B),[9] and by Sweden, which has studied the prospects for a multinational satellite for the verification of an agreement to reduce multinational forces in Europe.[10]

Another activity related to security and defence, one in which Canada has played a prominent part, is that of peacekeeping. For peacekeeping to be effective it is necessary to maintain close surveillance over the activities of the parties in conflict, although the peacekeepers may not be allowed to visit these parties at close quarters. Under such circumstances, the type of surveillance provided by aircraft or satellites could be of great value, and it is also possible that use could be made of helicopters, balloons, dirigibles, or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).[11]

To be useful for either arms control verification or peacekeeping, the reception and analysis of the information should be performed by an international organization located close to the region of interest, which is unlikely to be in North America. But there is no technical reason why a satellite or aircraft designed for surveillance over Canada could not be employed for one of these other roles as well, for example by reporting its information to the international organization.

The technical demands of surveillance for arms control or peacekeeping would not be as severe as for North American defence, but probably more severe than for most of the needs for civil purposes, to be discussed later. For peacekeeping in some underdeveloped areas it would be extremely useful to be able to construct accurate large

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[9] External Affairs, Canada, *PAXSAT Concept, The Application of Space-Based Remote Sensing for Arms Control Verification*, Verification Brochure No. 2, Ottawa: undated. This report concentrated on the ground in central Europe.

[10] Commercial and third party satellites. Chapter 3, by Johnny Skorve, in *Verification of Conventional Arms Control in Europe: Technological Constraints and Opportunities*, eds. Richard Kokoski and Sergey Koulik. SIPRI, Westview Press, Boulder, 1990, pp. 68-73.

[11] External Affairs, Canada, *Overhead Remote Sensing for United Nations Peacekeeping*, Ottawa: April 1990. This report provides an excellent overview of important considerations, sensors, platforms, costs and structures applicable to this role.