

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF OUTER SPACE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 20 (A/36/20)



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1981

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 June to 2 July 1981. The officers of the Committee were the following:

Chairman: Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Teodor Marinescu (Romania)

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Antonio Bettencourt Bueno (Brazil)

The verbatim records of the Committee's meetings are contained in documents A/AC.105/PV.216-229.

A. Meetings of subsidiary bodies

2. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee held its eighteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 February 1981 under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Carver (Australia). The report of the Sub-Committee was issued under the symbol A/AC.105/287 and Corr.1-3.

3. The Legal Sub-Committee held its twentieth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 March to 10 April 1981 under the chairmanship of Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland). The report of the Sub-Committee was issued under the symbol A/AC.105/288.

4. The General Assembly, which, by resolution 34/50, had decided to discontinue, for an experimental period of two years, the provision of summary records, at its thirty-fifth session adopted resolution 35/10 in which it decided to grant exception from this rule, subject to review at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and in the light of experience gained, to the Legal Sub-Committee for sessions devoted to the preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments. The summary records of the Sub-Committee's meetings are contained in documents A/AC.105/SR.340-359.

B. Twenty-fourth session of the Committee

5. At its opening meeting, on 22 June 1981, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Statement by the Chairman.
3. General exchange of views.

4. Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its eighteenth session (A/AC.105/287 and Corr.1-3).
5. Report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its twentieth session (A/AC.105/288).
6. Other matters.
7. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

1. Attendance

6. Representatives of the following Member States attended the session:

Argentina	Mongolia
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Niger
Benin	Nigeria
Brazil	Pakistan
Bulgaria	Philippines
Canada	Poland
Chile	Romania
China	Sierra Leone
Colombia	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Sudan
Ecuador	Sweden
Egypt	Syrian Arab Republic
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
German Democratic Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain
Germany, Federal Republic of	and Northern Ireland
Greece	United Republic of Cameroon
Hungary	United States of America
India	Upper Volta
Indonesia	Uruguay
Iraq	Venezuela
Italy	Viet Nam
Japan	Yugoslavia
Kenya	
Mexico	

7. The session was also attended by the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee and by the Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

8. At its 216th and 219th meetings, the Committee decided to invite, at their request, the representatives of Turkey and Cuba, respectively, to attend the twenty-fourth session of the Committee and address it as appropriate, on the understanding that this would be without prejudice to further requests of this nature and that it would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status. The Committee also decided that this arrangement would apply, mutatis mutandis, to the session of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

9. At the 219th meeting, a similar invitation was extended to the observer of the Holy See.

10. Representatives of the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) also attended the session.

11. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Civil Aviation Organization

World Meteorological Organization

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representatives of the European Space Agency, the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Astronautical Federation also attended the session.

12. A list of representatives attending the session is contained in document A/AC.105/XXIV/INF.1.

Documentation

13. In addition to the reports of its subsidiary bodies, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A/AC.105/257/Add.1/Rev.1 and Corr.1 | Report of the United Nations Expert on Space Applications to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: list of remote sensing applications |
| A/AC.105/287 and Corr.1-3 | Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its eighteenth session |
| A/AC.105/288 | Report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its twentieth session |
| A/AC.105/289 | Report of the United Nations/Economic Commission for Africa seminar on remote sensing applications and satellite communications for education and development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-19 March 1981) |
| A/AC.105/290 | Report on the United Nations regional seminar on remote sensing applications and satellite communications for education and development (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7-14 April 1981) |

A/AC.105/291

The Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP): report by the World Meteorological Organization

A/AC.105/292

Report on the international seminar on remote sensing applications and satellite communications for education and development (Toulouse, France, 21-25 April 1981)

A/AC.105/L.124 and Corr.1

Provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session

A/AC.105/L.125

Report of the International Astronautical Federation to the United Nations on the developments relating to space science and technology

Proceedings

14. At the opening of the session, at the 216th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement reviewing the work of the Committee's subsidiary bodies and outlining the work of the Committee. The text of the Chairman's statement is annexed to the present report (annex I).

15. The Committee held a general exchange of views at the 216th, 217th and 219th to 221st meetings, from 22 to 25 June, in the course of which statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam. These statements are contained in the verbatim records of the 216th, 217th and 219th to 221st meetings of the Committee (A/AC.105/PV.216, 217 and 219-221).

16. The Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee also made a statement, as well as the representatives of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF), the European Space Agency (ESA), the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Those statements are contained in the verbatim records of the 217th and 221st meetings of the Committee (A/AC.105/PV.217 and 221).

17. At its 219th meeting, the Committee established an informal working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt) to consider questions regarding direct television broadcasting satellites.

18. The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the successful third experimental launch of the ESA Ariane rocket which put into orbit the European Meteosat-2 spacecraft and the Indian Apple (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) spacecraft in geostationary orbit. It also noted the successful flight of the United States Space Shuttle Orbiter Columbia, a film and slide presentation of which was made by the United States in conjunction with the session of the Committee. The Committee further noted that in May 1981 the USSR successfully completed the programme of

long-duration manned space flights of the Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and missions of international crews within the framework of the "Intercosmos" programme; it further noted that from March 1978 until May 1981 Soyuz spacecraft and the Salyut-6 station carried nine international crews composed of cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania, together with cosmonauts from the USSR.

