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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

PREPARATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING  
THE USE BY STATES OF ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES FOR DIRECT  
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul COTTON (New Zealand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The items entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" and "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" were included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the two items in its agenda and to allocate them to the Special Political Committee.
3. At its 15th meeting, on 29 October, the Special Political Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on items 48 and 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 15th to 19th meetings, held between 29 October and 1 November.
4. In connexion with items 48 and 49, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. 1/ At the 15th meeting, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria), Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, introduced the report.

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/34/20).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

5. At the 16th meeting, on 31 October, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolutions A/SPC/34/L.10, 11 and 12.

6. Draft resolution A/SPC/34/L.10, entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Finland, Ireland, the Niger, Nigeria and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. On 1 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution (A/SPC/34/L.13).

7. Draft resolution A/SPC/34/L.11, entitled "Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space", was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Finland, Ireland, the Niger, Nigeria and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. On 1 November, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution (A/SPC/34/L.14).

8. Draft resolution A/SPC/34/L.12 and Corr.1, entitled "Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies", was sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Finland, the Niger, Nigeria and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 20th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted the three draft resolutions without a vote (see para. 10, draft resolutions I to III).

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

10. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

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DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its twenty-second session, 2/

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Welcoming the successful completion of the recent outer space mission carried out jointly for the first time by cosmonauts from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, within the framework of the "Intercosmos" programme,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;
3. Notes with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee, has completed the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; 3/
4. Takes note with appreciation of the detailed recommendations on the preparation and organization of the Second United Nations Conference for the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference;
5. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its eighteenth session continued:
  - (a) Its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

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2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/34/20).

3/ Ibid., annex II.

(b) Its efforts to formulate draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(c) Its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(d) Its discussion of 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;

6. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its nineteenth session should:

(a) Continue on a priority basis:

(i) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing;

(ii) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(b) Continue 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;

(c) Include in its agenda an item entitled "Review of existing international law relevant to outer space activities with a view to determining the appropriateness of supplementing such law with provisions relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space";

(d) Continue to include on its agenda an item entitled "Other matters";

7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixteenth session;

(a) Continued to consider both the current pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing as well as possible future operational satellite remote sensing systems;

(b) Continued to consider the United Nations programme on space applications and matters relating to the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(c) Continued to examine the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

(d) Considered technical aspects of and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and adopted the report of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, established by the Sub-Committee; 4/

(e) Considered questions relating to space transportation systems;

(f) Achieved significant progress, in its capacity as advisory body to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its detailed consideration of questions relating to the preparation and organization of the Conference;

8. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its seventeenth session should:

(a) Consider the following priority items:

- (i) Questions relating to the United Nations programme on space applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites;
- (iii) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
- (iv) Co-ordinating role of the United Nations in the use of space science and technology, particularly in the developing countries;

(b) Consider the following items:

- (i) Space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;

9. Endorses the proposed United Nations programme on space applications for 1980, as proposed to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee by the Expert on Space Application; 5/

10. Approves a continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina;

11. Endorses the recommendation that the existing five regional remote sensing centres in Africa should receive from the United Nations the technical assistance and co-operation which could be made available for such a purpose;

12. Requests the specialized agencies to continue to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

13. Takes note of the fifth status report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization on its tropical cyclone project, 6/ in reponse to General Assembly resolution 33/16, and requests the World Meteorological Organization to continue submitting annual status reports on the project;

14. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments which acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for, or otherwise assisted in the holding of, international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

15. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Recalling that it has been more than a decade since the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held at Vienna, in 1968 and that this period has seen rapid progress and growth in space exploration, the development of space technology and its applications,

Considering that there is a need to assess these developments, to exchange information and experience on their present and potential impact and to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of institutional and co-operative means of realizing the benefits of space technology,

Recognizing the importance of wider participation of Member States in the activities of the United Nations in outer space matters,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute towards orderly growth of space activities favourable to socio-economic advancement of mankind and in particular of the peoples of the developing countries,

Taking into account new developments in space science and technology which are being projected and envisaged in the coming decade as well as the new applications emerging therefrom and their potential benefits and possible implications for national development and international co-operation,

