consultation and coordination agreement on international security and defense issues with Bolivia. The MOU was signed in 1996.
- Mechanism for consultation and coordination on international security and defense issues with Brazil. The MOU was signed in 1997.
- Annual Meeting of the System of Consultation between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the High Commands of the Armed Forces, organized with Chile, yearly since 1994.
- Round of the U.S.-Argentina Bilateral Working Group, ongoing as of 1993.
- Informal high-level talks on international security and defense issues with Brazil, annually since 1995.
- Bilateral Staff meetings with Brazil (biennially since 1994), Peru (annually since 1995), Colombia (biennially since 1995), Uruguay (biennially since 1995), Paraguay (biennially since 1995), Ecuador (to begin in 1997), Bolivia (biennially since 1995), and United States (biennially since 1960).

## ARGENTINA

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 2<sup>2/</sup>

August 8, 1996

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security: The MOU was signed in 1995, and the first meeting was held in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- Argentina exchanged the information submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms with Brazil, Chile, and the United States.
- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security: The MOU was signed in 1995, and the first meeting was held in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg in 1995 and Argentina in 1996.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Argentine Navy holds annual military staff meetings with Brazil.
- The Argentine Navy holds annual military staff meetings with Chile to discuss efforts to promote cooperation, friendship, and mutual confidence.
- The Argentine Navy holds biannual strategic dialogue meetings with U.S. military staff.
- The Argentine Navy holds annual naval committee meetings with the United States on surface area, naval aviation, and marine infantry.
- The Argentine Navy participates biannually in the Inter-American Naval Conference at the level of Navy Chiefs of Staff.
- The Argentine Navy participates in Specialized Inter-American Naval Conferences on communications, science and technology, intelligence, naval control, maritime traffic, and helicopter operations with other Navies in the Hemisphere.
- XXII Military conference between Brazil and Argentina.
- Bilateral working groups on defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff of Argentina and the United States, since 1995.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff have held consultation meetings with Chile since 1994, with the participation of the High Commands of the Armed Forces.
- The Argentine Army held bilateral staff conferences with Colombia.

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2. This document was inadvertently published with the classification CP/CSH-37/96 add. 1.

- The Argentine Army held a staff meeting with Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru in 1995 and with Uruguay in 1996 (annually).
- The Argentine Army participated in the Conference of American Armies (CAA) held in Argentina in 1995.
- The Argentine Army participated in the Intelligence Conference of American Armies, held in Argentina in 1995.
- The Argentine Army participated in the Civil Affairs Conference of American Armies, held in Guatemala.
- The Argentine Army participated in the Logistics Conference of American Armies, held in Brazil in 1994.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff participated, with their counterparts from Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, in the VIII Symposium of Joint Chiefs of Staff on Strategic Studies in Santiago, Chile in 1995.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff has participated in symposiums on military issues of common interest for strategic purposes with Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, since 1987.
- The Argentine Air Force participated in the Conference of American Air Forces held in Argentina in 1996.
- Proposed consultation meetings between Argentine and Brazilian Armed Forces Staff are being negotiated.
- Ongoing Argentine naval mission to provide technical advisory services and training to Bolivian personnel.
- Ongoing Argentine naval mission to provide technical and institutional advisory to Paraguayan personnel.
- Bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with Canada since 1995, involving the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff have held annual bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with the United States since 1993.
- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security.
- The Argentine Navy holds an annual meeting on the mutual assistance agreement between the Argentine and Peruvian Navies on cooperation, supplementary efforts, support, regular and advanced training, logistics, technical matters, and other topics to be determined.
- The Argentine Air Force participated in the System of Cooperation among American Air Forces (SICOFAA).

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with Canada since 1995, involving the Ministriess of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- Argentina exchanged the information submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms with Brazil, Chile, and the United States.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff have held bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with the United States since 1993.
- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security. The MOU was signed in 1995.
- Argentine-Brazilian declaration on nuclear policy, signed in 1990.
- Guadalajara Agreement between Argentina and Brazil on the peaceful use of nuclear energy (ABACC), signed in 1991.

- 1991 Commitment of Mendoza on the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons, signed by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
- Santiago Commitment on strengthening mutual confidence in the region, signed in 1991 by OAS member countries.
- Quadripartite agreement among Argentina, Brazil, ABACC, and the IAEA on the nuclear safeguards agreement signed in 1991.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg in 1995 and Argentina in 1996.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.
- Argentina also reported on its participation in and coordination of the Observer Mission of Guarantors of the Rio Protocol (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States), since 1995, in light of the recent conflict between Ecuador and Peru.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Ongoing exchange of Argentine and Brazilian Navy personnel for training courses and visits to units.
- Araex exercise with Brazil: Annual naval aircraft operations with Brazilian Navy aircraft carriers.
- Fraterno (Brotherhood) exercise with Brazil: annual exercise held alternately in the territorial waters of the two countries.
- Jungle operations between the Argentine and Brazilian Armies.
- Exchange of students in the Staff Courses of the War Schools of Argentina and Brazil.
- Cadet and officer visit exchanges with Brazil.
- Exchange of cadets from historical unit divisions on national holidays, with Brazil, since 1996.
- Argentine Army polo tournament involving Brazil.
- Exchange of students from the Air Force Staff Schools of Argentina and Brazil, since 1980.
- Exchange of visits by fourth-year aviation school cadets with Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, since 1994.
- Visits by Tucano flight instructors, with Brazil, since 1994.
- Visits by C-130 flight crews with Brazil since 1980.
- Exchange of Mirage F5 aircraft pilots, since 1994, in Argentina and Brazil.
- Since 1996, Brazil has visited CIPE and VICEA in Argentina.
- Since 1996, Argentina has visited CINDACTA in Brazil.
- Since 1996, Brazil has visited the VI Air Brigade (Mirage fighter maintenance) in Argentina.
- Exchange of ICIA officers, starting in 1996, with Brazil in Argentina.
- Pilot training in a Tucano flight simulator in Brazil, starting in 1996.
- Exchange of personnel between the Argentine and Bolivian Navies. Training courses, visits, and training voyage on the Fragata Libertad (Freedom Frigate).
- Training for the officer command corps between the Argentine and Bolivian Armies.
- Regional exchange with the Command of Bolivia's fifth motorized brigade.
- Exchange of military bands with Bolivia.
- Bolivian Air Force cadets have attended Argentina's military aviation school since 1980.
- Exchange of Argentine and Chilean Navy personnel.

- Exchange of cadets with Chile's Region IX headquarters.
- Visit to units in the Chilean and Argentine Armies.
- International competition for mountain troops with Chile.
- Flight training with mountain or valley gliders, since 1994, in Argentina and Chile.
- Exchange of courses and personnel visits between the Argentine and Colombian Navies.
- Psychological operations between the Argentine and Colombian Armies.
- M5 flight simulator training with Colombia, since 1995, in Argentina.
- Meeting between the Argentine and Cuban military academies.
- The Argentine Navy has an ongoing exchange of personnel with the Ecuadorian Navy.
- The Argentine Army exchanges personnel with the Ecuadorian Army.
- Radar controller course with Ecuador in Argentina.
- One professor was sent to the Command and Staff School in El Salvador.
- Ongoing exchange of Argentine and U.S. Navy personnel for training courses, stays in units, visits, and training voyages on the Fragata Libertad (Freedom Frigate).
- FLEETEX exercise, annually with the United States. Argentine units or personnel participate.
- IMARA-USMC exercise on training in Caribbean environments, annually with the United States.
- GHOST exercise between the Argentine and U.S. Navies, when possible.
- GRINGO-GAUCHO aircraft exercises with the United States, when possible.
- Exchange of Army senior staff with the United States.
- Exchange of Command and Staff personnel with the United States.
- Exchange of field artillery, mechanized infantry, air defense artillery, armored vehicle, engineering, and communications personnel between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Exchange of a tactical intelligence officer with the United States.
- Exchange of experts: training simulators and military peace operations between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Military academy exchanges between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Exchange of company heads or chiefs between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Exchange of mountain divisions between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Familiarization visits to the U.S. Army War College.
- Cabañas exercise and conferences with the U.S. Army, 1997 and 1998.
- Conference on United Forces operations and planning with the United States.
- Spanish professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy, since 1974.
- Exchange of Pampa/T-38 pilots with the United States, since 1995.
- Exchange of visits by Argentine and U.S. Air Force cadets.
- Advanced Leadership Program Course with the United States, since 1995.
- Annual postgraduate management course in Monterey, U.S.A., since 1995.
- Annual postgraduate senior management course in Monterey, U.S.A., since 1995.
- Annual course on air base security and special response teams with the United States, since 1995.
- Student at the Basic Personnel Course in the United States, since 1994.
- Pilot and mechanic visits to U.S. air bases.
- Training deployment of the C-130 aircraft of the United States.
- The Argentine Air Force participated in the Air War College Course in the United States.
- The Argentine Air Force participated in the Air Command Course in the United States.
- Course for instrument flight instructors with the United States since 1993.
- Ongoing exchange of personnel between the Argentine Navy and the Navies of the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.



- Bilateral meetings between the Argentine and Paraguayan Army Staffs.
- Visits to Paraguayan headquarters and units.
- Communications courses for Air Force senior staff, in Argentina, with Paraguay.
- Accident Prevention Committee (PREVAC) Courses for senior staff in the Argentine Air Force, with Paraguay.
- Pilot maintenance courses for senior staff in the Argentine Air Force, with Paraguay.
- Equestrian instructor sent to Peru.
- Exchange of Army officers, non-commissioned officers, and cadets with Peru.
- One official has been sent as an advisor to the Air War School of Peru, since 1978.
- Course at the air support school in Argentina, with Peru.
- Radar controller course in Argentina, with Peru.
- Familiarization course on the A4-M aircraft, with Peru, starting in 1997.
- Familiarization of helicopter crews in Antarctic operations, with Peru, starting in 1996/97.
- Familiarization of C-130 aircraft crews in Antarctic operations, with Peru, starting in 1996/97.
- Command and Staff Course in Argentina, with Peru.
- Course on photo interpretation, with Peru.
- Course for operational intelligence officers, with Peru.
- Course for intelligence officers with Peru.
- Exchange of helicopter pilots for jungle and mountain aviation, with Peru.
- Exchange of Tucano flight instructors with Peru.
- Exchange of C-130 flight crews with Peru.
- Exchange of GOES/DOES operational experience with Peru.
- Jungle survival for crew members, with Peru.
- Familiarization with anti-aircraft artillery procedures, with Peru.
- Exchange of officers from the Army Command and Staff Course with Uruguay and Venezuela.
- Exchange of Army cadets and operators with Uruguay.
- Visits to IA-58 Pucara aircraft units, with Uruguay, since 1988.
- Combined anti-aircraft exercises, with Uruguay, since 1989.
- Combined exercises on in-flight refueling, with Uruguay, since 1995.
- Mutual assistance agreement between the Argentine and Venezuelan Navies for the exchange of technical information.
- UNITAS naval exercise (phase 0) with Navies from the Hemisphere, Europe, and South Africa.
- UNITAS naval exercise (Argentine phase) with Navies from the Hemisphere and Europe.
- ATLASUR exercise, biennially, with Brazil, Uruguay, and South Africa.
- CAMAS (South Atlantic Maritime Area Control) with Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay.
- Trilateral war gaming, annually, with Canada and the United States, at the Staff level.
- Inter-American war games, annually with Navies from the Hemisphere, at the level of the war schools.
- Ejércitos Amigos (Friendly Armies) exercise with Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay in 1995.
- IV International competition for mountain troops, with Canada and the United States, in 1995.
- Multinational United Forces Exercise (Peacekeeping force).
- Multinational RETIFAA Exercise, semiannually.
- The Argentine Air Force participated in SICOFAA.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- Search and rescue and communications exercise in the Southern Region with Chile, annually.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- Cabinet exercises with Chile for mutual support in the event of disasters, since 1993.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Semiannual meetings with naval authorities in the Southern Region with Chile.
- Meeting of Argentine and Uruguayan heads of hydrographic services on the exchange and harmonization of nautical information.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Technological developments of mutual interest to the Argentine and Chilean Armed Forces.
- Exploring new areas for building mutual confidence with Chile. A document of understanding and rules of procedures to govern meetings were adopted in 1993.
- Civil Affairs Conference of American Armies, held in Guatemala.
- Conference on science, technology, and health among the countries of the Conference of American Armies (CAA).
- Specialized communications conference with OAS countries in Chile in 1995.
- Symposium of directors of war academies with OAS countries in 1994 in Chile.
- 1991 Santiago Commitment of OAS countries on strengthening mutual confidence in the region.
- 1995 Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures among OAS countries.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg in 1995 and in Argentina in 1996.
- Bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with Canada since 1995, involving the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Joint Chiefs of Staff have held annual bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with the United States since 1993.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- Course on aeronautical medicine with Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Peru.
- Exchange of experts: training simulators and peacetime military operations between the Argentine and U.S. Armies.
- Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security. First meeting held on May 7 in Buenos Aires.
- Bilateral working groups on defense, with the U.S., since 1995.

- Professor of Spanish at the U.S. Air Force Academy, since 1974.
- Symposium of directors of war academies with OAS countries in 1994 in Chile.
- 1991 Santiago Commitment of OAS countries on strengthening mutual confidence in the region.
- The Declaration of Santiago on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was adopted in 1995.
- Bilateral talks on security, disarmament, and nonproliferation with Canada since 1995, with the United States in 1993, and being negotiated with Brazil and Uruguay.
- Argentina participated in the Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg in 1995 and in Argentina in 1996.



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## BOLIVIA

Bolivia has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8

July 1997

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 8

7 July 1997

#### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The programs established for the exchange with Peru of reviews and other publications of interest to the Armed Forces are being developed.
- Bolivia's Armed Forces high command held talks with its Peruvian counterpart in November 1996 and July 1997, and with its Paraguayan counterpart in October 1995.
- Participation in the Fifth Conference of Armies of the Americas on Civilian Matters, held in Guatemala in 1996.
- Participation in the Third Logistical Conference of Armies of the Americas, held in Colombia in June 1996.
- Participation in the Twenty-second Conference of Army Commanders of the Americas, to be held in Ecuador in November 1997.
- Participation in the Fifth Communications Conference of Armies of the Americas, to be held in Canada in June 1997.
- Participation in the Sixth Army Conference on Science, Technology, and Health, to be held in Bolivia in May 1997.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences with the Army, Navy, and Air Force of Peru; with the Army and Air Force of Brazil; with the Army of Colombia.
- Participation in the First Bilateral Conference of General Staffs, with Argentina, held in that country in August 1995.
- Expected participation in the Second Bilateral Conference of General Staffs, with Argentina.

#### **5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Exchange with the Peruvian Army of military personnel for instruction, training, and other professional activities.
- Reciprocal invitations to and from the Peruvian Navy and Air Force to participate in historic commemorations and in protocolary, social, cultural, social welfare, artistic, and sporting events at the national level and in border areas.
- Participation in the Sixth Symposium of Military Attorneys, held in Venezuela in October 1996.

- Participation in the Sixth Training and Instruction Conference of the Armies of the Americas, held in the United States in November 1996.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Bilateral intelligence conferences with the Army, Navy, and Air Force of Peru; with the Army and Air Force of Brazil; with the Army of Colombia.
- Meetings for professional and intelligence purposes among garrison commanders and in border zones with the Army, Navy, and Air Force of Peru.
- Participation in the First Bilateral Conference of General Staffs, with Argentina, held in that country in August 1995.
- Expected participation in the Second Bilateral Conference of General Staffs, with Argentina.

## **BRAZIL**

Brazil has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-32/96

6 May 1996

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### **REPORT**

CP/CSH-32/96

6 May 1996

#### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The Brazilian Armed Forces have already been exchanging information with the armed forces of neighboring countries on military exercises and operations in border zones.
- The Brazilian Navy observes the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which calls for the planning of operations and exercises.
- The Brazilian Armed Forces also report to the member states on exercises and operations conducted with other allies.

#### **2-Ch. 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**

- Brazil has submitted the information sent to the UN for inclusion in the Register of Conventional Arms and the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures for 1996 (CP/CSH-69/97 add. 5, 5-a), for 1997 (CP/CSH-137/98), and for 1998 (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 5).

#### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Presents a document entitled "National Defense Policy," which sets out new Brazilian policy guidelines for national defense. The document was approved by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso on November 7, 1996 (CP/CSH-54/96).

#### **5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- In terms of military exchange with countries of the Americas, plans for 1996 include:
  - Navy: will send 40 soldiers and receive 35;
  - Army: will send 163 soldiers and receive 316; and
  - Air Force: will send 107 soldiers and receive 113.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- Brazil is party to international conventions on maritime and air traffic.
- In 1993 and 1994, Brazil hosted the meeting of the Flight Accident Prevention Committee of the System of Cooperation among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA). In 1995, it hosted the meeting of SICOFAA's Meteorology Committee.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The Armed Forces of Brazil are ready to cooperate with affected countries upon their request.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situations**

- The Armed Forces of Brazil already participate in the following communications networks:
  - SICOMEA (Communications System of the Armies of the Americas)
  - RNIT (Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network)
  - SITFAA (System of Informatics and Telecommunications among the Armed Forces of the Americas)
- Brazil participates with Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru in a military exchange mechanism involving consultations in border areas among military commands and civilian authorities, with the Brazilian Federal Police. The consultations are intended to resolve a wide range of border problems, such as activities connected with the illegal use of mines, contraband, and drug trafficking.
- There are similar mechanisms, still in the preparatory phase, with Suriname and Guyana.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Brazil observes with interest the initiative taken by the small island states and reiterates its readiness to participate constructively in a meeting on the security of those states.



## CANADA

Canada has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 139/99 add. 6	6 October 1999
CP/CSH- 118/98	9 March 1998

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH- 139/98 add. 6  
6 October 1999

**2-Ch. 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**

- Attaches a copy of the information submitted for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1997 (CP/CSH-137/98 add. 2).
- Attached the information submitted for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1998 and the budget figures for fiscal 1998-99 (CP/CSH-138/99 add. 7).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Argentina-Canada Naval Staff Talks (May 1999).
- Jamaican Prime Minister scheduled to visit with MND in Ottawa (June 1998).
- Chief Naval Staff attendance at the Inter-American Naval Conference (IANC) held at Viña del Mar, Chile (April 1998).
- CONJEFAMER hosted in Ottawa, Canada.
- Official talks between the Navy Commands of Chile and Canada, to be hosted by Canada, planned for May 1999.
- Chief of Maritime Staff visited with Argentine Navy counterpart while returning from the Conference of the Navies of the Americas.
- Canada hosted the Committee on Technology and Medicine of the Conference of the American Armies (CAA) in Toronto (June 1999).
- Chief of Land Staff visited Argentine counterpart; included visits to institutes, units and components of the Argentine Army, and units conducting field training exercises (June 1998).

