

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we move towards the last years of this century, Canada needs a new defence policy that will establish realistic guidelines for this country's efforts in such fields as aerospace surveillance, protection of coastal waters, and the maintenance of world peace and security. It has to be a policy that furthers Canada's broader security and foreign affairs objectives, and that offers some hope of providing resources for the commitments that are undertaken.

The last major statement of government policy on defence was the White Paper issued in 1987, entitled: *Challenge and Commitment*. Everyone recognizes that this has now been largely overtaken by events.

The present paper aims to provide a framework for looking at the future of Canadian defence policy. It sets out the main parameters that need to be considered in any effort to develop a coherent national defence structure, and pays particular attention to the critical relationship between changing tasks and available resources.

### *A New Model for the Canadian Armed Forces*

A new model for the Canadian armed forces is needed. This should be put in place by about 1995, and should be on the following lines:

1. The Canadian army in Europe should consist of one battalion group of infantry or paratroops with support units, as part of a NATO multinational military force. This battalion group would number about 2,000 troops.
2. First Canadian Air Division should remain in Europe, but with one squadron of twenty-four *CF-18s* rather than two squadrons.