

Table 3. Sample Projects within Selected Sectoral Arrangements

Bilateral Arrangement	Project Description
Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd./ Japan Power Reactors and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (NPC)	Exchange of information and collaboration on heavy water reactors.
Fisheries and Oceans Canada/U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences	Study of Sub-Arctic North Pacific oceanography for ocean climate research.
Communications Canada/ Centre National d'Études des Télécommunications (France)	Research on miniature microwave hybrid integrated circuits for telecommunication applications.
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada/Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brazil)	Co-operation in undertaking surveys, mapping and remote sensing.
National Research Council of Canada/Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Re- search Organization (Australia)	Establishing equivalence in national standards (e.g., metrology).
Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority/ Petrolea de Venezuela	Recovery and utilization of conventional and heavy oils.

relatively modest resources are levered so that Canada can participate in a wide range of international projects (see summary of these arrangements in Table 4).

Canada has a long and impressive history in space. In 1962, the launch of Alouette 1, a research satellite, made Canada the third country to have a spacecraft in orbit. In 1972, Canada became the first nation to have its own commercial satellite communications system with the launch of Anik 1.

In 1981, the Canadarm was used for the first time on the Space Shuttle and in 1984, Canada's first astronaut, Marc Garneau, joined a Space Shuttle crew. The Canadian Space Program continues to build on strengths and to participate in new international activities such as the Space Station (see section 5.3).