

Canadian Orders of Battle & TO&Es 1980 to 1989

v.2.6

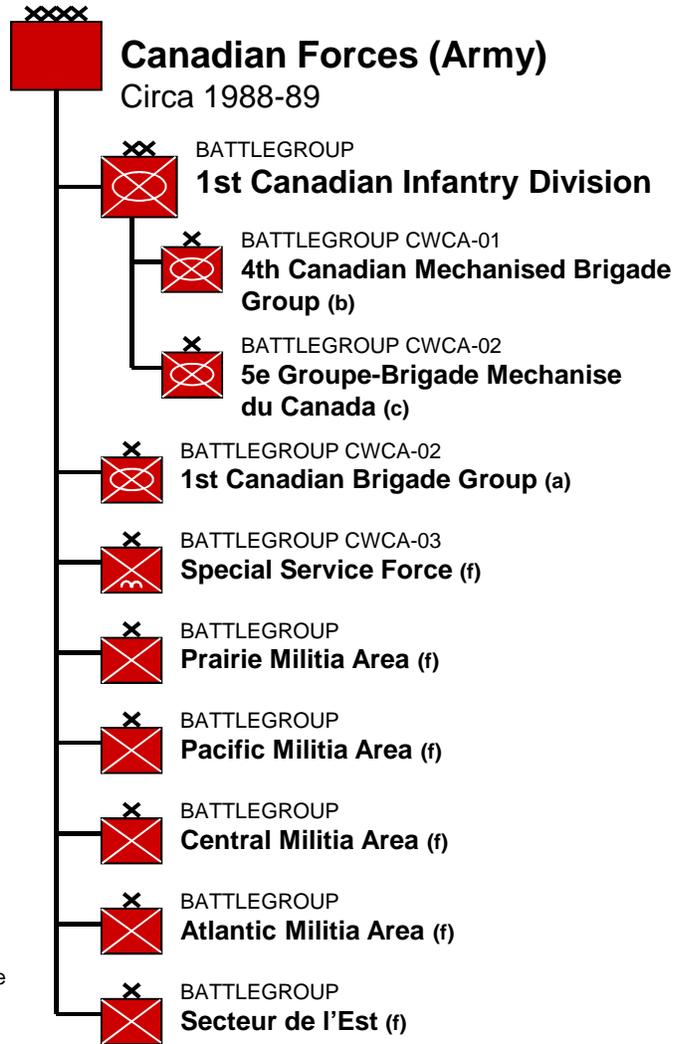
By R Mark Davies for *Battlefront: First Echelon*



(a) 1 CBG was based in Alberta, in Western Canada. Its primary role was the defence of Canada, as well as providing units on rotation to 4 CMBG in West Germany. With the creation of 1st Canadian Infantry Division in 1988, the brigade was also tasked with providing reinforcements for that division's two Brigade Groups (4 & 5 CMBGs).

(b) 4 CMBG was the main Canadian contribution to NATO, being permanently based in West Germany, under command of the US VII Corps (CENTAG).

(c) 5 CBG was based in Quebec, in Eastern Canada. Its primary role was that of being the CAST (Canadian Air-Sea Transportable) Brigade reinforcement element to NATO's Northern Flank in Norway or Denmark. However, this role was increasingly seen as a suicide mission (often referred to as 'Hong Kong North' in reference to Canada's disastrous involvement against the Japanese in Hong Kong circa 1941) and in 1988 the brigade was therefore re-designated as a Mechanised Brigade and allocated to the re-formed 1st Canadian Infantry Division. 5 CMBG, along with the divisional headquarters element, was intended to reinforce 4 CMBG in West Germany as part of NATO's REFORGER build-up. There was talk of pre-positioning M113s and Leopards in West Germany for the use of 5CMBG, but nothing came of it before the end of the Cold War.



(d) The Special Service Force (created in the 1960s from 2 CBG) was Canada's rapid reaction brigade.

(e) The SSF was also responsible for providing Canada's contribution to the ACE Mobile Force (Land). This would normally consist of a Light Mechanised Infantry Battalion, a Light Artillery Battery and perhaps a Squadron of Light Armour, plus combat and service support elements.

(f) The five Militia Areas controlled Canada's large volunteer reserve establishment. Between them they had approximately **x51** Company-sized Infantry 'Regiments', **x12** Squadron-sized Armoured 'Regiments' (equipped with Cougar), **x7** Squadron-sized Recce 'Regiments', **x5** Company-sized Engineer 'Regiments' and **x15** Battery-sized Artillery 'Regiments', as well as a great many small support units. In wartime these would all (with luck) be expanded, with the Militia Areas becoming Divisions.

BATTLEGROUP CWCA-01
Canadian Mechanised Brigade Group 1980s (a)
 (1st Canadian Brigade Group & 4th Canadian Mechanised Brigade Group)



- Command
HQ
x1 Commander CWCA-10
- Transport

x1 M577 Command Vehicle CWCA-06
- x3 Infantry (1 with MAW) (i)** CWCA-11
- Transport

x1 M113 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWCA-03

BATTLEGROUPS

- BG CWCA-03
x1 Armoured Regiment (bck)
 Alternative:
 BG CWCA-05
- x1 Light Armoured Regiment (bck)**
- BG CWCA-04
x2 Mechanised Infantry Battalion (b)

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

- ME CWCA-07
x1 Mechanised Engineer Field Squadron
- ME CWCA-12
Up to x1 Short-Range Air Defence Battery (f)

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

- FSE CWCA-01
x1 Self-Propelled Field Artillery Regiment (j)

ATTACHMENTS

- x6 Blowpipe SAM Team (egh)** CWCA-16
- Transport

x6 M151 MUTT (dh) CWCA-08

TACTICAL HELICOPTER SQUADRON

- x3 CH-136 Kiowa Observation Helicopter** CWCA-19
- x3 CH-135 Twin Huey Utility Helicopter** CWCA-37



(a) The 4th Canadian Mechanised Brigade Group (4 CMBG) was Canada's contribution to NATO's Central Army Group (CENTAG) in (South) West Germany throughout the Cold War. Based at CFB Lahr in the Black Forest, 4 CMBG was assigned to US VII Corps and could expect to find itself fighting alongside US, West German or French forces in the event of World War 3 breaking out. US VII Corps assets would be allocated to the Brigade and in exercises these usually took the form of AH-1 Cobra attack helicopters and additional artillery, AA and engineering assets. 4 CMBG was the subject of one of the 'Cold War Military Literary Classics' – 'First Clash' by Kenneth Macksey. In his book, Macksey took the events of an actual NATO exercise and described it in real terms. The book was written as a guide for junior officers and NCOs and was only published more widely due to its popularity. Consequently, the book is packed with excellent maps and useful information for the wargamer and is a fully-formed wargames campaign in itself.

