

agreed that the working group should report to the Committee at its next session.

In this connexion, I should like to draw the attention of the Committee to my letter of 20 July 1965, by which I informed all members of the Committee that there appeared to be agreement among the members that the working group should meet between 7 and 10 September 1965. In a subsequent letter, dated 3 September 1965, I informed the members of the Committee that it had proved impossible to hold the meeting of the working group, as previously suggested, between 7 and 10 September 1965.

In the meantime, I have been conducting, with the assistance of the officers of the Committee, extensive consultations with all members of the Committee, with the aim of finding a new date for the working group. While there seems to be general agreement that the working group should meet as soon as possible, a great number of members of the Committee have expressed concern that the heavy agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly would prevent them from carrying out, in the careful and detailed manner which the question deserves, the complex mandate given to the working group. In view of these circumstances, the Chair has no better solution to offer than that he continue his efforts in order to reach a consensus on the date of the meeting of the working group.

In conclusion, I should like to recall the agreement reached at the first session of this Committee in March 1962—an agreement observed at subsequent sessions—that it would be the aim of all members to conduct the Committee's work in such a way that it would be able to reach agreement in its work without the need for voting. I trust that the members of the Committee will agree to pursue this aim at our present session.

ANNEX II

Statement on the work of the Secretariat made by the Secretary of the Committee at the 37th meeting, on 5 October 1965

Since the adoption of the Committee's report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, the Secretariat has been able to make reasonable progress in carrying out the functions entrusted to it by the Committee. In a brief statement of this kind, I will touch upon the more important points of interest to the Committee.

First, under the heading "Exchange of information", the Committee will recall that in paragraph 34 of its report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly (A/5785), it called for the preparation and updating of reviews on national and co-operative international space activities, on activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other competent international organizations and bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on bibliographies and abstracting services, and, finally, on education and training.

Work on these reviews is proceeding satisfactorily. With the continued co-operation of Member States, as well as of the specialized agencies and various interested and regional organizations, we anticipate no difficulty in producing the reviews in time for the requested dead-line in 1966. In conformity with recommendation B1 in paragraph 13 of the Committee's report, Member States will shortly be requested to furnish the Secretary-General with information on new developments and achievements for inclusion in the review of national and co-operative international space activities, which is due to be presented to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its forthcoming session next year. The Secretariat intends to issue a new edition of the review which was published a few months ago under the title *Space Activities and Resources: Review of United Nations, International and National Programmes* (A/AC.105/26).

I might also mention the steps taken to implement the Committee's request, in paragraph 13 (recommendation D 1), for a report on existing material aimed at ensuring popular understanding of the purposes and potentialities of space activities, and the means by which new material, if needed, might be prepared and made available. As a first step, we

have undertaken a survey of existing material, to which, so far, over forty countries and organizations have contributed bibliographic information or suggestions. The survey will provide a basis for the Secretary-General's recommendations to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

In recommendation D 2, in paragraph 13, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to discuss with COSPAR the status of COSPAR's preparation of technical manuals and consider how the publication and distribution of this technical literature might be encouraged. COSPAR has prepared two manuals, one on the optical tracking of satellites and the other on the establishment of a rocket launching facility. These are two topics of particular interest to the developing countries and others embarking on small-scale space programmes. COSPAR has already put out the manual on optical tracking of satellites; it was prefaced by Dr. Martyn, Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. The Secretariat was able to provide financial assistance to COSPAR for the publication and distribution of the two manuals.

In this regard it gives the Secretariat pleasure to state that we are in constant contact with COSPAR, and during its last session in Buenos Aires I had the valuable opportunity of discussing with the President of COSPAR, Professor Roy, and with many of his collaborators, several of the questions of common interest to the Committee and COSPAR.

Still under the heading of information, I may mention the calendar of space conferences which the Secretariat is now issuing on an experimental basis and also the steady development of the Outer Space Affairs Group Library. The most recent calendar was circulated to delegations last month, and soon they will receive a list of the Library's holdings of material on space research and technology. With regard to registration, the space Powers continue to furnish the Secretary-General with information regarding their launchings, and the information has been placed in the public registry maintained by the Secretary-General and has been widely circulated to Member States and circles concerned with the matter.

Before concluding this part, I wish to mention that the two informal papers prepared and circulated by the Outer Space Affairs Group to members of the Committee—the monthly survey of space events and the bi-monthly digest of space studies—have been well received by many Committee members, with comments and suggestions, and this encourages us to continue to try to improve this project.

