

## SECURITY & CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES ELSEWHERE

### I. Relevance of the European example

- the issue of trust & lingering enmity (cf. threat perceptions in Israel and the Arab world);
- security & stability;
- stability in an increasingly complex, fragmented & unpredictable security environment;
- relationship between WMD & conventional weapons;
- interrelationship between détente and arms control (cf. relationship between the ME peace process and the establishment of a MEWMDZFZ);
- arms control and frozen conflicts;
- arms control in crisis situations;
- the importance of compliance;
- politically binding vs. legally binding commitments;
- incrementalism;
- a toolbox approach.

### II. The European Experience

#### 1. The Cold War

- East-West confrontation, antagonism between NATO & WTO;
- avoid war among the great powers & alliances, seek stability;
- NATO goals: eliminate destabilizing arms races, asymmetries in force levels and capabilities, building of confidence by greater openness and transparency regarding military postures and activities (key concern: numerical superiority of WTO conventional forces/ capability for surprise attack and large scale offensive action);
- NATO: Harmel Report 1967: two main functions of the Alliance
  - a. military security
  - b. détente (“to pursue the search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political issues can be solved”)

- two parallel arms control processes

Alliance-to-Alliance	inclusive process (NATO, WTO, N+N)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBFR (1975 – 1989)</li> <li>• CFE Treaty 1990</li> <li>• CFE-Ia Concluding Act 1992</li> <li>• CFE-Agreement on Adaptation 1999</li> <li>• Open Skies Treaty 1992</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSCE/OSCE (1975-today)</li> <li>• Helsinki Final Act 1975</li> <li>• Stockholm Document 1986</li> <li>• Vienna Documents 1990, 1994, 1999, 2011</li> <li>• Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security 1994</li> </ul>

## 2. The New Europe

- end of East-West confrontation and the division of Europe
- changed security environment: disappearance of immediate threat of surprise attack and massive offensive action; “multifaceted and multidirectional risks” marked increase in the conflict potential at a regional level; proliferation; terrorism; limitations of maintaining security through military superiority, deterrence, defence and denial
- common goal: establishment of a new cooperative security order
- Charter of Paris for a New Europe 1990 (“A new era of Democracy, Peace and Unity”)
- Helsinki Document 1992 (“The Challenges of Change”)
- Regional arms control:  
1995 Dayton Peace Accord:  
Agreement on CSBMs in Bosnia and Herzegovina Article II) of 26 January 1996; Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms control (Article IV) of 14 June 1996; Article V-agreement (“in and around the former Yugoslavia”)
- 1999 Istanbul Summit/ CFE Adaptation Agreement
- setbacks: RUS suspension of CFE 2007, RUS-GEO War 2008
- efforts to achieve a restart: 2010 New START Agreement, Astana Summit
- UKR crisis 2014