(b) In the field and in common with other professional NATO armies such as the UK and USA, the three distinct battalions of the brigade would be rearranged into three combined arms infantry-armour battlegroups.

(c) 1 CBG, although not designated as 'Mechanised', was organised very similarly to 4 CMBG, though had a **Light Armoured Regiment (BG CWCA-05)** instead of an Armoured Regiment. 1 CBG's Mechanised Infantry Battalions were also rather weaker than those of 4 CMBG.

(d) In 4 CMBG: May replace M151 MUTTs with:
 M113 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWCA-03
 Or in 1 CBG with:
 Itlis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

(e) 4 CMBG's air defences were normally boosted quite considerably by M48 Chaparral SAMs and M163 Vulcan 20mm AA from US VII Corps.

(f) The SHORAD Battery was added in 1988 with the creation of a Brigade Air Defence Regiment. The Blowpipe/Javelin MANPADS, which had previously belonged to the Field Artillery Regiment, were brought under the command of the Air Defence Regiment. 4 CMBG's Air Defence Regiment also had two AAA Batteries (ME CWCA-13), though these were purely intended for the defence of the airfield at CFB Lahr.

(g) From 1988 in 4 CMBG only: May replace Blowpipe SAM Teams with:
 Javelin SAM Team CWCA-29

(h) In 1 CBG: Reduce to **x3** Blowpipe SAM Teams.

(i) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
 Infantry (Late) CWCA-31

(j) 1 CMBG's artillery element did not have M109 SP howitzers until the late 1980s. In which case replace with FSE CWCA-03.

(k) In wartime, the Armoured Regiment's Reconnaissance Squadron would become a brigade asset.

BATTLEGROUP CWCA-02
Canadian Air-Sea Transportable Brigade Group 1980s (a)

(5e Groupe-Brigade du Canada)



- Command
- HQ** x1 Commander CWCA-10
- Transport
- X** x1 M577 Command Vehicle (e) CWCA-06
- x3 Infantry (1 with MAW) (d) CWCA-11
- Transport
- X** x1 Grizzly Armoured Personnel Carrier (e) CWCA-23

BATTLEGROUPS

- BG CWCA-05
- X** x1 Light Armoured Regiment (bf)

- BG CWCA-06
- X** x3 Light Mechanised Infantry Battalion (b)

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

- E** ME CWCA-08
- x1 Engineer Field Squadron

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

- FSE CWCA-03
- X** x1 Field Artillery Regiment (c)

ATTACHMENTS

- x6 Blowpipe SAM Team CWCA-16
- Transport
- X** x6 M151 MUTT (e) CWCA-08

TACTICAL HELICOPTER SQUADRON

- x3 CH-136 Kiowa Observation Helicopter CWCA-19
- x3 CH-135 Twin Huey Utility Helicopter CWCA-37

(a) 5 CBG was based in Quebec, in Eastern Canada. Its primary role was that of being the CAST Brigade reinforcement element to NATO's Northern Flank and to that end had stocks of Grizzly APCs and Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Vehicles pre-positioned in Norway. However, this role was abandoned and in 1988 the brigade was therefore re-designated as a Mechanised Brigade and allocated to the re-formed 1st Canadian Infantry Division. 5 CMBG, along with the divisional headquarters element, was intended to reinforce 4 CMBG in West Germany as part of NATO's REFORGER build-up. There was talk of pre-positioning M113s and Leopards in West Germany for the use of 5CMBG, but nothing came of it before the end of the Cold War.

(b) In the field and in common with most other professional NATO armies such as UK and USA, the four distinct battalions of the brigade would be rearranged into four combined arms infantry-armour battlegroups.

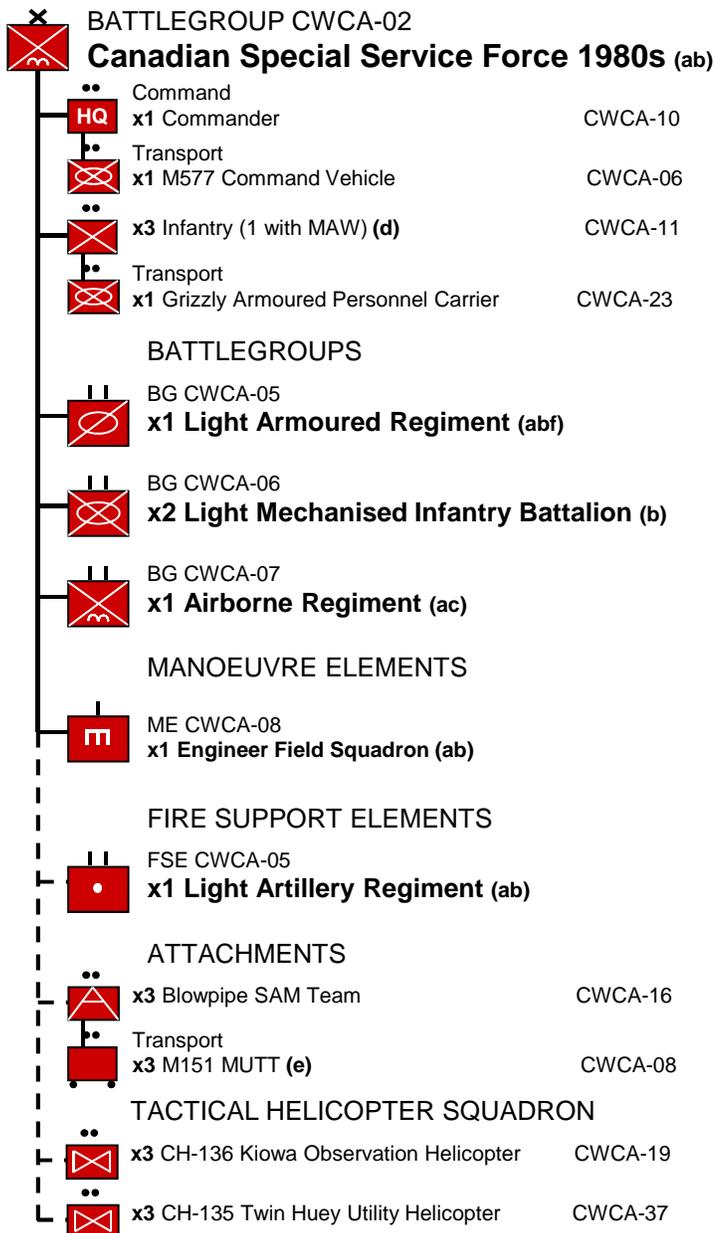
(c) With the reassignment and re-designation of 5 CMBG in 1988, it was intended that the Field Artillery Regiment would be re-equipped with M109 self-propelled howitzers. However, it does not appear that this reorganisation was completed before the end of the Cold War.

