- The fact that military and related space missions have orbits clustered in limited portions of space simplifies the problems of space-based observation.

- The PAXSAT 'A' spacecraft might carry several sensors including a visible-light imaging system, a thermal imaging system, a receiver to measure communication signals, and radiation and chemical sensors.

- All the proposed PAXSAT 'A' spacecraft components are available within the scope of the technology of civilian space organizations in non-superpower countries, with some modules readily available without further development.

PAXSAT 'B': Space-to-Ground Remote Sensing

The aim of the PAXSAT 'B' feasibility study was to examine the application of space-based remote sensing for verifying controls on conventional weapons in a regional context. To help focus the research effort, a specific well-defined geographic area was chosen: Europe. Among its preliminary observations were the following:

- The arms control agreements likely to be concluded in Europe will require various forms of verification measures and space-based verification may fulfil some of these requirements.

- Current or planned civilian remote sensing satellites have insufficient resolution performance and coverage frequencies to meet full PAXSAT 'B' requirements.

- Civilian satellites such as Canada's proposed RADARSAT do, however, have the potential to provide useful "detection" level information for use in a confidence-building context.

- Dedicated PAXSAT 'B' sensors and platforms are required to meet the full verification requirements of the expected agreements.

- The technology base exists in non-superpower nations from which the full PAXSAT 'B' system could be developed for the mid-to-late 1990s.