Turning to the question of encouragement of international programmes, the Secretariat has, in conformity with the Committee's recommendations of 1964, begun preliminary consultations on navigation satellites with the two specialized agencies concerned, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization. At the same time, the competent authorities of some of the countries represented in this Committee have conducted studies on the question, and we think that it is appropriate—if there is no objection—to contact these authorities and acquire the available information on their studies. The assembled background material and the acquired information will be put before the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee when it takes up the matter.

In the field of education and training, the Secretariat has continued to compile material from governmental and other reliable sources. A document (A/AC.105/28) was issued recently reproducing the information furnished to date by Member States regarding facilities for education and training, including the availability of scholarships and fellowships. Further documents of this nature will be issued on a continuing basis, as requested by the Committee. In addition we shall, as requested by the Committee, provide the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its next session with ample information on the subject of facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space. The report to be presented to the Sub-Committee will attempt to provide the Sub-Committee with a complete picture of training opportunities, including those available through the specialized agencies.

Dealing with the work of the Secretariat in this field, I think it is necessary to bring to the attention of the Committee

that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has attached particular importance to the question of education and training in the space field. In its meeting early last summer, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General and with the participation of the heads of specialized agencies, the Committee stated the following in paragraph 72 of its thirty-first report (E/4029), extracts of which have been circulated in document A/AC.105/L.20:

"The question of training is one of the most important facing the United Nations family in the space field and is of direct, practical concern to many countries, particularly in areas such as communications where space technology is already being applied on an increasing scale. What is envisaged by ACC is a relatively modest programme designed to support and, where appropriate, supplement existing programmes. If resources permitted, funds might, for example, be provided to assist in the provision of fellowships, travel to seminars, the organization of training courses etc. It was noted that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had called for assistance to increase the value of TERLS, the internationally sponsored sounding rocket launching site in India, as a training centre. In this connexion, it was noted that the establishment of meteorological sounding rocket programmes, which require only very simple launching facilities, could provide a good way for countries to enter the space field."

In accordance with the above-mentioned statement, the Outer Space Affairs Group submitted to the specialized agencies concerned a plan for a twofold but modest programme as it was envisaged by ACC. On the one hand, it is proposed to establish a joint fellowship fund under the aegis of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to assist scientists and technicians from the developing countries to obtain a broad education and training in the space field. On the other hand, it is proposed that a pilot training summer course be organized for the benefit of trainees from one of the regions aspiring to take part in space technology. These suggestions are now under consideration by the specialized agencies con-

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.363/REV.1

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[18 December 1965]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1962 (XVIII) entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space" and resolution 1963 (XVIII) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", both adopted unanimously on 13 December 1963,

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

Conscious that the benefits of space exploration can be most widely enjoyed if Member States support the widest possible exchange of information and promote international co-operation in this field,

I

Urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in developing law for outer space, to continue with determination the preparation of draft international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, and to give consideration to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal

principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space;

However, it is necessary to state here that, in making these suggestions, care has been taken to base them on the principle that training activities under the auspices of this Committee should be so designed as to avoid duplication of programmes at present being carried out on a bilateral basis or by individual agencies or international institutes. In this regard, we benefited to a great extent from the discussions we had with several competent people, especially in COSPAR and its Working Group I, which is concerned with the question of education and training.

In conclusion, I wish to state that in our work we have benefited greatly from consultations with our colleagues in the specialized agencies, through the meeting of the inter-agency working group on outer space matters, which comprises representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned, as well as through the constant contact with their liaison officers at Headquarters.

I should like also to place on record our appreciation of the co-operation we have received from COSPAR, with which we established a close and effective working relationship, and also from other international and regional organizations concerned with outer space matters. At its recent meeting in Athens last month I found the International Astronautical Federation ready to co-operate with the United Nations Secretariat in areas of common interest to the Committee and the Federation, especially in the field of popular understanding of space matters.

Last but not least, under your enlightened guidance, Mr. Chairman, and the guidance of the distinguished Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee, and with the assistance of the members of the Committee, and that of the eminent scientists who compose the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, my colleagues and myself find that their part, modest as it is, in promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space a pleasant and rewarding job.

principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space;

II

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, education and training, international sounding rocket facilities, potentially harmful effects of space experiments, and encouragement of international programmes;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its activities in the field of exchange of information on outer space matters by encouraging such means as the preparation of reviews on the activities and resources of various international organizations and bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on national and co-operative international space activities, on bibliographies and abstracting services, and on education and training;

3. Notes with appreciation that a number of Member States have, on a voluntary basis, co-operated extensively with the Committee's programme by providing

information on their space activities, and urges other Member States to do so;