(d) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
 Infantry (Late) CWCA-31

(e) May replace transport with:
 Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Vehicle CWCA-28
 Or in late 1980s with:
 Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

(f) In wartime, the Light Armoured Regiment's Reconnaissance Squadron would become a brigade asset.





(a) The Special Service Force (created in the 1960s from 2 CBG) was Canada's rapid reaction brigade. While not a full Airborne Brigade in the traditional sense, all of the brigade's combat support and service support elements had a unit trained and equipped for parachute operations to support the Airborne Regiment. These included a Recce Troop of Lynx, a Battery of Light Artillery and a Troop of Engineers.

(b) The SSF was also responsible for providing Canada's contribution to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) – most probably in the 'Northern Option' to Norway or Denmark. This role continued after the abandonment 5 CBG's Norway role. To aid in this deployment, here was a stock of Grizzly and Bv-206 vehicles pre-positioned in Norway. The AMF(L) contingent would normally consist of a Light Mechanised Infantry Battalion, a Light Artillery Battery, a Troop of Engineers and perhaps a Squadron of Light Armour, plus combat and service support elements.

(c) The Airborne Regiment comprised three 'Commandos', which were large rifle companies (each of four platoons), capable of independent action. In the late 1980s 1 & 3 Cdo were mechanised with Grizzly APCs in an attempt to increase their role flexibility. 2 Commando remained as a 'pure' parachute unit.

(d) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
 Infantry (Late) CWCA-31

(e) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
 Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

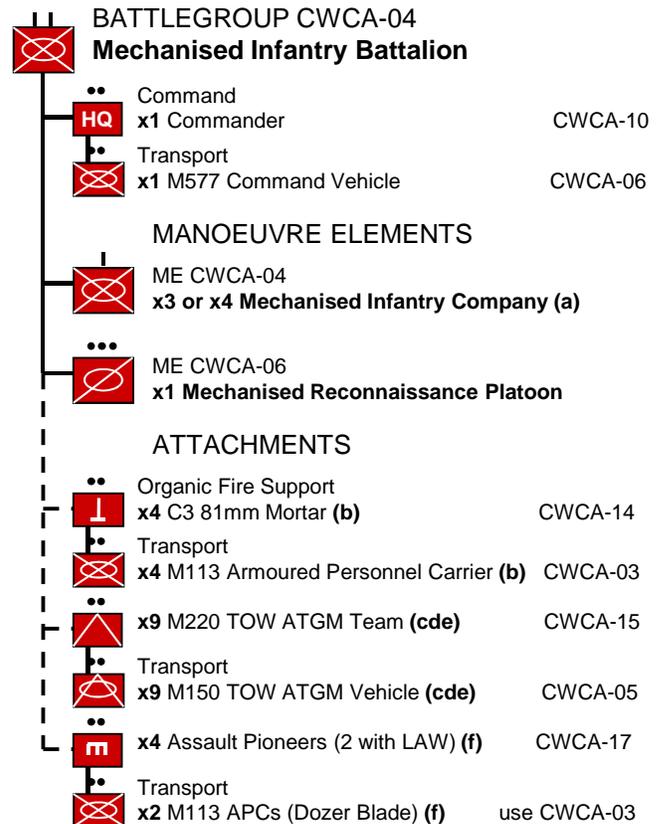
(f) In wartime, the Light Armoured Regiment's Reconnaissance Squadron would become a brigade asset.





(a) Two Squadrons of Leopards plus the Recce Squadron were permanently manned in West Germany during peacetime. The third Squadron's tanks were pre-positioned and would be manned during the build-up to war by flying the crews across the Atlantic. Some sources suggest that there were enough Canadian Leopards in West Germany to equip x4 Squadrons and it is a matter of debate as to whether the surplus Leopards would be retained as battle replacements or would also be manned as a fourth Squadron (particularly after the re-formation of 1st Canadian Infantry Division in 1988).

(b) In wartime the Recce Squadron would become a Brigade-level asset, while the Recce Troop performed recce tasks for the Armoured Regiment.



(a) Mechanised Battalions with 1 CBG in Canada had only x3 Mechanised Infantry Companies, whereas 4 CMBG in West Germany had x4 Companies per Battalion.

(b) M125 81mm mortar carriers appear with regularity in other wargame army lists. However, while the Canadian Forces greatly desired M125s, they never managed to fund the purchase and Canadian Mortar Platoons therefore had to soldier on without a self-propelled mount.

(b) The TOW ATGMs may fire from their M150 carriers when transported.

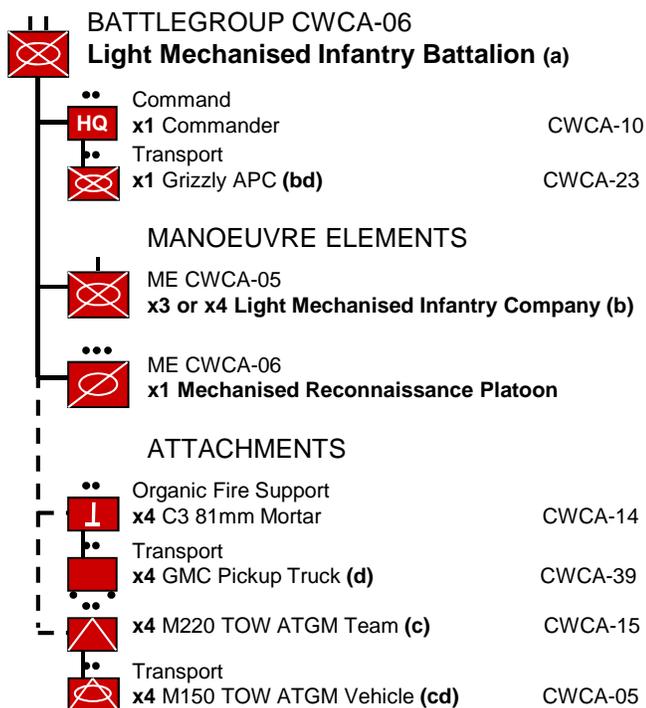
(c) In 4 CMBG from 1988: Upgrade TOW ATGMs to TOW 2 (see card) and replace all M150 TOW ATGM vehicles with:
x9 M113 TUA M220A2 ATGM Vehicles CWCA-04

(d) In 1 CBG: Reduce number of TOW ATGMs and M150 TOW ATGM vehicles to x4. 1 CBG does not appear to have received M113 TUA until the end of the Cold War.

