

# Compliance and Coercion

## a CSYS300 class project rev 2

Dianna Blair

Victor Harper-Slaboszewicz

Derek Trumbo

May 20, 2014

# Compliance and Coercion

## Problem Statement

- An analyst is reviewing information on the nuclear fuel cycle in a nation to assess compliance with the non-proliferation treaty
- The analyst has multiple types of information available
  - On-site inspections
  - On-site monitoring equipment
  - Open source information
  - Third party information
  - Operator-provided information
- How does the analyst's confidence in their assessment evolve with time?

# Compliance and Coercion

## Choice of analysis approach

- For this problem selected a systems dynamics view
- Stocks
  - Main – analyst confidence in their assessment
  - Auxiliary
    - Analyst confidence in knowledge of the system
    - Analyst cumulative assessment of data
    - Information resources
- Inputs
  - High reliability, expensive information
  - Medium reliability, moderately expensive information
  - Low reliability, inexpensive information
- Decision functions
  - Analyst assessment of data as it comes in
  - Analyst reassessment of previous data as knowledge increases
- The feedback loop is the analyst request for more or less information from different types of sources constrained by the availability of resources to obtain that information

# **Compliance and coercion**

## **Analyst confidence in knowledge of system**

- The analyst has a very limited view into the nuclear fuel cycle of the country of interest
- As the analyst gets more information, their confidence that they understand the details of that cycle will increase
- The increase in confidence from increased information will be different for different types of information

## Compliance and coercion

# Initial and Cumulative Data Assessment and Reassessment

- As each data stream comes in, the analyst will assign a value to that data of either
  - Red – indicative of noncompliance
  - Yellow – possibly indicative of noncompliance
  - Green – indicative of compliance
- Based on data and knowledge of the system, the analyst will maintain a cumulative assessment with subjective probabilities of Red, Yellow, or Green
- The individual data assessments and cumulative assessment will be periodically reevaluated based on new data and the analyst's increasing knowledge of the system

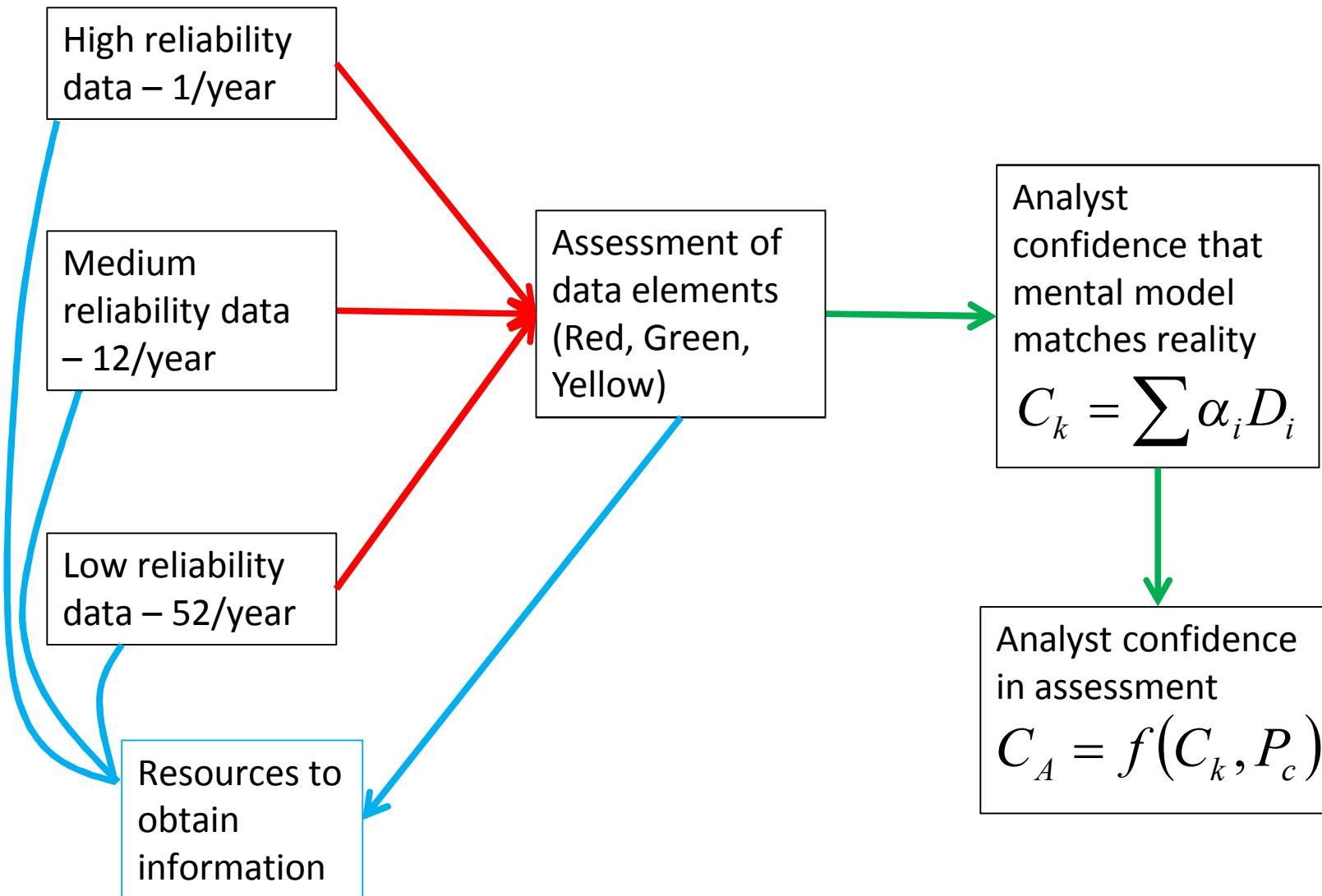
# **Compliance and Coercion**

## **Analyst confidence in assessment**

- The analyst's confidence in their assessment of compliance will depend on their assessment of their knowledge of the system
- The analyst's confidence in their assessment of compliance will depend on their cumulative assessment of the data in light of their knowledge of the system

# Compliance and coercion

## Notional Block diagram



# **Compliance and coercion**

## **Feedback loop**

- Notionally there is some kind of feedback loop through which the analyst, within resource constraints, can obtain more high reliability data

# Compliance and coercion

## Time dependence

- Time dependence is introduced through noisy data streams of high, medium, and low reliability data
  - These should include an appropriate stochastic distribution of false positives and negatives, differing for the type of data
  - These data come in at explicitly different rates
- Data reassessment is also performed periodically