

Just as in the case of the Law of the Sea, the declaration might state that this international regime should be established by an international treaty of universal character, to be generally agreed upon. The regime should, *inter alia*, provide for the orderly and safe development and rational management of space exploration and the utilization of its resources, and should ensure the equitable sharing by all states in the benefits derived therefrom, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries. As with the Law of the Sea the declaration should contain provisions for cooperation in research and training and it might also urge states to take appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of outer space and preserve its natural resources.

Just as on the deep seabed, so in outer space, every state should have the responsibility to ensure that activities, including those relating to resources, whether undertaken by governmental agencies, or non-governmental entities or persons under its jurisdiction, should be carried out in conformity with the international regime to be established; the same responsibility should apply to international organizations. Damage caused by such activities should entail liability. Finally, the parties to any dispute relating to activities in outer space and its resources should resolve such dispute by the measures mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and by such procedures for settling disputes as may be agreed upon in the international regime to be established.

Adoption of Agenda

The next step would be the adoption of a resolution analogous to Resolution 2750, deciding to convene a conference on space law which would deal with the relevant issues.

In the case of the Law of the Sea negotiations, the preparation of an agenda for such a conference turned out to be a task fraught with political problems which took almost three years of work. It is likely that the negotiations leading to the adoption of an agenda for a United Nations Conference for a World Space Organization will be no less complex and difficult. The following items most likely will have to be taken over and adapted from the "List of Subjects" prepared by the Seabed Committee:

1. International Regime for the reservation of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes and cooperation in the exploration and exploitation of its resources;
2. The Atmosphere;
3. Preservation of the Environment;
4. Scientific Research;
5. Development and Transfer of Technology;
6. Artificial Satellites;

7. Responsibility and Liability for damage;
8. Settlement of disputes;
9. Peaceful uses of outer space;
10. Enhancing the Universal Participation of States in the relevant multilateral conventions.

Such a complex agenda would ensure that the Convention establishing the World Space Organization would contain parts corresponding to Parts I-X of the Law of the Sea Convention, codifying and updating all existing air and space law, which now is fragmented in a number of treaties, corresponding to the situation that existed in sea law prior to UNCLOS III.

The Functions and Powers of the World Space Organization

The functions of a World Space Organization have been indicated in a number of documents, the most important of which are the 1985 statement by Eduard Shevardnadze to the General Assembly; a TASS Interview with Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the Academy of Science of the USSR, of 20 December 1985; and the Study on the implications of establishing an International Satellite Monitoring Agency: Report of the Secretary-General of 6 August 1981.

In his statement the Foreign Minister describes the functions with a very broad sweep of the brush. The important point, however, is that, contrary to those of the Seabed Authority, these functions cover both *development* (peaceful uses, cooperation with developing countries) and *disarmament* (monitoring of compliance with disarmament and arms control agreements). The development part is spelled out in greater detail in the interview with the President of the Academy of Science USSR, while the disarmament part is contained in the Secretary-General's Report.

The Soviet Foreign Minister proposed the establishment of an organization which would harmonize, coordinate and unite the efforts of states in respect of peaceful space activities, including the provision of assistance in that field to developing countries. It would also facilitate the necessary monitoring of compliance with agreements which have already been concluded or will be concluded with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space.

The President of the Academy of Sciences, on the other hand, provided a list of functions concerning cooperation in information and research. The organization would, for example, give warning of natural disasters, and help developing countries to make practical use of data obtained through its auspices.

The Secretary-General's report, was prepared in response to a request for a study on the technical, legal, and financial implications of establishing the International Satellite Monitoring Agency (ISMA). If the