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Agenda items 30, 89 and 91INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE:
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

- (a) CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES
- (b) TREATY GOVERNING THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Report of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. G.G. TCHERNOUCHTENKO (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

1. The item, "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space", was included by the Secretary-General in the provisional agenda of the twenty-first session (A/6350) on the basis of resolution 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965.
2. The item, "Conclusion of an international agreement on legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies", was included in the provisional agenda at the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, transmitted to the Secretary-General in a letter (A/6341) dated 30 May 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3. The item, "Treaty governing the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies", was proposed by the Government of the United States of America in a letter (A/6392) dated 17 September from the Permanent Representative of the United States addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. At its 162nd and 163rd meetings, on 21 and 22 September, the General Committee recommended the inclusion of the three items in the agenda and their allocation to

the First Committee (A/6395). On the proposal of its sponsor, the wording of the item referred to in paragraph 2 above was changed to read: "Conclusion of an international treaty on principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies".

5. At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the General Committee and allocated the three items to the First Committee for consideration and report.

6. The Committee considered the three items at its 1491st, 1492nd and 1493rd meetings, on 16 and 17 December 1966. It agreed to consider the two items, "Conclusion of an international treaty on principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies" and "Treaty governing the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies", as sub-items (a) and (b) of the item "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space".

7. On 15 December, a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.393) was submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia and was subsequently co-sponsored by Rwanda (A/C.1/L.393/Add.1). Under the draft resolution the General Assembly would:

(1) decide that a United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space should be held at Vienna in September 1967; (2) endorse the detailed recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly (A/6431) concerning the terms of reference, objectives, draft agenda and organization of such a conference, including the composition and terms of reference of the Panel of Experts; (3) endorse in particular the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the objectives of the conference should be to examine the practical benefits of space programmes on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, and the opportunities available to non-space Powers for international co-operation in space activities with special reference to the needs of the developing countries; (4) invite the specialized agencies, the International

and that, therefore, they would vote against the draft resolution proposed by the representative of the USSR. The representative of Japan furthermore recalled that for a number of years past, it had been the practice for the Chairman of the Credentials Committee to rule such a proposal out of order; in the present instance, however, with a view to avoiding a procedural discussion and without prejudice to the position of his delegation regarding the past practice of the Committee, he was prepared to proceed directly to a vote on the draft resolution. The representative of El Salvador expressed the belief that the task of the Credentials Committee was to examine whether the credentials issued by the Government which the General Assembly recognized were communicated in due form.

11. The representatives of the USSR and Guinea stated that the decision taken by the General Assembly was distinct from the question of the credentials of the representatives of China. In their view, if the General Assembly had already taken a decision on the question, as some of the members of the Credentials Committee asserted, there would be no reason for the Credentials Committee to meet; the fact was, however, that the Assembly was not competent to take a decision on the question until the Committee had submitted its report, and it had never done so in the past.

12. In this regard, the representative of Guinea reaffirmed the position taken by his delegation at the twentieth session of the Assembly, when it had urged that the Credentials Committee should meet as soon as possible after the opening of the session, thus ending the paradoxical situation whereby credentials might be declared invalid after a delegation had been seated for three months.

13. The Chairman put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR. The draft resolution was rejected by 5 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

14. The representative of Guinea, referring to the credentials of the South African delegation, stated that the persons claiming to represent South Africa in the United Nations in fact represented a minority community of oppressors and colonists, whose entire activities were contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter and were a flagrant violation of the human rights recognized by the civilized community of nations. He expressed the strongest

Atomic Energy Agency, the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, and inter-governmental space organizations to attend the conference as observers; (5) request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Panel of Experts within its terms of reference and in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies, to make, within the ceiling of expenditure established for the conference, the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements; (6) request the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the preparations for, organization, of and proceedings of the conference.

8. On 15 December, an amendment to draft resolution A/C.1/L.393 was submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.1/L.394) and was subsequently co-sponsored by Madagascar (A/C.1/L.394/Add.1), under which a new operative paragraph 4 would be inserted reading as follows:

"4. Invites States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite to participate in the Conference".

9. On 15 December a sub-amendment to the amendment A/C.1/L.394 and Add.1 was submitted by Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/C.1/L.395) under which the proposed new operative paragraph 4 would be amended to read:

"4. Invites all States to participate in the Conference".

10. On 15 December a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.1/L.396) and was subsequently co-sponsored by Greece, Nigeria and Rwanda (A/C.1/L.396/Add.1) and Liberia and Mauritania (A/C.1/L.396/Add.2). Under the draft resolution the General Assembly would (1) commend the Treaty on

Principles governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies, the text of which was annexed to the draft resolution; (2) request the depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date; (3) express its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty; and (4) request the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (a) to continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee, (b) to begin at the same time the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies and (c) to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the progress of its work.

