

**MEETING OF EXPERTS ON CONFIDENCE- AND
SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE REGION**
March 15-18, 1994
Buenos Aires, Argentina

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**REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS
ON CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES
IN THE REGION**

elected vice chairmen would serve respectively as the chairmen of the five established working committees.

Mr. Paulo Cordeiro de Andrade Pinto, a member of the Delegation of Brazil, was elected Rapporteur.

This session also approved the draft program of work (SEGRE/doc.2/94) and the schedule (SEGRE/doc.15/94 rev. 1) for the meeting.

III. TOPICS ASSIGNED TO THE WORKING COMMITTEES

The plenary decided to assign the five items on the agenda to the working committees as follows:

- Working Committee I: Confidence-building measures: their meaning and purposes
- Working Committee II: Catalogue and analysis of measures that can help to strengthen and deepen mutual confidence in the region: military measures; other measures; and those aimed at the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of disputes.
- Working Committee III: Favorable political context for the application of measures to strengthen and deepen confidence in the region.
- Working Committee IV: The OAS and hemispheric security: analysis and prospects; mutual confidence-building measures; and cooperation with the United Nations in this regard.
- Working Committee V: Latest developments in confidence-building measures in the sphere of the United Nations.

IV. PROCEEDINGS

a. Working Committee I

The Chairman of Working Committee I, Ambassador David Peel, Head of the Delegation of Canada, opened its proceedings.

During the discussion of the topic under consideration, the Delegations of Brazil, Venezuela, Canada, Argentina, Peru, El Salvador, Mexico, Colombia, the United States, Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Chile took the floor, as did the Observer for Germany.

SEGRE/documents 19, 22, 23, 26 and 27/94--presented by the Delegations of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Peru, and the Representative of the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Germany, respectively--were distributed.

At the close of the Working Committee's proceedings the Chairman summed up its deliberations; the summary is attached as Appendix I to the present report.

b. Working Committee II

Working Committee II began its discussion under the gavel of Ambassador Albert Lewis, Head of the Delegation of Antigua and Barbuda.

Ambassador Hernán Patiño Mayer, Representative of Argentina and Chairman of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security of the Permanent Council of the Organization, introduced the topic. He first noted that the distinctive features of the American Hemisphere--in particular, its inclination toward understanding and peaceful relations among its countries--offer an opportunity for undertaking to construct a regional catalogue of confidence without automatically extrapolating from extraneous models.

To that end, and in order to systematize the presentations, the measures had been classified under three headings: 1. Measures of a military nature; 2. Other measures; and 3. Measures for the prevention, management and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Committee heard statements by the delegations of Peru, United States, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Observers of Spain and France. In the course of the session, documents 199 Add/1, 22, and 29, 30, and 31 were presented by the delegations of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, and Colombia and distributed.

As a result of the statements made at this meeting on the topics assigned to the Committee, it was decided to establish a working group open to all the delegations to prepare an illustrative list of possible confidence- and security-building measures.

The Chairman of the Working Group, General Antonio Fichera, presented the Committee with a draft version of the list, which is attached to the present report as Annex II. The Chairman of the Committee stated that it represented the result of its consideration of the second item on the agenda.

Following an exchange of views on the items therein, the Committee approved the list--which is attached as Annex II to this report--for submission to the plenary.

The Committee stated for the record that it would be wise to include in the list a chapter on economic measures since it was expected that the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security would continue to examine these measures.

c. Working Committee III

Working Committee III was chaired by Mr. Jorge Burgos, Undersecretary of War of the Ministry of National Defense and Head of the Delegation of Chile.

Ambassador Hernán Patiño Mayer, Chairman of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security, introduced the topic. He pointed out that, thanks to the common ground found in the

sessions of the preparatory meeting, the topic had been structured on the basis of the three points indicated on the agenda: Analysis and Prospects, Measures of Mutual Confidence and Cooperation with the United Nations in the Matter.

Participating in the Committee's discussions were the delegations of the United States, Argentina, Chile, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Mexico. SEGRE documents 19 add. 2, and 24 were distributed.

At the close of the Committee's work, the Chairman made a summary of its deliberations, which is attached as Annex III to this report.

d. Working Committee IV

Working Committee IV was chaired by Norman Wulf, Assistant Director for Regional Arms Nonproliferation and Control of the United States Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament.

At the beginning of the session, the Chair, speaking as the Delegate of the United States, presented the views of his delegation on the topic.

