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In our opinion, international co-operation in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space could be conducted in the following fields in particular:

Basic research into outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the launching for that purpose of interplanetary spacecraft;

The application of the results of space research, experiments and the use of space technology in, inter alia, fields such as biology, medicine, materials science, weather forecasting, climatic and environmental studies, global satellite communications systems, remote sensing of the Earth with a view to obtaining data for use in geology, agriculture, and exploitation of the oceans and seas, and the search for, and detection and rescue of victims of accidents at sea and in the air;

The development and utilization of space technology, including large orbital scientific stations and manned spacecraft of various types;

Long-term programmes for the use of space might include the following: the industrialization of near space, in the sense of the merging of space complexes of various types with States' terrestrial economies; the operation of orbital factories and plants for the manufacture of new materials and industrial products in a deep vacuum and zero gravity.

Naturally, all such activities by States would have to be carried out with due regard for and in compliance with the existing treaties aimed at preventing an arms race in space and on the basis of the principles deriving from the Charter of the United Nations, which include, in particular, the non-use of force or the threat of force; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means alone; the equality, respect for the sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; co-operation in good faith, mutual assistance and due regard for the interests of other States.

In order to facilitate international co-operation by States in the exploration and use of outer space and in view also of the desires expressed by a whole range of States for the establishment of specific organizational forms of such co-operation, the Soviet Union considers that there could be created a world space organization for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization.

As the Soviet Union sees the matter, that organization would be responsible for ensuring, on the basis of mutual advantage, non-discriminatory access by all States to the results of scientific and technical advances connected with the study and peaceful exploration of space. It could undertake international projects connected with the pooling of efforts and resources for the purposes of outer-space research and the use of space technology. An important element in the activities of such an organization would be the provision of comprehensive assistance to developing countries, which do not have adequate technical or material resources at