(e) The Pioneer Platoon was only found in battalions deployed with 4 CMBG in Germany. Therefore, delete from battalions belonging to 1 CBG.



(a) In wartime, the Light Armoured Regiment's Reconnaissance Squadron would become a brigade asset, while close recce duties would be carried out by the RHQ Recce Section.

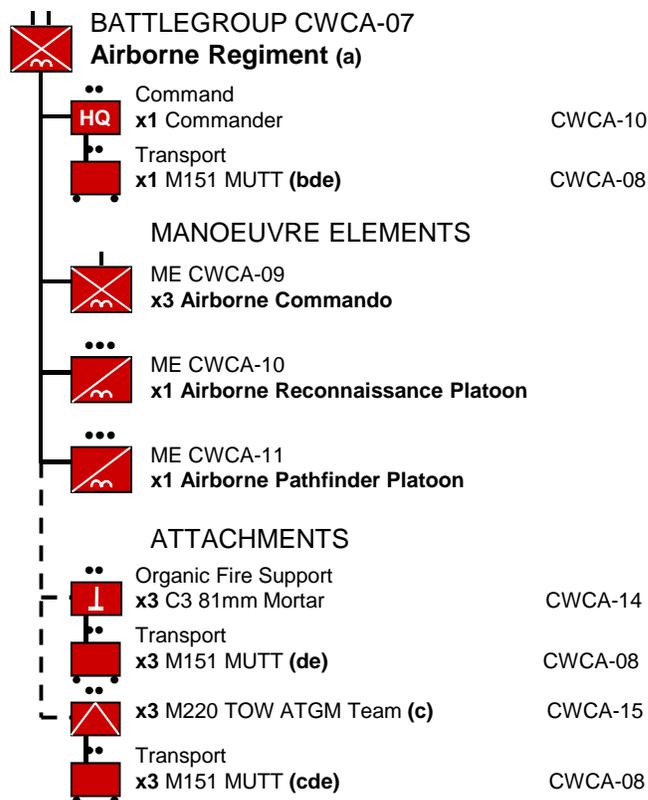


(a) One such battalion was permanently assigned to form the nucleus of a battlegroup that would be deployed as part of ACE Mobile Force – most likely to be used on NATO's Northern Flank, in Norway, Denmark or Iceland. This battlegroup normally had a Light Field Battery of 105mm Howitzers attached. This battlegroup had eighty Grizzly and Bv-202 vehicles pre-positioned in Norway.

(b) Some battalions had one company mechanised in M113. In which case, replace **x1** Company with ME CWCA-04.

(c) The TOW ATGMs may fire from their M150 carriers when transported.

(d) May replace some or all transport with:
Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28



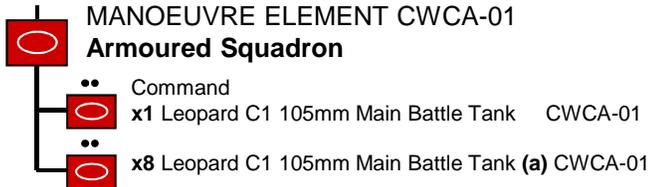
(a) The 1st Canadian Airborne Regiment

(b) Late 1980s: May replace Battalion Commander's transport with:
Grizzly APC CWCA-23

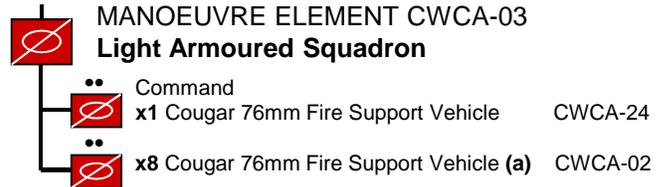
(c) The TOW ATGMs may fire from their M151 Jeeps when transported.

(d) May replace some or all transport with:
Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

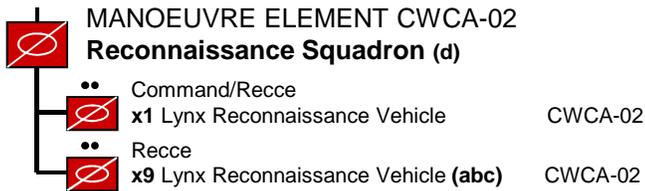
(e) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22



(a) May be deployed as four Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Leopard. Designate one Leopard in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



(a) May be deployed as three Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Cougar. Designate one Cougar in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



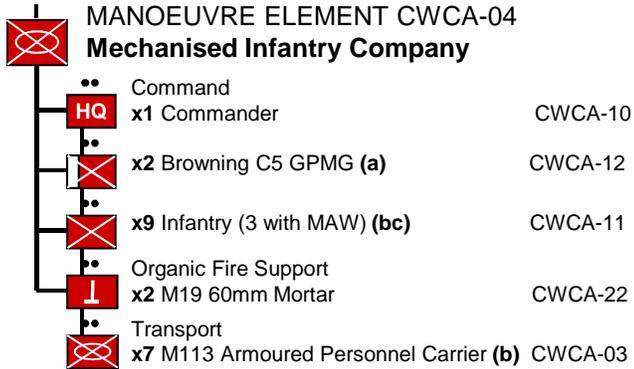
(a) May be deployed as three Troop-sized MEs, each of **x3** Lynx. Designate one Lynx in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(b) Recce Squadrons of Light Armoured Regiments sometimes had an additional Troop: Add **x3** Lynx.

