

USSR has reported an unexpectedly low number of OOVs. This question of active inspection quotas is particularly important to Canada. Because we have relatively few troops stationed within the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone, our active quota is expected to be low. Though Canada's quota is not yet finalized and may be augmented by transfers from other NATO members, we are committed to making a significant contribution in this regard. Canada views its participation in CFE verification operations, including inspections, as an important demonstration of our continuing involvement in European security matters.

A significant difficulty for CFE verification may be managing the extensive data deriving from information exchanges and inspections to produce meaningful results. The armaments being monitored will not be stationary and may well be moved around frequently. This is particularly true for aircraft and helicopters. This movement, combined with some potential weaknesses relating to notification thresholds, incomplete monitoring of certain conventional armaments (notably those associated with paramilitary forces), and low inspection quotas, may make monitoring the numbers and locations of TLE difficult. Whether the armaments "accounting system" will work in practice to detect militarily-significant anomalies remains to be seen.

The cost of verifying the CFE Treaty has been a concern to some. Canada, like other parties to the Treaty, wants to ensure that verification will be cost-effective. We recognize that effective verification is not necessarily cheap. At the same time, effective verification does not mean applying every conceivable verification method to the fullest extent possible. Trade-offs between enhanced effectiveness and cost are inevitable. The cost-effectiveness of CFE verification will require regular evaluation by the parties.

Despite the above caveats, it is clear that the CFE verification package sets a historic precedent. Particularly in terms of the level of cooperation required among the 22 parties, the Treaty's verification provisions represent a truly significant accomplishment. ■

## DND Trains CFE Verification Inspectors

In anticipation of the verification provisions included in the CFE Treaty, the Department of National Defence's Directorate of Arms Control Verification Operations (DACVO) developed during 1990 a series of courses designed to train prospective CFE inspectors. This includes an on-site inspector and team leader course, an aerial inspector course, an inspector assistant course, an inspector escort course, and a destruction inspector course.

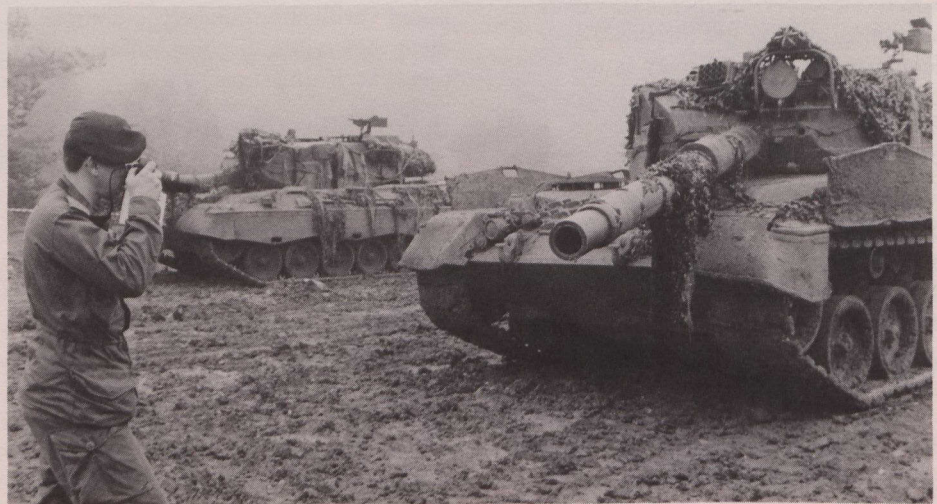
Priority is placed on the on-site inspection course as the test-bed for inspector training. The aim of this course is to train selected officers to conduct on-site inspections of WTO garrisons, plan a verification inspection and report inspection results. The course includes a detailed study of: the CFE Treaty inspection protocol; recording and reporting procedures; the use of cameras and tape cassettes; identification of WTO equipment, organization, training and garrison layouts; and the planning and conduct of on-site inspections.

The course consists of two phases: a two-week theoretical phase in Ottawa and a one-week practical-exercise phase in Europe.

During the first phase, course participants progressively develop skills and practice procedures in small, local training exercises. The second phase incorporates all aspects of an on-site inspection, with a period of planning and preparation at a staging base, a move to a point of entry, a move to a target site or sites, a site briefing, an inspection of Treaty-limited equipment (TLE), submission of an initial report, a return to the staging base and submission of a draft final report. Canadian Forces Europe units in Germany (at Lahr and Baden-Soellingen) provide the target TLE, site briefing and inspector escorts.

The use of Canadian Forces Europe units in the exercise provides several benefits. The inspected units are exposed to the CFE Treaty and its ramifications, and can exercise the support requirements for receiving inspections. The inspector escorts have an opportunity to practice their duties. In addition, the Canadian TLE data is verified by each course.

As of January 1, 1991, DACVO had conducted two courses, qualifying a total of 25 inspectors. Course participants were drawn mainly from Canadian Forces Europe personnel, but also included National Defence Headquarters staff officers and EAITC officials. Planned courses are expected to provide a nucleus of approximately 50 on-site inspectors for the near future. Additional courses will be designed and conducted based on the training specifications already developed and lessons already learned.



*Verification inspector trainee photographing a tank.*

Canadian Forces photo