Conscious of the need further to increase awareness of the general public with regard to space technology and its applications,

Desiring to stimulate an enhanced co-ordinating role of the United Nations, which is eminently suited to bring about increased international co-operation and assistance to the developing countries in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Recalling its resolution 33/16 of 10 November 1978 in which it decided to convene a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to designate the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Having considered the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 7/ acting in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference has submitted detailed recommendations for the preparation and organization of the Conference,

1. Endorses the detailed recommendations contained in paragraphs 84 to 115 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Adopts the provisional agenda for the Conference as set out in paragraph 99 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

3. Endorses in particular:

(a) The recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be held in the latter half of 1982;

(b) The recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the preparation and organization of the Conference, including the secretariat, bureau and form of the Conference;

(c) The recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the ceiling for cost of the Conference;

4. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a recommendation on the venue of the Conference;

5. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue with its preparatory work for the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make, within the ceiling for expenditure established for the Conference, the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements as set out in the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/34/20).

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon  
and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the rule of law, in this field of human endeavour,

Recalling its resolution 2779 (XXVI) of 29 November 1971, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the elaboration of a draft international treaty concerning the moon, as well as its resolutions 2915 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972, 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3234 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976, 32/196 A of 20 December 1977 and 33/16 of 10 November 1978, in which it, inter alia, encouraged the elaboration of the draft treaty relating to the moon,

Recalling, in particular, that in resolution 33/16 it endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its eighteenth session should continue as a matter of priority its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon,

Having considered the relevant section of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its twenty-second session 8/ and in particular paragraphs 62, 63 and 65 of the report,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the considerations and recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee, has completed the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Having considered the text of the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

1. Commends the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to open the Agreement for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;
3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to this Agreement.

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8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/34/20).



ANNEX

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the  
Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Agreement,

Noting the achievements of States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Recognizing that the moon, as a natural satellite of the earth, has an important role to play in the exploration of outer space,

Determined to promote on the basis of equality the further development of co-operation among States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Desiring to prevent the moon from becoming an area of international conflict,

Bearing in mind the benefits which may be derived from the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Recalling the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 9/ the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, 10/ the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, 11/ and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, 12/

Taking into account the need to define and develop the provisions of these international instruments in relation to the moon and other celestial bodies, having regard to further progress in the exploration and use of outer space,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

1. The provisions of this Agreement relating to the moon shall also apply to other celestial bodies within the solar system, other than the earth, except in so far as specific legal norms enter into force with respect to any of these celestial bodies.

9/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

10/ Resolution 2345 (XXII), annex.

11/ Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

12/ Resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

2. For the purposes of this Agreement reference to the moon shall include orbits around or other trajectories to or around it.

3. This Agreement does not apply to extraterrestrial materials which reach the surface of the earth by natural means.

#### Article 2

All activities on the moon, including its exploration and use, shall be carried out in accordance with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 13/ adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding, and with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties.

#### Article 3

1. The moon shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes.

2. Any threat or use of force or any other hostile act or threat of hostile act on the moon is prohibited. It is likewise prohibited to use the moon in order to commit any such act or to engage in any such threat in relation to the earth, the moon, spacecraft, the personnel of spacecraft or man-made space objects.

3. States Parties shall not place in orbit around or other trajectory to or around the moon objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or place or use such weapons on or in the moon.

4. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on the moon 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 and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited.

#### Article 4

1. The exploration and use of the moon shall be the province of all mankind and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. Due regard

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13/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

shall be paid to the interests of present and future generations as well as to the need to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

2. States Parties shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance in all their activities concerning the exploration and use of the moon. International co-operation in pursuance of this Agreement should be as wide as possible and may take place on a multilateral basis, on a bilateral basis or through international intergovernmental organizations.

#### Article 5

1. States Parties shall 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 their activities concerned with the exploration and use of the moon. Information on the time, purposes, locations, orbital parameters and duration shall be given in respect of each mission to the moon as soon as possible after launching, while information on the results of each mission, including scientific results, shall be furnished upon completion of the mission. In the case of a mission lasting more than thirty days, information on conduct of the mission, including any scientific results, shall be given periodically at thirty days' intervals. For missions lasting more than six months, only significant additions to such information need be reported thereafter.