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Two LAN installations sponsored by MTAP in Antigua and Barbuda associated with International Drug Strategy Initiatives. One has been located in the military headquarters, while the other has been set up as a training classroom (January 1998).

- Canadian Forces military attaché accredited to Argentina.
- Argentina admitted to Military Training Assistance Program (MTAP) in April 1998.
- Trilateral War Gaming exercise with US and Argentina in Buenos Aires. Team from Canadian Forces Military Warfare Centre and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade representative participated (April 1998).
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between Chiefs of Staff of Argentine Air Force and Air Staff on training exchanges during CONJEFAMER in Ottawa (May 1998).
- Chief of Land Staff visited Argentine counterpart; included visits to institutes, units and components of the Argentine Army, and units conducting field training exercises (June 1998).
- One Canadian Officer assigned to Training Vessel LIBERTAD for training cruise (exact dates uncertain).
- Two Canadian Forces Military Police officers sent to Bridgetown, at the request of the Government of Barbados, to provide assistance for an investigation being conducted by the Barbados Defence Force (March 1998).
- Chile admitted to the Military Training Assistance Plan (June 1998).
- Canadian Forces Attaché accredited to Chilean Army, Navy and Air Force in Santiago (July 1998).
- HMCS WINNIPEG participated in the Chilean and Ecuadorian phase of UNITAS naval exercise (October 1998). During its participation in the naval exercise the HMCS WINNIPEG called into several Chilean ports and one Ecuadorian port.
- One Chilean Colonel and three Lieutenant Colonels visited Canadian Peacekeepers in theatre in Bosnia (December 1998).
- CDS, acting on an invitation by the JDF Chief of Staff, will attend the Jamaica Junior Command and Staff Course Graduation Exercise, to be held in Jamaica on 10 Dec. 98.
- HMCS WINNIPEG participated in the Peruvian phase of UNITAS naval exercise (October 1998). During its participation the HMCS WINNIPEG called into Peruvian port.
- Argentina, Canada, US Trilateral War Games in Halifax (May 1999).
- One Belizean student to attend the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College Short Course.
- "Train the trainer" course for Information Technology, conducted at CFB Kingston (February 1998).
- CFSCE "Train the trainer" special 5-week course for local area network computer system managers, conducted at CFB Kingston. Course included persons from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago (January 1998).
- One student from Trinidad and Tobago to attend the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College Short Course (July 1998).
- Handover of Classroom and Information Technology Training to the Ministry of National Security by BGen Richard. Three local area network computer systems handed over to Barbados: one located at the Barbados Defence Force HQ, one at Base Paragon (Regional Security System HQ), and the last one is a 20 terminal training facility (January 1998).
- Statement of Intent for Service-to-Service Cooperation signed by Chief of Land Staff and Argentine Army Chief of Staff (August 1998).
- LCol Alvarado accredited as Defence and Military (Army) Attaché.
- Four persons from Jamaica sent to Toronto for aircrew selection. If selected, these persons will undergo short flight training commencing 04 Mar 98.
- HMCS Yellowknife transit of Panama Canal during inter-coastal transit to Pacific (February 1998).

- HMCS Ojibwa transited Panama Canal as part of a coastal transit for west coast operations (September 1998).
- Canadian Forces to provide staff for the Jamaican Junior Command and Staff Course (January 1999).
- Canadian Forces to provide staff for the Caribbean Special Senior Leaders Course (January 1999).
- Argentine students attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Interdisciplinary Cooperation S1 (April 1998), Personnel Dimension of Peacekeeping (June 1998), Human Rights (August 1998), and Military Operations (November 1998).
- Students from Trinidad and Tobago attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Maritime Dimension of Peacekeeping (May 1998), Personnel Dimension of Peacekeeping (June 1998), Legal (August 1998), and Military Operations (November 1998).
- Students from Nicaragua attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Negotiations S1 (June 1998), Personnel Dimension of Peacekeeping (June 1998), and Military Operations (November 1998).
- Representatives of Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador attended, in February 1999, the Peace Support Training Centre Military Observers Course, sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada.
- Students from El Salvador attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Negotiations S1 (June 1998), Refugees (June 1998), Personnel Dimensions of Peacekeeping (June 1998), and General Overview S2 (September 1998).
- Students from Guyana attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Disarmament (August 1998), Human Rights (August 1998), Media/Public Relations (November 1998).
- Students from Jamaica attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Maritime Dimension of Peacekeeping (May 1998), Refugees (June 1998), Human Rights (August 1998), General Overview of Modern Peacekeeping S2 (September 1998).
- Students from Antigua and Barbuda attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Maritime Dimension of Peacekeeping (May 1998), Refugees (June 1998), Disarmament (August 1998), PMCSC S2 (September 1998), UN Logistics (October 1998).
- Students from Barbados attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Interdisciplinary Cooperation (April 1998), Maritime Dimension of Peacekeeping (May 1998), Refugees (June 1998), Media/Public Relations (November 1998).
- Students from Belize attended courses at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre: Negotiations S1 (June 1998), Disarmament (August 1998), PMCSC S2 (September 1998), UN Logistics (October 1998).

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- Canadian Forces delegation to participate in a meeting of the IANC sub-committee on Naval Control Shipping, to be held in Washington, D.C. (April 1998).
- Delegation of Argentine Air Force Officers visits Canadian Search and Rescue Facilities and observes multi-national search and rescue exercise (September 1998).
- Four Chilean Air Force Officers conducted familiarization with Search and Rescue Procedures at 424 Squadron in Trenton, Canada (September 1998).
- Four officers from Chilean Air Force attended Rescue Coordination Centre Controllers course at Canadian coast Guard College in Sydney (September 1998).

- Canadian Forces sent an Air Standards Inspection Team to Jamaica Defence Force (April 1998).

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- Disaster Area Response Team provided assistance to flood and landslide victims in Honduras and Nicaragua (November 1998).
- 24-member Disaster Area Response Team (DART) participated in EX TRADEWINDS, conducted in Belize as part of an annual CARICOM exercise to practice hurricane relief plans for the Caribbean (April 1998).
- Canadian Forces to provide support to Regional Security System (Caribbean) for EX TRADE WINDS (April 1998).

**9-CH Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- One Canadian sent as instructor to Argentine De-mining course in the CAECOPAZ, Campo de Mayo, Buenos Aires (September 1998).
- Canadian Forces Policy Officer attended the Caribbean Island Nations Security Conference in Kingston, Jamaica (May and June 1998).
- Representative sent to San Salvador to participate in Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures. This was a follow-on conference to the one held at Santiago in Nov. 95 (February 1998).
- Canadian Forces Policy Officer attended the Caribbean Island Nations Security Conference, as the sole Canadian representative, which was held in Kingston, Jamaica.
- Mine Destruction Advisor accompanies DFAIT team for technical assistance (March 1999).

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

- Captain assigned to the UN Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA) as Military Liaison Officer (June 1998).

## CANADA

CP/CSH-118/98

9 March 1998

**2-Ch. 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**

- Canada participates annually in the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures. It attaches a copy of the information submitted to the UN Register for 1996 (Appendix I of the original document).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Participation in the Conference of the American Armies, including planning conferences in 1997.
- Bilateral naval staff discussions with Argentina and Chile in 1997.
- Visit of Commander of Chilean Air Force to Canada in 1997.
- Visit of Chief of the Defence Staff of Barbados to Canada in 1997.
- Visit of the Minister of Defence and Security of the Bahamas to Canada at the invitation of the Minister of National Defence, in 1997.
- Visit to Mexico by Canadian Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of National Defence, in 1997.
- Bilateral security talks with Brazil and Argentina in 1997: delegations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of National Defence met to discuss security topics; the host delegations also included representatives of the foreign affairs and defense ministries.
- Provides information on Canadian defense policy and doctrine (Appendices II and III of the original document). Canada's current defence policy/doctrine is based on the 1994 Defence White Paper. The original document contains a copy, together with a copy of the latest annual Canadian Defence Planning Guidance document (1998), which outlines the implementation of that policy.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Led the campaign to ban landmines (a conventional weapon) during 1997.
- Provides information to the UN Register of Conventional Arms each year.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Naval ship participation in the UNITAS exercises and associated port visits in 1997.
- Chilean Air Force visits to Canada to study extreme cold weather operations in 1997.

- Introduction of an attaché to Argentina with possible cross-accreditation to other countries in the region in 1997.
- Chilean naval vessels participated in Canadian naval exercises on the west coast of Canada in 1997.
- Canada accepted Brazil into the Military Training Assistance Plan (MTAP) in 1997.
- Colombian War College visit to Canada in 1997.
- Visits by ships from Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil in 1997.
- Two Canadian Forces officers completed the Inter-American Defense College (IADC) course in 1997; one more officer commenced studies in 1997 that he will complete in 1998.
- Support to Jamaican Staff College in 1997.

#### **11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- Training in peacekeeping was provided to Brazilian representatives at Canada's Lester B. Pearson International Peacekeeping Centre in 1997.
- Attendance at the Latin American Peacekeeping Conference in Uruguay in 1997.

#### **4-S. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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**

- Provides information on Canadian defense policy and doctrine (Appendices II and III of the original document). Canada's current defence policy/doctrine is based on the 1994 Defence White Paper. The original document contains a copy, together with a copy of the latest annual Canadian Defence Planning Guidance document (1998), which outlines the implementation of that policy.

#### **9-S. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region**

- Provides information to the UN Register of Conventional Arms and to the OAS register.
- Is engaged in bilateral discussions on this subject with other OAS member countries—focussing on increasing the transparency of arms acquisitions and enhancing the commitment of member states to make regular submissions to the arms register.

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#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Canada reported its participation in peacekeeping activities in Haiti.

## CHILE

Chile has submitted the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3	28 April 1999
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4	27 February 1997
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a	27 February 1997

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 3  
28 April 1999

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- Combined military exercises with Peru since 1991.
- Bilateral consultations between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile and Argentina since 1997.
- Agreement reached at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Security on combined military exercises with Argentina in 1998.
- Combined exercises between the Chilean and Argentine Navies in 1998.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The country presents a table, using the appropriate form, on the consolidated military expenditure budget for 1996 (CP/CSH-31/96).
- The country presents the report on the status of conventional weapons in the Chilean armed forces, prepared pursuant to United Nations resolution 46/36-L, for 1996 (CP/CSH-69/97 add. 3) and for 1997 (CP/CSH-138/98 add. 3).
- The country presents a table, using the appropriate form, on the consolidated budget for 1999 (CP/CSH-175/99).
- 1999 Joint Presidential Declaration on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, with Argentina.
- Annual exchange of information on the United Nations Register with OAS member countries.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- 1999 Joint Presidential Declaration on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, with Argentina.
- Bilateral consultations between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile and Argentina, since 1997.

- Standing Committee on Security (COMPERSEG). Biannual meetings with Argentina, since 1997.
- Exchange of reviews and other publications of interest to the armed forces, with Peru since 1991 and with Argentina since 1996.
- XIII Meeting of the High Commands of the Armed Forces of Chile and Peru, biannually since 1986.
- First meeting of the Consultation Mechanism of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, the National Defense Staff, and the High Commands of the Argentine and Chilean Armed Forces, in 1997.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences between the Armies, Navies, and Air Forces of Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, and Uruguay, in 1991.
- Military Staff Conferences between Chile and Argentina, since 1995.
- Meetings of Chilean and Argentine Army staffs, since 1995.
- Seminar on the "World Strategic Situation and Determining its Influence on our Southern Region," organized by the National Academy of Policy and Strategic Studies of Chile and the Defense School of Argentina, in Argentina in 1997.
- Lecture by the Deputy Secretary of the Navy at the Diplomatic Academy of Peru, entitled "Mutual Confidence Measures: An Imperative for the Next Century," in Peru in 1998.
- Symposium on military issues of common interest for strategic purposes, involving Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay, since 1987.
- Inter-American Naval Conference of OAS member states, annually.
- Specialized Inter-American Naval Conference of OAS member states, annually.
- Conference of American Armies, of OAS member states, annually.
- Logistics Conference of American Armies of OAS member states, annually.
- Intelligence Conference of American Armies of OAS member states, annually.
- Conference of American Air Forces of OAS member states, annually.
- 1991 Commitment of Mendoza on the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons, signed by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
- Publication in 1997 of the "Defense Book," which was presented and distributed to the member states at a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in 1999.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Combined military exercises with Peru since 1991 and with Argentina since 1998.
- Annual exchange of Army and Navy personnel with Argentina and Peru.
- Protocolary invitations to the Military Staffs of Argentina and Peru, annually.
- Annual exchange of army cadets with Argentina.
- Mountain troop competition with Argentina in 1997.
- Skiing championship with Argentina in 1998.
- Visit by fourth-year cadets from the Aviation Schools of Argentina, in 1994.
- Exchanges of military personnel in courses, on training cruises, on historic anniversaries, and in other professional activities with Peru, since 1991.
- Master equestrian course in the Chilean and Argentine Armies, 1998.
- Exchange of midshipmen to participate in training cruises, with Argentina, in 1998.
- Course on the prevention and investigation of aviation accidents, with Argentina, in 1998.



**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- A search and rescue and communications exercise in the Southern Region with Argentina, annually.
- Combined Antarctic Naval Patrol, with Argentina, in 1998.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- Cabinet exercises between the Military Staffs of Chile and Argentina for mutual support in the event of disasters, since 1993.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Joint Boundary Committee, with Bolivia, since 1942 (24 meetings held to date) and with Argentina since 1950.
- Mechanism for Political Consultation with Bolivia, annual meetings since 1993.
- Border Committee with Bolivia. Periodic meetings since 1997; with Argentina since 1984.
- Bilateral consultations between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile and Argentina, since 1997.
- X Meeting of the Binational Committee on Economic Cooperation and Physical Integration, with Argentina, in 1997.
- Joint Subcommittee on Cooperation, with Peru. Periodic meetings since 1984.
- Meetings between border post and naval zone commanders. Annual meetings with Peru since 1991.
- XVII Regional Bilateral Intelligence Meeting of the Arica and Tacna Garrisons, with Peru, in 1998.
- Biannual meetings of Chilean and Argentine naval authorities from the Southern Region.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Exploring new areas for confidence-building between the Military Staffs of Chile and Argentina, since 1995.
- Technological developments of mutual interest to the Chilean and Argentine armed forces since 1995.
- Annual scientific and technical cooperation with the Military Staffs of Argentina and Peru.
- Annual symposium on strategic studies of the Military Staffs of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.
- Advisory Committee on Defense, with the United States. Annual meetings since 1996.
- Bilateral consultations on disarmament, security, and defense. Annual meetings with the U.S. since 1997 and Canada since 1998.
- Standing Committee on Security. Bilateral meetings with Argentina, since 1995.
- Bilateral consultations between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile and Argentina, since 1997.

## **11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- Standing Committee on Security. Biannual meetings with Argentina since 1995.
- 2-S. Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the 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 officials and by civil society**
  - Lecture by the Deputy Secretary of the Navy at the Diplomatic Academy of Peru, entitled "Mutual Confidence Measures: An Imperative for the Next Century," in Peru in 1998.
- 3-S. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions**
  - Joint Boundary Committee. Periodic meetings with Bolivia since 1942.
  - Permanent Mechanism for Political Consultation at the level of the Deputy Secretaries of Foreign Affairs. Periodic meetings with Bolivia since 1993.
  - Political Consultation Mechanism. Periodic meetings with Peru since 1990.
  - 1997 agreement on the preservation and replacement of boundary markers along the border with Peru.
  - Border Committee. Periodic meetings with Bolivia since 1997, with Argentina since 1984.
  - Bilateral consultations between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Chile and Argentina, since 1997.
  - Binational Committee on Economic Cooperation and Physical Integration. Periodic meetings with Argentina since 1984.
  - Joint Subcommittee on Border Cooperation. Periodic meetings with Peru since 1984.
- 4-S. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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**
  - Publication in 1997 of Chile's "Defense Book," which was presented and distributed to the member states at a special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security in 1999.
  - 1999 Joint Presidential Declaration on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures by Chile and Argentina.

- 5-S. 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**
- In 1998, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Argentina and Chile requested that ECLAC prepare a technical study on establishing a common method for measuring defense expenditures in the two countries.
  - 1998 Political Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia, and Chile as a Zone of Peace.
  - 1999 agreement with Argentina on the harmonization of accounting procedures for military expenditures.
  - 1999 Joint Presidential Declaration on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures by Chile and Argentina.
- 7-S. Continue supporting the efforts of the small island states to address their special security concerns, including those of an economic, financial, and environmental nature, taking into consideration their vulnerability and level of development**
- Cooperation program with CARICOM in 1992.
  - Fellowship and development program in the Caribbean in 1998.
- 8-S. 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**
- 1998 Political Declaration of MERCOSUR, Bolivia, and Chile as a Zone of Peace.
  - 1999 Joint Presidential Declaration on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures by Chile and Argentina.
- 9-S. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region**
- Meetings of the Rio Group Working Group on the Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons, since 1998.



## CHILE

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4 27 February 1997

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 4-a 27 February 1997

**2-Ch. 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**

- Information on defense purchases and expenditures has been submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Bilateral Conference on Intelligence with Peru and Argentina.
- Exchange of reviews and other publications of interest to the armed forces, with Peru and Argentina.
- Preparation of a "Defense Book" is currently under way.
- Two officials from the Chilean Ministry of Defense traveled to Argentina to explain the working method that has been used in the "Defense Book" project.
- Peru and Chile held the XI Round of Talks between the High Commands of the two countries' Armed Forces.
- During the current year an Argentina-Chile Working Group held two meetings to prepare for the first meetings under the Consultation System—namely, encounters between the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, the National Defense Staff, and the High Commands of the Argentine and Chilean Armed Forces.
- Chile is discussing security measures with Argentina at the political level through the Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security, an entity created in November 1995.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Joint exercises by the Armed Forces of Chile and the Armed Forces of Peru and Argentina.
- Exchange of invitations to participate in cultural, artistic, professional, and sporting events with Peru and Argentina.
- Technical and logistical cooperation with Peru and Argentina.
- Exchanges continued to be arranged with Argentina for visits to military installations, especially in the Southern Region.
- Peruvian officials were invited to see the Southern Highway.
- The Commandants and cadets of the Argentine and Chilean Naval Academies exchanged visits to those schools.
- Exchanges of military personnel in courses, on training cruises, on historic anniversaries, and in other professional activities with Peru and Argentina.
- Amenities for military personnel from Chile and Peru and Chile and Argentina.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The Armed Forces of Chile and Argentina signed an agreement in 1994 on cooperation for natural disaster preparedness, and the two governments are now implementing the agreement by developing a framework convention to govern such cooperation.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Protocolary, professional, and intelligence meetings between border post and naval zone commanders of Peru and Argentina.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Chile is discussing security measures with Argentina at the political level through the Standing Committee on Chile-Argentina Security, an entity created in November 1995.

