

detailed information exchanges, on-site inspection (both mandatory and challenge inspections, the latter of which can be refused), and on-site monitoring of destruction. Parties have an unlimited right to monitor the process of reduction. The Treaty also established a Joint Consultative Group, to consider measures to enhance implementation of the Treaty and address questions relating to compliance with the Treaty.

For the first four months after the Treaty entered into force there was an intense period of "baseline inspections" to validate the data. After this began a 3 year period in which reduction of treaty-limited equipments to take place. During this period the parties have the right to monitor the destruction process and to conduct mandatory on-site and challenge inspections. At the conclusion of the reduction period, there will be another four month period of intense inspections - "a second baseline period." Thereafter, mandatory and challenge on-site inspections will be used to monitor continuing compliance with the Treaty. Throughout the life of the Treaty there is to be regular, detailed information exchanges. The Treaty also calls for an aerial inspection regime to be developed in the future.⁴⁶

The major weakness of the Treaty which is of concern today is that it reflects the old European order rather than the new European security environment. The CFE Treaty is based on the premise of the existence of two coherent military alliances in Europe, which disappeared during the 12 months separating the fall of the Berlin Wall and the convening of the Paris Summit.

During negotiations, the original proposal was adapted to provide an agreeable solution to the German question "by providing an appropriate framework for the unilateral commitment to limit the manpower level of the German army."⁴⁷ This was followed by the 1992 CFE 1A Agreement which set military manpower limits in the area of application for all participating states. However, the structure of the Treaty quite clearly still reflects a bipolar conception of European security, inherited from the Cold War, which does not adequately correspond to the more complex and diversified security problems now facing the European countries.

⁴⁶ Op Cit., Moodie, "The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe", pg. 19.

⁴⁷ Gilles Andreani, "The Paris Summit: A Disarmament and Security Assessment", in Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations, Volume XIV, Number 2, 1991, pg. 5.