

Canada also has a strong national interest in effective surveillance of its vast territories, airspace and waters. This is required for air traffic control, environmental management and other civil purposes as well as early warning, and involves a whole range of systems including ground-based radars, aircraft, communications links and command centres. Space-based surveillance systems may also be deployed sometime in the next century, and these could have multiple uses such as mapping, and verification of arms control agreements, as well as the provision of early warning. At the present time, the cost-effective way of fulfilling Canada's surveillance needs includes joint arrangements with the United States in NORAD.

One way of approaching the question of NORAD renewal is to focus on the pace of change in the political, strategic and technological environment, and then to consider either terminating the agreement or continuing it for a further period so as to help manage the transition to a new era of international security.

A second approach is to conduct a major review of Canadian requirements as well as the changing international scene, and to renew the NORAD agreement for a limited time while this review is in progress.

Canada's own foreign policy objectives must form the basis of any Canadian approaches to discussions with the United States on the question of NORAD renewal or related issues.