

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACEREPORT OF THE LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS FIFTH SESSION
(12 JULY - 4 AUGUST AND 12-16 SEPTEMBER 1966) TO THE COMMITTEE ON
THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

1. The Legal Sub-Committee held its fifth session under the chairmanship of Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland). The session was divided into two parts. The first part took place at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 12 July to 4 August, and the second part, at the United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 16 September 1966. A total of seventeen meetings was held.
2. The Sub-Committee examined the Draft Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, proposed by the Soviet Union, and the Draft Treaty Governing the Exploration of the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, proposed by the United States (see annex I to this report), as well as all proposals presented by members with respect to particular articles.
3. During the first part of the session, agreement was reached on a series of articles, the texts of which are contained in Working Group papers L.1 to L.9 and reproduced in annex II to the present report. However, no agreement was reached on other draft articles and proposals. The texts of those proposals are contained in the Working Papers reproduced in annex III to the present report. The Sub-Committee, having approved an interim report of the Chairman (document A/AC.105/C.2/L.16) at its seventy-first meeting on 4 August 1966, decided to suspend its fifth session and to reconvene at a date to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with members of the Sub-Committee prior to or in the course of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.
4. As a result of such consultation, the fifth session was resumed at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 12 September 1966. Further proposals

were submitted, the texts of which were contained in Working Paper Nos. 29 to 33 and reproduced as annex IV to the present report. An exchange of views took place on those proposals. No further agreement has been reached.

5. The Sub-Committee decided to defer discussion of a draft agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and a draft agreement on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space. The fifth session was concluded on 18 September 1966.

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ANNEX I

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A/AC.105/C.2/L.12
11 July 1966

United States of America

Draft Treaty Governing the Exploration of the Moon
and Other Celestial Bodies

Note: At the request of the United States the attached text of the United States proposal already distributed as A/AC.105/32 is submitted to the Legal Sub-Committee.

A/AC.105/32
17 June 1966

DRAFT TREATY GOVERNING THE EXPLORATION OF
THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Letter dated 16 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the
United States of America addressed to the Chairman of the Committee
on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

16 June 1966

On 9 May, I informed you of the statement by President Johnson of 7 May in which he proposed early discussion of a treaty governing the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies.

The purpose of my letter was to request an early convening of the Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee to prepare a draft treaty for submission to the General Assembly at the next session.

Shortly after that request, we consulted with members of the Outer Space Committee to give them our views in some detail on the twelve points which we believed should be included in a celestial bodies treaty.

One of the first to be consulted was the Soviet Mission, on whose Permanent Representative I called on 11 May. At that time I gave him a written outline as follows:

"Outline of Points for Inclusion in Celestial Bodies Treaty

- "1. The Moon and other celestial bodies should be free for exploration by all in accordance with international law.
- "2. Celestial bodies should not be subject to any claim of sovereignty.
- "3. There should be freedom of scientific investigation, and all countries should co-operate in scientific activities relating to celestial bodies.

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- "4. A State conducting explorations on a celestial body should report on the results of a mission.
- "5. Open access to all areas of celestial bodies should be assured.
- "6. Celestial bodies should be used for peaceful purposes only. No country should be permitted to station weapons of mass destruction on a celestial body. Military fortifications, weapons tests, and military manoeuvres should be forbidden.
- "7. A launching State should be entitled to exercise authority over its facilities on a celestial body and persons participating in its activities there.
- "8. Ownership of objects landed, constructed or used on a celestial body should be retained by the launching State.
- "9. Astronauts of one country should render assistance to other astronauts as may be required by circumstances.
- "10. States should pursue studies and take appropriate steps to avoid harmful contamination.
- "11. Consideration should be given to a provision for the settlement of any disputes that might arise.
- "12. Final clauses - there should be appropriate provisions on signature, ratification, depositary, entry into force, amendment, duration, and registration with the United Nations."

In the course of our consultations with the Committee's membership, we made clear our desire to make early progress on this subject as well as on the other international agreements which the General Assembly asked the Committee to prepare in resolution 2130 (XX).

In response to the United States request, you were good enough, on 18 May, to consult the Committee's membership with regard to an early meeting. I understood that thus far none of those who have replied have opposed an early session; in fact there is, I believe, considerable support for the idea of using the time between now and the General Assembly to prepare a draft treaty which could be presented to the Assembly this fall.

We have been encouraged by the substantial area of apparent agreement between the points we had proposed for inclusion in a treaty, and the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR which was circulated as a United Nations

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document on 30 May. My Government then made known its welcome of what appeared to be an affirmative interest in President Johnson's proposal and again expressed the wish that maximum progress be made without further delay in the hope that the Assembly could give its approval to a completed text at its twenty-first session.

In order to take advantage of the favourable response to President Johnson's proposal, I have the honour herewith to present the attached draft "Treaty Governing the Exploration of the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies" and request that it be circulated as a United Nations document.