(c) In the Special Service Force, a single Troop of **x3** Lynx was trained and equipped for deployment by parachute, in support of the 1st Canadian Airborne Regiment.

(d) In wartime this Squadron would be split from the Armoured Regiment to become a Brigade-level asset.

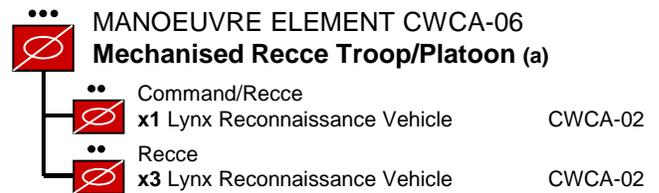
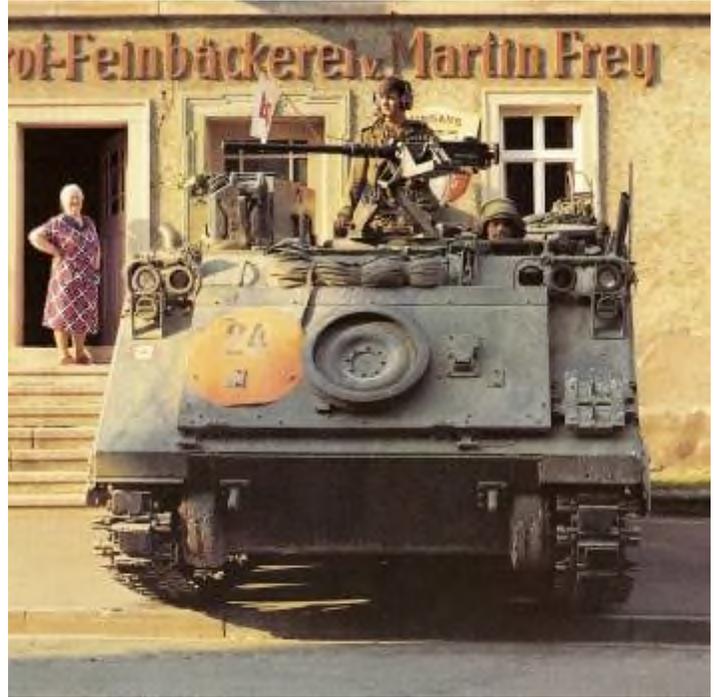




(a) May replace the C5 GPMG with:
FN C6 General Purpose Machine Gun CWCA-13

(b) It was common practice for the infantry to dismount the .50 cal HMGs from some of their M113 APCs in order to reinforce a position. They carried HMG ground mounts to enable them to do so. May therefore exchange up to **x3** Infantry for Browning M2 .50 Cal HMG units (CWCA-21). Disarm an equivalent number of M113 APCs (use the M577 card CWCA-06 for disarmed M113s).

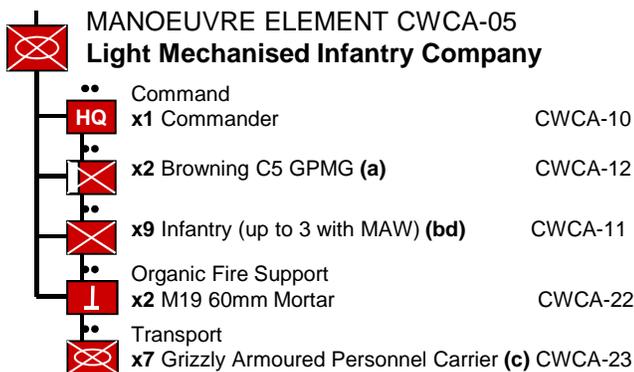
(c) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
Infantry (Late) CWCA-31



(a) In some Light Mech Infantry Battalions, may replace Lynx with:
x1 Commander CWCA-10
x3 Infantry (1 MAW) (b) CWCA-11
x4 M151 MUTT (c) CWCA-08

(b) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
Infantry (Late) CWCA-31

(c) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22



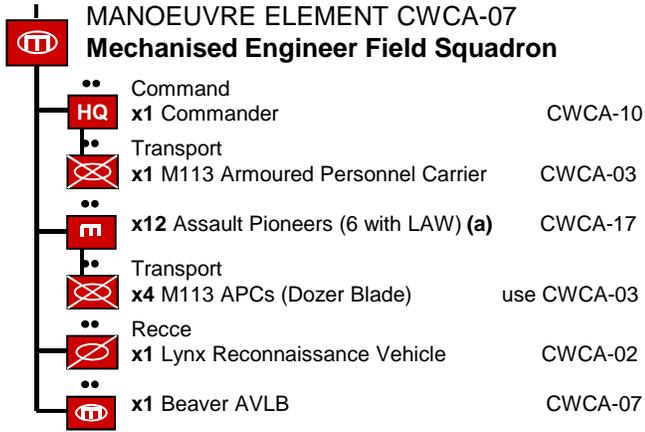
(a) May replace the C5 GPMG with:
FN C6 General Purpose Machine Gun CWCA-13

(b) Regular units will generally have 3 MAW, while reservists will generally have 1 MAW.

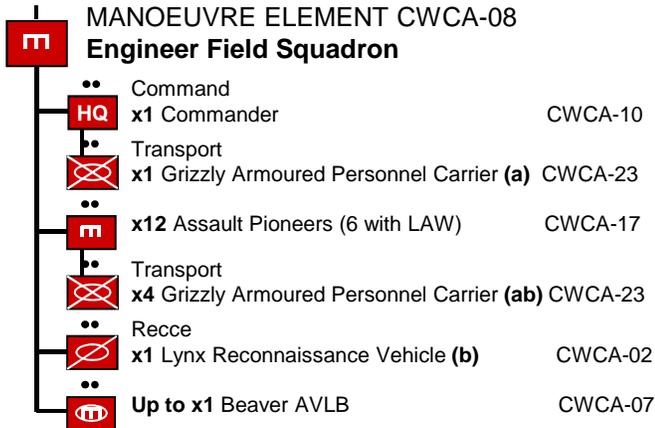
(c) May replace some or all transport with:
Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