19. After considering the various items before it, the Committee, at its 229th meeting on 2 July 1981, adopted its report to the General Assembly containing the recommendations and decisions set out in the paragraphs below.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

A. Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee

20. The Committee took note with appreciation of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its eighteenth session (A/AC.105/287 and Corr.1 and 2). In considering the various recommendations of the Sub-Committee contained in the report, the Committee expressed its views as set out in the following paragraphs.

1. Remote sensing of the earth by satellites

21. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 35/14, had resumed its priority consideration of questions relating to the remote sensing of the earth by satellites. The Committee also noted that in the course of the debate in the Sub-Committee delegations had reaffirmed their basic positions relating to remote sensing which had been reflected in the reports of the previous sessions of the Sub-Committee.

22. The Committee noted that, in response to its request last year, a comprehensive remote sensing catalogue had been compiled by the Secretariat and updated with the co-operation of Member States (A/AC.105/257/Add.1/Rev.1). The Committee also noted that the Sub-Committee had discussed possible improvements in the compilation of future catalogues and endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee regarding the detailed outline on the information required and the format to be followed.

23. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had encouraged the establishment of new and the strengthening of existing regional remote sensing centres with a view to creating an indigenous capacity, especially within the developing countries, and endorsed the view of the Sub-Committee that the United Nations should continue its co-operation with these centres.

24. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the progress report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization on the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) (A/AC.105/291) which summarized the results of this international effort in the field of meteorology and provided an outlook for future research using the data sets now existing and reported on the progress in the objectives to study climate variability and climate change undertaken within the World Climate Research Programme.

2. United Nations programme on space applications

25. The Committee noted the United Nations programme on space applications as set out in chapter III of the report of the Sub-Committee and was pleased to note that further progress had continued to be made in the implementation of that programme.

26. In this regard, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the Expert on Space Applications for the effective manner in which he had implemented the United Nations programme within the limited funds at his disposal.

27. The Committee endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1982 as proposed to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee by the Expert in his report (A/AC.105/285), together with a statement on the administrative aspects of that programme (A/AC.105/L.123). In this connexion, the Committee noted the statement of the Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the rest of the programme for 1981 and 1982 would be reorientated to focus on the Conference.

28. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting a United Nations seminar on remote sensing applications, held in Tokyo from 15 to 20 September 1980, for the benefit of Member States in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region; to the Government of Greece for hosting, and FAO for co-sponsoring, a regional seminar on remote sensing applications for the benefit of Member States in the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and Mediterranean regions, held in Athens from 7 to 17 October 1980; to the Government of the USSR for hosting a United Nations training seminar on remote sensing applications in the fields of geology and hydrology, held in Baku from 17 to 29 November 1980; to the Government of Argentina for hosting a United Nations regional seminar on remote sensing and satellite communications for education and development for the benefit of developing countries in the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) region, held in Buenos Aires from 7 to 14 April 1981; to the Government of France for hosting a United Nations international seminar on remote sensing applications and satellite communications for education and development, for the benefit of developing countries, held in Toulouse from 21 to 25 April 1981 and to the Government of Italy for hosting the sixth international training course on remote sensing applications held in co-operation with the United Nations, FAO and the Government of Italy, held in Rome from 27 April to 15 May 1981.

29. The Committee further expressed its appreciation to the Government of the USSR for its readiness to hold United Nations training seminars in various aspects of remote sensing on a regular basis.

30. The Committee noted with appreciation that an interregional United Nations/FAO training seminar on the applications of remote sensing technology for land resources for the benefit of developing countries in the ECWA and Mediterranean regions would be held in Bulgaria from 14 to 26 September 1981 and that a United Nations regional seminar on space applications, in preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, would be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 18 to 25 November 1981 for the benefit of developing countries in the ESCAP region.

31. The Committee noted that one regional seminar had been planned in Ecuador for the ECLA region and one interregional seminar in Morocco for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and ECWA regions which would deal with space applications in preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Committee also noted that in 1982 an international training seminar would be held at FAO headquarters in Rome and that the international training seminar planned for in 1982 in Niamey, Niger, had been postponed until 1983.

32. The Committee further expressed its appreciation to FAO and UNEP for the assistance they had provided in co-sponsoring or participating in the seminars. The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Austria, Belgium, India and Italy for having offered fellowships through the United Nations to candidates from developing countries for study and training in areas related to space applications. The Committee expressed its hope that such offers of scholarships would be increased in due course to allow developing countries to benefit from the vast and growing areas of applications of space technology for development.

33. The Committee noted that, in accordance with its request endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 35/14, the Expert on Space Applications had prepared a list of the activities which could be undertaken within the United Nations programme on space applications further to assist Member States in their efforts to share the benefits of applications of space technology for development and endorsed the Sub-Committee's request that the Secretariat submit a detailed proposal along with its financial implications of the activities mentioned in that list.