## DOMINICA

The member states of the Regional Security System (RSS) of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) have presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined-forces exercise which occurs annually in the Caribbean region. This involves units from the RSS, the Non-RSS English-speaking Caribbean states, the United States, the United Kingdom. In 1998 and 1999, this exercise commenced in March and ended in April. The four-phase programme involves (i) Maritime and Amphibious operations; (ii) Disaster Preparedness; (iii) Collective Command; and (iv) Staff Training and Battalion Training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in these exercises and maneuvers are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating. All of the RSS states' neighbours receive notice of the exercises.
- Operation "Joint Fist", a joint military exercise involving troops from St. Kitts and Nevis, the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe and Antigua and Barbuda, took place in Antigua and in Guadeloupe during the third week of November 1999. The exercise was intended to familiarize the three territories' military command with the operating procedures in the protection of fishing vessels and their personnel, to build harmonious relations among the three neighbours whose economic zones are contiguous, to improve their rescue and disaster-preparedness response times, and to engage in an evaluation and review of their readiness in the pursuit of illicit traffickers and smugglers. All Eastern Caribbean countries are notified of the exercises and invited to participate.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS states identified above have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The RSS Treaty, Article 16, makes provision for joint armament procurement by its member states. Thus, arms and ammunition, equipment and machinery, uniforms and stores, may be procured by the RSS under a joint procurement program and

distributed among member states. During 1998 and 1999, several RSS states acquired ocean-going vessels from the United States for the use of their Coast Guard in drug interdiction. We therefore know of each other's arms purchases and share the information with the United Nations as required under the relevant reporting system.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The RSS Treaty is itself the most articulate defense policy and doctrine of the six states issuing this report. The Treaty establishes the jurisdiction of the RSS, the operation of the armed forces' branches, the RSS's relationship with friendly states and international organizations.
- Further, within the Organization of American States and in other international fora, such as the Association of Caribbean States, CARICOM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, there exists a joint cooperative effort to sensitize other members to the special security concerns of small island states. In that regard, mention is made of a two-week course, commencing November 22 to December 3, 1999, undertaken by the University of the West Indies (UWI)—the jointly-operated university of the 17 English-speaking Caribbean countries, including the RSS states—in collaboration with the OAS, to advance further the defense policies and doctrine of the CARICOM states. A report will issue that will in turn be circulated to all OAS member states.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- The above-identified RSS States neither produce nor export weapons. The six RSS states identified above spend less than 1% of their gross domestic product on the purchase of arms and military equipment annually. The RSS states have thus placed considerable limitations and controls on the acquisition of conventional weapons. Under the Tlatelolco Treaty, the RSS states have foresworn forever the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- The RSS states have given their support to a proposal within the United Nations to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace". This initiative is seen as a further attempt to limit the spread of conventional weapons, within and without the region.
- The RSS states have also given their support to transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone. All RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have signed and ratified the Ottawa Anti Personnel Land Mine Convention which is a further attempt to limit and to eliminate completely a weapons system on which many states have historically relied.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to Coast Guard officers in the RSS states. An officer from a CARICOM state has been seconded to the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard, and that officer currently supervises the training which inures to the benefit of all visiting officers. It should be noted that Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have also provided trainers as well as technical



and logistical training. Article 13 of the RSS Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states with the agreement of the Forces Commander.

- Several officers from RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have been invited to train at military institutions within the USA, Canada, and UK; these annual invitations result in a cadre of trained professionals within the RSS and also significantly improve the contact which militaries experience across borders.
- The National Defense University of the US Coast Guard also offers, annually, a civilian/military training course which richly contributes to hemispheric exchanges on policies and doctrine. In 1998 and 1999, this offer has been fully utilized by both civilian and military personnel from the RSS member states.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- The RSS member states seek an immediate end to the trans-shipment of nuclear and other hazardous wastes across the Caribbean Sea. The Prime Ministers of the CARICOM states, at the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, held on September 27 and 28, 1999, at the United Nations Headquarters, decried the use of the Caribbean Sea for the transport of these dangerous cargoes.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The RSS Treaty specifically obligates its states-members to respond collectively to natural disasters. The RSS states all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). This sixteen-nation, inter-governmental regional disaster management organization is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disaster which affects a member-state and the state requests help. Acting through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU), the militaries of the Caribbean states provide logistical support to CDERA in order to dispatch and receive relief supplies.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The RSS states are island countries with no contiguous borders between themselves and their neighbours. However, attempts have been made to establish their maritime Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), and to agree on baselines with the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the British Dependent Territories of Montserrat and Anguilla. The Metropolitan countries have not exhibited any eagerness to complete agreements.
- Military exercises have been conducted with Guadeloupe in an attempt to reduce tension between it and its several RSS neighbours.
- As between Montserrat and its neighbours, a volcano has compelled many of its citizens to flee to the surrounding islands. Its citizens have become displaced persons.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building-measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- The University of the West Indies, from November 22 to December 3, 1999, held a two-week course on this subject matter.
- The OAS will convene a high-level meeting to discuss the special security concerns of small island-states in January 2000, and this report recalls a similar meeting convened in El Salvador in February 1998 to examine the same subject area.
- RSS member-states' civilian and military personnel participated in the November 1999 meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Cartagena, Colombia, and convened to construct the Education for Peace Programme.

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- All RSS states participated in the February 1998 meeting in El Salvador to discuss and to decide on measures to enhance the security needs of small island states.
- A follow-up meeting is planned for January 2000.

**11-Ch. Education Program of education for peace**

- The RSS states identified above have actively participated in the development of this program. Several of these states sent representatives to Cartagena, Colombia, in October 1999 to participate in the meeting of experts to draft the programme.
- The RSS states intend to continue their active participation in sharing their experiences, at the sub-regional and hemispheric levels.

**6-S. 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 for a to strengthen standards governing such transport and its safety**

- See report on measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago.

## **DOMINICA**

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3  
6 August 1998

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined forces exercise which occurs annually in the region. This manoeuvre involves units from the RSS, the non-RSS CARICOM countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1997, this exercise commenced on 2 March and drew to a close on 30 April. The four-phase programme consists of: Maritime and Amphibious operations; Disaster Preparedness; Collective, Command and Staff training as well as Battalion training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in this manoeuvre are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating thus.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS countries have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Dominica participated in 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995.
- Article 16 of the Treaty which established the RSS makes provision for procurement activity by member states of the RSS. Thus arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and stores may be procured by the System under a joint procurement program and distributed accordingly among member states.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Treaty establishing the RSS provides information on the defense policies and doctrines of the RSS. The thirty-two (32) Articles of the Treaty include such areas as: the jurisdiction of the System; the operation of the Coast Guard and the System's relationship with states and International Organisations.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Through the Organization of American States, the United Nations and in other fora, the RSS countries have sought to advance the process which would lead to the limitation and the control of conventional weapons. The RSS States of the OAS have been active in the process of transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel land-mine free zone. This is within the context of resolution AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96).
- The RSS countries have also given their support to the United Nations proposal to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace."

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Invitations to observe military exercises which are conducted in RSS States are issued to those countries which have indicated an interest in being so involved.
- Article 13 of the Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states. It stipulates that officers of member states can undergo training in any of the member states as agreed to by the Forces Commander.
- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to those officers engaged in Coast Guard operations.
- It should also be added that the non-RSS CARICOM countries also provide training to the RSS countries. For instance, within the fifteen month period of January 1, 1996 to 30 March 1997, technical and logistical training was provided by Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- The requirement for member states to take all measures necessary to facilitate the transit through their territories of service personnel, equipment and material is covered in Article 17 of the Treaty.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The RSS countries all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) This sixteen nation inter-governmental regional disaster management organisation is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting a participating state once that state requests such assistance.
- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building-measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.



## ECUADOR

Ecuador has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 69/97	25 April 1997
CP/CSH- 69/97 add. a	8 July 1997

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH- 69/97  
25 April 1997  
CP/CSH-69/97 add. a  
8 July 1997

**2-Ch. 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**

- Submits report on military spending by the Government of Ecuador during fiscal year 1995.
- Submits report on military spending and conventional weapons acquisitions during 1996.
- Submits report on military spending by the Government of Ecuador during fiscal year 1998 (CP/CSH-237/99 add.1).





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## EL SALVADOR

El Salvador has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2	26 February 1999
CP/CSH-139/98	17 July 1998
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3-a	1 May 1997
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3	14 August 1996

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### REPORTS

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 2  
26 February 1999

**1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- Operation "New Horizons" with the United States and Honduras, from January to March 1998, and on July 27 and 31 of 1998.

**2-Ch. 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**

- El Salvador reported that no conventional weapons from among the seven categories defined in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms were purchased during 1998 (CP/CSH-138/98 add. 6).
- Forwards a copy of the instrument for the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures for fiscal year 1998. Transmits a copy of the budget of the Ministry of National Defense (CP/CSH-84/97 add. 4).
- El Salvador presented to SICA a report on the register of arms for exclusive use by the armed forces.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- El Salvador visited the United States in June 1998 in connection with the Assistance and Security Program.
- Nicaragua was entrusted with the organization of the Office of the Assistant Chief of EMC/C-V/CODEM and the CAEE (Nicaragua/Honduras/El Salvador).
- Exchange of experience in mine-clearing operations with engineering officials in Nicaragua.
- The Fourth Central American Congress on Military Health was held in El Salvador, in September 1998.
- Regular meetings of CS-CFAC in April, May, and September 1998.
- Regular meeting (October 1998) and special meeting (December 1998), between El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

- Eighteenth meeting of the Central American Security Commission was held, with the participation of SICA, in April 1998.
- Fourteenth Meeting of the Central American Security Commission. In July 1998, the draft project for the Central American University for Defense and Security was presented, with the participation of SICA.
- Military academy exchange with the United States in March, July, and August 1998.
- El Salvador participated with Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras in the Fourth Meeting of Ibero-American Academies held in Guatemala in September 1998.
- Participation in the Central American Naval Conference in Honduras, in October 1998, within the CFAC framework.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Morocco participated as an invited military observer in January 1999.
- Kuwait participated in minefield surveys from August 1998 to February 1999.
- The Mine-Clearing Program in Central American was conducted and Allied Forces exercises were held with Honduras in August 1999.
- The multinational free-jump exercise in support of humanitarian operations was held jointly with Guatemala in October 1999.
- Throughout the year: 1 high-ranking officer from Nicaragua taking the Regular General Staff Course (CREM) in El Salvador. 3 subordinate officers from Nicaragua in the ESNACIN, and 2 subordinate officers from Guatemala in the ESNACIN.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- Humanitarian Allied Forces Exercise conducted with Chile, in October 1998.
- Participation in a civil defense exercise in Nicaragua, in April 1998, under the CFAC framework.
- Participation in a simulated forest fire in Guatemala, in June 1998, under the CFAC framework.
- El Salvador has provided support to the civilian populated affected by Hurricane Mitch, in Honduras and Nicaragua.
- Support with air transport of medicine, food, and clothing to people in the Dominican Republic affected by Hurricane Georges, in October 1998.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Central American Information and Communications Mechanism for Security, within the SICA framework.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- Specialized conference on civilian affairs in Guatemala, held in May 1998 with CACEA.

**11-Ch. Education Program of education for peace**

- The Armed Forces of El Salvador participated in human rights courses in April, May, June, and July 1998.
  - Participated in the Second Central American Military Forum for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence, in Guatemala, in April 1998, within the SICA framework.
  - Exercise on peacekeeping operations in Guatemala, in May 1998.
- 1-S. 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**
- Meeting of the Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA), at the Central American Parliament, with the aims and objectives policy committee of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CFAC) (July 24, 1998).
- 2-S. Extend to diplomatic training institutes, military academies, research centers, and universities the seminars, courses, and studies envisioned in the 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 officials and by civil society**
- The College of High Strategic Studies of the Armed Forces of El Salvador (CAEE) conducted seminars on confidence- and security-building measures, between February and August 1998.
- 3-S. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions**
- Cooperation activities were carried out with Honduras in July 1998.
- 4-S. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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**
- The military review of the Armed Forces, published each quarter, has been exchanged with 32 Ibero-American countries.
  - El Salvador was among the 18 Ibero-American countries participating in the Ninth Conference of Editors of Military Publications in Colombia, in July 1998.

- The activity report of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces and the report "The Nation of El Salvador: Its Defense, Security, and Development" were disseminated internationally in 1998.
- 5-S. 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.**
  - A conference on logistics topics was held with Brazil in July 1998.
- 9-S. Continue consultations and the exchange of ideas within the Hemisphere to advance the limitation and control of conventional weapons in the region**
  - Logistics exchange with Puerto Rico in August 1998.

## **EL SALVADOR**

CP/CSH-139/98

17 July 1998

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- Creation of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces in November 1997, by the Presidents of the Central American Republics. The History and Structure of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces, the Annual Plan of CFAC for 1998, a schedule of activities of the CFAC during 1998, and the minutes of the First Meeting of the High Council of the CFAC are attached.
- El Salvador adopted the Declaration of the "Second Central American Military Forum for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence" of the Ministers of Defense and Equivalent Officials, in Guatemala, in April 1998, a copy of which is provided with the original document.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the Central American meeting on naval strategy, in Guatemala, in November/December 1997.
- Working meeting of Ministers of Defense and Equivalent Officials, in Nicaragua, in August 1997.
- Second working meeting of Joint Chiefs of Staff of Central America, in Guatemala (September 1997).
- Working meeting of Ministers of Defense and Equivalent Officials in Nicaragua (September 1997).
- Third working meeting of Joint Chiefs of Staff of Central America, in Nicaragua (October 1997).
- First Meeting of the High Council of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces, between Ministers of Defense and Equivalent Officials, in Guatemala (April 1998).
- Fourth working meeting of Joint Chiefs of Staff of Central America, in El Salvador (May 1998).

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- El Salvador adopted the Declaration of the Presidents of Central America and the Dominican Republic, and the Representative of the Prime Minister of Belize, on Abstention from the Acquisition of High-Cost and High-Technology Strategic Weaponry and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

### **5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Participation of the Armed Forces of Central America at the Twentieth International Free-Jump Parachuting Contest, in Guatemala, in October 1997.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the Conference on logistical support systems for operations, in Honduras, in November 1997.

- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the International Convention on Information Technology, in November 1997, in Guatemala
- High-Ranking Officers of Nicaragua participated in the Regular General Staff Course, in El Salvador, from January to December 1997.
- Subordinate Officers of Nicaragua participated in the Regular General Staff Course, in El Salvador, from January to November 1998.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the Specialists' Meeting of the Conference of Central American Armed Forces, in Nicaragua, in March 1998.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the "General Francisco Morazán" Multinational Parachuting Operation, in Honduras, in April 1998.
- The Armed Forces of Central America and the Caribbean participated in the Allied Armed Forces Exercises on Peacekeeping Operations, in Guatemala, in May 1998.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the Conference on Civilian Affairs, in Guatemala, in May 1998.
- El Salvador hosted the Coastal Forces 98 with the participation of Naval Forces of the United States, Guatemala, and El Salvador, in July 1997.
- Celebration of the CXXIV anniversary of the Polytechnic School, in Guatemala, in August and September 1997, with the participation of the Central American Armed Forces.
- Third-level course, in El Salvador, with the participation of Guatemala (August/November 1997).
- El Salvador participated in the "Honduran Soldier's Day" military parade, together with the Armed Forces of Central America, that took place in Honduras (October 1997).
- Human Rights Course for the Armed Forces of Central America, in Guatemala (April 1998).

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in humanitarian operations in Honduras in August 1997.
- El Salvador participated with the Armed Forces of Central America in the exercises for the Allied Humanitarian Forces of Central America, in Guatemala, in January/February 1998.
- The Armed Forces of Central America participated in the Civil Defense Demonstration Exercises, in Nicaragua, in April 1998.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- San Salvador Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures of the Organization of Americans States (February 1998).

**10-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- El Salvador adopted the Declaration of the "Second Central American Military Forum for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence" by the Ministers of Defense and Equivalent Officials, in Guatemala, in April 1998, a copy of which is attached.

## **EL SALVADOR**

CP/CSH-32/96add. 3-a

1 May 1997

El Salvador, along with the Central American countries, signed the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America. Its provisions include specific confidence- and security-building measures as follows:

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America, in its Article 35, paragraph b, calls on member states to provide information to the Security Commission on the military and public security expenditures approved in their budgets for the fiscal year, using as a frame of reference the instrument for the Standardized International Reporting of of Military Expenditures adopted by the United Nations.
- The Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America, in Article 35, paragraph k, calls on member states to examine the information provided by the governments on their military and security budgets for the fiscal year, and to prepare joint proposals for the possible reformulation of future budgets, taking into account the domestic situation in each state.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Government of El Salvador, through the Ministry of National Defense, has issued publications reflecting various defense policies and theories, e.g.: Military Theory and Army/Society Relations; Civilian/Military Relations in the New International Order; Seminar on "Perspectives on Civilian/Military Relations in El Salvador; Shared National Commitment; the Defense of the Salvadoran Nation; National Defense is the Everyone's Job; "The role of the Armed Forces in National Development."
- In June 1996, the Central American Military Forum for a Culture of Peace was held in El Salvador. The forum was attended by the defense ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, who reaffirmed the need for consolidating Central America as a region of peace, freedom, democracy, and development. They also expressed their satisfaction with the comprehensive nature of the new concept of regional security contained in the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Article 32 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America calls on the states parties thereto to undertake continued efforts to limit and control weapons through a reasonable balance of forces, in keeping with the domestic and international situation of each country. Article 33 thereof states that the reasonable balance and the adjustment of military forces and budgets to achieve it shall take into consideration the constitutional provisions of

each state party and its defense needs, in light of such basic factors as relevant geographic conditions and borders and the presence of foreign military forces or advisers.