Further, I have the honour to propose that the Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee be convened on 12 July so that work on this important subject be gotten under way at the earliest time.

The speed with which men's actual progress in outer space is being recorded requires that we allow no delay in assuring the prompt extension of international law and the United Nations Charter.

(Signed) Arthur J. GOLDBERG

16 June 1966

TREATY GOVERNING THE EXPLORATION OF THE MOON
AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The Contracting Parties,

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

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII), concerning weapons of mass destruction, adopted by acclamation on 17 October 1963,

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that celestial bodies should be used for peaceful purposes only,

Anticipating the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge which will flow from international co-operation in the scientific investigation of celestial bodies,

Convinced that a treaty on the use of celestial bodies will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Agree that:

Article 1

Celestial bodies are free from exploration and use by all States on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law. They are not subject to national appropriation by claim or sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by other means.

Article 2

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation on celestial bodies.

Article 3

States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in scientific investigations concerning celestial bodies.

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Article 4

A State conducting activities on a celestial body shall (a) promptly provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a descriptive report of the nature, conduct, and locations of such activities and (b) make the findings of such activities freely available to the public and the international scientific community.

Article 5

States in a position to do so shall, where requested or required by the circumstances, render assistance to nationals of other States engaged in activities on celestial bodies.

Article 6

All areas of celestial bodies, including all stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles on celestial bodies, shall be open at all times to representatives of other States conducting activities on celestial bodies.

Article 7

A State may exercise authority over its facilities and persons participating in its activities on a celestial body. Ownership of objects shall not be affected by their being landed, constructed or used on a celestial body.

Article 8

In accordance with the sense of General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII), adopted by acclamation on 17 October 1963, no State shall station on or near a celestial body any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

Article 9

Celestial bodies shall be used for peaceful purposes only. All States undertake to refrain from conducting on celestial bodies any activities such as the establishment of military fortifications, the carrying out of military

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manoeuvres, or the testing of any type of weapons. The use of military personnel, facilities or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose shall not be prohibited.

Article 10

States shall pursue studies of and, as appropriate, take steps to avoid harmful contamination of celestial bodies and adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the return of extraterrestrial matter.

Article 11

Any disputes arising from the interpretation or application of this Agreement may be referred by any Contracting Party thereto to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 12

This Agreement shall be open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies of Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party. Any such State which does not sign this Agreement may accede to it at any time.

Article 13

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or approval by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or approval and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of the second instrument of ratification, approval, or accession. It shall enter into force as to a State ratifying, approving, or acceding thereafter upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, approval, or accession.

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Article 15

A Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Agreement. Amendments shall come into force for each Contracting Party accepting the amendments on acceptance by a majority of the Contracting Parties and thereafter for each remaining Contracting Party on acceptance by it.

Article 16

A Contracting Party may give notice of its withdrawal from this 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 by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 17

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 12 of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification, approval or accession, the date of entry into force of this Agreement, proposals for amendment, notification of acceptances of amendments, and notices of withdrawal.

Article 18

This Agreement shall be registered in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 19

The original of this Agreement, of which the 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 the States referred to in article 12.

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

DONE at _____, this _____
day of _____, 196__.

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A/AC.105/C.2/L.13
11 July 1966

LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1966 ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE USSR

Sir,

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space draws your attention to the fact that on 16 June 1966 the Soviet Union draft "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies" was, at the request of the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, issued and circulated under the symbol A/6352 as a document of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

I would request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fifth session, annexing thereto the letter dated 16 June 1966 to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations and the above-mentioned Soviet Union draft Treaty, in the form in which they were issued earlier (document A/6352).

(Signed) P. MOROZOV
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the USSR

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A/6352
16 June 1966

LETTER DATED 16 JUNE 1966 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Sir,

On the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honour to transmit herewith a draft Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and use of Outer Space, the Moon and other Celestial Bodies. The Soviet Government is submitting this draft Treaty for consideration at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly under the agenda item proposed for that session by the Soviet Union.

I should be grateful if you would have the aforementioned draft Treaty circulated to all delegations as an official United Nations document.

(Signed) P. MOROZOV
Acting Permanent Representative of
the USSR to the United Nations

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DRAFT TREATY

ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE
OF OUTER SPACE, THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The Governments ..., hereinafter referred to as the Parties to the Treaty,
Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's
entry into outer space,

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and
in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind. The
Parties to the Treaty undertake to accord equal conditions to States engaged in the
exploration of outer space.

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

Article II

Outer space and celestial bodies shall not be subject to national appropriation
by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

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

Article IV

The Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any
objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and not to
station such weapons on celestial bodies or otherwise to station them in outer
space. The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful
purposes by all Parties to the Treaty. The establishment of military bases and
installations, the testing of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on
celestial bodies shall be forbidden.