34. Some delegations expressed the view that it would be increasingly difficult in the future to provide significant service under the United Nations programme with the limited funds available to it. Some delegations also expressed the view that the programme should be extended in the scope of its activities in order to respond better to the needs of the developing countries.

35. In this regard, it expressed its satisfaction at the decision of the Government of Italy to increase substantially its financial contribution to the training courses held in Rome at FAO headquarters with the aim of supporting the efforts of the United Nations and FAO in this field and of ensuring the greater participation of experts from developing countries in those important activities.

36. The Committee, noting that Mr. A. Padang had vacated the post of the United Nations Expert on Space Applications, expressed its gratitude to the former Expert for having directed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and wished him well in his future endeavours. In this regard, the Committee recommended that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2601 (XXIV), the Secretary-General should appoint, as soon as possible, a person experienced in the field to fill the post of Expert.

3. Co-ordination of outer space activities within the United Nations system

37. The Committee noted with appreciation the participation in its work and that of its sub-committees by representatives of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations and found the reports they had submitted helpful in enabling the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to fulfil their role as a focal point for international co-operation, especially with respect to the practical application of space science and technology in developing countries.

38. The Committee noted the information provided to the Sub-Committee on the progress achieved in furthering consultation on and co-ordination of outer space activities among organizations within the United Nations system and expressed its appreciation for the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/AC.105/278), which reflected the recent and future activities of the organizations concerned.

39. The Committee further noted with appreciation that the Sub-Committee continued to stress the necessity of ensuring continuous and effective consultations and co-ordination in the field of outer space activities among organizations within the United Nations system. The Committee, in this connexion, noted with satisfaction that a third Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities would be held in September 1981 in Vienna.

4. Use of nuclear power sources in outer space

40. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 35/14, had continued its consideration of the technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, through its Working Group of Experts. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had endorsed the report of the Working Group as contained in annex II of the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/287).

41. The Committee took note of the Working Group's reiteration of its conclusion that nuclear power sources could be used safely in outer space, provided that all the necessary safety requirements were met. It also noted that the Working Group encouraged Member States to continue to carry out studies concerning the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and endorsed the request that the Secretariat circulate any material received to Member States.

42. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Working Group that its work be suspended and that it could be reconvened as requested in accordance with established procedure. The Committee also endorsed the recommendation of the Working Group that the question of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be retained as a priority item on the agenda of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

5. Space transportation systems

43. The Committee noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/14, the Sub-Committee had continued the consideration of the item relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space.

44. The Committee took note of the statements on the progress being achieved in the various programmes in operation or planned as reported by China, France, India, Japan, Mongolia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and ESA.

45. The Committee endorsed the request of the Sub-Committee that the Secretariat update the study it had prepared in 1979 (A/AC.105/244) on the international implications of new space transportation systems and decided to recommend that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should continue the consideration of this item at its next session.

6. Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit

46. The Committee noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/14, the Sub-Committee had continued the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit. It further noted that delegations had reiterated and elaborated on the views expressed by them last year both in

the Sub-Committee as well as at the current session of the Committee. Some delegations indicated that the developing countries viewed with growing concern the manner in which the geostationary orbit was being used and the urgent need to avoid, in future, its saturation. The view was also expressed that constructive efforts were under way through existing institutional mechanisms to ensure that the use of the geostationary orbit proceeded in a fair and efficient manner.

47. The Committee endorsed the request of the Sub-Committee that the study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit (A/AC.105/203 and Add.1-3) continue to be brought up to date as required. The Committee also endorsed the decision of the Sub-Committee that it continue consideration of this item at its next session.

B. Report of the Legal Sub-Committee

48. The Committee took note with appreciation of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its twentieth session (A/AC.105/288) covering the results of its deliberations on the items assigned to it by General Assembly resolution 35/14.

1. Legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space with the aim of formulating draft principles

49. The Committee noted that, in continuing as a matter of priority its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth by satellites, the Sub-Committee had re-established its working group on remote sensing under the chairmanship of Mr. Winkler (Austria). The Committee also noted that a principle-by-principle reading of the draft principles as formulated to date had been carried out and that a number of issues remained to be agreed upon before the draft principles could be finalized.

2. Elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting

50. The Committee noted that the Legal Sub-Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/14, had continued, as a matter of priority, its detailed consideration of the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting.

51. The Committee also noted that the Sub-Committee had re-established its working group on direct television broadcast satellites under the chairmanship of Mr. El-Reedy (Egypt), that an informal consultation had taken place within the framework of the working group in an effort to remove the remaining differences and to reach agreement on a text and that no consensus had been reached.

52. The Committee further noted that the Sub-Committee had recommended that, while considering the question of direct television broadcasting at its next session, the Committee should also consider whether the elaboration of draft principles on the subject could be concluded, or whether further progress could be achieved during that session. The Committee noted that at the end of the session of the Legal Sub-Committee 12 delegations had submitted a negotiating text (A/AC.105/288, annex IV-A). Some delegations expressed the view that this text would not be suitable as a basis for further work.

