sharing ratio also applies to its operational and maintenance costs); managing the final stages of the programme after 1989; and complete operational control of the NWS in Canada upon its completion. Canada will also be involved, to a limited extent, in the manning of the OTH-B radars and the AWACS aircraft.

On 19 March 1986, Canada and the United States renewed the NORAD Agreement for a further five years, without any changes.

In March 1987, Canada announced five forward operating locations for NORAD fighter-interceptors : Rankin Inlet, Inuvik, Yellowknife, and Iqaluit in the Northwest Territories, and Kuujjuaq in Quebec. Canada and the US will share, equally, the cost of developing these sites, which will be fully operational by the end of 1993.

The first five long-range radars of the NWS, the westernmost of the Canadian-based ones, became operational in November 1987. Construction of the remaining six Canadian NWS long-range radars in the Eastern Arctic, Labrador and Baffin Island, was completed in November 1988. The first OTH-B radar, on the east coast of the United States, began to be tested in mid-1988 and is due to be operational by 1991. The west coast site is under construction, while planning and design continues on the mid-west and northern sites. Design of the thirty-nine short-range NWS radars of Phase II of the NWS is complete, and construction of this system is scheduled to begin in 1990. Installation of the first radar is to take place in 1991, with the entire system to be completed a year later than planned, by late 1993.

As revealed in the 1987 Defence White Paper, Canada has also agreed to participate in the United States' Air Defense Initiative (ADI). This is currently a relatively small programme (US$250 million spent from 1987 to 1989) concentrating on research into air defence technologies that offer the promise of reliable detection, tracking, and engagement of bombers and cruise missiles, particularly in light of the development of Stealth characteristics. Canada is also pursuing a $50-million research and development programme of its own on space-based surveillance systems for the future. This project began in 1987 and will run for approximately seven years. Current studies aim at determining the feasibility of space-based radar with "look-down" capability for detecting low-flying objects. Canada and the United States are also negotiating an agreement for project definition of a cooperative, space-based surveillance system.

Finally, consideration is being given to the establishment of a Canadian Coastal Radar (CCR) system to complement the NWS and to fill in gaps on the east and west coasts which the OTH-B radars cannot cover. Deployment of this system will probably begin in the early 1990s.

CURRENT CANADIAN POSITION

The Government remains fully committed to its membership in, and support for, NORAD. On 29 November 1988, on the occasion of the completion of phase I of the NWS, the then Defence Minister Perrin Beatty stated: "This latest milestone in the North Warning