

with other larger organizations such as Saudi Airlines staff cities, oil company compounds and hospitals. With this should be included requirements for cable distribution of TV programming in residential compounds etc.

For the period beyond 1985, it is difficult to foresee what will be needed, but PTT plans to add another 750,000 lines in the 1985 to 1990 period and offer service to 300 more villages, in addition to the 400 cities and villages which will be served by 1985.

Bell Canada is, of course, already working on the telephone-system expansion and much of the equipment for that will come from the Phillips-Ericsson joint venture, but there will be opportunities for the PABXs, data modems and so on, which will be used by the subscribers. There will also be room for consultants and equipment suppliers: in the cable/microwave trunk expansion; the internal communications system of ministries and large organizations; the broadcasting facility expansion and in the market for miscellaneous equipment engendered by the growth in the telecommunications base.

b) The Canadian Industry

Canada is well-recognized as a leader in advanced telecommunications. Responding to the demands of an affluent society and the world's second largest country in territory, telecommunications companies have made Canada self-sufficient in telecommunications. Currently there are three major microwave networks using many interconnecting spur microwave links across Canada. This system also includes more than 100 satellite earth stations, which play a crucial role in joining many communities through the country. In 1980, an eight-GHz digital radio system was incorporated to overbuild on the existing Trans Canada Telephone System's four-GHz analogue system between Toronto and Calgary.

With the launching of the ANIK A series of satellites in 1972, Canada established the western world's first geostationary domestic satellite communications system. Three satellites of this version have provided communications/services to 10 million square kilometres in Canada. Since ANIK A, a second, third and fourth series of satellites have either been built or are under development in collaboration with U.S. and European industry. Most of the world's commercial communication satellites carry some form of Canadian mechanical and electronic sub-systems. In co-operation with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency, Canada has developed and manufactured the vital Remote Manipulation System (RMS)