2. If a State Party becomes aware that another State Party plans to operate simultaneously in the same area of or in the same orbit around or trajectory to or around the moon, it shall promptly inform the other State of the timing of and plans for its own operations.

3. In carrying out activities under this Agreement, States Parties shall promptly inform the Secretary-General, as well as the public and the international scientific community, of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon, which could endanger human life or health, as well as of any indication of organic life.

#### Article 6

1. There shall be freedom of scientific investigation on the moon by all States Parties without discrimination of any kind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law.

2. In carrying out scientific investigations and in furtherance of the provisions of this Agreement, the States Parties shall have the right to collect on and remove from the moon samples of its mineral and other substances. Such samples shall remain at the disposal of those States Parties which caused them to be collected and may be used by them for scientific purposes. States Parties shall have regard to the desirability of making a portion of such samples available to

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other interested States Parties and the international scientific community for scientific investigation. States Parties may in the course of scientific investigations also use mineral and other substances of the moon in quantities appropriate for the support of their missions.

3. States Parties agree on the desirability of exchanging scientific and other personnel on expeditions to or installations on the moon to the greatest extent feasible and practicable.

#### Article 7

1. In exploring and using the moon, States Parties shall take measures to prevent the disruption of the existing balance of its environment whether by introducing adverse changes in that environment, by its harmful contamination through the introduction of extra-environmental matter or otherwise. States Parties shall also take measures to avoid harmfully affecting the environment of the earth through the introduction of extraterrestrial matter or otherwise.

2. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures being adopted by them in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and shall also, to the maximum extent feasible, notify him in advance of all placements by them of radio-active materials on the moon and of the purposes of such placements.

3. States Parties shall report to other States Parties and to the Secretary-General concerning areas of the moon having special scientific interest in order that, without prejudice to the rights of other States Parties, consideration may be given to the designation of such areas as international scientific preserves for which special protective arrangements are to be agreed upon in consultation with the competent bodies of the United Nations.

#### Article 8

1. States Parties may pursue their activities in the exploration and use of the moon anywhere on or below its surface, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

2. For these purposes States Parties may, in particular:

(a) Land their space objects on the moon and launch them from the moon;

(b) Place their personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations anywhere on or below the surface of the moon.

Personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations may move or be moved freely over or below the surface of the moon.

3. Activities of States Parties in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not interfere with the activities of other States Parties on the moon. Where such interference may occur, the States Parties concerned shall undertake consultations in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Agreement.

#### Article 9

1. States Parties may establish manned and unmanned stations on the moon. A State Party establishing a station shall use only that area which is required for the needs of the station and shall immediately inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the location and purposes of that station. Subsequently, at annual intervals that State shall likewise inform the Secretary-General whether the station continues in use and whether its purposes have changed.

2. Stations shall be installed in such a manner that they do not impede the free access to all areas of the moon by personnel, vehicles and equipment of other States Parties conducting activities on the moon in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement or of article I of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. 9/

#### Article 10

1. States Parties shall adopt all practicable measures to safeguard the life and health of persons on the moon. For this purpose they shall regard any person on the moon as an astronaut within the meaning of article V of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies 9/ and as part of the personnel of a spacecraft within the meaning of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space. 10/

2. States Parties shall offer shelter in their stations, installations, vehicles and other facilities to persons in distress on the moon.

#### Article 11

1. The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind, which finds its expression in the provisions of this Agreement and in particular in paragraph 5 of this article.

2. The moon is not subject to national appropriation by any claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

3. Neither the surface nor the subsurface of the moon, nor any part thereof or natural resources in place, shall become property of any State, international

intergovernmental or non-governmental organization, national organization or non-governmental entity or of any natural person. The placement of personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on or below the surface of the moon, including structures connected with its surface or subsurface, shall not create a right of ownership over the surface or the subsurface of the moon or any areas thereof. The foregoing provisions are without prejudice to the international régime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.

4. States Parties have the right to exploration and use of the moon without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law and the terms of this Agreement.