53. In this connexion, the Committee established an informal working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt) to carry out informal consultations with a view to making every effort to complete the draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting.

54. During the course of the discussions in the working group, several informal proposals were made by delegations and four Member States, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania and Uruguay, became co-sponsors of the proposal submitted by 12 delegations to the last session of the Legal Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/288, annex IV-A - see annex II below). The working group had extensive discussions with a view to finalizing the draft principles; even though progress was made, final agreement was not reached.

55. Some delegations expressed the view that the Committee should continue its efforts to reach general agreement as an urgent matter. Some of these delegations expressed the view that negotiations should be continued at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, on the basis of the above proposal made by 16 delegations, with a view to finalizing the text of the draft principles and that delegations concerned should take advantage of the time lapse between the session of the Committee and the convening of the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly to consult on outstanding issues. Some other delegations expressed the view that the negotiations should continue in the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-first session, building on the progress achieved in the Legal Sub-Committee and at the current session of the Committee.

56. At the 229th meeting of the Committee, a working paper was submitted by the delegation of Sweden (see annex III). Due to the late hour of its presentation, this paper was not discussed. Some delegations expressed their reservations about this document.

3. Consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space

57. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/14, had included this item on its agenda and that a working group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bueno (Brazil), had been established in connexion with this item. The Committee further noted that the consideration of this item at the twentieth session of the Legal Sub-Committee should provide a useful and constructive basis for the continuation of work on that item at the twenty-first session of the Legal Sub-Committee, taking due account of the results of the eighteenth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and of the views expressed by all delegations in the Committee as well as in the sub-committees.

58. During the session, some delegations expressed the view that a working paper submitted to the Sub-Committee by the delegation of Canada (A/AC.105/C.2/L.129) could serve to identify the points which should be considered and on which the drafting of supplementary legal texts could be based. Some other delegations expressed the view that a régime covering the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be based on results of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's working group and on an approach which took account of probabilities.

4. Matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit

59. The Committee noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/14, the Legal Sub-Committee had continued to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit. The Committee also noted that a variety of views had been expressed on this question, as reflected in the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/288, paras. 48-67).

60. During the twentieth session of the Legal Sub-Committee, some delegations had expressed once again their support for the concept of establishing a lower limit of outer space not higher than 100 to 110 kilometres above sea level. Other delegations had reiterated their reservations concerning the need to establish such a boundary and the criteria by which such a boundary might be determined.

61. Some delegations expressed the view that this item should be included on the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee as a priority question. Other delegations considered that the item should continue to remain as a non-priority item on the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee.

62. In considering questions of the geostationary orbit, the Committee, at its current session, took note of the various views expressed concerning its nature and use. The view was expressed that equatorial countries held sovereign rights over the segments of the geostationary orbit above their territories and that, in delimiting outer space, account should be taken of the sui generis nature of that orbit. Other delegations were of the view that the geostationary orbit was inseparable from outer space and was therefore not subject to any claim of preferential right. Some delegations also expressed the view that there should be rationalization in the use of the geostationary orbit on an equitable basis.

63. The Committee noted that a proposal had been made in the Legal Sub-Committee whether to divide this item into two different ones and that differing views had been expressed on the matter (A/AC.105/288, paras. 63-67). During the discussions in the Committee similar views were expressed and the Committee did not reach any consensus on the matter. Other delegations did not consider that the question should be considered as a matter of priority nor that a working group should be established.

64. Some delegations referred to the need to set up a working group of the Legal Sub-Committee to give priority study to agenda item 4, as formulated. This study should be made in the light of the need to establish a special international legal order for the suitable regulation of the rational use of the synchronous geostationary orbit, in accordance with the needs of the developing countries and with the legitimate interests of the equatorial countries.

C. Other matters

65. The Committee noted with appreciation the reports submitted by Member States on their national and co-operative space programmes during the calendar year 1980 (A/AC.105/286 and Add.1-2, and Add.2/Corr.1-2).

66. The Committee also noted with appreciation the participation in its work and that of its sub-committees by representatives of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and found the reports they had submitted helpful in enabling the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to fulfil their role as a focal point of international co-operation, especially with respect to the practical application of space science and technology in developing countries, the progressive development of space law and the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

67. The Committee further noted with appreciation the participation in its work and that of the sub-committees by the representatives of ESA, COSPAR and IAF, particularly with regard to the preparations for the Conference.

68. Some delegations expressed their concern over the increasing militarization of outer space. In this connexion, it was proposed that an item entitled "Ensuring the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes" be included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee. Furthermore, the view was expressed that the inclusion of such an item in the agenda would be an important step towards ensuring a more effective régime governing the use of outer space. Other delegations expressed the view that the subject of arms control in space was inseparable from the complex question of general arms control on earth and that it would be inappropriate for the Committee to pursue such matters. To the extent necessary, the subject could be more properly dealt with in other fora whose mandates and expertise were better suited to addressing this global question. Still other delegations expressed the view that the time was ripe to elaborate legal rules forbidding the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space.