Ambassador Hernán Patiño Mayer, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security, then introduced the subject assigned by the plenary to Committee IV.

In the course of the discussion, the Committee was addressed by the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Canada and Ecuador. The Chairman of the Special Committee also spoke.

Documents SEGRE/doc.19 add. 3, and 25 were distributed.

When the Committee had completed its work, the Chairman presented a summary of the proceedings, which is attached as Annex IV to this report.

e. Working Committee V

Working Committee V was called to order by its Chairman, Ambassador Hugó Palma, Head of the Delegation of Peru.

A brief introduction to the topic was given by Ambassador Hernán Patiño Mayer, Representative of Argentina and Chairman of the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security of the Organization's Permanent Council.

The Committee heard statements by the Delegation of Peru. and documents SEGRE/doc.19 and 36 add. 4 were distributed during the meeting.

The Chairman closed the session with a summary of the discussion, which is attached as Appendix V to this report.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At its final plenary session, the meeting adopted the recommendations published as document SEGRE/doc.41/94, which is attached as Appendix VI.

VI. CLOSING SESSION

The Meeting of Experts held a closing session at which it heard statements by the President of the Argentine Republic, Carlos Saúl Menem, and Ambassador João Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE I

At the close of its proceedings, a summary was presented by the Chairman of Working Committee I, with emphasis on the following factors:

The positive approach to the work of the experts represented at this meeting was reflected in various statements and in the broad exchange of views during consideration of the topic assigned the Committee. The various approaches and perspectives enhanced the debate.

The following points and observations were especially highlighted:

Confidence-building measures must be scrutinized in a broad political context.

Confidence-building measures should be part of each individual country's security strategy, but they should also reflect the security concerns of all participants.

Confidence-building measures should be taken into account in a policy context that is also designed to enhance mutual trust.

The member countries in the Hemisphere maintain cooperation ties which may be termed positive, inasmuch as this continent is seen to be one of the least heavily armed in the world.

A high degree of trust exists at present between the member countries in the Hemisphere.

There are real possibilities for developing cooperation and regional integration.

In this context, the OEA should consider confidence-building measures as a way to further strengthen the good relations existing between the countries in the region.

It was acknowledged that the concept of security is no longer restricted to a military connotation, but embodies a variety of components. They include social, economic and development-related concerns; the threat stemming, inter alia, from unlawful traffic in arms and narcotic drugs; and ecological factors.

The concerns of the small island countries in the Caribbean were seen to differ from those of the other countries and to be equally deserving of consideration.

Active participation of the military in security matters constitutes a very important factor in developing and implementing confidence-building measures.

Mandatory use of peaceful means for resolving disputes and eschewal of recourse to the use of force are perceived to be important measures. It will be difficult to build confidence in places where long-standing military rivalries persist in the region.

Confidence-building measures cannot be imported from other regions. They must be cultivated within the Hemisphere--or at least be suitably adjusted to cope with real situations in the Hemisphere.

Confidence-building measures are not limited to a single category. They can be bilateral; developed by subregional groups; or broader in nature--in other words, multilateral.

Some of the delegations described a number of confidence-building measures that are already being applied successfully, thus showing that the concept of such measures may be both creative and pragmatic.

The efforts deployed by the OAS must not duplicate--but should complement--the work performed by the United Nations.

ANNEX II

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE II

When the Committee had completed its endeavors, the Chairman of Working Committee II summarized the tasks it had performed. The following list prepared by the Working Group was then adopted, with the understanding that a chapter on economic measures would be added thereto:

EXAMPLES OF MEASURES WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO
BUILD CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY

I. IN THE POLITICAL CATEGORY

1. An increase in concerted political action at the proper levels for dealing with matters of common interest.
2. The fostering of parliamentary contacts to discuss security-related measures.
3. The study of appropriate means of meeting solemn commitments to peace; eschewal of the use of force in international relations; respect for international law and for peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. Reiteration of the creed that representative democracy is an indispensable condition for peace.
5. Political action that attests to the aim of promoting peace and inter-American cooperation in its multiple forms.
6. Heightened collaboration in eradicating criminal acts of a transnational nature that undermine peace and democracy.
7. The strengthening of regional cooperation programs to cope with natural disasters, in coordination with existing organizations.
8. Prioritization of joint development projects, particularly in border zones.
9. Adequate access to the knowledge afforded by satellite teleobservation systems.
10. Enhanced cooperation in environmental matters.