(g) From 1988: May replace Infantry with:
Infantry (Late) CWCA-31





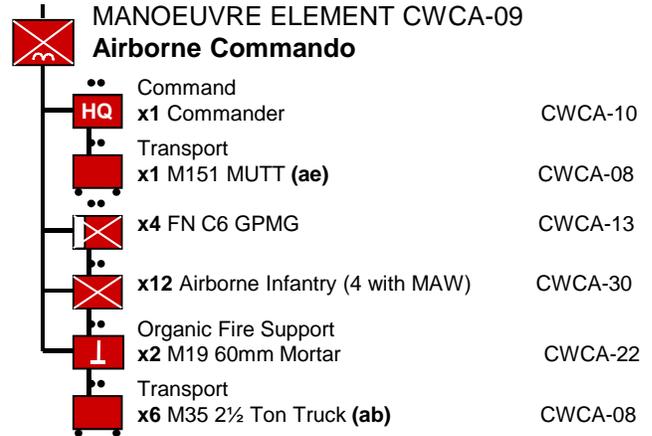
(a) The Canadians were known to be the last NATO army to employ flamethrowers. However, I am unable to discover if they were still being used into the 1980s. If you wish, designate **x4** Assault Pioneer units in the Squadron as being equipped with flamethrowers. These will have a CC rating of +4 vTGsV. However, these units will not be equipped with LAW.



(a) It is possible that these units may not have received APCs (especially not Militia Engineer units). May therefore replace all vehicles with:

- x2 M151 MUTT** CWCA-08
- x4 M35 2½-ton Truck** CWCA-09

(ab) May replace some or all vehicles with:
 Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

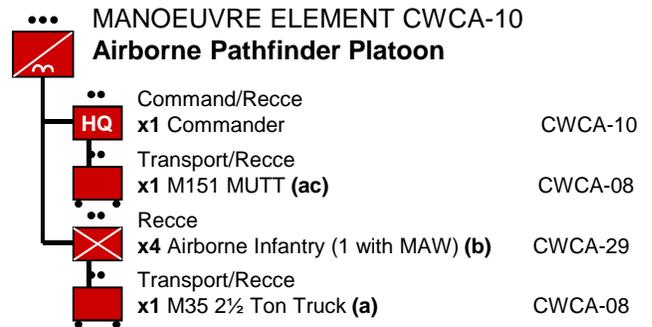


(a) Late 1980s: May replace transport in 1 Commando and 3 Commando (but not 2 Commando) with:
x7 Grizzly APC CWCA-23

(b) May replace some or all transport with:
 Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

(d) From 1988: May replace Airborne Infantry with:
 Airborne Infantry (Late) CWCA-32

(e) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
 Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

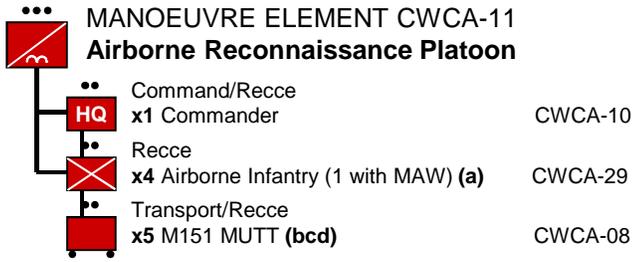


(a) May replace some or all transport with:
 Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

(b) From 1988: May replace Airborne Infantry with:
 Airborne Infantry (Late) CWCA-32

(c) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
 Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22



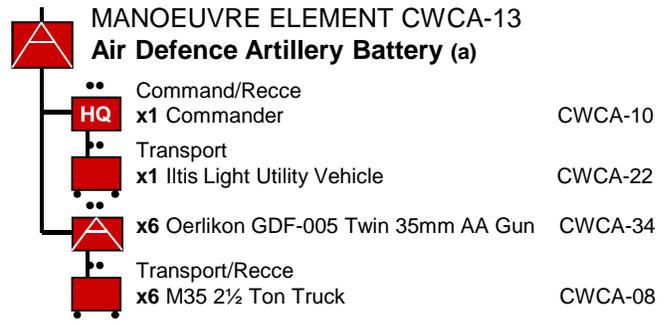


(a) From 1988: May replace Airborne Infantry with: Airborne Infantry (Late) CWCA-32

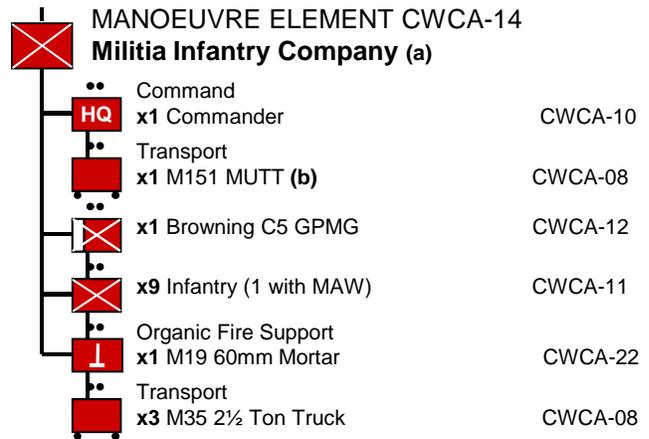
(b) Late 1980s: May replace transport with: x2 Grizzly APC CWCA-23

(c) May replace some or all transport with: Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier CWCA-28

(d) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with: Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

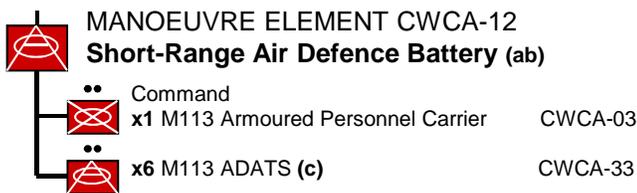


(a) Two such batteries were formed in 1988 at CFB Lahr, West Germany, for airfield defence. Other batteries were formed in Canada.



(a) There were fifty such 'Regiments' of varying strength across Canada. The intent, as in WW1 and WW2, was that these units would form the core of new combat units during the build-up to war. A single Platoon of x3 Infantry from each unit was normally held ready for active service.

(b) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with: Iltis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

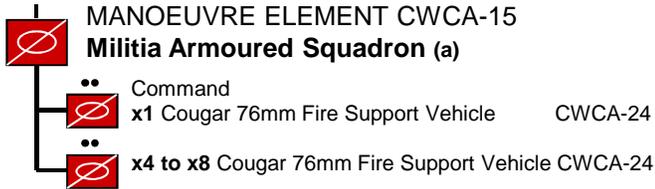


(a) One such Battery was formed at CFB Lahr, West Germany, in 1988, to provide close air defence support to 4 CMBG. Other units were formed in Canada. The Brigade's Blowpipe/Javelin MANPADS also came under the command of this new unit.

