

than detract from it; should be based on existing arms control measures for outer space; and should be considered with a view to maintaining the division of labour between the CD and the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS). Moreover, negotiations in the CD must complement superpower talks on space issues.⁸

Mr. Marchand went on to emphasize the importance of defining the types of military activities that might be legitimately conducted in space.⁹ In addition, he identified the use of multilateral data exchanges on the military functions of space objects as one area in which practical progress could be made to increase the transparency of space activities. In this regard, the Ambassador suggested that efforts be made to strengthen the 1975 UN Registration Convention for space objects:

What we are suggesting...is that states party to the registration convention examine the possibility of taking their reporting responsibilities much more seriously and go beyond the requirement to disclose the 'general function of space objects' to provide more timely and specific information concerning the function of a satellite, including whether the satellite is fulfilling a civilian or military mission or both. What we are in fact suggesting is the strengthening, for arms control purposes of the application of the Convention.¹⁰

Mr. Marchand added that assuming states parties to the Convention could reach an understanding and agree in future to provide information on the military or civilian nature of space objects at the time of registration, this would enable those space powers that are not parties to the Convention to accept General Assembly Resolution 1721 (XVI) of 1961, which called on all states to provide information on their space objects. He also noted that strengthening the Convention might even pave the way for the preparation of a code of conduct in outer space as advocated by France, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany in the CD in 1985.¹¹

On 29 September 1988 Canada, along with Japan and the European Space Agency (ESA), signed agreements in Washington to participate in the US piloted-space station. Canada's contribution to the station includes a mobile servicing centre to cost an estimated \$1.2 billion. Deployment of the station is scheduled for 1995. The "Intergovernmental Agreement" signed on 29 September gives each member state the right to decide on the military uses of its own contribution to the station.¹²

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 15.

11 *Ibid.*

12 "Agreement Among the Government of the United States of America, Governments of Member States of the European Space Agency, the Government of Japan, and the Government of Canada on Cooperation in the Detailed Design, Development, Operation, and Utilization of the Permanently Manned Civil Space Station," Article 9, paragraph 8, p. 9, in : Ministry of State for Science and Technology, *Space Station Documents*, 29 September 1988.