II. IN THE DIPLOMATIC CATEGORY

1. Establishment of courses on disarmament, arms limitation and similar factors at institutions where diplomats are trained.
2. The promotion of regional and nonregional support for the conduct of educational and cultural studies related to peace and development.
3. Studies and research--preferably conducted jointly with professional groups from other countries--on topics involving security and defense.
4. Seminars on the responsibility borne by communications media in the formation and guidance of public opinion concerning security.

III. IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1. The promotion of studies on disarmament, security and development.
2. Mobilization of regional and nonregional support for the conduct of educational and cultural studies relative to peace and development.
3. Studies and research, preferably conducted jointly with professional groups from other countries, on topics related to security and defense.
4. Seminars on the responsibility borne by communications media in the formation and guidance of public opinion concerning security.

IV. IN THE MILITARY CATEGORY

A. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES RELEVANT TO TROOP MOVEMENT AND EXERCISES

1. Advance notice concerning maneuvers of the country's own forces or those of third countries when scheduled at a given distance from the coast and borders.
2. Advance notice of the identity, the proposed routing and the objective of troop movements scheduled to take place at less than a given distance.
3. Radio liaison between border troops by means of periodic bulletins to coordinate the activities of all organs assigned to border posts, thus avoiding any possible tension produced by misunderstandings.
4. Meetings of naval and air authorities to discuss navigation-related matters.

5. An invitation to neighboring countries' armed forces to send observers to troop maneuvers and exercises conducted in areas close to their respective borders.

B. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

1. Strengthening of mechanisms for information and cooperation concerning search and rescue operations.
2. Periodic meetings of the armed forces' upper echelons of different countries.
3. Exchanges of information on military budgets.
4. Exchanges of information on the production and/or procurement of new equipment and weapons.
5. Exchanges of information on military organization and doctrine.
6. More active participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and in the instrument for standardized international presentation of reports on military spending.

C. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES RELEVANT TO EXCHANGES OF PERSONNEL

1. Visits of personnel to military units and exchanges of such personnel.

D. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES RELEVANT TO COMMUNICATIONS

1. Direct and frequent communication between authorities to ensure exchanges of information which permit adequate reciprocal knowledge of military activities.

E. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES RELATIVE TO CONTACTS

1. Normal security procedures during operations of naval and air units, pursuant to international agreements currently in force.
2. Exchanges of experiences in:
 - Organization and structure of the ministries of defense and the armed forces
 - Peace-seeking operations
 - Examination of specific problems of mutual interest.

F. CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES RELEVANT TO TRAINING AND EDUCATION

1. Exchanges of military personnel at various levels in different fields, such as:
 - Wilderness (survival) training
 - Courses in confidence- and security-building measures
 - Training of high-level military staff
 - Military indoctrination, training and advanced study courses
 - Exchanges of basic information on confidence- and security-building measures
 - Exchanges of cadets, students and advisors.
2. Meeting of military academies
3. Plans for visits to and exchanges of headquarters and units of the respective armed forces
4. Exchanges of members of the military who specialize in personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, civil matters, computer science and other topics of interest.
5. Combined training operations of the different armed forces
6. Participation of officers and deputies in sports and cultural activities conducted in other countries' armed forces.

Before adjourning, the working group cited interest in considering the possibility and advisability of a subsequent study on factors in the verification of confidence-building measures.

ANNEX III

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE III

When Working Committee III had completed its assignment, its Chairman summarized the tasks it had performed, highlighting the following factors:

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE III

Various approaches were suggested to guide the discussion of item 3 on the agenda: "Favorable political context for measures to strengthen and deepen confidence in the region." They included the following observations.

The importance of Europe's experience with confidence-building measures was cited, without suggesting the feasibility of automatically transplanting those measures to the confines of our own region. Several of the factors in the new political context were mentioned: the end of the cold war, with the consequent easing of tension; common democratic values; mounting economic and trade integration; and the new outlook for relationships between the citizenry and the military, thus permitting the formation of truly permanent or state-programmed policies.

Future measures in this area: the need to take into account the present institutional situation, coupled with the various realities existing in the subregions of the Hemisphere and the different impact produced in each subregion as a result. At the same time, the close tie between the notion of confidence and the inherent concept of security was noted. Confidence dispels feelings of insecurity.

It was pointed out that discussion could lead to widely diversified conclusions as to the present level of confidence in the region; and that, in fact, cautiousness and suspicion were widespread and could not possibly be eliminated in a single session.

