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NCPC National Security and Defense Policy

Promoting USA-Canada Missile Defense Partnership and Advancing Global Peace & Security

Gathering Intelligence to protect Canada and Canadians at home and abroad

The most fundamental purpose of the National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC) National Security and Defense Policy is to keep the nation safe from security threats and to also defend our Constitution and Constitutional Order. The primary objective of NCPC foreign and security policy is to also protect the integrity of our democratic institutions and promote a peaceful regional and global environment in which they can thrive. Defending our Canadian Nation against any potential security threats and attacks is the first and fundamental commitment of the Federal Government within the sphere of the Department of National Defence (DND), whereas the Navy, the Army and the Air Force; inclusively Public Safety Canada.

There can be no greater role, no more important obligation for a government, than the protection and safety of its citizens. But as all Canadians and permanent residents know, we live in an increasingly interconnected, complex and often dangerous world. The increase in terrorist acts and the threat of rapid, globalized spread of infectious disease, all challenge our society and the sense of security that is so critical to our quality and stability of life. Canadians should understand this new reality. They know that the threats to security and public safety are not just the problems other nations face. We too are touched by and face similar challenges.

The NCPC National Security and Defense Policy focuses on addressing three core national security interests:

- Protecting Canada and Canadians at home and abroad
- Ensuring Canada is not a base for threats to our allies
- Contributing to international, interregional and global security

To help meet the challenges posed by domestic and international security threats and terrorism, the NCPC collects, analyzes and shares intelligence about national security among partners and allies. Working together, they are better able to enforce the law and capacity to manage national security threats and meet specific mandate responsibilities.

It contains several measures to help build a more integrated security system in a way that is consistent with the goals of the policy:

- An Integrated Threat Assessment Forum should be established to ensure that all threat-related information is brought together, assessed and reaches all who need it in a timely and effective manner.

- The Federal Government should establish a National Security Advisory Council which is made up of security experts external to government.
- An advisory Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security composed of members of Canada's ethno-cultural and religious communities should also be created.

The National Security Policy also includes chapters on six key strategic areas. Each chapter builds on important steps already taken, addresses specific security gaps, and sets out the principles upon which the policy will be implemented and evolve.

NCPC National Security Strategy

In the immediate future, regrettably Canada will once again find itself with few long-term markers to guide it through the decisions it may have to take on emerging and existing issues engaging its security interests. About the only certainties are that Canadians will expect their government to do "the right thing" when a crisis arises to work with Canada's closest allies to develop a consensus on the way forward and in the event military measures are required to act within a coalition. The NCPC Canada Defense Strategy works to ensuring that the Canadian Military Forces have the expertise, human resources, equipment and support required to meet existing and emerging security challenges. The government should consider a series of first principles to guide the work and define more precisely the contribution the Canadian Forces and Military are expected to make to the nation's security.

The National Defense operational budget must create significant pressure on the ability to generate, employ and sustain capabilities. The cost to acquire and support new equipment begs the need to rationalize capital spending with the longer term ability to deliver all elements needed for a viable capability, personnel, infrastructure, maintenance and training. Accordingly, the Defense Plan should be critically evaluated to ensure that the scope, timing and relevance of new acquisitions correspond to their operational sustainability and future affordability.

The growth in the DND budget has outstripped the Department's capacity to gain approvals and to deliver the capital program, with significant dollars remaining unspent at year-end. To address this, the government should permit re-profiling of lapsed capital funds to future years when the available funding will align more practically, to actually project spending projections.

Global Nuclear Weapons Proliferation and inter-Continental Range Missiles

In light of the continued global proliferation of nuclear weapons and inter-continental range missiles, it is time to revisit the issue of Canadian participation in the ballistic missile defence of North America. The federal government should redouble its efforts to raise Canada's public profile in the United States, so that Canadian advice on international security issues carries the weight it deserves.

