



Russian armoured personnel carriers in Wunsdorf, Germany, awaiting reduction in accordance with CFE provisions (the flag decal is courtesy of a zealous Canadian inspector).

address NATO's concerns about the number of inspections that Cooperation Partners have conducted among themselves. Such inspections reduce the number of inspections that can be conducted by NATO allies. The VCC proposed that Cooperation Partners meet their security concerns by participating in inspections led by NATO members (who would be responsible under NATO rules for costs once the inspector joins the team). The VCC agreed to open a number of NATO inspection teams to inspectors from Cooperation Partners. As a result, more than 40 joint multilateral reduction inspection teams were formed and inspected TLE reduction events. In addition, about 25 joint multilateral teams conducted inspections to verify holdings of TLE. However, some Cooperation Partners have noted that the cost of transporting a single inspector by air to join a NATO team can sometimes exceed the cost of sending an entire nine-member inspection team by ground transportation to inspect a neighbouring Cooperation Partner. Issues such as these remain under consideration during NATO discussions with Cooperation Partners.

One of the problems arising at the end of the first phase of the reduction period was the failure of Soviet successor states

to account collectively for the total reduction liability of the former USSR. This obligation arises from an agreement reached by CFE States Parties in Oslo on June 5, 1992, designed to adapt CFE provisions to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The complexity of the accounting has been compounded by the failure of two succes-

or states — Armenia and Azerbaijan — to notify reduction liabilities, and by differences of interpretation in how Russia and Ukraine calculate reduction liabilities for TLE held by coastal defence and naval infantry units.

For their part, Russia and Ukraine have raised another issue. Both have indicated dissatisfaction with the application of CFE rules that constrain their ability to deploy TLE anywhere on their national territories. These rules are the consequence of how CFE was designed to prevent States Parties from concentrating excessive levels of conventional forces on the flanks of the European theatre. For NATO, this includes Norway, Turkey and Greece. Other flank states include Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. In the case of Russia and Ukraine, portions of their territories are successors to areas of the Soviet Union to which the flank rules applied.

The flank rules make a key contribution towards establishing a secure and stable balance of conventional forces in Europe. However, all States Parties have the right to propose that consideration be given to possible modifications of CFE. Fortunately, CFE created a body — the Joint Consultative Group (JCG) — within which Treaty-related issues can be discussed. The JCG can be expected to examine the flank issue over the next few months, as well as the reduction liabilities of the Soviet successor states. ■

Canada's Contribution to Europe

In addition to contributions to UN peacekeeping and CSCE missions in Europe, Canada's commitment to European security includes:

- an infantry battalion group, with pre-positioned equipment, to serve in crisis or in war with either the NATO Composite Force or the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land) in northern Norway;
- naval and air forces to NATO operations, including the Standing Naval Force Atlantic and the NATO Airborne Warning Force;
- a mechanized brigade group and two squadrons with up to 36 CF-18 aircraft based in Canada, available to NATO in the event of a crisis or war in Europe;
- some 460 personnel to serve on NATO staffs in Europe;
- participation in NATO common-funded programs;
- an offer to train Allied forces on Canadian territory; and
- resources devoted to arms control verification in Europe.

In 1993, Canada contributed \$183.6 million to NATO activities, plus an additional \$25 million in military aid to NATO countries under bilateral agreements.

Canada is also contributing to economic development in ex-Warsaw Pact countries, which is critical to democratic development and essential for stability. Among the G7, Canada is second only to Germany, per capita, in its economic assistance to the former Soviet Union.