1. A defence policy must be relevant and appropriate to the needs of Wales. Defence expenditure must relate to what needs to be defended. British military policies have not only been crippling expensive, but irrelevant to Wales. The excessive military budget which is being spent on Wales' behalf must be drastically curtailed and the funds reallocated to the social and economic areas where the 'defence' of Wales is most urgent.

2. A defence force dedicated solely to the territorial defence of Wales is not a realistic concept in today's world. Military defence, and defence forces must be internationalised, ultimately to a world body like the United Nations, and immediately to a progressive European order.

3. The Welsh defence force would therefore have a capacity for deployment in support of United Nations peace keeping work. It would, in conjunction with other British and Irish defence forces undertake a cooperative commitment to peace keeping and conventional defence in Europe. Internal roles for a professional armed force within Wales would include assistance in civil emergencies, provision of rescue services, fishery protection, and other patrol services.

4. The first priority of Plaid Cymru defence policy is to secure real progress towards nuclear disarmament. This would be achieved by the following. Working with CND Cymru to make a nuclear free Wales a reality. The relinquishing of the 'independent' British Nuclear capability. The removal from Wales and the other countries of Britain of all American nuclear establishments, and of facilities which are necessary to sustain an American nuclear presence in Europe. A commitment to E.N.D. and a nuclear free Europe achieved by NATO abandoning its nuclear strategy, seeking reciprocal measures of disarmament by the Warsaw pact. The commitment to de-nuclearize NATO would however be unconditional and not dependent on such reciprocation. It follows that it would be unacceptable for such a nuclear free Europe to remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

5. The British Government must seek to initiate a process of nuclear disarmament in Europe by staying in the NATO alliance on the condition that it moves decisively towards dismantling its nuclear strategy. This would imply NATO taking the following steps.
   1. Withdrawing Pershing II and cruise missiles.
   2. Declaring a policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons.
   3. Withdrawing short range, 'battlefield' nuclear weapons.
   4. Withdrawing 'theatre' nuclear weapons.
5. Ending reliance on U.S. nuclear weapons as an element of its strategy. If NATO did not move decisively in this way, Britain should withdraw from the alliance and explore alternative approaches to the collective security of Europe.

6. On a Welsh, British and European level, there must be a shift to a strictly defensive strategy. The present NATO policy of adopting a more offensive conventional battle plan for central Europe must be reversed. European military capability should rely on the principle that defence should discourage aggression without threatening a potential attacker. The key concept being that of 'defensive deterrence' that is to say deterrence based not on the threat of destroying an opponent's society but on making aggression costly in political as well as military terms and in making occupation untenable e.g., the defence forces of Switzerland or Sweden with a 'defence in depth' strategy with widely dispersed forces, the availability of civilian reserves and ultimately non violent civilian resistance.

7. British military spending must be drastically reduced not only by a non nuclear policy, but by Britain relinquishing its pretentions of a global role. The Navy in particular should be stripped of its anachronistic large surface fleet and merged with the other services into a small integrated conventional defence force.

8. The integrated Welsh defence force would for instance have no large surface ships, no long range strike aircraft and a drastically reduced number of battle tanks. These would be replaced by short range purely defensive weaponry such as surface to air missiles and anti tank missiles.

9. The profligate and inefficient British arms industry must be severely curtailed and developed to meet the needs of a purely defensive strategy. Defence procurement should be integrated on a European level for reasons of economy, European defence cooperation, and of ending military dependence on the U.S. Wales must have its fair share of the new defence industry, existing establishments serving the present nuclear and offensive military posture of NATO in Wales should be run down, and the work force redeployed in manufacturing for, and supporting the new defence policy.

10. The integrated Welsh defence force would consist of a relatively small professionally recruited service supported by a substantial and well trained volunteer reserve which would be deployed in times of crisis, or for fulfilling international peace keeping obligations.
A new policy for making decisions, which would be a significant shift from the current approach, is under consideration. This policy, if implemented, would change the way decisions are made, particularly in the context of resource allocation and strategic planning.

The primary aim of the new policy is to ensure that decisions are made with greater transparency and accountability. It seeks to balance the need for flexibility with the requirement for consistency and predictability. The policy would introduce a tiered decision-making process, with different levels of authority responsible for different types of decisions.

At the core of the new policy is a review of current practices and a recognition of the limitations of the current decision-making framework. The current system, while effective in many ways, has been criticized for its rigidity and lack of responsiveness to changing circumstances.

The new policy would involve a more dynamic approach, with ongoing review and adaptation. It would also place a greater emphasis on consultation and stakeholder engagement, ensuring that decisions are informed by a wide range of perspectives.

Implementation of the new policy is expected to take place over the next several months, with pilot programs in select areas to test and refine the new approach. The ultimate goal is to enhance decision-making effectiveness, improve public trust, and ensure that the organization is better equipped to navigate the challenges of the future.