A top priority for Canadian defence and security policy will be remaining close enough to the United States to offer Canadian perspectives on its deliberations and decisions. Canada is uniquely positioned to influence the direction of the Administration's thinking on international security issues. Its standing is high in Washington because of its economic performance and its contributions to global counterterrorism, and Canada represents one of the few countries the United States will count on for moral and material support should a future crisis arise. The Canadian Parliament should already be talking to Washington about future collaboration. In equal measure, Canada should be discussing future contingencies

with partners in the coalitions of the willing which have emerged both inside and outside North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Canada should begin discussions with both the United States and other democratic allies on new international architecture better suited to, indeed specifically designed for, the security environment of the 21st century and beyond. The doctrines, laws and institutions on which we have relied for our collective security over the decades are all well past their prime. The government has regional and country programs to explain Canada's official presence in every region of the world and to guide the activities of the many departments and agencies of government involved. But there appears to be a disconnection between the governments's expressed interests in the Americas and the priorities assigned to the Canadian Forces and Military there.

Initiate U.S.A – Canada Missile Defense Discussions and Cooperation

Canada and the United States have shared a special relationship for decades. Cooperation between these neighbors has resulted in one of the most successful international partnerships in history. A significant amount of this relationship has involved security cooperation, with Canada participating in the North American Aerospace Defense Command. Despite the many accomplishments in collaborative national security measures between the U.S.A and Canada, one area still falls short. The government should develop a defence and security engagement plan for the Americas to ensure greater unity of purpose and effort between departments and agencies in this area.

Canada and the U.S. could greatly benefit from a missile defense partnership. Increasing threats of a ballistic missile attack necessitate more robust missile defense mechanisms in order to protect the North American continent. Collaborating on this issue would permit the two nations' leaders to alleviate some of the burdens that missile defense programs entail and provide them with another means of protecting their citizens. Canada should recognize the threats, and benefits, and participate in U.S. long-range missile defense programs.

Military Intelligence to protect the North American continent

The military and intelligence worlds have warned of the threat of long-range ballistic missiles to the Canadian and U.S.A homelands. And politicians of both countries should endorse cooperation on a missile defense system. It is the fundamental responsibility of the Canadian government to ensure the maximum protection of the lives of its citizens. Missile defense would provide Canada with an effective system to protect its citizens from one of most effective threats to the modern way of life ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads.

Canada and the U.S. should initiate a policy discussion of technological, financial, and economic issues related to the potential participation of Canada in the U.S. long-range missile defense program. Such discussions on the government-to-government level would give the Canadians better access to information required for making an informed decision regarding the government's participation in U.S. missile defense measures. Such discussions would also strengthen the already existing partnership with the U.S. on other defense issues.

Canadian and American government and political leaders have a challenging duty and responsibility to ensure the security of their fellow citizens. The people of North America depend on their governments to provide them with the best possible

defense. Through cooperation on missile defense, the two nations could improve their strategic posture, which are pursuing long-range ballistic missile capabilities. The threat of a ballistic missile attack will not diminish in the near future; in fact, it is highly likely to escalate. Canadian participation in the U.S. long-range missile defense program would serve the security interests of both nations.

The undeniable interconnectedness of U.S. and Canadian national securities necessitates cooperation. Over decades, such cooperation has resulted in a wide range of bilateral arrangements, which encompasses joint planning, and operations, combined exercises, defence production, logistics, communications, research and development, and intelligence sharing.

Missile defense cooperation could allow governments to pool resources and share financial burdens. Even relatively small contributions can make a substantive difference for all North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members. Similarly, U.S. and Canadian missile defense cooperation could help relieve some of the associated costs of the program for both parties. Since the U.S. already has a significant missile defense system in place, Canada would not be burdened with research and development costs, which present a significant investment upfront.

Canada and the United States have shared a special relationship for decades. Cooperation between these neighbors has resulted in one of the most successful international partnerships in history. A significant amount of this relationship has involved security cooperation, with Canada participating in the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). Canada and the U.S. are inextricably connected. Our homelands not only share a border, but our economies are mutually dependent now and more than ever. The level of national security of one of these nations has immediate ramifications for the other. If a long-range ballistic missile carrying a nuclear warhead detonated in the U.S. or in its atmosphere, the results would be devastating for both countries.

