

Canada's projected civilian space expenditures over five years, in 1986 \$, from FY 1986/87 to FY 1990/91 are estimated to be \$824 million. Three major activities — remote sensing, Space Station, and communications — will account for the bulk of those expenditures. The proportional distribution of expenditures as defined in the 1986 Space Plan is as follows:

Remote Sensing	29.1%	(\$240 M) <sup>7</sup>
Space Station	26.6%	(\$219 M)
Communications	24.5%	(\$202 M)
Space Science	9.6%	(\$79 M)
Other projects	10.2%	(\$84 M)
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$824 M<sup>8</sup></u>

The Committee has received testimony and documentation on three major individual projects in which Canada is, or could be, involved. These are RADARSAT, MSAT and Space Station. *The Committee believes that RADARSAT should have the highest priority of the three because it best fulfills the stated objectives of Canada's Space Program.*

Canada has been involved in satellite remote sensing since the launch of LANDSAT-1 in 1972 and, as noted earlier, we have achieved a position of world leadership in remote-sensing technology and in the collection and processing of remotely-sensed data for domestic and export markets. The world market for this technology and expertise will continue to expand into the next century and Canada has an excellent opportunity to capture a major share of this business.

The Committee has received extensive testimony on RADARSAT, from within the Federal Government and from outside. The witnesses we have heard were essentially unanimous in their support for the RADARSAT project.

RADARSAT fulfills all of the relevant objectives of the Canadian Space Program. First, it will build on, and substantially expand, Canada's expertise in space-based remote sensing. Second, because RADARSAT is a Canadian-led project in partnership with the United States and the United Kingdom, it maintains Canada's position in international cooperation on the peaceful uses of space. Third, the project provides substantial economic and social benefits for Canadians through exploitation of domestic and export sales, generating both employment and revenue.

All regions of Canada will benefit from RADARSAT. Industrial expenditures for the construction of the hardware for the RADARSAT project will be concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. However, the resource-management data produced by the satellite will generate benefits more evenly across the country. The Prairies, particularly, will benefit from the agricultural and non-renewable resource data while Atlantic Canada will be well-served by data on ice- and sea-state conditions.

<sup>(7)</sup> Does not include RADARSAT.

<sup>(8)</sup> Ministry of State for Science and Technology, *The Canadian Space Program: New Initiatives*, Ottawa, May 1986, p. 5.