- The Government of El Salvador, as a result of the peace agreement, reduced its military budget by 50%. As a result, since that time, it has met the criteria set for limitation and control of conventional weapons, which help to promote this measure under the provisions of the Declaration of Santiago.
- The Government also advises that, by constitutional mandate, the defense and public security functions are assigned to different ministries, and the Minister of Public Security is a civilian.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Article 59 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America, requests the states parties thereto to establish and strengthen mechanisms for direct and prompt communication among border officials; to promote the exchange of military and public security views and information, consultations, and periodic visits among defense and public security and similar institutions; and to award scholarships reciprocally in their military and police academies.
- In 1996, the Central American ministers of foreign affairs signed the articles of agreement for the Central American Institute of Advanced Police Studies. The purpose of this Institute is to train professionals in public security at the highest level. Its headquarters will be in El Salvador.
- Article 18 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America requests the parties thereto to undertake to prevent and combat every kind of criminal activity having regional or international impact, without any exception, such as terrorism, sabotage, and organized crime, and to prevent by every means the planning, preparation, and conduct of such activities within their territory. To that end, they shall strengthen cooperation and promote the exchange of information among the agencies responsible for migration control, the police, and other competent officials.
- This plan will be implemented once it is adopted by the Central American presidents.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- To strengthen ties between civilians and the military, the Government of El Salvador is conducting a course on advanced strategic studies each year for the sharing of information from various disciplines and the exchange of views among the political, military, business, and academic sectors. This is achieved through pluralistic participation in this course, which is given in El Salvador.
- El Salvador, in the context of confidence- and security-building measures, has established closer contacts with the armies of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, which has increased confidence in the four countries. Examples are:



- El Salvador participated in the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, United States, and in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, for the exchange of experiences for purposes of establishing mutual confidence- and security-building measures in the Hemisphere.
- The Declaration for Peace, Democracy, Development, and Integration of Central America was signed by the defense ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- An agreement on professional cooperation and exchange was signed by the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Armed Forces of El Salvador.
- El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have conducted joint naval exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca. These exercises were geared to combating illicit drug and arms trafficking in the area.
- The Minister of National Defense of Guatemala, Major General Marco Antonio González Taracena, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, Major General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, were invited to independence day ceremonies in El Salvador. Both received gold cross medals for distinguished service in strengthening the ties of fraternity and solidarity among the military institutions of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

#### **11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- From February 16 to 18, 1994, the Government of El Salvador, with support from UNESCO, organized the First International Forum for a Culture of Peace to promote national reconstruction and reconciliation through specific measures.



## **EL SALVADOR**

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 3

14 August 1996

El Salvador, along with the Central American countries, signed the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America. Its provisions include specific confidence- and security-building measures as follows:

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- Article 28 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America requests the states parties thereto to notify one another in writing, through diplomatic channels, at least 30 days in advance, about any planned land, air, or naval maneuver, movement of forces, or military exercise conducted under conditions as may be determined by the Security Commission, as regards: number of troops, location with respect to the border, nature and quantity of equipment to be employed, and other matters.
- Article 29 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America states that in the event of unforeseen military operations to deal with immediate security threats, the state that undertakes such operations must report them as soon as possible, pursuant to the provisions of the previous article.
- In that connection, the Government of El Salvador reports that through the Treaty, a procedure has been established to facilitate, if appropriate, the adoption of confidence-building measures among the Central American countries so as to foster a suitable climate of confidence among them, since the mechanism applies to both regular and unforeseen military activities for action by the appropriate bodies.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- Article 35, paragraph b, of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America calls on member states to provide information to the Security Commission on the military and public security expenditures approved in their budgets for the fiscal year, using as a frame of reference the instrument for the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures, adopted by the United Nations.
- Article 35, paragraph k, of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America calls on member states to examine the information provided by the governments on their military and security budgets for the fiscal year, and to prepare joint proposals for the possible reformulation of future budgets, taking into account the internal situation in each state.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Government of El Salvador, through the Ministry of National Defense, has issued publications reflecting various defense policies and theories, e.g.: Military Theory and Army/Society Relations; Civilian/Military Relations in the New International Order;

Seminar on Perspectives on Civilian/Military Relations in El Salvador; Shared National Commitment: The Defense of the Salvadorian Nation, National Defense Everyone's Job; "The Role of the Armed Forces in National Development." These documents will be transmitted through the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the Organization of American States (OAS) in due course.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- Article 32 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America calls on the states parties thereto to undertake continued efforts to limit and control weapons through a reasonable balance of forces, in accordance with the domestic and international situation of each country. Article 33 states that the reasonable balance and the adjustment of military forces and budgets to achieve it shall take into consideration the constitutional provisions of each party, and its defense needs, in light of such basic factors as relevant geographic conditions and borders and the presence of foreign military forces or advisers.
- The Government of El Salvador, as a result of the peace agreement, reduced its military budget by 50%. Consequently, since that date, it has met the criteria set for limitation and control of conventional weapons, which helps to promote this measure pursuant to the provisions of the Declaration of Santiago.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- Article 59 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America requests the states parties thereto to establish and strengthen mechanisms for direct and prompt communication among border officials; promote the exchange of military and public security views and information, consultations, and periodic visits among defense, public security, and similar institutions; and award scholarships reciprocally in their military and police academies.
- In this connection, El Salvador advises that, as regards the agreement by the Central American presidents on the Central American Institute of Advanced Police Studies, efforts are under way to complete the Charter of that body, which is intended to train public security professionals in at the highest level and will be based in El Salvador.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The conduct of military exercises involving civilians in the Humanitarian Operation Allied Force 96, in cooperation with the Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC), so as to plan aid operations for the populations affected by natural disasters.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- As a result of the judgment of the International Court of Justice, El Salvador and Honduras set up the Binational Commission, which deals with the legal, social, and humanitarian problems of the peoples affected by that judgment. Its membership includes staff from the foreign ministries, legal advisers, and officials of both governments.
- Article 11, paragraph c, of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America calls on the state parties thereto to strengthen cooperation, coordination, harmonization, and the convergence of policies on the security of persons, as well as border cooperation and the convergence of social and cultural ties among the peoples.
- Article 18 of the Framework Treaty for Democratic Security in Central America requests the states parties thereto to undertake to prevent and combat every kind of criminal activity having regional or international impact, without any exception, such as terrorism, sabotage, and organized crime, and to prevent by all possible means the planning, preparation, and conduct of such activities within their territory. To that end, they shall strengthen cooperation and promote the exchange of information among the agencies responsible for migration control, the police, and other competent officials.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states;**

- To strengthen ties between civilians and the military, the Government of El Salvador is conducting a course on advanced strategic studies each year for the sharing of information from various disciplines and an exchange of views among the political, military, business, and academic sectors. This is achieved through pluralistic participation in this course, which is given in El Salvador.
- El Salvador, in the context of confidence- and security-building measures, has established closer contacts with the armies of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and this has increased confidence in the four countries. Examples are:
  - El Salvador participated in the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, the United States, and in San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, for an exchange of experiences in establishing mutual confidence- and security-building measures in the Hemisphere.
  - The Declaration for Peace, Democracy, Development, and Integration of Central America was signed by the defense ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
  - An agreement on professional cooperation and was signed by the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Armed Forces of El Salvador.
  - El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have conducted joint naval exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca. These exercises were geared to combating illicit drug and arms trafficking in the area.

- The Minister of National Defense of Guatemala, Major General Marco Antonio González Taracena, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, Major General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, were invited to independence day ceremonies in El Salvador. Both received gold cross medals for distinguished service in strengthening the ties of fraternity and solidarity among the military institutions of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

## UNITED STATES

The United States has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-138/98 add. 8	17 November 1999
CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1	8 October 1997
CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1	7 May 1997
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1	8 August 1996
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 1-a	8 August 1996

The Government of the United States has established an interagency working group chaired by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Permanent Mission of the United States to the OAS to ensure that information and a progress report on the implementation of the Declaration of Santiago are provided each year.

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH-138/99 add. 8  
17 November 1999

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The United States has pledged to notify all 33 countries of the Hemisphere of significant multilateral exercises that the U.S. conducts in the region as promised at the First Defense Ministerial of the Americas in Williamsburg, Virginia. An overview and summary of planned U.S. multilateral exercises that were or will be conducted during 1998 and 1999 is attached.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- On an annual basis, the United States has sent to the OAS Secretary General, the Committee on Hemispheric Security, and OAS member states a copy of the information conveyed by the United States to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the International Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures. This data is provided in compliance with the exchange of information agreed on in the Santiago Declaration.
- Transmits a copy of the May 1997 U.S. submission to the United Nations pursuant to Resolution 51/38 regarding U.S. military expenditures for fiscal years 1990-1995. Excludes military spending for fiscal years 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, and 1990. Also includes the National Defense Budget Estimates for 1996 from the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (CP/CSH-84/97).
- Attaches a copy of the U.S. submission to the United Nations regarding military expenditures for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 (CP/CSH-138/98).

- Attaches a copy of the information sent to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1997 (CP/CSH-138/98).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The United States is committed to share, on a regular basis, its defense policy and doctrine, otherwise known as the defense "white paper." In 1998, the United States transmitted to the OAS and its member states a copy of its defense policy and doctrine paper - the "Secretary of Defense's Annual Report to the President and Congress." This document includes information on the size, structure, and capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment, and major U.S. military programs.
- In follow-up to a commitment made at the third Defense Ministerial of the Americas, the U.S., in collaboration with Canada, Chile, and other interested parties, plans to sponsor a Defense White Paper Workshop in the early part of 2000. All OAS member states will be invited to the workshop.
- In addition, on two occasions, the U.S. participated in several regional meetings to discuss defense doctrine. The U.S. participated in the System of Cooperation Among American Air Forces (SIOCFAA) or "Sistema de Cooperacion entre las Fuerzas Aéreas Americanas." This organization provides for eight different committees to discuss cooperation between the air forces on specific subjects and has a goal of enhancing mutual support, coordination and cooperation of their forces in the need of joint or multilateral military action. In addition, during the year, the U.S. also participated in the Conference of the American Armies (CAA), with a goal to promote cohesion and strengthen inter-American friendships on an army-to-army basis.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- In 1997, the United States sponsored an initiative promoting the advanced notification of conventional arms acquisitions in the seven major categories consistent with the United Nations Register of Arms. This resulted in the adoption and opening for signature on June 7 1999, at the General Assembly in Guatemala of the landmark Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions, which was signed by 19 OAS member states. This action brings to fruition two years of intense consultations in the hemisphere by the governments of Brazil and the United States on a regional transparency agreement that will further contribute to regional peace and security.
- In addition, the United States continues to actively foster regional security and arms control in the Americas by sharing U.S. experiences, providing technical assistance as requested, and supporting nine arrangements such as the Central American Democratic Security Treaty. In 1998, the U.S. held an arms control workshop for the Central American states. This workshop provided the Central American states with the opportunity to question many leading authorities and experts in the United States on the role of arms control and confidence-building measures in national defense and security as well as share the Central American national and regional experiences. This program has been conducted for a number of countries in the Hemisphere.



**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- During fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 - September 1998), the United States hosted civilian and military officials from 32 countries of the Hemisphere under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. Approximately 2,387 students from the Hemisphere were trained under IMET. (Annex B in the original document is a chart of the total number of students trained under the IMET program during fiscal year 1998.)
- In addition, in 1998, the United States invited numerous participants from throughout the Hemisphere to observe military exercises, perform joint exercises and training, and engage in personnel exchanges.

**6-Ch. Meetings and activities to prevent incidents and increase security for transport by land, sea, and air**

- In September 1998, the U.S. Air Force participated in an aeronautical medicine committee meeting hosted by Argentina within the framework of SICOFAA and presented briefings on risks to aviation personnel including studies of the physiological training of pilots targeted towards reducing stress and sleep deprivation and epidemiological studies.
- In November 1998, the U.S. Air Force hosted a SICOFAA committee meeting to discuss accident prevention procedures. The U.S. Air Force also shared with the other hemispheric participants the U.S. aviation accident investigation procedures and operational risk management programs.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The United States conducted numerous humanitarian programs in 1997 and 1998 to assist countries in the hemisphere in coping with natural disasters. The United States will continue its programs to provide aid to countries experiencing natural disasters and support regional efforts for information sharing, disaster relief training, and cooperative exchange initiatives to better cope with such disasters.
- Provided in Annex C of the original document is the USAID Office of U.S. Disaster Assistance's annual report providing specific information on U.S. efforts and contributions in coping with natural disasters in the hemisphere. The material in the annex illustrates how U.S. efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean have improved the region's disaster management skills and response capacity in the last ten years.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The U.S. and its immediate neighbors have in place annual meetings to increase communications between civilians and military. The U.S. and Mexico have a Bilateral Defense Working Group meeting in place. Likewise, with Canada, the US has a semi-annual Permanent Joint Board of Defense Meeting. The U.S. also has a separate Bilateral Defense Working Group with Argentina, Chile and Colombia. These bilateral consultations are helpful in developing better coordination and understanding of each state's security policy.

- In the Caribbean, the U.S. periodically holds Foreign Minister Level meetings. The last such meeting was in Bridgetown. The Final Declaration of Bridgetown is attached at Annex D in the original document.
- In Central America, the U.S. and Central American Presidents held in 1999 a Summit that advanced Democracy, development and security in the region. The Final Declaration is attached at Annex E in the original document.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- As announced by former Secretary of Defense William Perry at the second Defense Ministerial of Americas in October 1996, the U.S. established the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies. In March of 1998, the Center's academic programs commenced. The Center has developed and presented academic programs tailored for the requirements of Latin American and Caribbean countries. These programs provide both civilian and military personnel with exposure to defense policy, civil-military relations, and an understanding of defense decision-making and resource management in a democratic society.

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- The 14th Caribbean Island Nations Security Conference was co-hosted by Jamaica and the U.S. on May 27-29, 1998. The conference is part of the U.S. SOUTHERN Command's efforts to encourage regional discussions and exchange of information on security.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- The United States Information Agency (USIA) conducts several information programs as well as educational, cultural and professional exchanges in which hundreds of people from throughout the hemisphere participate each year. In these programs, the United States Information Service (USIS) works with governments, the non-governmental organizations, universities, and the private sector to improve civil-military relations, explain the role of the military in a democratic society, promote alternative forms of conflict resolution, foster education for democracy and further the development of civil society.
- An extensive list of USIA activities can be found at Annex F in the original document.

**3-S. Identify and carry out activities promoting cooperation among neighboring countries along their border regions**

- For this measure, the United States reports the same activities as those reported for Santiago measure 8 (8-Ch).

- 4-S. Promote the exchange of information, inter alia, through the publication of books on defense or official documents, 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**
- For this measure, the United States reports the same activities as those reported for Santiago measure 3 (3-Ch).
- 6-S. 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**
- The United States participated in the December 1998 Transportation Ministerial. The U.S. and the regional transportation ministers are committed to the cooperative program enunciated in the declaration.
- 8-S. 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**
- For this measure, the United States reports the same activities as those reported for Santiago measure 2 (2-Ch).



## UNITED STATES

CP/CSH-81/97 add. 1  
8 October 1997

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The United States has not consistently notified all 33 countries of the Hemisphere of significant multilateral exercises. It hopes to resume the practice of notifications this year through a mechanism of diplomatic communications on a regular basis to the OAS and its member states.
- Attached at Annex A of the original document is a list of U.S. multilateral exercises which were conducted in 1997. Also included in this Annex is an overview and summary of U.S. multilateral exercises that the United States plans to conduct in 1998.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- On an annual basis, the United States sends to the OAS Secretary General, the Committee on Hemispheric Security, and the OAS member states a copy of the information conveyed by the United States to the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, as well as the submissions to the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The United States plans to transmit to the OAS and its member states the Secretary of Defense's 1998 Annual Report to the President and Congress as soon as possible. This document includes information on the size, structure, and capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment, and major U.S. military programs, including arms acquisitions. The U.S. also hopes to host a seminar on defense white papers prior to the next defense ministerial in 1998.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a consultation process with a view to proceeding towards limitation and control of conventional weapons**

- In 1997, the United States sponsored an initiative promoting the advanced notification of conventional arms acquisitions in the seven major categories consistent with the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. This resulted in the adoption of OAS resolution AG/RES. 1500 (XXVII-O/97) on Transparency in Conventional Arms Acquisitions, on June 5, 1997. Since then, the United States has been actively consulting with countries in the Hemisphere on developing an arrangement to fulfill this resolution. U.S. consultations have been designed to allow the nations of the Hemisphere together to define time lines and criteria for import and domestic procurement notifications. The U.S. is committed to establishing a working group for the development of a legal framework acceptable to all participating countries in the Hemisphere within this next year.

- The United States continues to actively foster regional arms control in the Americas by sharing U.S. experience, providing technical assistance as requested, and supporting such initiatives as the Central American Democratic Security Treaty.

**5-Ch. Agreements on invitation 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**

- During fiscal year 1997 (October 1996 - September 1997), the United States hosted civilian and military officials from 30 countries of the Hemisphere under the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET). Approximately 2,392 students from the Hemisphere were trained under IMET during 1997. Annex B of the original document is a chart of the total number of students trained under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs during 1997.
- The United States has invited numerous participants from throughout the Hemisphere to observe military exercises, perform joint exercises and training, and exchange personnel. In exchange, the countries of Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Uruguay have invited their U.S. military counterparts to observe their military exercises and military installations. The following is a list of some of the major exchanges undertaken by the United States:
  - In 1997, U.S. Army South (USARSO) hosted military staff from Colombia, Ecuador, Suriname, and Peru. Under the same program, the Commanding General of USARSO visited Guyana, Ecuador, Colombia, and Guatemala.
  - Jungle Operations Training Battalion familiarization visits for Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Chile, Paraguay, and Venezuela were conducted, including guest instructors from Brazil, Ecuador, and Argentina.
  - The United States conducted platoon exchanges with the following countries: Belize, Venezuela, El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, and Chile. Other military exchanges covering peacekeeping operations and air defense doctrine were conducted with Brazil and Chile.
  - Following an orientation visit by a Venezuelan delegation to the US SOUTHCOM Intelligence Directorate (SCJ2) in November and December 1997, the SCJ2 was given an orientation to the Venezuelan Armed Forces organization and structure during a visit in February 1998.

**7-Ch. Cooperation programs in the event of natural disasters or to prevent such disasters, based on the request and authorization of the affected states**

- The United States conducted numerous humanitarian programs in 1996 and 1997 to assist countries in the Hemisphere in coping with natural disasters. The U.S. provided over \$800,000 of assistance to our Hemisphere in fiscal year 1996.
- The United States established and continues the development of a disease surveillance in the Caribbean designed to detect, monitor, and communicate emerging disease threats. The system development and enhancement was conducted in concert with the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC). Relevant training was provided to approximately 40 persons from 15 countries in the region.
- Annex C of the original document is the Office of U.S. Disaster Assistance's annual report providing specific information on U.S. efforts and contributions in coping with natural disasters in the Hemisphere.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- The United States conducted a Latin American Communications ("LATAM Commo") Conference in Argentina involving representatives from Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Canada, and Venezuela.
- The United States and Mexico hold regular meetings of the Bilateral Defense Working Group.
- A semi-annual Permanent Joint Board of Defense Meeting is held with Canada. These bilateral consultations are helpful in developing better coordination and understanding of each other's security policy.

**9-Ch. Holding of seminars and courses, and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures and policies to promote confidence involving the participation of civilians and military personnel, and on the special security concerns of small island states**

- In 1997 and 1998, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency conducted arms control workshops with the following countries: Peru, Ecuador, and Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua). Invitations were also extended to Honduras and Panama. These workshops consisted of five days of information exchanges regarding arms control fora, nonproliferation regimes, and global and regional confidence- and security-building measures.