Most important, participation in U.S. long-range ballistic missile defense would provide Canada with the means to defend its citizens and homeland from a potentially devastating ballistic missile attack. Rogue states know that Canada and the U.S. have a special relationship. These enemies may take the opportunity to exploit that friendship by attacking Canada. They could restrain U.S. freedom of action by holding its neighbor to the north hostage. Indeed, a successful ballistic missile attack would have serious repercussions for both countries as their economies are interconnected.

Canada already endorses missile defense for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies in Europe, so Canadian participation in U.S. missile defense would be a natural extension of the current policy. Canadian positive endorsement of U.S. missile defense efforts would send a message to adversaries that Canada considers protecting its citizens from a ballistic missile threat a priority. NATO members have begun contributing to the U.S. missile defense system. Currently, 21 nations are directly participating in this networked system of systems. Yet Canada is not one of them. Canada has signed off on NATO missile defense programs; and, therefore, Canada now officially endorses the logic, strategic utility and security benefits of ballistic missile defense.

Steps for Both Governments

To advance a long-range ballistic missile defense of North America, the United States and Canada can both take the following steps:

1. Endorse Canadian participation in U.S. long-range missile defense programs

Currently, the Canadian Senate is examining the potential for Canada's involvement in U.S. long-range missile defense. The Senate should endorse such efforts, as should the Canadian government. The U.S. government should invite such efforts and strengthen military-to-military contacts between the two nations.

2. Initiate missile defense discussions

Canada and the U.S. should initiate a policy discussion of technological, financial, and economic issues related to the potential participation of Canada in the U.S. long-range missile defense program. Such discussions on the government-to-government level would give the Canadians better access to information required for making an informed decision regarding the government's participation in U.S. missile defense measures. Such discussions would also strengthen the already existing partnership with the U.S. on other defense issues.

3. Conduct a war game simulating a ballistic missile attack on North America

Such a war game should be realistic enough to explore command and control issues associated with a decision to intercept a ballistic missile headed for Canada. It would also offer an opportunity to discuss these sensitive issues in a non-committal off-the-record setting facilitating an exchange of opinions and perhaps opening venues for further cooperation.

4. Explore options for deploying an X-band radar in Canada

Such radar could augment the capabilities of the U.S.'s long-range missile defense system and potentially an East Coast missile defense site.

Cooperation on missile defense is a mutually beneficial arrangement. Both European and Asian nations have received U.S. protection in exchange for hosting U.S. missile systems. In return for its endorsement of U.S. missile defense, Canada might seek a voice in U.S. missile defense decisions regarding incoming missiles headed for Canada. For example, the Canadian government could ensure that Canadian cities are at the top of the priority list for missile interceptions. Currently, Canada would not have a voice regarding what happens to an incoming missile headed for Canada.

Proliferation of ballistic missiles poses an increasing threat to Allied populations, territory and deployed forces. Over 30 countries have, or are acquiring, ballistic missile technology that could eventually be used to carry not just conventional warheads, but also weapons of mass destruction. The proliferation of these capabilities does not necessarily mean there is an immediate intent to attack NATO, but it does mean that the Alliance has a responsibility to take this into account as part of its core task of collective defence.

For more information about the National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPCP, please visit us at:
<http://www.ncpc-pcnc.ca/>



NCPC Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE Code) Status

The National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC) Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE Code) status is active, whereas a unique identifier assigned to suppliers to various government or defense agencies, as well as to government agencies themselves and also various organizations. CAGE codes provide a standardized method of identifying a given facility at a specific location.

NCPC National Security and Defense Policy Research References

The following sources were consulted for research information on *NCPC National Security and Defense Policy Research References* the writing and references and some materials are adopted for the sole purpose of drafting this policy and to make reference of intelligent sources, and are not intended to be reproduced nor commercialized.

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