As obstacles to this favorable climate, factors such as outbreaks of social unrest, drug trafficking, terrorism--all of them capable of producing repercussions, even on an international scale--were cited.

The need to differentiate between factors which strengthen security measures themselves and respect for the Hemispheric security system was underscored.

The region was seen to have made a huge contribution to security and confidence-building. The goal at this meeting should be to systematize the material gathered thus far and to organize the complete array of initiatives. We can then define the general framework for our discussion of confidence- and security-building measures in the face of the new international scenario. It also behooves us to assess the countries' political willingness to take concrete steps for that purpose.

To that end, the ties of cooperation which now exist in every area (military, political, economic and others) must be inserted in a state policy framework processed supported by the political authority.

The democratization process in our countries, the bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements and the slow but sure resolution of border questions are gradually establishing conditions that will provide a political and legal framework propitious to mutual trust.

In any case, it cannot be concluded that everything is in place: we are still faced with abundant and complex challenges, and intellectual exercises--such as the one convening us here in Buenos Aires--will be needed to meet them.

Our enjoyment of this pleasant occasion must not allow us to lose sight of realities nor to abandon caution in addressing the topic. Deepening of the measures must take into account the multiplicity and complex nature of the factors affecting the implementation thereof. The work before us today consists of building an ambiance of measures that are solidly based and will stand the test of time.

SUMMARY PRESENTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE IV

When Working Committee IV had completed its assignment, the Committee's Chairman summarized the tasks performed. Prominent among them were the following:

The participants presented a wide variety of opinions on this subject, but a number of common points are apparent.

First, the OAS has established deep roots and an impressive record for the consideration of Hemispheric security.

Secondly, the foundations thus laid can assuredly be strengthened and reaffirmed.

The participants at this meeting presented the following considerations in particular for future development:

- a. The OAS is the Hemisphere's foremost multilateral agency. The UN is the multilateral world organization. Both organizations should take advantage of their comparative advantages to meet the challenges of security and the establishment of peace and prosperity, both throughout the world and in the region.
- b. The objectives of the OAS are: the security of each state in the region and that of the region itself; the guaranteeing of respect for and maintenance of democracy in all of the countries; the regional defense of human rights; and the fostering of economic development.
- c. Illicit trafficking of drugs and small arms constitutes a critical security problem.
- d. There is a need to "reformulate" the OAS mechanisms, including the Inter-American Defense Board.

Various delegations presented a number of concrete suggestions at this session, including those listed below.

1. Measures to cope with unlawful traffic in weapons, particularly in relation to drug trafficking.
2. The possibility of establishing a center for the prevention of disputes.
3. A conference of ministers of defense.
4. Resolving of the relationship between the Inter-American Defense Board and the OAS.
5. Restructuring of the Inter-American Defense College.

6. The need to have more states take part in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the exchange of standardized military spending reports.
7. Heightened cooperation between the OAS and the UN.
8. Greater interoperability of armed forces in the Hemisphere.
9. An exchange of the large number of confidence-building measures currently in place (especially the bilateral and subregional type).
10. Establishment of a central point for exchanges of information about confidence-building measures.
11. The possibility of establishing an early-warning mechanism to detect any increase in tensions and try to neutralize them before a conflict occurs.
12. A search for mechanisms that would enable the OAS to take into account the work performed in other regional organizations in regard to confidence-building measures.
13. Enhanced interaction between national representatives at the OAS and those at the UN.
14. Exchanges of information concerning security.

SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING COMMITTEE V

The Chairman of Working Committee V summarized the work it had performed, which emphasized the following items:

Working Committee V addressed the item entitled "Latest Developments in Confidence-Building Measures in the Sphere of the United Nations."

The Committee's Chairman spoke on this topic, using document SEGRE/36/94 as a guide.

The Working Committee took note of that presentation and of the document which was distributed.

