

- ISIS** — The International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies, a Canada-USA program. The two satellites were launched in 1969 and 1971.
- LANDSAT** — A series of earth resources, remote-sensing satellites launched by the United States.
- MSAT** — A mobile communications satellite being developed by Telesat Canada with support from the Department of Communications.
- MSS/MSC** — Respectively, the Mobile Servicing System and Mobile Servicing Centre, Canada's contribution to the U.S. Space Station.
- NASA** — National Aeronautics and Space Administration (U.S.A.).
- OLYMPUS** — A telecommunications satellite being developed by ESA for launch in 1989. The satellite will be tested at the DFL.
- Plasma** — A gaseous collection of electrons and positive ions.
- RADARSAT** — An earth resources, remote-sensing satellite which uses radar sensors, being planned by CCRS. It is a joint Canada-U.S.A.-U.K. project.
- RMS** — The Remote Manipulator System, or CANADARM, built for the U.S. Space Shuttle by Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto.
- SAR** — Synthetic Aperture Radar, a sensor being developed by CCRS for use on RADARSAT.
- SARSAT/
COSPAS** — An international satellite search and rescue system, partially developed in Canada. The system is jointly operated by Canada, France, the U.S.A., and the Soviet Union.
- SPOT** — Acronym for the French remote-sensing satellite "Système pour l'observation de la Terre".
- STS** — The U.S. Space Transportation System, otherwise known as the Space Shuttle.
- VIKING** — A Swedish space science satellite to which Canada contributed an ultraviolet imager to study the aurora.
- WAMDII** — The Wide Angle Michelson Doppler Imaging Interferometer, a Canadian instrument for the study of winds of atomic oxygen at high altitudes.
- WARC** — The World Administrative Radio Conference, where radio bands are allocated to users, including communications satellites. The next meeting of WARC is scheduled for the fall of 1987.