

The world is changing, and so a new model for the Canadian armed forces is needed. This should be put in place by about 1995, and could be on the lines set out below.

### *Canadian Forces Europe*

Conventional armed forces in Europe will almost certainly be reduced substantially by 1995, under the Two-plus-Four agreement on German reunification, the CFE I treaty, bilateral accords and unilateral moves. Even if the CFE I treaty is not ratified, the other paths to reduction are likely to lead to completion of the Soviet withdrawal from eastern Germany and to other reductions elsewhere. In these circumstances, American and other NATO forces stationed in Germany are likely to be reduced to 100,000 or less by the latter part of this decade.

Canada needs to respond to this changing security situation in Europe, looking initially at the 1990s. Canadian policy-makers should also reflect that this may be a transitional period, leading to even more fundamental shifts in the European security environment. Canada will soon be in a position to make some reductions in its armed forces in Germany if it wishes to do so, without undermining Western cohesion or international confidence as this reductions process takes place. The Canadian forces in Europe symbolize this country's interest in European affairs and commitment to uphold security and promote cooperation across the Atlantic, but the exact numbers and types of forces there, are less significant politically than the fact of their presence.

At the same time, the Canadian forces kept in Europe must be militarily viable. They should have clearly defined tasks and the equipment to carry them out. And they should be linked to other allied military formations in ways that will make the best use of their capabilities. They might form part of one of the allied multinational units that are now being discussed.