

satellite communications system. Canada has also participated actively in the international use of satellites for space research.

The exploration and use of space requires international co-operation on a broad scale in order, *inter alia*, to bridge the rapidly widening gap in space technology and benefit between the developed and less-developed states. The possibility, for example, of instantaneous world-wide communications requires new and imaginative planning and implementation, particularly in the legal field, if the danger of chaos or lack of law, hindering orderly and equitable development, is to be avoided.

Canada's task in the seventies is to work with other states, taking into account Canadian domestic requirements, towards making available to all mankind the benefits from international satellite systems. In particular, it should:

- (1) continue support of the United Nations studies on the technical, political, economic, legal, social and cultural implications of direct broadcasting from satellites;
- (2) press for the availability of the benefits to be derived from the use of satellite systems on a global and non-discriminatory basis;
- (3) seek the development of organizational and administrative arrangements which will have special regard to smaller non-space states and to developing areas; and
- (4) obtain an equitable use of the radio-frequency spectrum for all space communications and an adequately-planned means of ensuring the fair sharing of synchronous orbit positions.

To this end, Canada should, itself:

- a) encourage the International Telecommunication Union to participate actively in the orderly development of international co-ordination and of standards and associated regulatory needs, including allocation of frequencies for present and future satellite communications systems and the establishment of conditions to safeguard "in orbit" positions, particularly over the equator;
- b) encourage the Specialized Agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to take account of the need for the best use of satellite systems in their own fields of jurisdiction and at the same time encourage greater co-ordination within the United Nations;