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INTRODUCTION

Canada is committed to the maintenance of international peace and security in Outer Space

The sustainable use of Outer Space is a concern and responsibility for all of us



SPACE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Useful preliminary work is being done internationally on the question of possible space traffic management guidelines. Canada believes that this is to be encouraged, given the increasingly crowded nature of space, and the risks resulting from such increased activity.

Canada supports a range of efforts to increase transparency in space activities so as to contribute to confidence building efforts. In this respect, for instance, codes of conduct can serve as practical mechanisms to help define best practices and basic "rules of the road" for outer space..



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SPACE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Regulations for Space Traffic Management could be developed through various international pre-notification processes. Detailed pre-launch notifications, notifications of orbital change and pre-atmospheric re-entry notifications could also constitute ways to enhance transparency and contribute to building confidence.



SPACE SECURITY

Overall Canada convinced of the need to develop an increasingly broad and encompassing concept of space security that addresses not only the weaponization of outer space but also the broader military, environmental, commercial and civil dimensions of space. Practical steps towards achieving a common understanding of space security -- steps which include realistically attainable objectives -- can serve to set in place a foundation for a more comprehensive regime which may be built in the coming years



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SPACE SECURITY

Canada's goals for space security can be found in the juxtaposition of the right of safe passage of space objects for peaceful purposes with the right of self defence in the Outer Space Treaty and the U.N. Charter



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SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Knowledge of what is occurring in space is vital to a modern military

Who is observing you

Possible risks to space assets

Differentiate between environmental and purposeful interference



E.U. DRAFT CODE OF CONDUCT FOR OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES

ISSUE 1: A national security prerogative is not an expressly authorized reason for the production of space debris

ISSUE 2: it allows for a proliferation path for anti-satellite weapons that ought to be closed when judged against other possible or viable proposals for a more robust security guarantee



★ PAROS

Canada supports the CDs Program of Work adopted by consensus in May of this year and remained greatly disappointed when this agreement did not witness the initiation of substantive work in 2009.

Canada submitted a Working paper CD\1865 entitled “*On the Merits of Some Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures and Treaty Proposals for Space Security*”



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SPACE DEBRIS

With respect to increasing levels of space debris, the adoption of a multilateral moratorium on all testing of anti-satellite weapons, is also, today more than ever, an urgent action to be undertaken. The end of anti-satellite weapons tests by the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War is an excellent example of how voluntary actions by two countries resulted in increased confidence. However, recent events have clearly shown the limits of unilateral, voluntary measures taken on an informal basis between two states. Regrettably, the irresponsible action of one state can impact (literally) on the outer space interests of the entire international community.

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CONCLUSION

THREE GOALS

- 1) **A ban on the placement of weapons in Outer Space**
- 2) **The prohibition of the testing and use of weapons on satellites so as to damage or destroy them**
- 3) **The prohibition of the use of satellites themselves as weapons**