4. *Supports* the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General disseminate on a continuing basis information received from Member States on needs and facilities for education and training in space-related subjects;

5. *Notes also with appreciation* that certain Member States have contributed to the goals of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing educational and training programmes, and urges other Member States to do so;

6. *Notes* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to convene, on 18 January 1966, the Working Group established to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, as well as to make recommendations on the question relating to the participation in the said meeting of the appropriate international organizations;

7. *Accords* United Nations sponsorship to India for the continuing operation of the Thumba international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility, which is eligible for such sponsorship and such assistance as may be requested in accordance with the basic principles endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

8. *Takes note* of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Space Research at its seventh session, held

in May 1964, on the basis of the report of the Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments;

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

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the growing measure of co-operation among many Member States in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space;

11. *Urges* that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the progress reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union on their activities in the field of outer space and invites these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1966;

III

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

DOCUMENT A/6212

Report of the First Committee

[Original text: English]
[20 December 1965]

1. The item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was included by the Secretary-General in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session (A/5950/Rev.1) on the basis of resolution 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963.

2. At its 159th meeting, on 22 September 1965, the General Committee recommended the inclusion of the item in the agenda as item 31 and its allocation to the First Committee (A/5988). At its 1336th meeting, on 24 September 1965, the General Assembly approved the General Committee's recommendation and referred the item to the First Committee for consideration and report (A/5991).

3. The First Committee considered the item at its 1421st and 1422nd meetings, on 18 and 20 December 1965.

4. On 16 December 1965 a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.363) was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. On 18 December, the sponsors, joined by Morocco, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/L.363/Rev.1). [For the text, see p. 5 above.]

5. On 18 December, amendments (A/C.1/L.365) were submitted by Cameroon and the United Arab Republic, reading as follows:

"1. Insert as the third preambular paragraph the following:

"*Convinced* that to benefit mankind the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out solely for peaceful purposes,"

"2. Before the final paragraph in section III, insert the following paragraph:

"*Requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research to prepare for the consideration and approval of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during its next session a detailed draft programme of education and training in the peaceful uses of outer space to be carried out under the auspices of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;"

6. At the 1422nd meeting, the sponsors of the amendments submitted a revised text (A/C.1/L.365/Rev.1), in which the second amendment read as follows:

"*Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, to prepare and consider during its next session suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;"

7. At the same meeting, the United States proposed an oral sub-amendment, which, as subsequently revised

on the suggestion of Argentina, would add the words "in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making use of the available resources of the Secretariat, and" after the words "Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" in the revised second amendment.

8. The sponsors of the amendments announced that they would not press for a vote on the first amendment.

9. The revised United States oral sub-amendment to the second amendment was adopted by 79 votes to 8 with 5 abstentions.

10. The second amendment, as so amended, was adopted by 96 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

11. The revised draft resolution (A/C.1/L.363/Rev.1), as amended, was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the General Assembly without change. See "Action taken by the General Assembly" below.]

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1408th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee (A/6212, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 2130 (XX) below.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

2130 (XX). INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1962 (XVIII) entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space" and resolution 1963 (XVIII) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", both adopted unanimously on 13 December 1963,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/5785, A/6042),

Conscious that the benefits of space exploration can be most widely enjoyed if Member States support the widest possible exchange of information and promote international co-operation in this field.

I

Urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in developing law for outer space, to continue with determination the preparation of draft international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, and to give consideration to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space;

II

1. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, education and training, international sounding rocket launching facilities, potentially harmful effects of space experiments, and encouragement of international programmes;

2. *Welcomes* the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by encouraging such means as the preparation of reviews on the activities and resources of various international organizations and bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on national and co-operative international space activities, on bibliographies and abstracting services, and on education and training;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of Member States have, on a voluntary basis, co-operated extensively with the programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing information on their space activities, and urges other Member States to do so;

4. *Supports* the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General disseminate on a continuing basis information received from Member States on the needs and facilities for education and training in space-related subjects;

5. *Notes also with appreciation* that certain Member States have contributed to the goals of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing educational and training programmes, and urges other Member States to do so;

6. *Notes* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to convene, on 18 January 1966, the Working Group established to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, as well as to make recommendations on the question relating to the participation in that meeting of the appropriate international organizations;

7. *Accords* United Nations sponsorship to India for the continuing operation of the Thumba international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility, which is eligible for such sponsorship and such assistance as may be requested in accordance with the basic principles endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

8. *Takes note* of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Space Research at its seventh session, held in May 1964, on the basis of the report of its Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments;

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

10. *Notes with satisfaction* the growing measure of co-operation among many Member States in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space;