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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF OUTER SPACE
Legal Sub-Committee

CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS RELATED TO THE APPLICATION
OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE EXPLORATION AND UTILIZATION OF
OUTER SPACE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT FOR THE BENEFIT AND IN THE
INTERESTS OF ALL STATES, TAKING INTO PARTICULAR ACCOUNT THE
NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[12 March 1990]

1. The United Kingdom has entered into the following bilateral agreements in the field of space co-operation:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of the Republic of India concerning Collaboration in Space Activities (1981);

(b) Memorandum of Understanding with the People's Republic of China concerning the Collaboration in Space, Science and Technology (1985);

(c) Agreement with the Government of the Soviet Union concerning Co-operation in the Field of the Study, Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes (1987).

2. The United Kingdom is also a party or signatory to a number of multilateral agreements, including the Agreement on the Permanent Manned Civil Space Station, the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) Convention (which

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contains a provision that some representatives on its Council should be elected with due regard to the interests of developing countries), the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) Agreement and the European Organization of Telecommunications Satellites (EUTELSAT) Convention.

3. In addition the Science and Engineering Research Council of the United Kingdom has signed the following memoranda of understanding:

(a) Agreement with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia) for the construction of a long-track scanning radiometer;

(b) Agreements with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America and the Federal Minister for Research and Technology of the Federal Republic of Germany for the construction of a ROSAT X-ray satellite;

(c) Agreements with NASA and the Netherlands Agency for Aerospace Programmes for the construction and operation of the infra-red astronomy satellite;

(d) Agreements with the United States and the European Space Agency (ESA) for an international UV explorer satellite;

(e) Agreement with the ESA, Copenhagen University Observatory (Denmark), Lund Observatory (Sweden) and the Danish Space Research Institute to reduce data from the HIPPARCOS satellite.

4. Relevant national legislation is the Outer Space Act 1986, which regulates the United Kingdom's national activities in space for the purpose of enabling the United Kingdom to comply with article VI 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 and the 1975 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.