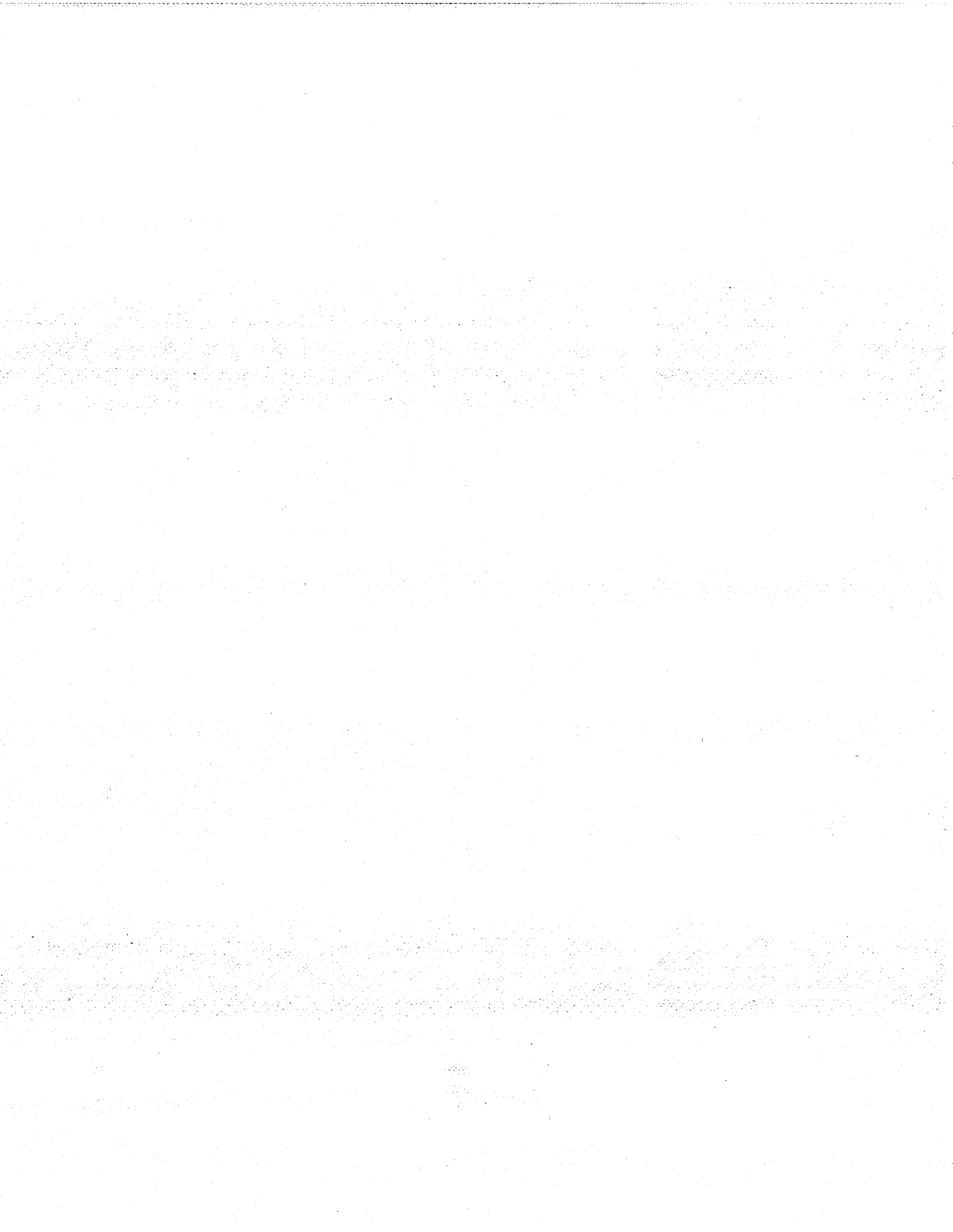
ANNEX VI

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS CONCERNING
CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

"The experts agreed to recommend, through the offices of the Meeting's Chair, that the competent bodies at the Organization of American States consider the following suggested action:

1. To continue, through the OAS Special Committee on Hemispheric Security, the examination of confidence- building measures and, among others, those relative to Peaceful Settlement of Disputes and the Prevention of Conflicts.
2. To recommend that the member countries put into practice, at the pertinent level and by such means as they deem suitable, various confidence-building measures.
3. To recommend that the member countries report regularly to the competent bodies of the OAS on the application of confidence-building measures.
4. To ask the Special Committee on Hemispheric Security--as a means of continuing the exercise launched at the Buenos Aires meeting--to draw up a complete and systematic inventory of the confidence-building measures currently being applied in the Hemisphere with a view to the dissemination, improved knowledge, and easier adoption thereof at the bilateral, subregional and Hemispheric levels.
5. To make progress in consultations within the OAS conducive to the holding of a 1995 Regional Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Region, for which Chile has offered to serve as host.
6. To strongly encourage application of the recommendations contained in resolution AG/RES. 1179 and other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Meeting of Experts thanked the Argentine authorities for organizing the meeting and for the courtesies received and expressed its satisfaction over the results attained at the Buenos Aires Meeting."



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