5. States Parties to this Agreement hereby undertake to establish an international régime, including appropriate procedures, to govern the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon as such exploitation is about to become feasible. This provision shall be implemented in accordance with article 18 of this Agreement.

6. In order to facilitate the establishment of the international régime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article, States Parties shall 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 any natural resources they may discover on the moon.

7. The main purposes of the international régime to be established shall include:

- (a) The orderly and safe development of the natural resources of the moon;
- (b) The rational management of those resources;
- (c) The expansion of opportunities in the use of those resources;

(d) An equitable sharing by all States Parties in the benefits derived from those resources, whereby the interests and needs of the developing countries, as well as the efforts of those countries which have contributed either directly or indirectly to the exploration of the moon, shall be given special consideration.

8. All the activities with respect to the natural resources of the moon shall be carried out in a manner compatible with the purposes specified in paragraph 7 of this article and the provisions of article 6, paragraph 2, of this Agreement.

#### Article 12

1. States Parties shall retain jurisdiction and control over their personnel, vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon. The ownership of space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations shall not be affected by their presence on the moon.

2. Vehicles, installations and equipment or their component parts found in places other than their intended location shall be dealt with in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement on Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space. 10/

3. In the event of an emergency involving a threat to human life, States Parties may use the equipment, vehicles, installations, facilities or supplies of other States Parties on the moon. Prompt notification of such use shall be made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the State Party concerned.

### Article 13

A State Party which learns of the crash landing, forced landing or other unintended landing on the moon of a space object, or its component parts, that were not launched by it, shall promptly inform the launching State Party and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

### Article 14

1. States Parties to this Agreement shall bear international responsibility for national activities on the moon, 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 this Agreement. States Parties shall ensure that non-governmental entities under their jurisdiction shall engage in activities on the moon only under the authority and continuing supervision of the appropriate State Party.

2. States Parties recognize that detailed arrangements concerning liability for damage caused on the moon, in addition to the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies 9/ and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, 11/ may become necessary as a result of more extensive activities on the moon. Any such arrangements shall be elaborated in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 18 of this Agreement.

### Article 15

1. Each State Party may assure itself that the activities of other States Parties in the exploration and use of the moon are compatible with the provisions of this Agreement. To this end, all space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon shall be open to other States Parties. Such States Parties 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. In pursuance of this article, any State Party may act on

its own behalf or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter.

2. A State Party which has reason to believe that another State Party is not fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon it pursuant to this Agreement or that another State Party is interfering with the rights which the former State has under this Agreement may request consultations with that State Party. A State Party receiving such a request shall enter into such consultations without delay. Any other State Party which requests to do so shall be entitled to take part in the consultations. Each State Party participating in such consultations shall seek a mutually acceptable resolution of any controversy and shall bear in mind the rights and interests of all States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be informed of the results of the consultations and shall transmit the information received to all States Parties concerned.

3. If the consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement which has due regard for the rights and interests of all States Parties, the parties concerned shall take all measures to settle the dispute by other peaceful means of their choice appropriate to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute. If difficulties arise in connexion with the opening of consultations or if consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement, any State Party may seek the assistance of the Secretary-General, without seeking the consent of any other State Party concerned, in order to resolve the controversy. A State Party which does not maintain diplomatic relations with another State Party concerned shall participate in such consultations, at its choice, either itself or through another State Party or the Secretary-General as intermediary.

#### Article 16

With the exception of articles 17 to 21, references in this Agreement to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. 9/ States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Agreement shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with the foregoing.

#### Article 17

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



#### Article 18

Ten years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the question of the review of the Agreement shall be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Agreement, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Agreement has been in force for five years, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, shall, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Agreement and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, convene a conference of the States Parties to review this Agreement. A review conference shall also consider the question of the implementation of the provisions of article 11, paragraph 5, on the basis of the principle referred to in paragraph 1 of that article and taking into account in particular any relevant technological developments.

#### Article 19

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Any State which does not sign this Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.

4. For each State depositing its instrument of ratification or accession after the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of any such instrument.

5. The Secretary-General shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Agreement, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

#### Article 20

Any State Party to this Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article 21

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, opened for signature at New York on

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