D. Future work of the sub-committees

69. The Committee noted the views expressed by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee as contained in paragraphs 63 to 66 of the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraph 63 concerning the agenda of the nineteenth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

70. The Committee also took note of the recommendation made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space that its work should be suspended and that the Working Group could be reconvened as requested in accordance with established procedures.

71. Some delegations expressed the view that all matters, scientific, technical and legal, before the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee relating to remote sensing be disposed of as a matter of priority.

72. The Committee took note of the views expressed in the Legal Sub-Committee regarding the question of retaining summary records for the Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/288, paras. 20-22). In the course of the current session of the Committee, similar views were reiterated.

E. Schedule of work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies

73. The Committee agreed on the following time-table for 1982, bearing in mind the decision of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the 1982 session of the Advisory Committee (A/34/20, para. 101 (vii)):

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee	11-22 January <u>a/</u>	New York
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	22 March-2 April <u>b/</u>	New York

a/ The Advisory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will meet during the session of the Sub-Committee. The Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space could be reconvened.

b/ The Preparatory Committee for the Conference will also be meeting during the session of the Committee. A third week will be available, if necessary.

ANNEX I

Opening statement by the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. As we assemble here this afternoon for the twenty-fourth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, I should like to extend a warm welcome to all of you. This year's session is a very timely and a very important one. It is timely and important, first and foremost, because of the convening next year, a little over one year from now, of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It is timely and important also as a result of the many exciting developments which have recently taken place in national and international efforts to carry forward the conquest of space for progress in science and technology and in order to extend the benefits of this activity to an over-growing number of nations.

2. It is always a particular pleasure and privilege to recognize among the representatives many faces familiar from past sessions of the Committee; at the same time, I should like to extend a special welcome to those of you who are new to this active and, as you can see, growing body. As representatives are aware, our Committee has expanded and includes now for the first time representatives from China, Greece, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The efforts of these new member States, individually and collectively, will no doubt provide a valuable contribution to the Committee's work in planning for the peaceful and co-operative use of outer space.

3. Since the last session of the Committee, exactly one year ago, several significant achievements have taken place in the actual application of space science and technology. Among these was the setting of a new record by the Soviet Union in long-duration space flight. This accomplishment - 185 days spent in space - coincides, most appropriately, with the twentieth anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's flight on board Vostok, which lasted, as will be recalled, only one hour and 48 minutes.

4. We have also applauded the epoch-making breakthrough achieved by the United States in the field of manned space flight. The successful launching and landing of Space Shuttle Columbia has lifted the curtain on an era which will shape space exploration for the coming decades. It constitutes a first step towards an operational system of regular space transportation, linking earth with space and providing a glimpse into the future - a future in which, perhaps, space flight will assume a practical and routine role not only in scientific research and study, but as a common aspect of everyday life. At the same time, the Space Shuttle is about to open up a new environment for research, for technology, for manufacture, whose industrial opportunities are only now beginning to emerge.

5. Manned space flights have also been characterized over the past year by the further successful expansion of the "Intercosmos" programme allowing Cuba, Romania and Viet Nam to enter into the co-operative space community. In the meantime, the "spationauts" of France are preparing their ascent into outer space.

6. In addition to the progress made in manned space flight, important launchings of unmanned spacecraft included the Rohini RS-1 of India and the Astro-A of Japan and, only a few days ago, the successful start of another Ariane launcher. These launchings, as well as others, serve as welcome harbingers of future space flights which will involve not just a few, but, rather, let us hope, a majority, of the nations upon this earth.

7. These events of the past year, together with the growing interest in space expressed by so many States, clearly signal the coming of a new and modern era of space applications. No longer do we have to look to the efforts of one or two Powers proceeding in splendid isolation. As this era - perhaps this new age - approaches, more and more nations are awaking to its potential and its benefits and, no doubt, the uses of space will grow progressively.

8. We would, however, be found wanting in honesty both to ourselves and to the communities to which we are responsible if we were to turn a blind eye to the fact that every advance in modern technology - be it space technology or any other kind - is also accompanied by the temptation to use it for purposes other than purely peaceful and co-operative ones.

9. Let us therefore face this demon boldly and in no spirit of complacency. Whatever gains have been added to science and technology by new advances, they will rapidly be lost if they serve only to heighten further the potential of war machines already equipped for overkill. Discredit and doubt, scepticism and mistrust would rapidly beset technologies whose progress would thus be deflected from their original aim.

10. Turning now to the work which lies before us, I should like briefly to review the results of the 1981 sessions of the Scientific and Technical and the Legal Sub-Committees. The reports of these two sub-committees, which are before the Committee in various documents, reflect once again the able and dedicated leadership which they have received under the respective chairmanships of Mr. John Carver of Australia and Mr. Wyzner of Poland. Mr. Wyzner is here among us, and I should like to greet him in particular. On behalf of the Committee, I should like to express my sincere appreciation to both Mr. Carver and Mr. Wyzner for their continuing efforts towards a peaceful and co-operative use of outer space.