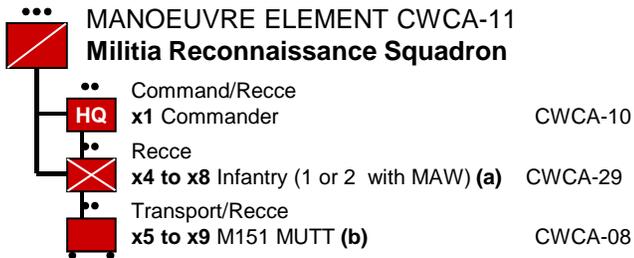
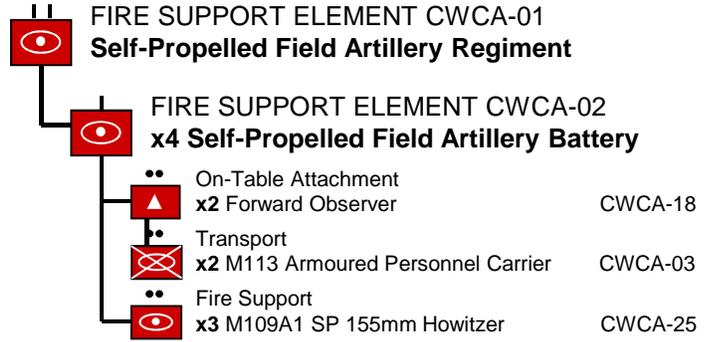
(b) The Battery may be broken up as individual unit attachments to other MEs in the Brigade. Alternatively, it may be split into three Troop-sized MEs, each of x2 M113 ADATS. Designate one M113 ADATS in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(c) An interesting weapon system; ADATS was also capable of engaging ground targets in the anti-tank role.



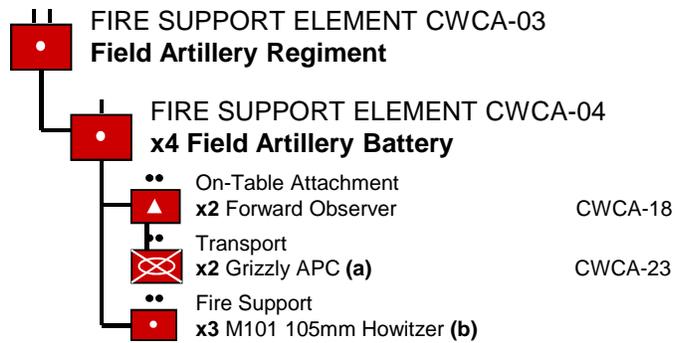


(a) There were twelve such 'Regiments' across Canada. The intent, as in WW1 and WW2, was that these units would form the core of new combat units during the build-up to war. A single Troop of **x2** vehicles from each unit was normally held ready for active service. It's not clear if the units were completely equipped with AFVs or if they simply had enough to furnish the 'Active' Troop.



(a) There were seven such 'Regiments' across Canada. The intent, as in WW1 and WW2, was that these units would form the core of new combat units during the build-up to war. A single Troop of **x2** vehicles & crews from each unit was normally held ready for active service.

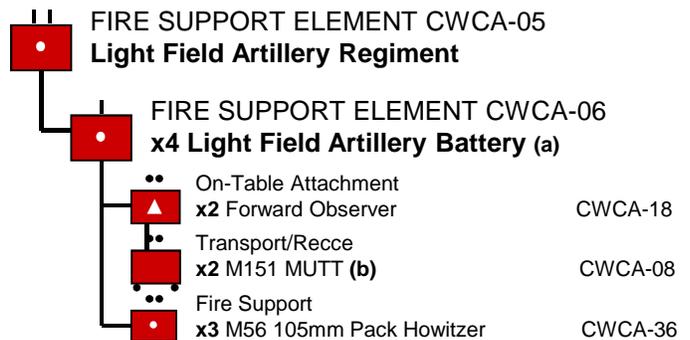
(b) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
 Ilitis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22



(a) May replace Grizzly APC with:
 M151 MUTT CWCA-08

Or in the Late 1980s with:
 Ilitis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

(b) May replace 105mm Howitzers with:
 M114 155mm Howitzer



(a) One Battery in the SSF was equipped and trained for parachute operations.

(b) Late 1980s: Replace M151 MUTT with:
 Ilitis Light Utility Vehicle CWCA-22

1 Canadian Air Division (4 ATAF, West Germany)

3 Wing (CFB Lahr)

3 Wing would be formed during the build-up to war by the redeployment of two Canada-based Tactical Fighter Squadrons – one from CFB Cold Lake and one from CFB Bagotville.



4 Wing (CFB Baden-Sölingen)

409 Tactical Fighter Squadron (from 1985) (c)
421 Tactical Fighter Squadron (a)
439 Tactical Fighter Squadron (a)
441 Tactical Fighter Squadron (until 1986) (ad)

- x9 CF-18 Hornet
- x9 CF-104 Starfighter (1984)
- x9 CF-104 Starfighter (1985)
- x9 CF-104 Starfighter (1986)



Tactical Helicopters (CFB Lahr)

444 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (g)

- x3 CH-136 Kiowa
- x3 CH-135 Twin Huey

Canadian NORAD Region Fighter Group

CFB Cold Lake

409 Tactical Fighter Squadron (until 1984) (abc)
410 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron (b)
416 Tactical Fighter Squadron (ab)
417 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron (disbanded 1983) (e)
419 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron
434 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron (until 1982) (f)
441 Tactical Fighter Squadron (from 1986) (ad)

- x9 CF-101 Voodoo (1984)
- x9 CF-101 Voodoo (1982)
- x9 CF-101 Voodoo (1984)
- x9 CF-104 Starfighter
- x9 CF-116 Freedom Fighter
- x9 CF-116 Freedom Fighter
- x9 CF-18 Hornet

CFB Bagotville

425 Tactical Fighter Squadron (ab)
433 Tactical Fighter Squadron (a)
434 Tactical Fighter Squadron (1982 to 1985) (f)

- x9 CF-101 Voodoo (1985)
- x9 CF-116 Freedom Fighter (1984)
- x9 CF-116 Freedom Fighter

CFB Chatham

434 Tactical Fighter Squadron (from 1985) (f)

- x9 CF-116 Freedom Fighter

(a) These squadrons re-equipped with CF-18 Hornet during the year shown in parentheses.

