

	Central Intelligence Agen	v	
	Washington (J. C. 70505		
	DIRECTORATE OF INTE	LLIGENCE	
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ECONOMIC COMPE PROGRAMS OF	TITION FACING THE UNITED WESTERN EUR		
	Summary		
During the remai economic competition competition will occu	(rom t	US space effort will face incr The European Space Agency. Thi	leasing s
* Launch Service foreign compet Launch vehicle	Etor through the 1980s wi	pency (ESA) will be NASA's prin th the Ariane family of expend	ary lable
* Communication		France,	
will all be st	tong competitors in the c	communications satellite arena.	
* <u>Remote Sensing</u> SPOT high-reso	<u>Satellites</u> . France will Lution civil imaging sate	be the primary competitor, we clite.	ith its

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THE FRENCH SPACE PROGRAM
Design to the local development in Europe. The Eropeh pational
France is the leader in space development in Europe. The French national space agency. CNES, is the largest such organization in Europe. CNES operates
space agency, CNES, is the largest such organization in Europe. CNES operates the most complete and elaborate facilities, and is competing aggressively for
the space services and products markets. France has the largest European
space budget, \$300 million, not including its contribution to ESA. France has
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won the contract for the Arabsat communications satellite, and is building the SPOT remote sensing satellite. We believe France is likely to capture a small share of the communications satellite market and a large share of the remote sensing market.

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Although France no longer has a domestic satellite launch vehicle, it is heavily involved with the ESA Ariane space launch vehicle. Arianespace, a semi-private firm which operates and markets the Ariane launch vehicle, is essentially a French firm, and France has supplied about 70 percent of the funding for Ariane. The French initiated the Ariane program, and French companies are heavily involved, building the first and third stages and other systems. Aerospatiale is the prime contractor on Ariane systems, and four additional French firms have subcontractor roles.

France has either started or been responsible for the continuance of such ESA satellite programs as the Meteosat meteorological satellites, and the OTS and ECS communications satellites. France has also been the prime mover for the French/West German collaboration on the TV Sat/TDF-1 direct-broadcast satellites. The French aerospace company, Aerospatiale, with a US aerospace corporation as its partner, will build the Arabsat communications satellite. Matra is the prime contractor for the French domestic telecommunications satellite, Telecom-1. Thomson CSF will provide the communications payload.

If its current program is successful, France should capture a significant share of the market for remote sensing satellite imagery. France has been most aggressive in developing a remote sensing satellite program, called SPOT, and in developing a market for the satellite data. Simulated SPOT data from aircraft are being marketed to acquaint potential users with the characteristics of SPOT imagery. SPOT is scheduled to be launched in 1985, and is to be operated by a French-subsidized company, SPOT-INAGE. SPOT-IMAGE will offer imagery with a much higher resolution than US Landsat imagery, but at comparable prices. There are currently no plans to launch additional Landsat satellites after the launch of Landsat D-Prime in 1984. In the event of a loss of Landsat imagery, France would achieve a stranglehold on the world market.

