Article V

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

Article VI

The Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national
activities in outer space or on celestial bodies, whether such activities are
carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental bodies corporate. The
activities of non-governmental bodies corporate in outer space shall require
authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities
are carried on in outer space by an international organization, responsibility for
compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization
and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

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

Article VIII

In the exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including activities on celestial bodies, with due regard for the corresponding interests of other States. States Parties to the Treaty shall conduct research on celestial bodies in such a manner as to avoid harmful contamination. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an outer space activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including activities on celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an outer space activity or experiment planned by another State Party would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including activities on celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity of experiment.

Article IX

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

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

Article X

In the event of disputes arising in connexion with the application or interpretation of the Treaty, the States Parties concerned shall immediately consult together with a view to their settlement.

Article XI

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.
2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of ..., which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification ...
4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and other notices.
6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XII

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

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

DONE in ..., at the city of ..., the ... day of one thousand nine hundred and

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ANNEX II

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Working Group/L.1 and Corr.1.

(Corrigendum in English only)

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its first meeting on 27 July 1966

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

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Working Group/L.2

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its second meeting on 28 July 1966

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

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Working Group/L.3

Text of article I accepted by the Working Group
at its third meeting on 29 July 1966

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

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

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

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Working Group/L.4

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its third meeting on 29 July 1966

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

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

* The words in square brackets have not been agreed upon.

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Working Group/L.5 and Corr.1
(Corrigendum in English only)

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its fourth meeting on 1 August 1966

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

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

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

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Working Group L.6

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its fourth meeting on 1 August 1966

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

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Working Group/L.7

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its sixth meeting on 2 August 1966

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

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Working Group/L.8

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its sixth meeting on 2 August 1966

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

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Working Group/L.9

Text of article accepted by the Working Group
at its sixth meeting on 2 August 1966

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

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ANNEX III

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Working Paper No. 3
21 July 1966

United States of America: Revision of United States article 6

All stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open at all times to representatives of other States Parties to this Treaty conducting activities on celestial bodies.

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Working Paper No. 4
21 July 1966

USSR: It is proposed that the following provision should be added to the draft treaty:

"A State conducting activities on celestial bodies will, on a voluntary basis, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also the public and the international scientific community of the nature, conduct and locations of such activities."

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Working Paper No. 6/Rev.1
1 August 1966

United States of America: Revision of Working Paper No. 6
(Articles 8 and 9 of the United States draft treaty)

1. Substitute the following in place of the final sentence of Working Paper No. 6:

"The present Treaty does not prohibit the use of any types of personnel or equipment for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose."

2. The entire article should read as follows:

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

"The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons, and the conduct of military manoeuvres shall be forbidden. The present Treaty does not prohibit the use of any types or personnel or equipment for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose.

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Working Paper No. 7/Corr.1
27 July 1966

(Corrigendum in English, French and Russian only)

United Arab Republic: Proposal

Article (4) reads as follows:

"States conducting activities in outer space, and on celestial bodies, will, on a voluntary basis, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also the public and the international scientific community of the nature, conduct and locations of such activities through the United Nations facilities.

"All information shall be promptly submitted, preferably in advance or at the carrying out of these activities or immediately after.

"The United Nations should be prepared to disseminate these information immediately and effectively after receiving the said information which has to be ample and in detail for the benefit of the general public and the international scientific community."

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Working Paper No. 8
22 July 1966

United Arab Republic: Proposal

Article I, paragraph (1) reads as follows:

"The Parties to this Treaty recognize outer space as the province of mankind.

"To this end, the exploration and the use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit, betterment and in the interest of all nations, irrespective of the degree of their economic and scientific development. The Parties to the Treaty undertake to accord equal conditions to States engaged in the exploration of outer space.

"States engaged in the exploration of outer space undertake to accord facilities and to provide possibilities to the non-space Powers, to enable them to participate in and to draw benefit from the exploration and the use of outer space for the aim of deriving practical benefits related to their economic and social development."

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Working Paper No. 9/Corr.1
26 July 1966

(Corrigendum in English only)

USSR: The following text is proposed for article 4 of the draft treaty:

"The Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction and not to station such weapons on celestial bodies or otherwise to station them in outer space. The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes by all Parties to the Treaty. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited."

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Working Paper No. 17
25 July 1966

United Kingdom: Additional article on international organizations

1. If an international organization which conducts activities in outer space including the moon and celestial bodies transmits to (... the depository authority...) a declaration that it accepts and undertakes to comply with the provisions of this Treaty, all the provisions except articles (... here insert a reference to the articles concerning signature, ratification and accession by States...), shall apply to the organization as they apply to a State which is a Party to this Treaty.
2. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake to use their best endeavours to ensure that any international organization which conducts such activities and of which they are constituent members is authorized to make and will make the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.
3. The States Parties to this Treaty shall take such steps as are open to them to ensure that any international organization which conducts such activities and of which they are constituent members acts, subject to reciprocity, in accordance with the principles set out in this Treaty until such time as a declaration is made pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article.