11. On 16 December, a draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.1/L.397) and was subsequently co-sponsored by Belgium and Liberia (A/C.1/L.397/Add.1). Under the draft resolution the General Assembly would (1) endorse the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training; (2) welcome the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to increase the usefulness of its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by preparing expanded reports annually as of a specific date; (3) note with appreciation that a number of Member States have assisted the information programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing ample descriptive material on their national space programmes and urge all Member States to provide this information to the greatest extent feasible and practical; (4) welcome the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to establish a working group to consider the need, feasibility and implementation of a navigation-services satellite system; (5) reiterate the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 2130 (XX) to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making

use of the available resources of the Secretariat and in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, to continue the preparation and consideration of suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries; (6) express the desire that these considerations be reported upon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session; (7) endorse the guidelines adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be applied where international support or sponsorship is requested for training of specialists of member States in the specialized fields of space science and technology; (8) urge that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration regardless of the stage of their economic or scientific development; (9) commend the co-operative space programmes in effect between many Member States and recommend such progress to the attention of others; (10) note with appreciation that certain Member States have continued to contribute to the goals of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing and strengthening educational and training programmes, and urge others to do so; (11) recommend to those responsible for the development of Thumba equatorial rocket launching station, in particular member States associated with the build-up and operation of facilities, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies concerned, to extend all necessary assistance to continue the development of that station; (12) note also with appreciation that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 (XIV), the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States; (13) suggest that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space examine means to increase its usefulness as a centre of information for Member States, particularly the developing countries and those with small space programmes; (14) note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union on their activities in the field of outer space and invite these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1967, and (15) request the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in this and previous General Assembly resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

12. At its 1491st meeting, on 16 December, the Committee voted on the sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.395) to the amendment (A/C.1/L.394) to the twenty-eight Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.393). The sub-amendment was not adopted. The result of the vote was 31 votes in favour to 44 against, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Austria, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the amendment A/C.1/L.394 to draft resolution A/C.1/L.393. The amendment was adopted by 56 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger,

Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Venezuela.

14. The Committee next voted on the twenty-eight-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.393 and Add.1), as amended. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 90 votes to none, with no abstentions (see paragraph 19 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

15. The representative of Indonesia stated that had he been present during the vote, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution, in favour of the sub-amendment (A/C.1/L.395) and against the amendment (A/C.1/L.394 and Add.1).

16. At the 1443rd meeting, Chile, Mexico and the United Arab Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.1/L.398) to the forty-three-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.396 and Add.1 and 2) proposing the addition, at the end of operative paragraph 4 (b), of the words "including the various implications of space communications". The amendment was accepted by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

17. At the same meeting, the forty-three-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.396), as amended, was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 19 below, draft resolution II).

18. The seventeen-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.397 and Add.1) was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 19, draft resolution III).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

19. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Having received the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that a United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space should be held in September 1967,

Convinced that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Believing that it is in the interest of all countries, and of the developing countries in particular, that knowledge and understanding of the achievements of space science and technology should be more widely disseminated, and that the practical applications of space technology should be actively promoted,

Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Recalling that the Declaration of the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned States, held at Cairo, requested those States which have succeeded in exploring outer space to exchange and disseminate information related to the research they have carried out in this field, so that scientific progress for the peaceful utilization of outer space be of common benefit to all, and expressed the view that for this purpose an international conference should be convened at an appropriate time,

1. Decides that a United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space should be held at Vienna in September 1967;
2. Endorses the detailed recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space^{1/} to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session concerning the terms of reference, objectives, draft agenda and organization of such a conference, including the composition and terms of reference of the Panel of Experts;
3. Endorses in particular the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the objectives of the conference shall be to examine the practical benefits of space programmes on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, and the opportunities available to non-space Powers for international co-operation in space activities, with special reference to the needs of the developing countries;
4. Invites States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite to participate in the Conference;
5. Invites the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, and inter-governmental space organizations to attend the conference as observers;

^{1/} A/6431.

6. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Panel of Experts within its terms of reference and in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies to make, within the ceiling of expenditure established for the conference, the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements;

7. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to submit to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly a report on the preparations for, organization of, and proceedings of the conference.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Treaty Governing the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space^{2/} covering its work during 1966, and in particular the work accomplished by the Legal Sub-Committee during its fifth session, held at Geneva from 12 July through 4 August and at New York from 12 September through 16 September,

Noting further the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among States Members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavour,

1. Commends the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to this resolution;

2. Requests the depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

4. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

(a) To continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee;

(b) To begin at the same time the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications;

(c) To report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly on the progress of its work.

ANNEX

Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in
the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon
and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII) entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the afore-mentioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connexion with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of and accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary

Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington,
the day of one thousand nine hundred and

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2130 (XX) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", which was adopted unanimously,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 in which it expressed the belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Believing that the benefits of space exploration can be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development only if Member States conduct their space programmes in a manner designed to promote maximum international co-operation and engage in the widest possible exchange of information in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to increase the usefulness of its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by preparing expanded reports annually as of a specific date;
3. Notes with appreciation that a number of Member States have assisted the information programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing ample descriptive material on their national space programmes, and urges all Member States to provide this information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable;
4. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to establish a working group to consider the need, feasibility, and implementation of a navigation-services satellite system;
5. Reiterates the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 2130 (XX) to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making use of the available resources of the Secretariat and in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, to continue the preparation and consideration of suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries;
6. Expresses the desire that these considerations be reported upon to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;
7. Endorses the guidelines adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be applied where international support or sponsorship is requested for training of specialists of Member States in the specialized fields of space science and technology;
8. Urges that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration regardless of the stage of their economic or scientific development;
9. Commends the co-operative space programmes in effect between many Member States and recommends such progress to the attention of others;
10. Notes with appreciation that certain Member States have continued to contribute to the goals of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing and strengthening educational and training programmes, and urges others to do so;

11. Recommends to those responsible for the development of the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station, in particular the Member States associated with the build-up and operation of the facilities, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies concerned, to extend all assistance necessary to continue the development of that station;

12. Notes also with appreciation that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States;

13. Suggests that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space examine means to increase its usefulness as a centre of information for Member States, particularly the developing countries and those with small space programmes;

14. Notes with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union on their activities in the field of outer space and invites these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1967;

15. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in this and previous General Assembly resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.