11. Looking first at the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its eighteenth session, we see that priority consideration was again given this year to questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellite; the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system; preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and, finally, on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

12. The Sub-Committee made a thorough examination of each item of the agenda. Nevertheless, several factors contributed to a delay in real progress during this session. Understandably, considerable time was spent in planning the final activities preparatory to the Conference. However, in the ongoing work of the Sub-Committee a situation again arose this year in which the relatively well-established and well-known positions of Member States on many items did not undergo change.

13. This situation, I believe, should inspire some serious reflection concerning the goals of this body and its aims for the future; for this future will soon be upon us and we must take care to ensure that our vision remains abreast of developments within the scientific and technical community, so that we can, as we have done so often in the past, provide leadership and inspiration to scientists and space engineers of all nations.

14. As you know, technological development does not always await the meeting of minds of political decision-makers, and we might therefore easily find ourselves surprised by these rapid technological advances.

15. Returning to the specific items discussed by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, I am sorry to report that the question of remote sensing itself generated no new modified positions this year. The Sub-Committee did, however, reiterate its view that the catalogue of remote sensing applications compiled by the Secretariat was very useful and several recommendations were made for its further improvement. The Sub-Committee also welcomed the submission to the United Nations of a report prepared by the Netherlands entitled "A study of satellite remote sensing and mission objectives in developing countries".

16. In another area of its work, the Sub-Committee reviewed the past and current activities of the space applications programme and approved the schedule proposed for 1982 by the Expert on Space Applications. The Sub-Committee expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Greece, Italy, Japan, the Soviet Union, and the Upper Volta for their role in acting as hosts to the five seminars held in 1980 and, in addition, welcomed the invitations extended by the Governments of Argentina, Bulgaria, France, Indonesia and Italy to play host to seminars to be held in 1981. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Austria, Belgium, India and Italy for having offered fellowships in the field of space applications in the past year.

17. This seems an appropriate place to express my own and, I am sure, the representatives' sentiments of thanks and appreciation to Ahmed Padang, our former Expert on Space Applications, who has recently been called upon to continue his career at the United Nations in a different capacity. He has served the Committee well and with unflinching devotion, and many Member States of this Organization have profited from his experience and understanding in formulating their own space-related programmes and in receiving expert help to meet their requirements. Especially now, in the preparatory process for the second United Nations space conference, the regional seminars which he has so ably organized have gained a special momentum and importance. We regret to see him go and we wish him all the best for his future. At the same time, we are confident that a new Expert on Space Applications will soon be appointed without undue delay, as this is certainly the most meaningful service function of the United Nations space effort to member countries.

18. The Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space continued its deliberations, and the report of the Group, provided as annex II of the report of the Sub-Committee, contains three major conclusions. First, the Working Group reaffirmed its finding that nuclear power sources can be used safely in outer space, provided that all necessary safety requirements are met. Secondly, the Working Group determined that the original purpose of its establishment had now been fulfilled and it recommended that its work be suspended until such time as deliberations might again prove useful. At the same time, it was also recommended

that the question of the use of nuclear power sources in space be retained as a priority item on the agenda of the Sub-Committee. Finally, the Working Group encouraged Member States to continue their studies concerning the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and requested the Secretariat to circulate any material received from Member States.

19. Looking in more general terms upon the results of the efforts of the Working Group, I would commend the pragmatic and efficient approach which led to the successful conclusion of its recent talks. No less commendable a spirit, incidentally, has guided two countries members of this Committee in their successful efforts to settle claims arising out of a recent incident in which they were involved. If we look to the future and our further energy needs, there is little doubt, however, that new and complex questions will arise concerning the use of this resource.

20. Let me now turn briefly to the activities of the Legal Sub-Committee, which met this year in Geneva. The Sub-Committee's agenda for 1981 designated two priority items: the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space; and the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. In reviewing the progress of the Sub-Committee in general, I note with regret that its efforts during this year have not met with the success of previous years. This situation may well be attributed, however, to the same factors that currently affect the work of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

21. Nevertheless, the report of the Sub-Committee does reflect advances in several areas. One of these - the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting - has now been recommended to the Committee for consideration, with the goal of possibly concluding all deliberations at our current session. The work of the Sub-Committee on this item is reflected in annex II of the Sub-Committee's report. Should delegations feel prepared to continue their discussions at this time, I would be delighted to make whatever arrangements they feel necessary.

22. In considering the question of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to geostationary orbit, the Sub-Committee considered several proposals concerning the composition of this item, as is reflected in paragraphs 63-66 of its report, and recommended that the Committee, at its current session, consider and decide upon its future formulation. These have been the major achievements of our two Sub-Committees over the past year.

23. As I reviewed, this year, developments of space since our last session, I became increasingly aware of a growing trend which might affect not only the work of our Committee but also the activities of national, of regional and of international organizations concerned. Space is indeed no longer the province of a select few: with the growth of new space technologies and applications, countries throughout the world have been awakened to the benefits which now lie within their reach.

24. Communication satellites are thus far the most popular application of space technology, with over 100 countries and nations having established links with various international satellite systems. Some nations are now planning for the launching of their own communications satellites or are contemplating the establishment of regional systems.