**10-Ch. A High-level meeting on the special security concerns of small island states**

- The 13th Caribbean Island Nations Security Conference (CINSEC 97) was co-hosted by the U.S. Atlantic Command and Trinidad and Tobago.
- The next such high-level meeting, CINSEC 98, will be co-hosted by US SOUTHCOM and the Jamaica Defense Force, in Kingston, Jamaica, on May 27-29, 1998. This will be the 14th annual conference and the first co-hosted by US SOUTHCOM. The focus of the conference is the special security concerns of small Caribbean island nations. This year's proposal deals with identifying transnational threats to the island states and identifying regional cooperative approaches to combating threats.

**11-Ch. Education Programs for education for peace**

- The United States Information Agency (USIA) conducts information programs as well as educational, cultural, and professional exchanges in which hundred of people from throughout the Hemisphere participate each year. In these programs, the United States Information Service (USIS) posts in each country work with governments, the NGO community, universities, and the private sector to improve civilian-military relations, explain the role of the military in a democratic society, foster education for democracy and further the development of civil society.
- In January 1998, USIS Guatemala invited former Under Secretary of Defense Dr. Edwin Dorn to discuss civilian-military issues aimed at strengthening civilian control of the military.
- Participants in a 1997 USIA-funded University of Maryland program on conflict resolution have remained committed to a public climate conducive to peace between Peru and Ecuador, which has been reflected in subsequent op-ed pieces published in leading Peruvian daily

newspapers. In addition, a team of Ecuadorian and Peruvian editors met and put together an agreement on how to report on the border conflict to reduce tensions between the two countries.

- USIS Bogota hosted a series of lectures in 1997 by prominent terrorism expert Dr. Yonah Alexander, who engaged legal, military, and multi-disciplinary groups on such topics as united responses to terrorism, how to classify terrorist acts within the legal system, and peace processes and terrorism.
- The USIS plans a series of such programs to encourage peacemaking efforts and contribute to the strengthening of Colombian civil society.
- This year, US SOUTHCOM will co-sponsor a Civil-Military Relations Symposium with the Argentina Armed Forces Joint Staff. The event will take place in Buenos Aires, Argentina on April 28-30, 1998.
- US SOUTHCOM sponsored the multinational command post exercise United Forces 1997 – Peacekeeping, South America (FU97-PKO) hosted by Brazil, August 19-30, 1997. Key participants were the U.S., Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, which comprises a total of 551 personnel (civilians, military, and other distinguished guests). The United States hopes to build on the success of this exercise in the United Forces 1998 to be hosted by Paraguay in July.



## UNITED STATES

CP/CSH-69/97 add. 1

7 May 1997

### **1-Ch. Gradual adoption of agreements regarding advance notice of military exercises**

- The United States has implemented a mechanism to notify the other 33 member state of the Hemisphere of significant multilateral exercises which the U.S. has conducted in the region. These notifications, on a regular basis, are made throughout the year. An overview and summary of planned U.S. multilateral exercises for the period October 1996–1997 is attached to the original document.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- Attaches a copy of the information sent to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1996.
- In the near future, the U.S. will also forward prior years' submissions of the UN Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures. These U.S. submissions have been suspended since 1991 for a review of the methodology of preparation, in an effort to include strategic force expenditures.
- At the meeting of Ministers of Defense held in Argentina, the United States announced that it would notify the countries of the Hemisphere in advance of acquisitions of arms included in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms as an additional unilateral confidence-building measure.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The United States transmitted to the OAS, and the Defense and Foreign Ministries in the 34 countries of the Hemisphere, a copy of the Secretary of Defense's Annual Report to the President and Congress. This document includes information on the size, structure, and capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment, and major U.S. military programs, including arms acquisitions. The 1997 Report will be published in the future and distributed to the OAS member states.
- The United States will submit to the Committee on Hemispheric Security a model table of contents for "defense white papers" to be discussed by the Committee. The U.S. has also offered to host a workshop to help other nations of the hemisphere prepare defense white papers to share information on defense policies and doctrines, the size, structure, and capabilities of their armed forces that are relevant to defense planning and confidence-building.
- Secretary of Defense William Cohen, at the Western Hemisphere Symposium in Miami, Florida, committed to providing the members of the Western Hemisphere the Department of Defense "Quadrennial Defense Review." This document is a comprehensive examination of US defense policies and strategy.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a View to Proceeding Towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- The United States has fostered regional arms control in the Americas by sharing its experience with conventional and strategic arms limitation and providing technical arms control assistance when requested. In 1996, one example of this support was the U.S. statement of support issued in February 1996, for the Central American Democratic Security Treaty signed December 15, 1995.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- In 1996 and 1997, under the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET), the U.S. hosted civilian and military officials from all 33 countries. In fiscal year 1996, this program provided training for 2,199 students from the Hemisphere.
- The U.S. has invited observers to several military exercises throughout the year, a practice that is now a permanent approach of U.S. multilateral exercises.
- The U.S. Southern Command has also established a military-to-military contact program with host nations called "Traditional CINC Activities."

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- In 1996, the U.S. participated in the regional organization System of Cooperation of American Air Forces (SICOFA) and Conference of American Air Chiefs (CONJEFAMER), in pursuing several initiatives to enhance air safety.
- At the November 11-15, 1996 meeting in Brazil, the Search and Rescue Committee agreed to produce a regional accord designed to enhance bilateral search and rescue cooperation in the event of an air accident.
- The Safety Committee agreed to cooperate in the development of a manual on how to investigate an air accident.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- Attaches a copy of the annual report of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance for 1996 and 1997.
- The United States supports OAS initiatives at the Inter-American Defense Board to work with the United Nations to establish a regional repository for a civil-defense assets database, and to conduct disaster relief training.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications Among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The United States and its immediate neighbors have in place annual meetings to increase communications between civilians and military.

- On March 21-22, 1996, the United States and Mexico held their second Bilateral Defense Working Group meeting in Acapulco.
- In October 1996, Canada and the U.S. held their semi-annual Permanent Joint Defense Board of Defense Meetings. These bilateral consultations are helpful in developing better coordination and understanding of each other's security policy.
- As Guarantor nations of the 1942 Rio Protocol, the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, and Chile continued to work to facilitate a resolution to the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Numerous seminars, courses, and studies were hosted by the U.S., which contributed to greater confidence in the Americas. Among the conferences were: the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Southern Command Conference on Human Rights, on February 4-6, 1997, and the National Defense University and Southern Command Annual Western Hemispheric Strategy Symposium held on April 14-16, 1997. In addition, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Southern Command will host an Environmental Security Conference on June 4-6, 1997. These conferences provide an open forum to promote contacts and confidence in the region.
- The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) extended offers to several countries in the region for an arms control workshop on CSBMs. The ACDA also published the document entitled "Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Americas: A Reference Book of Hemispheric Documents," which contains the region's work on CSBMs, including documents of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security.

**10-Ch. A High-level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The United States supported and participated in the special session on October 17-18, 1996, of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security on the security of small states.
- The U.S. also participated in the Caribbean Security Conference, co-hosted by the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Government of Barbados on October 21-22, 1996.
- The U.S. Atlantic Command and Barbados Defense Force co-hosted the 12<sup>th</sup> Caribbean Island Nations' Security Conference (CINSEC 1996), in Bridgetown, Barbados, on May 6-9, 1996.
- The U.S. Atlantic Command co-hosted with the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force CINSEC 1997 – the 13<sup>th</sup> Caribbean Island Nations' Security Conference.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of Education for Peace**

- The United States has an on-going program in the region to facilitate cultural and education exchanges, improve access to cultural achievements, expand contacts between educational institutions, and increase scientific cooperation. About 13,000 visitors from Latin America and the Caribbean participate in U.S. exchange programs yearly, with 4,000 Americans visiting other countries in the region on official programs. Through the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Latin Americans involved in civilian-military matters and strategic planning have been able to travel to the United States. U.S. experts on civilian-military relations have also traveled

to Latin America for conferences in the rest of the continent. Such programs are ongoing with almost all nations of the hemisphere.

- In September 1996, the USIA organized the first hemispheric conference on civil education - "Civitas Panamericano" - held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Two hundred and fifty representatives of 21 countries participated in the conference.

## UNITED STATES

CP/CSH-32/96add. 1  
8 August 1996

### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- Two diplomatic notes on significant multilateral exercises in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America were given by the United States to the foreign ministers of each country. These notifications, sent on a regular basis, will be made throughout the year and in the future. The United States also will in the future include the OAS, its member states, and the IADB as recipients of these diplomatic communications.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- Attaches a copy of the information sent by the United States for the Register of Conventional Arms for fiscal year 1995.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- In July 1995, the United States hosted the First Defense Ministerial of the Americas. On that occasion, the United States gave to each participant a copy of the "Secretary of Defense's Annual Report to the President and Congress." This document includes information on the size, structure, and capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment, and major U.S. military programs.

### **5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- In 1995 and 1996, under the International Military Education and Training Program, the U.S. hosted 1,524 civilian and military officials from all 33 other member countries. This ongoing program provides opportunities for training, the exchange of information, and better mutual understanding.
- The U.S. has invited observers to several military exercises.

### **7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The United States conducted numerous humanitarian programs in 1995 and 1996 to assist countries in the region to cope with natural disasters. The United States plans to continue its programs to help countries experiencing natural disasters and to facilitate the exchange of information. Annex 2 of the original document is a copy of the annual report of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The United States and its immediate neighbors meet annually to increase communications among civilians and military.
- On April 23-26, 1996, the United States and Mexico held the third Bilateral Defense Working Group meeting.
- In October 1995, the U.S. Army and Mexican Army held their annual Border Commanders' Conference.
- In October 1995 and April 1996, Canada and the United States held their semi-annual Permanent Joint Board of Defense Meetings.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The U.S. has hosted numerous seminars, courses, and studies which contributed to greater confidence in the Americas. Among them were:
  - Latin America Strategy Symposium, co-hosted by the Southern Command and the National Defense University, April 24-26, 1996.
  - Southern Command co-hosted with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights a Conference on "The Role of the Armed Forces in the Protection of Human Rights," on February 5-7, 1996.
  - In 1995, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency funded a seminar and publications on confidence- and security-building measures. The seminar was held in Mexico City and the publications were distributed at the Santiago Conference.
- The U.S. hopes to continue to hold seminars and conduct courses and studies on mutual confidence- and security-building measures. It will continue to promote and be prepared to support interest in regional arms control, by sharing its experience with conventional and strategic arms limitation.

**10-Ch. A High-level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The United States supports the call for a two-day special session of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security on the security of small states in order to devote more attention to this issue. The U.S. would also support any call from within the region for a high-level meeting on the same subject.
- On a bilateral and sub-regional basis, the U.S. Atlantic Command held, on May 6-9, 1996, its annual Caribbean Island Nations' Security Conference.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of Education for Peace**

- The United States has a program to facilitate cultural and educational exchanges, improve access to cultural achievements, expand contacts between educational institutions, and increase scientific cooperation. Numerous countries in the region have participated in these programs.

- Through U.S. Information Agency programs, many Latin Americans involved in civilian-military matters and strategic planning have been able to travel to the U.S. to meet and exchange ideas with their counterparts.
- U.S. experts on civilian-military relations have also traveled to Latin America for several conferences and seminars, such as those arranged by the U.S. Information Service, in El Salvador, Brazil, and Chile. Such programs are ongoing with almost all nations of the Hemisphere, with the goal of encouraging civilian-military cooperation in support of democratic governments.



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## UNITED STATES

CP/CSH-32/96add. 1-a  
8 August 1996

### 1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises

- The United States reports to the OAS member states on the following multilateral exercises planned for fiscal year 1996:
  - The first phase of the UNITAS exercise is scheduled from July 8 to July 18, 1996. Planned exercise location is the coastal waters of South America and the Caribbean. Planned participation includes the United States, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Republic of South Africa, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru. The purpose of the exercise is a circumnavigation of South America designed to develop joint and combined operational capabilities among hemispheric nations and other allies. Surface, undersea, air, amphibious, and special operation warfare are emphasized. A secondary purpose is to promote international good will. All phases have the same purpose unless announced differently. Phase two of the UNITAS exercise is scheduled from July 19 to July 31, 1996. Planned exercise location is Venezuela and Venezuelan coastal waters. Planned participation includes the United States, Netherlands, Brazil, Venezuela, and potentially Colombia. Phase three is scheduled from August 7 to August 23, 1996. Planned exercise location is Brazil and Brazilian coastal waters. Planned participation includes the United States, Brazil, Venezuela, Spain, and Canada. Phase four is scheduled from August 24 to September 1, 1996. Planned exercise location is Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean. Planned participation includes the United States, Uruguay, Brazil, Spain, and Canada. Phase five is scheduled from September 1 to September 15, 1996. Planned exercise location is Argentina. Planned participation includes the United States and Argentina. The purpose of this phase is to conduct port visits and interactions. Phase six is scheduled from September 15 to October 6, 1996. Planned exercise location is Chile and Chilean coastal waters. Planned participation includes the United States, Chile, and Canada. Phase seven is scheduled from October 4 to October 9, 1996. Planned exercise location is Paraguay. Planned participation includes the United States and Paraguay. Observers include Brazil and Argentina. Phase eight is scheduled from October 7 to October 22, 1996. Planned exercise location is Peru. Planned participation includes the United States, Peru and Canada. Phase nine is scheduled from October 23 to October 31, 1996. Planned exercise location is Ecuador. Planned participation includes the United States, Ecuador, and potentially Colombia. Phase ten is scheduled from November 1 to November 18, 1996. Planned exercise location is Colombia. Planned participation includes the United States, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.
  - The CABANAS phase one of the FUERZAS ALIADAS exercise is scheduled from June 17 to June 21, 1996. Planned exercise location is Panama. Planned participation includes the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. The purpose of the exercise is multinational operations focused on peacekeeping and preparation for subsequent jungle operations training center rotation; CABANAS phase two, focused on peacekeeping operations in 1996 (FY 1997).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Transmits a letter from Secretary of Defense William Perry and a copy of the 1996 Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense to the President and Congress. This document includes information on the size, structure, and capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment, and major U.S. military programs.

## GRENADA

The member states of the Regional Security System (RSS) of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) have presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined-forces exercise which occurs annually in the Caribbean region. This involves units from the RSS, the Non-RSS English-speaking Caribbean states, the United States, the United Kingdom. In 1998 and 1999, this exercise commenced in March and ended in April. The four-phase programme involves (i) Maritime and Amphibious operations; (ii) Disaster Preparedness; (iii) Collective Command; and (iv) Staff Training and Battalion Training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in these exercises and maneuvers are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating. All of the RSS states' neighbours receive notice of the exercises.
- Operation "Joint Fist", a joint military exercise involving troops from St. Kitts and Nevis, the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe and Antigua and Barbuda, took place in Antigua and in Guadeloupe during the third week of November 1999. The exercise was intended to familiarize the three territories' military command with the operating procedures in the protection of fishing vessels and their personnel, to build harmonious relations among the three neighbours whose economic zones are contiguous, to improve their rescue and disaster-preparedness response times, and to engage in an evaluation and review of their readiness in the pursuit of illicit traffickers and smugglers. All Eastern Caribbean countries are notified of the exercises and invited to participate.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS states identified above have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The RSS Treaty, Article 16, makes provision for joint armament procurement by its member states. Thus, arms and ammunition, equipment and machinery, uniforms and stores, may be procured by the RSS under a joint procurement program and distributed among member states. During 1998 and 1999, several RSS states acquired ocean-

going vessels from the United States for the use of their Coast Guard in drug interdiction. We therefore know of each other's arms purchases and share the information with the United Nations as required under the relevant reporting system.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The RSS Treaty is itself the most articulate defense policy and doctrine of the six states issuing this report. The Treaty establishes the jurisdiction of the RSS, the operation of the armed forces' branches, the RSS's relationship with friendly states and international organizations.
- Further, within the Organization of American States and in other international fora, such as the Association of Caribbean States, CARICOM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, there exists a joint cooperative effort to sensitize other members to the special security concerns of small island states. In that regard, mention is made of a two-week course, commencing November 22 to December 3, 1999, undertaken by the University of the West Indies (UWI)—the jointly-operated university of the 17 English-speaking Caribbean countries, including the RSS states—in collaboration with the OAS, to advance further the defense policies and doctrine of the CARICOM states. A report will issue that will in turn be circulated to all OAS member states.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- The above-identified RSS States neither produce nor export weapons. The six RSS states identified above spend less than 1% of their gross domestic product on the purchase of arms and military equipment annually. The RSS states have thus placed considerable limitations and controls on the acquisition of conventional weapons. Under the Tlatelolco Treaty, the RSS states have foresworn forever the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- The RSS states have given their support to a proposal within the United Nations to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace". This initiative is seen as a further attempt to limit the spread of conventional weapons, within and without the region.
- The RSS states have also given their support to transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone. All RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have signed and ratified the Ottawa Anti Personnel Land Mine Convention which is a further attempt to limit and to eliminate completely a weapons system on which many states have historically relied.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to Coast Guard officers in the RSS states. An officer from a CARICOM state has been seconded to the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard, and that officer currently supervises the training which inures to the benefit of all visiting officers. It should be noted that Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have also provided trainers as well as technical and logistical training. Article 15 of the RSS Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states with the agreement of the Forces Commander.

- Several officers from RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have been invited to train at military institutions within the USA, Canada, and UK; these annual invitations result in a cadre of trained professionals within the RSS and also significantly improve the contact which militaries experience across borders.
- The National Defense University of the US Coast Guard also offers, annually, a civilian/military training course which richly contributes to hemispheric exchanges on policies and doctrine. In 1998 and 1999, this offer has been fully utilized by both civilian and military personnel from the RSS member states.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The RSS member states seek an immediate end to the trans-shipment of nuclear and other hazardous wastes across the Caribbean Sea. The Prime Ministers of the CARICOM states, at the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, held on September 27 and 28, 1999, at the United Nations Headquarters, decried the use of the Caribbean Sea for the transport of these dangerous cargoes.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS Treaty specifically obligates its states-members to respond collectively to natural disasters. The RSS states all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). This sixteen-nation, inter-governmental regional disaster management organization is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disaster which affects a member-state and the state requests help. Acting through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU), the militaries of the Caribbean states provide logistical support to CDERA in order to dispatch and receive relief supplies.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The RSS states are island countries with no contiguous borders between themselves and their neighbours. However, attempts have been made to establish their maritime Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), and to agree on baselines with the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the British Dependent Territories of Montserrat and Anguilla. The Metropolitan countries have not exhibited any eagerness to complete agreements.
- Military exercises have been conducted with Guadeloupe in an attempt to reduce tension between it and its several RSS neighbours.
- As between Montserrat and its neighbours, a volcano has compelled many of its citizens to flee to the surrounding islands. Its citizens have become displaced persons.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The University of the West Indies, from November 22 to December 3, 1999, held a two-week course on this subject matter.
- The OAS will convene a high-level meeting to discuss the special security concerns of small island-states in January 2000, and this report recalls a similar meeting convened in El Salvador in February 1998 to examine the same subject area.
- RSS member-states' civilian and military personnel participated in the November 1999 meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Cartagena, Colombia, and convened to construct the Education for Peace Programme.

