

Canada's Perspective: considering geographical expansion of NORAD

all ideas presented in the following are of the author, and are not representative of the Canadian Armed Forces

NORAD

Established 1957: "Continental Defence"

DETER, DETECT, DENY, DEFEAT



NORAD and the Arctic

- respond to growing Chinese ambitions and re-emergence of Russian activity in the polar region



Modernization

- updating surveillance systems
- multi-domain warning system
- enhancements to command, control, and communication (C3)
- new infrastructure
- modern technologies

Strategic Vision

- all-domain operational capabilities
- "to compete globally, we must be strong at home"
- strengthening military ties with regional partners

4 Strategic Principles

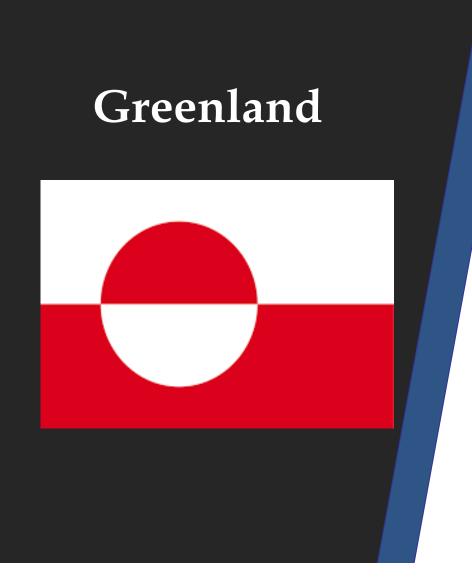
1. Global Integration (GI)

2. All-Domain Awareness (DA)

3. Information Dominance (ID)

4. Decision Superiority (DS)





Mexico



Advantages:

- extend early-warning redlines
- aggregate resources & intelligence sharing
- enhance regional security in vital areas

Disadvantages:

- re-prioritization of core goals

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- high transactional costs
- unsecure information sharing pipelines and cyber domain

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Canadian Perspective

- equal partnership: based on cooperation- "defence against help"





Functional Expansion





Resiliency @ Home

- strengthen infrastructure
- develop & acquire advanced technology

Alam

- build comprehensive capabilities

Enhance Existing Multinational Efforts

- invite partners into planning & execution of exercises
- standardization

Information Sharing

- coordinate intelligence gathering and dissemination- building a global network

Conclusion