(b) The CF-101 Voodoo was a pure air-to-air interceptor, with no air-to-ground capability whatsoever.

(c) 409 Tactical Fighter Squadron was initially equipped with F101 Voodoo and based in Canada. In 1984 it was re-equipped with CF-18 Hornet and re-deployed to Germany soon afterwards, replacing 441 Tactical Fighter Squadron in 4 Wing.

(d) 441 Tactical Fighter Squadron was based with 4 Wing in Germany until 1986, when it was withdrawn to Canada, re-equipped with the CF-18 Hornet and was then re-assigned to 3 Wing.

(e) 417 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron was disbanded in 1983, as the CF-18 Hornet began replacing the CF-104 Starfighter.

(f) 434 Tactical Fighter Squadron was initially a training unit based at CFB Cold Lake, was then transferred in 1982 to Bagotville as a front-line Tactical Fighter Squadron and was then transferred again in 1985 to CFB Chatham.

(g) The Kiowas of 444 Tactical Helicopter Squadron were directly tasked with supporting 4 CMBG.

10 Tactical Air Group

CFB Toronto

400 Tactical Helicopter & Training Squadron (Reserve)
411 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (Reserve)

x3 CH-136 Kiowa
x3 CH-136 Kiowa

CFB St Hubert

401 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (Reserve)
430 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (a)

438 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (Reserve)

x3 CH-136 Kiowa
x3 CH-136 Kiowa
x3 CH-135 Twin Huey
x3 CH-136 Kiowa

CFB Gagetown

403 Helicopter Operational Training Squadron

427 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (b)

x3 CH-118 Iroquois
x3 CH-135 Twin Huey
x3 CH-136 Kiowa
x3 CH-136 Kiowa
x3 CH-135 Twin Huey

CFB Ottawa

450 Transport Helicopter Squadron

x2 CH-147 Chinook
x3 CH-135 Twin Huey

CFB Edmonton

408 Tactical Helicopter Squadron (c)

447 Transport Helicopter Squadron

x3 CH-135 Kiowa
x3 CH-136 Twin Huey
x2 CH-147 Chinook

(a) 430 Tactical Helicopter Squadron was tasked with supporting 5 GBC.

(b) 427 Tactical Helicopter Squadron was tasked with supporting the Special Service Force.

(c) 408 Tactical Helicopter Squadron was tasked with supporting 1 CBG.



Canadian Card List

(Model availability: SOG=Skytrex/Old Glory, OG = Old Glory only, QRF=Quick Reaction Force/LKM Direct, PP=Peter Pig, QC=Quality Castings/Old Glory 15s, RMM = Roskopf Mititar Modelle, FoW = Flames of War, PSC = Plastic Soldier Company, BPM = Butler's Printed Models, AiM = Armaments in Miniature)

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| CWCA-01 – Leopard C1 105mm Main Battle Tank | QRF, RMM, FoW, PSC, BPM (Leopard 1A3) |
| CWCA-02 – M113 C&R Lynx Reconnaissance Vehicle | QRF, PSC, FoW, BPM |
| CWCA-03 – M113 Armoured Personnel Carrier | QRF, SOG, PP, QC, RMM, FoW, PSC, BPM |
| CWCA-04 – M113 TUA (M220A2 TOW2 'TOW Under Armour') | |
| CWCA-05 – M150 ATGM Vehicle (M220 TOW) | QRF, SOG, PSC, FoW, BPM |
| CWCA-06 – M577 Command Vehicle | QRF, SOG, PP, PSC, FoW, RMM, BPM |
| CWCA-07 – Beaver AVLB | (Biber) RMM |
| CWCA-08 – M151 MUTT Light Utility Vehicle | QRF, SOG |
| CWCA-09 – M35 2½-ton Truck | QRF, SOG, FoW |
| CWCA-10 – Commander | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-11 – Infantry (M72 66mm LAW & 84mm Carl-Gustav MAW) | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-12 – Browning C5 General Purpose Machine Gun | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-13 – FN C6 General Purpose Machine Gun | QRF |
| CWCA-14 – C3 81mm Mortar | PSC, QRF |
| CWCA-15 – M220 TOW ATGM Team | PSC, QRF |
| CWCA-16 – Blowpipe SAM Team | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-17 – Assault Pioneer (M72 66mm LAW) | PSC, QRF |
| CWCA-18 – Forward Observer | PSC, QRF |
| CWCA-19 – CH-136 Kiowa Light Observation Helicopter | Pocket Pak |
| CWCA-20 – CF-18 Hornet Fighter-Bomber | Italeri |
| CWCA-21 – Browning M2 .50 Cal HMG | PSC, QRF |
| CWCA-22 – M19 60mm Mortar | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-23 – AVGP Grizzly Armoured Personnel Carrier | QRF |
| CWCA-24 – AVGP Cougar 76mm Fire Support Vehicle | QRF |
| CWCA-25 – CH-118 Iroquois Utility Helicopter (UH-1B) | Revell, Corgi, QRF, FoW, OG, RMM, BPM |
| CWCA-26 – CH-147 Chinook Heavy Transport Helicopter | QRF, OG, AiM |
| CWCA-27 – CF-116 Fighter-Bomber (CF-5A Freedom-Fighter) | Italeri, Revell |
| CWCA-28 – Hägglunds Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Tracked Carrier | QRF (coming soon) |
| CWCA-29 – Javelin SAM Team | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-30 – Airborne Infantry | PSC, QRF, FoW |
| CWCA-31 – Infantry (Late) | QRF (coming soon) |
| CWCA-32 – Airborne Infantry (Late) | QRF (coming soon) |
| CWCA-33 – M113 ADATS Air Defence/Anti-Tank System | QRF (coming soon) |
| CWCA-34 – Oerlikon GDF-005 Twin 35mm Anti-Aircraft Gun | FoW, BPM |
| CWCA-35 – CF-104 Starfighter | |
| CWCA-36 – M56 105mm Pack Howitzer | Italeri, Tamiya, Heller, RMM |
| CWCA-37 – CH-135 Twin Huey Utility Helicopter (UH-1N) | QRF |
| CWCA-38 – Iltis Light Utility Vehicle | Italeri, BPM |
| CWCA-39 – GMC Pickup Truck | RMM |
| | PP |