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All RSS states participated in the February 1998 meeting in El Salvador to discuss and to decide on measures to enhance the security needs of small island states.
- A follow-up meeting is planned for January 2000.

**11-Ch. Education Program of Education for Peace**

- The RSS states identified above have actively participated in the development of this program. Several of these states sent representatives to Cartagena, Colombia, in October 1999 to participate in the meeting of experts to draft the programme.
- The RSS states intend to continue their active participation in sharing their experiences, at the sub-regional and hemispheric levels.

**6-S. 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 For a to Strengthen Standards Governing such Transport and Its Safety**

- See report on measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago.

## **GRENADA**

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3  
6 August 1998

### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined forces exercise which occurs annually in the region. This manoeuvre involves units from the RSS, the non-RSS CARICOM countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1997, this exercise commenced on 2 March and drew to a close on 30 April. The four-phase programme consists of: Maritime and Amphibious operations; Disaster Preparedness; Collective, Command and Staff training as well as Battalion training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in this manoeuvre are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating thus.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS countries have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Grenada participated in 1992, 1993, and 1994.
- Article 16 of the Treaty which established the RSS makes provision for procurement activity by member states of the RSS. Thus arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and stores may be procured by the System under a joint procurement program and distributed accordingly among member states.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The Treaty establishing the RSS provides information on the defense policies and doctrines of the RSS. The thirty-two (32) Articles of the Treaty include such areas as: the jurisdiction of the System; the operation of the Coast Guard and the System's relationship with states and International Organisations.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- Through the Organization of American States, the United Nations and in other fora, the RSS countries have sought to advance the process which would lead to the limitation and the control of conventional weapons. The RSS States of the OAS have been active in the process of transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel land-mine free zone. This is within the context of resolution AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96).
- The RSS countries have also given their support to the United Nations proposal to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace."

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Invitations to observe military exercises which are conducted in RSS States are issued to those countries which have indicated an interest in being so involved.
- Article 13 of the Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states. It stipulates that officers of member states can undergo training in any of the member states as agreed to by the Forces Commander.
- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to those officers engaged in Coast Guard operations.
- It should also be added that the non-RSS CARICOM countries also provide training to the RSS countries. For instance, within the fifteen month period of January 1, 1996 to 30 March 1997, technical and logistical training was provided by Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The requirement for member states to take all measures necessary to facilitate the transit through their territories of service personnel, equipment and material is covered in Article 17 of the Treaty.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS countries all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) This sixteen-nation inter-governmental regional disaster management organisation is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting a participating state once that state requests such assistance.
- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.



**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.



## GUATEMALA

Guatemala has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures maintained by.

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7

21 April 1997

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 7  
21 April 1997

This report of Guatemala presents the annual program of confidence-building activities adopted by the Defense Subcommittee of the Security Commission of the Central American Integration System.

**1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notification of Military Exercises**

- Written notification to the other parties, no less than 30 days prior to any military maneuver, movement, or exercise, whether by land, air, or sea.

**2-Ch. 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**

- Exchange of information among SICA member countries on military expenditures budgeted for the current fiscal year.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Encourage the sharing of experience and military information, consultations, and periodic visits among defense officials and institutions.
- Sharing of information on defense policies and theory.
- In the first six months, an inventory of naval, air, and land data is planned.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Invitation to the parties to witness military maneuvers taking place during the year.
- Planning and invitations for visits to military installations.
- Invitation to operations conducted by combined and regional forces.
- Planning of regional joint operations.

- Planning and programming for the exchange of civilian and military personnel for basic and advanced training.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- Humanitarian aid programs aimed at the civilian population and implemented by the armed forces of the member countries.
- Programs for cooperation in case of natural disasters

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The Government of Guatemala has participated, since 1991, in a series of meetings with its Central American neighbors. Cooperation schemes to facilitate and promote the coordination and exchange of information on drug trafficking, vehicle theft, and arms trafficking have been developed and agreed upon at these meetings.
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms for direct and speedy communication among border authorities.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Seminars on this topic during the year are planned.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- Peace education programs.
- Peacekeeping operations.

## GUYANA

Guyana has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building.

CP/CSH-139/98add. 4

19 May 1999

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 4

19 May 1999

#### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Visits by senior commanders and staff of the Armed Forces of Guyana and Venezuela on a regular basis.
- Visits by senior commanders and staff on an annual basis with Brazil.
- Visits by senior commanders and staff of the United States and Guyana.
- Bilateral visits and exchange programs on an annual basis since 1990 between the Armed Forces of Guyana and Suriname. These visits have involved commanders and senior staff.
- The Guyanese Armed Forces attended Strategic Planning Conferences such as CINSEC.
- The Guyanese Armed Forces participated in the Defense Ministerial.

#### **5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Guyana participates in the annual TRADEWINDS exercise. EXERCISE TRADEWINDS 1999 is currently underway and contingents from Caribbean states are also participating.
- Invitation by Guyana to Suriname, Venezuela, and Brazil to send observers to witness EXERCISE TRADEWINDS 1999, in Guyana, in April 1999.
- Participation by the United States and Canada in annual TRADEWINDS exercises in the Caribbean.
- Guyana has sent staff on assignment to Jamaica (Junior Command and Staff Course) and to St. Kitts/Nevis and Antigua-Barbuda under institutional strengthening programmes.
- Accreditation and visit of Guyana's non-resident military attaché to Suriname in October 1998.
- Visit by Venezuelan Naval vessels and Senior Staff Colleges to Guyana during the 1990s.
- Attendance by Guyanese military officers of Venezuelan military courses on an annual basis.
- Accreditation and visit of Guyana's non-resident military attaché to Venezuela in November 1998.
- Routine annual visits by Brazilian naval vessels to Port Georgetown.
- Accreditation and visit of Guyana's non-resident military attaché to Brazil in September 1998.
- Brazilian Free Fall Parachute Display Team performed in Guyana in 1995 and 1997.
- Involvement in exercises sponsored by US SOUTHCOM in the Caribbean.

- U.S. Reservist and Special Forces train annually in Guyana.
- Attendance by Guyanese military officers of Brazilian military courses in Rio, Manaus, and Belém.
- Guyanese officers attend courses in the U.S.
- Attendance at symposia and seminars hosted by US SOUTHCOM.
- Guyana offers courses to Caribbean countries annually. Courses are attended by candidates from Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Kitts/Nevis.
- Participation of the Armed Forces of Guyana and Suriname in joint exercises with French and Netherlands forces (EXERCISE CARRE D'AS).
- Participation in annual exercises in the Caribbean and in the U.K. (Jamaica exchange with the U.K.) (RED STRIPE and CALYPSO HOP).
- Visits by the Jamaica-based Caribbean Defence Adviser to Guyana at least thrice annually.
- Attendance at the Canadian-sponsored Humanitarian Law, Human Rights and Peace-Keeping Courses at the Lester Pearson Peace-Keeping Training Centre.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- Guyana's contingents have participated in disaster relief operations in several Caribbean islands which suffered hurricane damage in the 1990s.
- In 1998, missions were sent to Montserrat to assist in the housing construction program and to St. Kitts/Nevis in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges.
- Humanitarian missions, e.g. HORIZONS 1997 EXERCISE, which included construction, medical, and veterinary missions.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- Exchange of intelligence on matters of mutual interest with Suriname.
- Routine information exchange on frontier matters with Venezuela.
- Annual meetings at regional and national levels on intelligence exchange between the Armed Forces of Guyana and Brazil.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars, Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- By participating in regional and international military courses, symposia, and seminars, Guyanese military officers have established professional and personal links with counterpart officers in many countries. These fora provide opportunities for exchange of ideas and experiences which facilitate the adoption of CSBMs at the hemispheric and global levels.

**11-Ch. Education Programs of education for peace**

- Guyana's contingents participated in the UN Mission to Haiti (1994-1996).

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### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Guyana has also reported activities conducted with states that are not members of the OAS.

#### GUYANA — FRENCH ARMED FORCES (GUYANE)

1. Exchange visits by senior commanders and staff on an annual basis.
2. Platoon exchanges twice annually for jungle and amphibious training.
3. Visits by French naval vessels annually to Port Georgetown.
4. Participation at platoon level in EXERCISE CARRE D'AS, a field tactical exercise sponsored by the French Armed Forces.

#### GUYANA — NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES (CURAÇAO)

1. Participation annually in the Netherlands-sponsored Commando Competition in Curaçao.
2. Platoon exchange, Curaçao-Guyana, annually up to 1996, after which the Netherlands' domestic commitments in Curaçao and Aruba prevented those forces from coming to Guyana.
3. Visits by aircraft crew transiting Guyana.

#### GUYANA — U.K. ARMED FORCES

1. Attendance by Guyanese military officers at annual courses in the United Kingdom.
2. U.K. Armed Forces — Marines and Special Forces training in Guyana annually at the platoon and company/squadron level.





## HONDURAS

Honduras has presented a report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 9

21 July 1997

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-32/96 add. 9

21 July 1997

#### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Meeting of defense ministers and commanders-in-chief to lay the foundation for closer ties and greater cooperation among the region's armies, March 6-8, 1997, Roatan, Bay Islands, Honduras.
- Meeting of the joint chiefs of staff and their counterparts in Central America to plan confidence- and security-building activities in the Central American region, April 28-29, 1997, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
- Second Defense Ministerial of the Americas, October 6-9, 1996, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina.
- Sixth Meeting of the Central American Security Commission, March 18-19, 1997, San Salvador, El Salvador.
- XIII meeting of the Security Commission, June 17-18, 1996, Managua, Nicaragua.
- XIV meeting of the Central American Security Commission, October 3-4, 1996, El Salvador.

#### **5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Combined Joint Execution of the "CENTAM 96 United Forces" Exercise in May 1996, Palmerola, Comayagua, Honduras.
- Planning of peacekeeping operations, "CENTAM 96 United Forces," January, February, and May 1996, Comayagua, Honduras.
- Planning of peacekeeping operations, "CENTAM 97 United Forces," to be carried out in May in El Salvador.
- Orientation Seminar on the Peacekeeping Operations, "CENTAM 97 United Forces," May 1-2, 1997, Soto Cano Air Base, Comayagua, Honduras.
- Forum on International Experiences in Police and Public Safety and Security Matters, May 5, 1997, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
- Seminar on Computer Science Breakthroughs, February 27-March 1, 1996, Costa Rica.
- Workshop Program on Police Cooperation and the International Investigator, November 15-18, 1996, Costa Rica.

- Seminar on the Right to Social Security, June 24-26, 1996, San Salvador, El Salvador.
- Second Seminar, Course on Social Security Law, March 10-14, 1997, San Jose, Costa Rica.
- Visit by a committee from the Guatemalan IPM (Social Security Institute for the Armed Forces), specifically to help establish an information system for adapting actuarial programs, August 27-30, 1996, at the Honduran IPM.
- Meeting of the ECASS Regional Technical Committee, February 20-21, 1997, Social Security Institute for the Armed Forces, Guatemala.
- Regional Seminar on Police Training, in preparation for the Meeting of the Central American Security Commission, February 15-16, 1996, San José, Costa Rica.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- Meeting of Central Authorities of Central American States on the Recovery and Return of Stolen Vehicles That Have Been Unlawfully or Improperly Appropriated or Retained, August 19-20, 1996, San Jose, Costa Rica.
- International drug control conference, IDEC XV, September 17-20, 1996, Guatemala, Guatemala.
- First Meeting of Public Safety and Security Managers and Police Chiefs in the Region, September 25, 1996, El Salvador.
- Fifth Regular Meeting of Police Chiefs in Central America, December 9-11, 1996, Managua, Nicaragua.
- INTERPOL Central American and Caribbean Regional Committee meeting, February 19, 1997, Panama.
- Meeting on the Treaty on Vehicular Theft, March 12, 1997, Costa Rica.
- Working Meeting to Create a Network of Central American Police, March 20-21, 1997, San Jose, Costa Rica.
- Meeting of the El Salvador-Honduras Monitoring Committee, April 3-5, 1997, Marcala, La Paz, and El Zancudo, Honduras.
- Meeting of Information Specialists of Police Agencies in the Region to Examine and Ensure Security in the Central American Information and Communication Mechanism, April 23, 1997, El Salvador.
- Fifth Working Meeting, Monitoring Committee, in the Community of Santa Anita, Canton, La Ceibita, municipality of Carolina, Department of San Miguel, and in the city of San Miguel, capital of the Department of San Miguel, El Salvador, April 28-30, 1997.
- High-Level Forum to Promote Tourism in Central America, August 8-9, 1996, Managua, Nicaragua.

## MEXICO

Mexico has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-32/96add. 5

12 March 1997

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-32/96add. 5

12 March 1997

#### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advanced Notice of Military Exercises**

- The Government of Mexico does not conduct military exercises on a systematic basis. When such exercises have been conducted, the Mexican government has invited the military attaches accredited to Mexico.

#### **2-Ch. 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**

- The Government of Mexico participates in both the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditure. Copies of the reports for 1996 are attached.
- Mexico presented a copy of the standardized form for the reporting of international conventional weapons transfers, pertaining to the import and export of conventional weapons for 1996 and 1997, duly completed by the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy and Secretariat of Defense, respectively. It includes a table containing general information on 1997 stocks of war materiel (CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 3 and CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3-a).
- Presented the military spending budget for fiscal year 1997 (CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 3 and CP/CSH-84/97 add. 3-a).
- Transmitted reports on international conventional weapons transfers (pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/36 L) pertaining to imports and exports during fiscal year 1998, completed by the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy and Secretariat of National Defense (CP/CSH-237/99, and CP/CSH-237/99 add. -a).
- Transmitted the instrument for the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures (actual expenditures at current prices) for the fiscal period 1/1/96 – 12/31/98. An annex contains the results of public policy design and implementation strategies (CP/CSH-237/99, CP/CSH-237/99 add. -a).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Representatives of other countries in the Hemisphere participate in an exchange of information in the various military schools of Mexico.
- The law governing the structure of Mexico's Army, Air Force, and Navy clearly sets forth the central components of its national defense doctrines.
- The annual reports of the Secretariats of Defense and the Navy, which are public documents, specify the policies in which this doctrine is embodied.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a View to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- The Government of Mexico has traditionally participated, and continues to participate, in numerous multilateral initiatives to advance conventional arms limitation and control - this in addition to the confidence-building measures set forth in the Declaration of Santiago. Noteworthy in that regard is its observance and promotion of the aims of the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear arms in Latin America and the Caribbean; its efforts to create a zone free of antipersonnel land mines in the Western Hemisphere; and the Mexican initiative adopted by the heads of state of the Rio Group at the Cochabamba Summit, the aim of which is to coordinate measures to prevent an arms race in Latin America and the Caribbean and define cooperative approaches to the control of illicit arms trafficking.
- In late 1996, in Cancún, Quintana Roo, the Government of Mexico held a meeting of Rio Group experts to consider a preliminary draft convention to prevent the illicit manufacture, trafficking, sale, and transfer of firearms, ammunition, and explosives. This effort will continue at another meeting to be held next March in Puerto de Ixtapa, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico. It is hoped that a draft convention can be concluded there for submission to the appropriate forum for final consideration and opening to signature and ratification.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- The military attachés accredited to Mexico are regularly invited to visit the military installations and teaching institutions of the Secretariat of Defense and Secretariat of the Navy, as well as to observe various activities conducted by the Armed Forces of Mexico.
- As part of the training program for civilian and military personnel, exchanges are arranged for students and instructors with various countries, such as Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, and the United States.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The Government of Mexico conducts such activities through the National Civil Defense System, in which various government agencies and secretariats participate, including the Secretariats of Defense and the Navy. Mexican assistance in the event of disasters is provided through such a mechanism.

- With the support of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), the Government of Mexico organized a basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters, held from December 4 to 7, 1995, in Barbados, with the participation of 18 officials and specialists working in this area from 14 Caribbean countries.
- The Tuxtla II Action Plan, signed by the countries of Central America, includes a section concerning civil protection and disaster prevention and services.
- The Government of Mexico also signed an agreement with the United States Government on cooperation in the event of natural disasters.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- Mexico and the United States hold meetings of their border control commanders which address these and other matters.
- Communication between civilian authorities on border-related matters takes place between specialized mechanisms, such as the border and water control commissions at the northern and southern borders, as well as in the bilateral commissions with Mexico's neighboring countries.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The Matias Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Affairs organized the seminar "Mutual Confidence-Building Measures: Strategic Balance and Verification Processes," held from August 28 to 29, 1995, and attended by representatives of several countries in the Hemisphere.
- Mexico took part in the conference "Towards a New Caribbean Security Agenda," organized by the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System, within the framework of the Program for Peace and Security in the Americas conducted by the Wilson Center in Barbados on October 21 and 22, 1996.

**10-Ch. A High-level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Mexico participated actively in the special meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the special security concerns of small island states, held from October 17 to 18, 1996, in Washington, D.C.



PANAMA

Panama has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-138/98 add. 4

9 October 1998

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REPORT

CP/CSH-138/98 add. 4

9 October 1998

**2-Ch. 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**

- Transmits a note reporting that the Panamanian state has no weapons of war, and that conventional weapons are neither exported from nor imported into the national territory.





## PERU

Peru has presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5	18 May 1999
CP/CSH-81/97	12 September 1997
CP/CSH-32/96 add. 6	14 April 1997

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## REPORTS

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 5  
18 May 1999

**2-Ch. 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**

- Peru attaches a copy of its section of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1997 (CP/CSH-137/98 add. 1 rev. 1).
- Peru submits the information transmitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in 1996 (CP/CSH-69/97 add. 2).

**3-Ch. Promotion of the development and exchange of information concerning defense policies and doctrines**

- The Armed Forces of Peru exchange reviews and other publications with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela on an ongoing basis through the military attachés.
- Exchange of information between the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Peruvian Armed Forces and the General Staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces.
  - The Permanent Secretariat of Peru is in ongoing contact with the Permanent Secretariat of Brazil for the exchange of any intelligence that may be needed.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and Venezuela.
  - The XXVII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Armies of Peru and Bolivia is scheduled for the second half of 1999 in the Republic of Bolivia.
  - A delegation from the Peruvian Army Intelligence Directorate participated in the First Multilateral Military Intelligence Conference, organized by the Bolivian Army and held on March 8 to 10, 1999, in La Paz. Participating were the Armies of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States (Southern Command), Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.
  - The XVII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Armies of Peru and Bolivia is scheduled for the third quarter of this year in Lima.
  - The VII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Air Forces of Peru and Brazil is scheduled for August in Lima.