25. Remote sensing has also clearly proved its utility and many States are now actively planning the establishment of receiving stations or the development of remote sensing satellites.

26. On the basis of these examples, as well as of the interest we have witnessed within our own Committee, the promise of space technology is beginning to be realized.

27. An important part of our work as members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is to plan for this better world. We have at present a priority of ensuring the access of all Member States to the benefits of space technology and space applications. Many nations have now learnt of the potential of the resource that is space. They need only determine how and for what specific purposes it might best be used. Their need is for data, and in this area the United Nations may well be able to provide the answers. Data from space application systems should be available to all States and not just to the few who can afford its often high cost. I do not believe that data related to the practical benefits of space technology should be priced beyond the reach of Member States. The United Nations can be used to provide an effective mechanism for resolving this problem and can possibly establish the institutional framework to ensure equitable access and at reasonable cost.

28. This question of access to data is only one, however, of the many problems which will arise as the space age advances. The networks of various satellite systems will continue to grow and manufacturing may well begin one day in space. These and other developments will require foresight and planning, as new legal, scientific and technical questions arise which demand resolution. And this is our task. The potential of all these developments can be realized by all Member States only if a proper international framework continues to exist for their implementation. Further, they can be realized only if outer space is safeguarded as a predominantly peaceful environment, if it is kept removed from frictions and tensions of day-to-day politics, if we approach space on the basis of moral concepts suitable to the high frontiers. We must never lose sight of the single goal that lies at the heart of all our deliberations. It is said that the innocence of children can at times illuminate the world with a brightness undimmed by adult sophistication and cynicism. In this respect, let me end my statement by quoting from a speech given by a 13-year-old student on the subject of the peaceful uses of outer space. The young man said:

"Today's and tomorrow's peaceful uses of outer space must be planned very soon. For not only is outer space the final frontier, but it is also man's treasure chest for a better world".

Let us together open the chest wider and share the treasures equally.

29. My attention has been drawn to the fact that Mongolia also deserves congratulations for its entry into outer space through the "Intercosmos" programme. I should like to add that fact to my statement.

30. This concludes item 2 of our agenda.

ANNEX II

Elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Uruguay and Venezuela: working paper⁴

The following negotiating text has been prepared taking into account discussions on direct television broadcast satellites which took place at the twentieth session of the Legal Sub-Committee. The above delegations submit this text as a basis for discussion at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Negotiating text

3 April 1981

Principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting

The General Assembly,

- (1) In view of the benefits of international direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites for individuals, peoples, countries and all mankind,
- (2) Desiring to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all States and to encourage orderly development on an equitable basis of this new and promising means of television broadcasting,
- (3) Recognizing the unique characteristics of such satellite broadcasting not encountered in other forms of broadcasting which necessitate besides relevant technical regulations also principles solely applicable in this field,
- (4) Considering that States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, including broadcasting associations, should base their activities in this field upon and encourage international co-operation,

Declares that in their activities in the field of direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites specifically directed at a foreign State, hereinafter referred to as "international direct television broadcasting by satellite", States should be guided by the following principles:

* Previously sponsored by 12 delegations and issued as A/AC.105/C.2/L.131, as well as reproduced in A/AC.105/288, annex IV-A.

Purposes and objectives

1. Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be carried out in a manner compatible with the sovereign rights of States, including the principle of non-intervention as well as with the right of everyone to seek, receive and impart information and ideas as enshrined in the relevant United Nations instruments.
2. Such activities should promote the free dissemination and mutual exchange of information and knowledge in cultural and scientific fields, assist in educational, social and economic development particularly in the developing countries, enhance the qualities of life of all peoples and provide recreation with due respect to the political and cultural integrity of States.
3. These activities should accordingly be carried out in a manner compatible with the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation among all States and peoples in the interest of maintaining international peace and security.

Applicability of international law

Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies of 27 January 1967, the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and its Radio Regulations and of international instruments relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States and to human rights.

Rights and benefits

Every State has an equal right to conduct activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite and to authorize such activities by persons and entities under its jurisdiction. All States and peoples are entitled to and should enjoy the benefits from such activities. Access to the technology in this field should be available to all States without discrimination on terms mutually agreed by all concerned.

International co-operation

Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be based upon and encourage international co-operation. Such co-operation should be the subject of appropriate arrangements. Special consideration should be given to the needs of the developing countries in the use of international direct television broadcasting by satellite for the purpose of accelerating their national development.

Peaceful settlement of disputes

Any international dispute that may arise from activities covered by these principles should be settled through established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes agreed upon by the parties to the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

State responsibility

1. States should bear international responsibility for activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite carried out by them or under their jurisdiction and for the conformity of any such activities with the principles set forth in this document.

2. When international direct television broadcasting by satellite is carried out by an international intergovernmental organization, the responsibility referred to in the above paragraph should be borne both by that organization and by the States participating in it.