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Working Paper No. 19
26 July 1966

United Arab Republic: Proposal for a new article

The Parties to the Treaty, recognizing the enormous potentialities of space applications for communication purposes and more specifically for sound and television broadcasting, undertake to make use of such applications only in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly which condemn using the media of information for hostile propaganda and urge States to utilize them for promoting friendly relations among nations, based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter. In particular, they shall undertake to regulate at the world-wide level, direct broadcasting by artificial satellites, as regards both its technical and programme contents aspects. They undertake to refrain from using communication satellites for direct broadcasting until such regulations are set by the competent international organizations.

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Working Paper No. 21
28 July 1966

India: Amendments to article VII of the USSR draft

1. Substitute the word "absolutely" for the word "internationally".
2. Add at the end of the article the following sentence:
"The principle embodied in this article is subject to detailed provisions dealing with the various aspects of this principle to be included in a separate agreement on liability in case of damage."

/...

Working Paper No. 22
28 July 1966

India: Amendment to article IX of the USSR draft

Add at the end of this article the following:

"This article is subject to the provisions of a separate agreement to be concluded dealing with assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles."

/...

Working Paper No. 23/Corr.1
29 July 1966

(Corrigendum in English only)

USSR:

I. The following text is proposed for article I:

"The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind.

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

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

"All stations, installations, equipment and space vessels on celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty engaged in activities on celestial bodies, on a basis of reciprocity and subject to agreement between the Parties with regard to the time of visits to such objects."

II. The following text is proposed for inclusion in the draft treaty:

"States Parties to the Treaty will accord other States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities relating to the exploration and use of outer space equal conditions for observing the flight of space objects launched by those States."

/...

Working Paper No. 25
1 August 1966

Australia: Proposed new article

The provisions of this Treaty are adopted without prejudice to the negotiation of future specific agreements on the peaceful uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

/...

Working Paper No. 26
3 August 1966

Italy: Proposal

All States engaged in activities in outer space, on the moon and other celestial bodies shall grant free immediate access to representatives of all Parties to the Treaty, their stations, installations, equipment and space vessels, on the understanding that the time of the visit should not imperil the life of the personnel and the functioning of the installations involved.

/...

Working Paper No. 27
3 August 1966

Italy: Proposal

The States Parties which conduct space activities through international organizations undertake that those activities will fully comply with the provisions of the Treaty.

A declaration to this effect may be transmitted by such an organization to (the depository authority).

/...

Working Paper No. 28
4 August 1966

Japan: Proposed amendment to the revised text of article 6 of
United States draft (Working Paper No. 3)

All stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles of any State Party to the Treaty on celestial bodies shall be open at all times to representatives of any other State Party to the Treaty conducting activities on celestial bodies. Such representatives shall take maximum precaution not to interfere with the normal operation of activities therein.

ANNEX IV

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Working Paper No. 29
13 September 1966

USSR: Revised text of the article contained in
paragraph II of Working Paper No. 23 of 29 July 1966
(A/AC.105/35, annex III, page 12)

"States Parties to the Treaty will accord other States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities relating to the exploration and use of outer space equal conditions for observing the flight of space objects launched by those States.

"If the rendering of such assistance involves any expense for the State Party to the Treaty rendering the assistance, such expense shall be reimbursed by the State Party concerned by agreement between the two sides."

/...

Working Paper No. 30
12 September 1966

REVISION OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE US DRAFT TREATY,
PROPOSED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

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

/...

Working Paper No. 31
13 September 1966

REVISION OF ARTICLE 4 OF THE US DRAFT TREATY,
PROPOSED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

The States Parties to the Treaty take note of the desirability of the fullest exchange of information concerning the nature, conduct and locations of activities on celestial bodies and, to the extent feasible and practicable, will promptly submit reports to the other Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the international scientific community.

Working Paper No. 32
13 September 1966

USSR: proposed new article for inclusion
in the draft Treaty

"This Treaty shall not be construed as affecting the right of States Parties thereto to conclude any international agreements relating to the activities of States in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, provided that such agreements do not conflict with the provisions of this Treaty."

Working Paper No. 33
14 September 1966

UAR: Amendment to the United States proposal for
revision of article 4 of the United States draft
treaty (Working Paper No. 31)

The States Parties to the Treaty take note of the desirability of the fullest exchange of information concerning the nature, conduct and locations of activities on celestial bodies and, to the extent feasible and practicable, will promptly submit reports to the other Parties to the Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the international scientific community.

The United Nations should be prepared to disseminate this information immediately and effectively.