- The XXIII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Armies is scheduled for May 10 to 14, 1999, in Lima.
  - The XIII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Navies is set for the second half of this year in Lima.
  - The XXII Bilateral Intelligence Conference of Peruvian and Colombian Armies is scheduled for the third quarter of this year in Colombia.
  - The VII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Colombian Navies is set for the second half of this year in Medellín, Colombia.
  - The VI Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Colombian Air Forces is planned for July of this year in Bogota, Colombia.
  - The VI Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Bolivian Air Forces is planned for May of this year in La Paz.
  - The XXIII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Armies is scheduled for May 10 to 14, 1999, in Lima.
  - The XIII Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Navies is set for the second half of this year in Lima.
  - The IX Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Air Forces is planned for September of this year in Santiago.
  - The I Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Armies of Peru and Venezuela was planned during the course of this year.
  - Orders have been given for the Director of Naval Intelligence of the Peruvian Navy to make the necessary arrangements with his Venezuelan counterpart to initiate bilateral intelligence conferences between the two institutions.
  - The I Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Air Forces of Peru and Venezuela is planned to take place from April 26 to 30 of this year in Lima, Peru.
- Resume bilateral intelligence conferences with Ecuador at the intelligence bureau level:
- The XXVI Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Intelligence Directorates of the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Armies is scheduled for third quarter of 1999 in Quito, Ecuador.
  - The X Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Intelligence Directorates of the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Navies was held from December 1 to 3, 1998, in Lima, Peru.
  - The III Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Intelligence Directorates of the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Air Forces was held from November 9 to 13, 1998, in Lima, Peru. The IV Bilateral Intelligence Conference will be held in June of this year in Ecuador.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Joint Military Exercises with Brazil and Colombia:
- The Peruvian Navy Hospital Ship, BAP Morona, is conducting a Binational Civic Action voyage along the River Yavari, which started on March 15 and is due to conclude on April 13 of this year. The aim of the exercise is to provide medical care to villagers in the more deprived rural areas on both banks (Peruvian and Brazilian), reciprocating for the exercises carried out for that purpose by the Brazilian Navy.

- The Peruvian Navy Hospital Ship, BAP Morona, plans to undertake a Peru-Colombia Binational Civic Action voyage along the River Putumayo between May and June of this year, in order to provide medical and dental care, inreciprocation for the exercises carried out for that purpose by the Colombian Navy.
  - An invitation was received from the Commander in Chief of the Colombian Navy to take part in Phase One (Colombian Phase) of the UNITAS XL Operation, to be held from July 31 to August 12, 1999.
  - The Colombian Navy Training Ship, ARC Gloria, will pay an official visit to the Port of Callao from April 28 to May 2, during the 1999 Training Cruise.
- Exchanges of military personnel for instruction, training, and other professional activities with the Armies of Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile.
- Peruvian Navy lieutenant commander and Peruvian ensign are attending, respectively, the Command and General Staff Course and the Submarine Qualification Course in Brazil.
  - Air Force personnel from Peru were invited to attend training courses conducted by the Brazilian Air Force. This year four cadets are attending the Brazilian Air Force Officer School. They are due to graduate from the Pilot Course between 2000 and 2002.
  - One senior Bolivian Army officer is participating in the Command and Staff Course at the Peruvian Army War College.
  - A Lt. col. from the Peruvian Army is currently a visiting instructor at the Army War College in Bolivia.
  - Army personnel from Peru attended training courses conducted by the Brazilian Army.
  - Exchange of army cadets between Brazil and Peru.
  - Two cadets from the Bolivian Navy, one from Colombia, and one from Venezuela are continuing their studies at the Peruvian Naval Academy.
  - Two the Bolivian Army officers attended the Regular Command Course of the Peruvian Army.
  - Two officers from the Peruvian Navy are taking courses offered by the Brazilian Navy.
  - One Peruvian Air Force colonel is attending the Special Course for Advanced Policy and Strategy Studies offered by the Brazilian Air Force.
  - One Peruvian Air Force officer is attending the General Staff Course offered by the Brazilian Air Force.
  - Four Peruvian cadets are attending the Brazilian Air Force Officer School.
  - Two Bolivian Air Force cadets are continuing their studies at the Officer Training School of the Peruvian Air Force and are due to graduate in December 1999.
  - A Brazilian Navy commander is attending the Command and General Staff Course at the Naval War College of Peru.
  - The participation of one senior Peruvian Army officer in Colombia's Army Analysis and Interviewing Course was approved.
  - One Peruvian Navy captain is taking a course offered by the Colombian Navy.
  - A cav. Lt. from the Peruvian Army is attending an Advanced Horsemanship Course conducted by the Chilean Army at the Army Armored Cavalry School.
  - One senior Army officer from Venezuela is participating in the General Staff Course offered by the Peruvian Army War College.
  - One cadet from the Venezuelan Army and one from the Bolivian Army are taking the Officer Training Course at the Peruvian Army Military School.

- Five Peruvian Air Force officers are continuing their studies at the Polytechnic University Institute of the Venezuelan Armed Forces.
- Reciprocal invitations to participate in commemorations of historic events and events of a protocolary, social, cultural, welfare, artistic, and sporting nature are left open between the Navies of Peru and Venezuela in special circumstances or as the opportunity arises.
- Technical and logistical cooperation with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela:
  - The Peruvian Navy maintains its offer to Bolivian Navy personnel as regards cooperation in the area of research on infectious and contagious diseases being carried out at the Tropical Diseases Research Institute.
  - The Fourth Meeting of the Working Committee on the Mutual Assistance Agreement between the Colombian and Peruvian Navies will be held this year in Lima.
  - The Peruvian Air Attaché has been given a list of excess material for the T-37 aircraft for a possible exchange with excess Colombian Air Force material.
  - The Peruvian and Venezuelan Armies have a Support Agreement on the exchange of technical assistance, standards, processes, and intelligence.
  - In 1994 the Peruvian Navy signed an Agreement on Mutual Assistance with the Venezuelan Navy, providing a broad framework in which to promote cooperation between the two Navies. In the area of technical and logistical cooperation, mutual support is being provided on the exchange of materials and technical advisory services in accordance with requirements.
  - With a view to achieving joint development of scientific and technological capabilities, the air Forces of Peru and Venezuela are in the initial phase of a study for joint project proposals in the area of meteorology.
  - The Second Meeting of the Working Committees of the Convention on Mutual Assistance between the Navies of Bolivia and Peru will be held in La Paz.
  - The Second Meeting of the Working Committees of the Framework Agreement on Technical, Scientific, and Industrial Cooperation between the Peruvian and Brazilian Navies will be held this year in Brasilia, Brazil. Confirmation of the date from the Brazilian Navy is pending.
- Welfare activities for military personnel of Peru, with Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, and Venezuela.
  - The Army, Navy, and Air Force of Peru provide medical care at their hospitals to military personnel and their families from Bolivia, Brazil, and Colombia residing in Peru as part of a diplomatic mission, affording them the same treatment as Peruvian military personnel and their families.
  - The Peruvian Army maintains its offer to Bolivian, Chilean, and Colombian Armed Forces personnel and their families regarding the use of the accommodations, restaurants, and recreational facilities and services provided by the Peruvian military community.
  - The Peruvian Navy maintains its offer to Bolivia, Chile, and Colombia with respect to accommodations and services provided at the Zorritos Naval Guesthouse.
  - The Peruvian Air Force maintains its offer to Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, and Brazil for the use of the facilities at its recreation centers and clubs.
  - The Peruvian Navy also maintains its offer to Chilean Navy personnel as regards kidney transplant facilities at the Naval Medical Center.

- The Armed Forces of Venezuela and Peru signed a mutual support agreement for assistance to military personnel in both countries.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- At the III Regional Bilateral Intelligence Meeting between the First Naval Zones of the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Navies, it was agreed to stage a Joint Search and Rescue Exercise in the first quarter of 1999, under Operations Order DICAPI-DIGMER No. 01-97.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications Among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- Meetings for professional and intelligence purposes among commanders of garrisons and naval border zones, with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile.
  - The XV Bilateral Regional Intelligence Meeting between the Peruvian 4th Infantry Division and the Bolivian 1st Andean Division will be held in the second half of 1999 in Puno, Peru.
  - The VI Regional Military Exchange (IMR) between the Fourth and Fifth Military Regions of Peru (CRM and QRM-Peru) and the Amazon Military Command (CMA-Brazil) will be held in Manaus, Brazil, in June 1999, on a date to be determined by the Amazon Military Command (CMA-Brazil).
  - The XVIII Bilateral Regional Intelligence Meeting of the Armies of Peru and Colombia was held from March 17 to 19, 1999, in Colombia.
  - The XVIII Bilateral Regional Intelligence Meeting between the Peruvian and Chilean Armies will be held in the fourth quarter of this year in Arica, Chile.
  - The VIII Bilateral Meeting of Commanders of Naval Border Zones of Peru and Chile will be held in June 1999 in Iquique, Chile.
- To continue supporting the peace process with Ecuador, to which the two countries are committed:
  - As of the date of this report, procedures are under way for the formal signing of an Inter-Hospital Agreement on Brotherhood and Cooperation between the Armed Forces of Peru and Ecuador, which will enable health personnel to be trained in the more developed specialties of either country's hospitals, with a view to improving quality and the care of military personnel.
  - The Second Meeting on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building Measures between Peru's Sixth Military Region (SxRM) and Ecuador's IV DE "Amazonas" was held from November 10 to 12, 1998, in Bagua, Peru.
  - The Meeting of the Working Group for the Fourth Round of Talks between the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of Peru and Ecuador will be held between March 22 and 26, 1999, in Quito, Ecuador.
  - The Peruvian Army has appointed Brigadier General Jesús Reyes Tavera to the Joint Peruvian-Ecuadorian Border Demarcation Commission. The General is contributing to the process of placing boundary markers.

- The Peruvian Air Force has appointed Col. FAP W. Gamarra M., and Maj. FAP H. Delgado T. to the Joint Peruvian-Ecuadorian Border Demarcation Commission. The two officers are contributing to the process of placing boundary markers.
- The Armed Forces of Peru have issued the relevant orders to border units and garrisons as regards humanitarian support in border zones with Ecuador.
- To resume regional bilateral intelligence meetings between commanders of garrisons and naval border zones of Peru and Ecuador, down to the principal unit level.
- The three Regional Bilateral Intelligence Meetings between the Principal Peru-Ecuador Border Units will take place after the XXVI Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Intelligence Directorates of the two Armies.
- The III Regional Bilateral Intelligence Meeting between the Commanders of Naval Border Zones of Ecuador was held from November 22 to 29, 1998, in Piura, Peru.
- The Armed Forces of Peru have ordered the printing of an amended Security Manual and its subsequent distribution to Border Zone Units and Garrisons of Ecuador. October 1, 1998, has been set as the date for the manual's application and entry into force.

**PERU**

CP/CSH-81/97  
12 September 1997

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Exchange of military journals and publications of interest to the Armed Forces, with Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans with Brazil are being examined and evaluated.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile.
- Resumption of bilateral intelligence conferences at the intelligence bureau level with Ecuador.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Combined exercises with the Navies of Bolivia and Colombia. Peru is examining and evaluating exercises with Brazil.
- Exchange of military personnel in instruction, training, and other professional activities with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans are being examined and evaluated with Brazil.
- Reciprocal invitations to participate in commemorations of historic events, as well as protocolary, social, cultural, artistic, and sporting events, both at the national level and in border areas, with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans with Brazil are being examined and evaluated.
- Activities for the welfare of military personnel with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans are being examined and evaluated with Brazil.
- Technical and logistical cooperation with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans with Brazil are being examined and evaluated.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- Joint search and rescue activities are being conducted along land and sea border areas by the Peruvian Army and Navy with their counterparts in Ecuador.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications Among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- Support from the Armed Forces for the process of peace with Ecuador.
- Resumption of mutual humanitarian assistance along border zones with the Armed Forces of Ecuador.
- Resumption of regional bilateral intelligence meetings between commanders of garrisons and naval border zones, of Peru and Ecuador, down to the principal unit level.
- Meetings for professional and intelligence purposes among commanders of garrisons and naval border zones, with Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile. Similar plans with Brazil are being examined and evaluated.

- Supplemental mechanisms were established for the implementation of the Security Manual, with Ecuador.



## PERU

CP/CSH-32/96add. 6

14 April 1997

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- Exchange of reviews and other publications of interest to the Armed Forces, with the armies, navies and air forces of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences with Chile, Colombia, and Bolivia:
  - The XX Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Armies, held from July 19 to 21 in Santiago, Chile.
  - The X Bilateral Intelligence Conference between the Peruvian and Chilean Navies, held from August 12 to 14 in Valparaiso.
  - The VII Bilateral Intelligence Conference (CBI) between the Peruvian and Chilean Air Forces, postponed until April 1997 in Santiago, Chile.
  - The XIX CBI between the Peruvian and Colombian Armies, held from June 10 to 14.
  - The X CBI between the Peruvian and Colombian Navies, held from May 22 to 26 in Bogota.
  - The III CBI between the Peruvian and Colombian Air Forces, held from July 15 to 18 in Lima.
  - The XXIV CBI between the Peruvian and Bolivian Armies, held from September 23 to 27 in Lima.
  - The IV CBI between the Peruvian and Bolivian Navies, held from August 26 to 29 in La Paz.
  - The IV CBI between the Peruvian and Bolivian Air Forces, held from November 18 to 21 in La Paz.

### **5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Exchange of military personnel for instruction, training, and other military activities with Colombia and Bolivia:
  - Exchange of officers and cadets and reciprocal visits between the Peruvian and Colombian Armies.
  - Fellowships offered for officers and cadets between the Peruvian and Colombian Navies.
  - Exchange of officers and cadets between the Armies, Navies, and Air Forces of Peru and Bolivia.
- Reciprocal invitations to participate in commemorations of historic events, as well as protocolary, social, cultural, artistic, and sporting events, both at the national level and in border areas, with the Bolivian Army, the Colombian Navy, and the Chilean Army, Navy, and Air Force.

- Activities for the welfare of military personnel with the navies, armies and air forces of Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile.
- Technical and logistical cooperation with the Chilean Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Colombian Navy, and the Bolivian Army and Navy.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- Joint search and rescue activities have been conducted along land and sea border areas with the Ecuadorian Army, Navy, and Air Force.

**8-Ch. Development and establishment of communications among civilian or military authorities of neighboring countries in accordance with their border situation**

- Bilateral intelligence meetings (RBI) between the commanders of garrisons and naval border zones with the Ecuadorian Army, Navy, and Air Force, down to the principal unit level, have resumed.
- Meetings for professional and intelligence purposes among commanders of garrisons and naval border zones from Chile, Colombia, and Bolivia:
  - The XV RBI among the commanders of the Tacna detachment and Chile's VI Army detachment was held from August 17 to September 18.
  - The V RBI of commanders from the III Naval Zone of Peru and the IV Naval Zone of Chile was held in Arequipa from July 16 to 19.
  - VI Bilateral Meeting of General Commanders of Peru's Air Wing 3 and Chile's Air Brigade Y
  - The XV RBI between the QRM and the CUS of Colombia was held in Iquitos from March 26 to 29, 1996.
  - The XII RBI with the Bolivian Army was held from September 11 to 13.
  - The II RBI with the Bolivian Air Force was held from October 14 to 18.
- The Peruvian Armed Forces promoted the IRCC held between September 22 and 28, 1996, in Lima for continued support to the Peru-Ecuador peace process.
- Mutual humanitarian assistance along border zones between the Peruvian and Ecuadorian Armed Forces was restored.
- Bilateral intelligence conferences with Ecuador at the intelligence bureau level were restored.
- Supplemental mechanisms were established for implementation of the Security Manual with the Army, Navy, and Air Force of Ecuador.

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

The member states of the Regional Security System (RSS) of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) have presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

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### REPORTS

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

#### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined-forces exercise which occurs annually in the Caribbean region. This involves units from the RSS, the Non-RSS English-speaking Caribbean states, the United States, the United Kingdom. In 1998 and 1999, this exercise commenced in March and ended in April. The four-phase programme involves (i) Maritime and Amphibious operations; (ii) Disaster Preparedness; (iii) Collective Command; and (iv) Staff Training and Battalion Training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in these exercises and maneuvers are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating. All of the RSS states' neighbours receive notice of the exercises.
- Operation "Joint Fist", a joint military exercise involving troops from St. Kitts and Nevis, the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe and Antigua and Barbuda, took place in Antigua and in Guadeloupe during the third week of November 1999. The exercise was intended to familiarize the three territories' military command with the operating procedures in the protection of fishing vessels and their personnel, to build harmonious relations among the three neighbours whose economic zones are contiguous, to improve their rescue and disaster-preparedness response times, and to engage in an evaluation and review of their readiness in the pursuit of illicit traffickers and smugglers. All Eastern Caribbean countries are notified of the exercises and invited to participate.

#### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS states identified above have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The RSS Treaty, Article 16, makes provision for joint armament procurement by its member states. Thus, arms and ammunition, equipment and machinery, uniforms and stores, may be procured by the RSS under a joint procurement program and distributed among member states. During 1998 and 1999, several RSS states acquired ocean-

going vessels from the United States for the use of their Coast Guard in drug interdiction. We therefore know of each other's arms purchases and share the information with the United Nations as required under the relevant reporting system.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The RSS Treaty is itself the most articulate defense policy and doctrine of the six states issuing this report. The Treaty establishes the jurisdiction of the RSS, the operation of the armed forces' branches, the RSS's relationship with friendly states and international organizations.
- Further, within the Organization of American States and in other international fora, such as the Association of Caribbean States, CARICOM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, there exists a joint cooperative effort to sensitize other members to the special security concerns of small island states. In that regard, mention is made of a two-week course, commencing November 22 to December 3, 1999, undertaken by the University of the West Indies (UWI)—the jointly-operated university of the 17 English-speaking Caribbean countries, including the RSS states—in collaboration with the OAS, to advance further the defense policies and doctrine of the CARICOM states. A report will issue that will in turn be circulated to all OAS member states.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- The above-identified RSS States neither produce nor export weapons. The six RSS states identified above spend less than 1% of their gross domestic product on the purchase of arms and military equipment annually. The RSS states have thus placed considerable limitations and controls on the acquisition of conventional weapons. Under the Tlatelolco Treaty, the RSS states have foresworn forever the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- The RSS states have given their support to a proposal within the United Nations to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace". This initiative is seen as a further attempt to limit the spread of conventional weapons, within and without the region.
- The RSS states have also given their support to transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone. All RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have signed and ratified the Ottawa Anti Personnel Land Mine Convention which is a further attempt to limit and to eliminate completely a weapons system on which many states have historically relied.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to Coast Guard officers in the RSS states. An officer from a CARICOM state has been seconded to the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard, and that officer currently supervises the training which inures to the benefit of all visiting officers. It should be noted that Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have also provided trainers as well as technical and logistical training. Article 13 of the RSS Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states with the agreement of the Forces Commander.