Duty and right to consult

Any broadcasting or receiving State within an international direct television broadcasting satellite service established between them requested to do so by any other broadcasting or receiving State within the same service should promptly enter into consultations with the requesting State regarding its activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite without prejudice to other consultations which these States may undertake with any other State on that subject.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

Without prejudice to the relevant provisions of international law States should co-operate on a bilateral and multilateral basis for protection of copyright and neighbouring rights by means of appropriate agreements between the interested States or the competent legal entities acting under their jurisdiction. In such co-operation they should give special consideration to the interests of developing countries in the use of direct television broadcasting for the purpose of accelerating their national development.

Notification to the United Nations

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States conducting or authorizing activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the greatest extent possible of the nature of such activities. On receiving this information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should disseminate it immediately and effectively to the relevant United Nations specialized agencies, as well as to the public and the international scientific community.

Consultation and agreements between States

1. A State which intends to establish or authorize the establishment of an international direct television broadcasting satellite service shall without delay notify the proposed receiving State or States of such intention and shall promptly enter into consultation with any of those States which so requests.

2. An international direct television broadcasting satellite service shall only be established after the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 above have been met and on the basis of agreements and/or arrangements in conformity with the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union and in accordance with these principles.

3. With respect to the unavoidable overspill of the radiation of the satellite signal, the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union shall be exclusively applicable.

ANNEX III

Sweden: working paper

The following text regarding draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting has been prepared taking into account discussions in the informal working group on direct broadcasting by satellite at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This text does not necessarily correspond to the views of the Swedish delegation but is submitted only so as to facilitate further negotiation on this subject.

Principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for international direct television broadcasting

The General Assembly,

- (1) In view of the benefits of international direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites for individuals, peoples, countries and all mankind,
- (2) Reaffirming respect for the sovereign rights of all States and desiring to encourage orderly development on an equitable basis of this new and promising means of television broadcasting,
- (3) Desiring to respect and promote the right of everyone to freedom of expression, as enshrined in the relevant instruments of the United Nations,
- (4) Considering that free flow and mutual exchange of information, knowledge and ideas promote mutual understanding, friendly relations and co-operation among States and peoples in the interests of international peace and security; assist in educational, social and economic development, particularly in the developing countries; provide recreation; and enhance the quality of life for all,
- (5) Recognizing the unique characteristics of such satellite broadcasting not encountered in other forms of broadcasting which necessitate besides relevant technical regulations also principles solely applicable in this field,
- (6) Considering that States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, including broadcasting associations, should base their activities in this field upon and encourage international co-operation,

Declares that in their activities in the field of direct television broadcasting by means of artificial earth satellites specifically directed at a foreign State, hereinafter referred to as "international direct television broadcasting by satellite", should be guided by the following principles:

Applicability of international law

Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies of 27 January 1967, the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and its Radio Regulations and of international instruments relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States and to human rights.

Rights and benefits

Every State has an equal right to conduct activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite and to authorize such activities by persons and entities under its jurisdiction. All States and peoples are entitled to and should enjoy the benefits from such activities. The technology in this field should be made available on mutually agreed terms to the fullest extent possible.

International co-operation

Activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should be based upon and encourage international co-operation. Such co-operation should be the subject of appropriate arrangements. Special consideration should be given the needs of the developing countries in the use of international direct television broadcasting by satellite for the purpose of accelerating their national development.

Peaceful settlement of disputes

Any international dispute that may arise from activities covered by these principles should be settled through established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes agreed upon by the parties to the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

State responsibility

1. To the extent required by international law, in particular the relevant provisions of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, States should bear international responsibility for activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite carried out by them or under their jurisdiction and for the conformity of any such activities with the principles set forth in this document.
2. When international direct television broadcasting by satellite is carried out by an international intergovernmental organization, the responsibility referred to in the above paragraph should be borne both by that organization and by the States participating in it.

Duty and right to consult

Any broadcasting or receiving State within an international direct television broadcasting satellite service established between them requested to do so by any other broadcasting or receiving State within the same service should promptly enter into consultations with the requesting State regarding its activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite, without prejudice to other consultations which these States may undertake with any other State on that subject.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

Without prejudice to the relevant provisions of international law States should co-operate on a bilateral and multilateral basis for the protection of copyright and neighbouring rights by means of appropriate agreements between the interested States or the competent legal entities acting under their jurisdiction. In such co-operation they should give special consideration to the interests of developing countries in the use of direct television broadcasting for the purpose of accelerating their national development.

Notification to the United Nations

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States conducting or authorizing activities in the field of international direct television broadcasting by satellite should inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the greatest extent possible of the nature of such activities. On receiving this information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should disseminate it immediately and effectively to the relevant United Nations specialized agencies, as well as to the public and the international scientific community.

Consultation and agreements between States

1. A State which intends to establish or authorize the establishment of an international direct television broadcasting satellite service should without delay notify the proposed receiving State or States of such intention and should promptly enter into consultation with any of those States which so requests.
2. An international direct television broadcasting satellite service should only be established after the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 above have been met, in accordance with these principles, and on the basis of agreements and/or arrangements, in conformity with the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union, as required by those instruments.
3. With respect to the unavoidable overspill of the radiation of the satellite signal, the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union shall be exclusively applicable.

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