- Several officers from RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have been invited to train at military institutions within the USA, Canada, and UK; these annual invitations result in a cadre of trained professionals within the RSS and also significantly improve the contact which militaries experience across borders.
- The National Defense University of the US Coast Guard also offers, annually, a civilian/military training course which richly contributes to hemispheric exchanges on policies and doctrine. In 1998 and 1999, this offer has been fully utilized by both civilian and military personnel from the RSS member states.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The RSS member states seek an immediate end to the trans-shipment of nuclear and other hazardous wastes across the Caribbean Sea. The Prime Ministers of the CARICOM states, at the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, held on September 27 and 28, 1999, at the United Nations Headquarters, decried the use of the Caribbean Sea for the transport of these dangerous cargoes.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS Treaty specifically obligates its states-members to respond collectively to natural disasters. The RSS states all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). This sixteen-nation, inter-governmental regional disaster management organization is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disaster which affects a member-state and the state requests help. Acting through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU), the militaries of the Caribbean states provide logistical support to CDERA in order to dispatch and receive relief supplies.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The RSS states are island countries with no contiguous borders between themselves and their neighbours. However, attempts have been made to establish their maritime Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), and to agree on baselines with the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the British Dependent Territories of Montserrat and Anguilla. The Metropolitan countries have not exhibited any eagerness to complete agreements.
- Military exercises have been conducted with Guadeloupe in an attempt to reduce tension between it and its several RSS neighbours.
- As between Montserrat and its neighbours, a volcano has compelled many of its citizens to flee to the surrounding islands. Its citizens have become displaced persons.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The University of the West Indies, from November 22 to December 3, 1999, held a two-week course on this subject matter.
- The OAS will convene a high-level meeting to discuss the special security concerns of small island-states in January 2000, and this report recalls a similar meeting convened in El Salvador in February 1998 to examine the same subject area.
- RSS member-states' civilian and military personnel participated in the November 1999 meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Cartagena, Colombia, and convened to construct the Education for Peace Programme.

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All RSS states participated in the February 1998 meeting in El Salvador to discuss and to decide on measures to enhance the security needs of small island states.
- A follow-up meeting is planned for January 2000.

**11-Ch. Education Program of Education for Peace**

- The RSS states identified above have actively participated in the development of this program. Several of these states sent representatives to Cartagena, Colombia, in October 1999 to participate in the meeting of experts to draft the programme.
- The RSS states intend to continue their active participation in sharing their experiences, at the sub-regional and hemispheric levels.

**6-S. 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 For a to Strengthen Standards Governing such Transport and Its Safety**

- See report on measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago.

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

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### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

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### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS countries have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Saint Kitts and Nevis participated in 1995.
- Article 16 of the Treaty which established the RSS makes provision for procurement activity by member states of the RSS. Thus arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and stores may be procured by the System under a joint procurement program and distributed accordingly among member states.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The Treaty establishing the RSS provides information on the defense policies and doctrines of the RSS. The thirty-two (32) Articles of the Treaty include such areas as: the jurisdiction of the System; the operation of the Coast Guard and the System's relationship with states and International Organisations.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- Through the Organization of American States, the United Nations and in other fora, the RSS countries have sought to advance the process which would lead to the limitation and the control of conventional weapons. The RSS States of the OAS have been active in the process of transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel land-mine free zone. This is within the context of resolution AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96).
- The RSS countries have also given their support to the United Nations proposal to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace."

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Invitations to observe military exercises which are conducted in RSS States are issued to those countries which have indicated an interest in being so involved.
- Article 13 of the Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states. It stipulates that officers of member states can undergo training in any of the member states as agreed to by the Forces Commander.
- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to those officers engaged in Coast Guard operations.
- It should also be added that the non-RSS CARICOM countries also provide training to the RSS countries. For instance, within the fifteen month period of January 1, 1996 to 30 March 1997, technical and logistical training was provided by Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The requirement for member states to take all measures necessary to facilitate the transit through their territories of service personnel, equipment and material is covered in Article 17 of the Treaty.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS countries all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) This sixteen-nation inter-governmental regional disaster management organisation is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting a participating state once that state requests such assistance.
- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.



**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.



## SAINT LUCIA

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- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.



**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.

## SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The member states of the Regional Security System (RSS) of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) have presented the following reports to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

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### REPORTS

CP/CSH- 247/99

9 December 1999

#### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined-forces exercise which occurs annually in the Caribbean region. This involves units from the RSS, the Non-RSS English-speaking Caribbean states, the United States, the United Kingdom. In 1998 and 1999, this exercise commenced in March and ended in April. The four-phase programme involves (i) Maritime and Amphibious operations; (ii) Disaster Preparedness; (iii) Collective Command; and (iv) Staff Training and Battalion Training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in these exercises and maneuvers are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating. All of the RSS states' neighbours receive notice of the exercises.
- Operation "Joint Fist", a joint military exercise involving troops from St. Kitts and Nevis, the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe and Antigua and Barbuda, took place in Antigua and in Guadeloupe during the third week of November 1999. The exercise was intended to familiarize the three territories' military command with the operating procedures in the protection of fishing vessels and their personnel, to build harmonious relations among the three neighbours whose economic zones are contiguous, to improve their rescue and disaster-preparedness response times, and to engage in an evaluation and review of their readiness in the pursuit of illicit traffickers and smugglers. All Eastern Caribbean countries are notified of the exercises and invited to participate.

#### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS states identified above have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The RSS Treaty, Article 16, makes provision for joint armament procurement by its member states. Thus, arms and ammunition, equipment and machinery, uniforms and stores, may be procured by the RSS under a joint procurement program and distributed among member states. During 1998 and 1999, several RSS states acquired ocean-going vessels from the United States for the use of their Coast Guard in drug interdiction.

We therefore know of each other's arms purchases and share the information with the United Nations as required under the relevant reporting system.

**3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The RSS Treaty is itself the most articulate defense policy and doctrine of the six states issuing this report. The Treaty establishes the jurisdiction of the RSS, the operation of the armed forces' branches, the RSS's relationship with friendly states and international organizations.
- Further, within the Organization of American States and in other international fora, such as the Association of Caribbean States, CARICOM, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, there exists a joint cooperative effort to sensitize other members to the special security concerns of small island states. In that regard, mention is made of a two-week course, commencing November 22 to December 3, 1999, undertaken by the University of the West Indies (UWI)—the jointly-operated university of the 17 English-speaking Caribbean countries, including the RSS states—in collaboration with the OAS, to advance further the defense policies and doctrine of the CARICOM states. A report will issue that will in turn be circulated to all OAS member states.

**4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- The above-identified RSS States neither produce nor export weapons. The six RSS states identified above spend less than 1% of their gross domestic product on the purchase of arms and military equipment annually. The RSS states have thus placed considerable limitations and controls on the acquisition of conventional weapons. Under the Tlatelolco Treaty, the RSS states have foresworn forever the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- The RSS states have given their support to a proposal within the United Nations to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace". This initiative is seen as a further attempt to limit the spread of conventional weapons, within and without the region.
- The RSS states have also given their support to transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel Land-Mine-Free Zone. All RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have signed and ratified the Ottawa Anti Personnel Land Mine Convention which is a further attempt to limit and to eliminate completely a weapons system on which many states have historically relied.

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to Coast Guard officers in the RSS states. An officer from a CARICOM state has been seconded to the Antigua and Barbuda Coast Guard, and that officer currently supervises the training which inures to the benefit of all visiting officers. It should be noted that Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have also provided trainers as well as technical and logistical training. Article 13 of the RSS Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states with the agreement of the Forces Commander.

- Several officers from RSS states, in 1998 and 1999, have been invited to train at military institutions within the USA, Canada, and UK; these annual invitations result in a cadre of trained professionals within the RSS and also significantly improve the contact which militaries experience across borders.
- The National Defense University of the US Coast Guard also offers, annually, a civilian/military training course which richly contributes to hemispheric exchanges on policies and doctrine. In 1998 and 1999, this offer has been fully utilized by both civilian and military personnel from the RSS member states.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The RSS member states seek an immediate end to the trans-shipment of nuclear and other hazardous wastes across the Caribbean Sea. The Prime Ministers of the CARICOM states, at the United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, held on September 27 and 28, 1999, at the United Nations Headquarters, decried the use of the Caribbean Sea for the transport of these dangerous cargoes.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS Treaty specifically obligates its states-members to respond collectively to natural disasters. The RSS states all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA). This sixteen-nation, inter-governmental regional disaster management organization is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disaster which affects a member-state and the state requests help. Acting through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU), the militaries of the Caribbean states provide logistical support to CDERA in order to dispatch and receive relief supplies.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The RSS states are island countries with no contiguous borders between themselves and their neighbours. However, attempts have been made to establish their maritime Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), and to agree on baselines with the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the British Dependent Territories of Montserrat and Anguilla. The Metropolitan countries have not exhibited any eagerness to complete agreements.
- Military exercises have been conducted with Guadeloupe in an attempt to reduce tension between it and its several RSS neighbours.
- As between Montserrat and its neighbours, a volcano has compelled many of its citizens to flee to the surrounding islands. Its citizens have become displaced persons.

**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- The University of the West Indies, from November 22 to December 3, 1999, held a two-week course on this subject matter.
- The OAS will convene a high-level meeting to discuss the special security concerns of small island-states in January 2000, and this report recalls a similar meeting convened in El Salvador in February 1998 to examine the same subject area.
- RSS member-states' civilian and military personnel participated in the November 1999 meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, held in Cartagena, Colombia, and convened to construct the Education for Peace Programme.

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All RSS states participated in the February 1998 meeting in El Salvador to discuss and to decide on measures to enhance the security needs of small island states.
- A follow-up meeting is planned for January 2000.

**11-Ch. Education Program of Education for Peace**

- The RSS states identified above have actively participated in the development of this program. Several of these states sent representatives to Cartagena, Colombia, in October 1999 to participate in the meeting of experts to draft the programme.
- The RSS states intend to continue their active participation in sharing their experiences, at the sub-regional and hemispheric levels.

**6-S. 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 For a to Strengthen Standards Governing such Transport and Its Safety**

- See report on measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago.



## SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

CP/CSH- 84/97 add. 2 corr. 3

6 August 1998

### **1-Ch. Gradual Adoption of Agreements Regarding Advance Notice of Military Exercises**

- The "Tradewinds" military exercise is the main combined forces exercise which occurs annually in the region. This manoeuvre involves units from the RSS, the non-RSS CARICOM countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1997, this exercise commenced on 2 March and drew to a close on 30 April. The four-phase programme consists of: Maritime and Amphibious operations; Disaster Preparedness; Collective, Command and Staff training as well as Battalion training. Invitations to observe and/or participate in this manoeuvre are issued to those countries which have expressed an interest in attending and/or participating thus.

### **2-Ch. 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**

- The RSS countries have participated in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participated in 1993 and 1995.
- Article 16 of the Treaty which established the RSS makes provision for procurement activity by member states of the RSS. Thus arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and stores may be procured by the System under a joint procurement program and distributed accordingly among member states.

### **3-Ch. Promotion of the Development and Exchange of Information Concerning Defense Policies and Doctrines**

- The Treaty establishing the RSS provides information on the defense policies and doctrines of the RSS. The thirty-two (32) Articles of the Treaty include such areas as: the jurisdiction of the System; the operation of the Coast Guard and the System's relationship with states and International Organisations.

### **4-Ch. Consideration of a Consultation Process with a view to Proceeding towards Limitation and Control of Conventional Weapons**

- Through the Organization of American States, the United Nations and in other fora, the RSS countries have sought to advance the process which would lead to the limitation and the control of conventional weapons. The RSS States of the OAS have been active in the process of transforming the Western Hemisphere into an Antipersonnel land-mine free zone. This is within the context of resolution AG/RES. 1411 (XXVI-O/96).
- The RSS countries have also given their support to the United Nations proposal to have the Caribbean declared a "Zone of Peace."

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- Invitations to observe military exercises which are conducted in RSS States are issued to those countries which have indicated an interest in being so involved.
- Article 13 of the Treaty makes provision for the training of service personnel in member states. It stipulates that officers of member states can undergo training in any of the member states as agreed to by the Forces Commander.
- Camp Blizzard, located in Antigua and Barbuda, is a training institute which provides instruction to those officers engaged in Coast Guard operations.
- It should also be added that the non-RSS CARICOM countries also provide training to the RSS countries. For instance, within the fifteen month period of January 1, 1996 to 30 March 1997, technical and logistical training was provided by Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana.

**6-Ch. Meetings and Activities to Prevent Incidents and Increase Security for Transport by Land, Sea, and Air**

- The requirement for member states to take all measures necessary to facilitate the transit through their territories of service personnel, equipment and material is covered in Article 17 of the Treaty.

**7-Ch. Cooperation Programs in the Event of Natural Disasters or to Prevent Such Disasters, Based on the Request and Authorization of the Affected States**

- The RSS countries all participate in the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) This sixteen-nation inter-governmental regional disaster management organisation is charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and coordinated response to any disastrous event affecting a participating state once that state requests such assistance.
- Through the Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) the military forces of the RSS and non-RSS countries provide logistical support for the receipt and dispatch of relief supplies. Full activation of this was seen in 1995 when Hurricanes Luis and Marilyn ravaged the RSS countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CDERA pursues a policy of working closely with national, regional, and international organisations as well as with the countries of the Hemisphere. Mexico has worked with the region in this area. Between December 4-7, 1995, the basic course on national mechanisms for the prevention of natural disasters was held in Barbados. Further, participants from the RSS member states attended a similar course "Regional Information Network to Prevent Disasters in the Caribbean Basin" on January 31, 1997, in Campeche, Mexico.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- The entry pertaining to measure 6 from the Declaration of Santiago covers this question as it relates to the RSS countries.



**9-Ch. Holding of Seminars and Courses, and Studies on Mutual Confidence- and Security-Building-Measures and Policies to Promote Confidence Involving the Participation of Civilians and Military Personnel, and on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- Between January 1 – April 15, 1997, the RSS countries participated in the following meetings: the Conference of Regional Security System's Chiefs (Antigua and Barbuda), the Caribbean Island Nation Security Conference (Trinidad and Tobago), and the Western Hemisphere Strategy Symposium (Miami).

**10-Ch. A High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States**

- All countries of the RSS participated actively in the Conference entitled "The Special Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States". This was held at the OAS headquarters between 17 and 18 October, 1996.



## URUGUAY

Uruguay has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-84/97 add. 1

22 October 1997

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-84/97 add. 1

22 October 1997

**2-Ch. 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**

- Submits tables with updated information on the principal arms and materiel systems mentioned in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.



## VENEZUELA

Venezuela has presented the following report to the OAS for inclusion in the General Secretariat's inventory of confidence- and security-building measures.

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1

January 27, 1999

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### REPORT

CP/CSH-139/98 add. 1

January 27, 1999

**2-Ch. 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**

- Presents information on its procurement and inventories of conventional arms for the 1997 calendar year (CP/CSH-138/98 add.1).

**5-Ch. Agreements on Invitation 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**

- With Brazil, military exchange meetings, regional military exchange meetings, and communications and intelligence meetings for the exchange of information on drug trafficking, guerrilla groups, and the location of illegal mining have been under way.
- Basic and advanced training courses, binational sports meetings, and other joint activities, between the military and police institutions and the officer cadres of Colombia and Venezuela.

**8-Ch. Development and Establishment of Communications Among Civilian or Military Authorities of Neighboring Countries in Accordance with their Border Situation**

- At the Second Meeting of Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Brazil on November 14, 1990, it was agreed that the armies of both countries should meet periodically at alternate venues. This mechanism governs cooperation and exchanges of information between the militaries of the two countries.
  - Information is provided to Brazil on the type of operations planned to under way combat border crimes and coordinate the deployment of military units from the two nations. Military ties have grown closer through the bilateral exchange of information; joint exercises; river, air, and land patrols; and training courses.
  - On Venezuela's initiative, the Working Group on Venezuela-Brazil Military Cooperation was established. It was formally installed on June 9, 1997, at the Sixth Meeting of the Political Mechanism of Consultation between the two countries.
  - The program to install and increase the number of boundary markers also continued.

- In 1989, the establishment, with the Government of Colombia, of specialized committees to prepare draft agreements and treaties of a political, legal, economic, or security nature was announced. The binational mechanisms established include the following:
  - The Presidential Committee on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas;
  - The committee responsible for installing and increasing the number of boundary markers (which functions as a support mechanism for the above-mentioned Presidential Committee);
  - The Binational Presidential Committee on Colombian-Venezuelan Border Issues;
  - The decision to strengthen and revitalize all mechanisms that promote consensus and cooperation in specific areas such as customs, integration, transportation, tourism, natural resources, energy and mines, education, culture, etc.; and,
  - The decision to hold periodic meetings between the presidents and foreign ministers of the two countries.
- Meetings between the defense ministers and ministers of the interior of Colombia and Venezuela, as well as other arrangements at all levels. In that connection, the following instruments for military cooperation between the two states were established:
  - Declaration of Villa Leiva (April 16, 1989).
  - Declaration of San Mateo (May 19, 1989).
  - Joint Declaration at the presidential meeting on October 4, 1991, where it was decided to establish the Binational Border Committee (COMBIFRON), as the body responsible for follow-up on the signed agreements and for supervision and control of all military and police activities on the common border. These signed agreements cover the following:
    - Guidelines for coordination between Venezuelan and Colombian authorities in resolving problems in the border region;
    - Exchange of information between border posts in Venezuela and Colombia;
    - Organization of permanent liaison networks to facilitate military and police communications between Venezuela and Colombia;
    - Coordinated air, river, and land patrols in the border area, without border crossings;
    - Establishment of controls on the floating population in the border areas;
    - Planning of civilian-military and police activities to benefit the population; and
    - Exchange of information on law dealing with prevention, control, and suppression of money laundering, kidnapping, extortion, and other offenses.
- In July 1998, the Governments of the Republic of Venezuela and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana formed a high-level binational committee, which is contemplating adoption of a mechanism for coordinating confidence-building activities.
- In 1998, Venezuela signed a goodwill agreement at the Meeting of Understanding between the Minister of Defense of Venezuela and the Acting Minister of Defense of Peru. It was also agreed that talks would be held annually, at alternate venues, by the two countries (paragraph 1). Likewise, it was agreed that the Armed Forces of Peru and Venezuela would maintain a permanent secretariat to ensure continuity and improved follow-up on confidence-building measures between the two countries (paragraph 6). Similarly, section 7 established that rules of procedure must be created to govern talks between the High Commands of the Armed Forces of Venezuela and Peru. These rules of procedure are mutual confidence-building measures, which include technical and logistical cooperation and staff exchanges for training courses, as well as other cultural, artistic, or sports activities.

- The National Congress adopted a law ratifying the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on cooperation in the area of fisheries. Certain features of the law deal with security and national defense.

