

19 March 2014

English only

**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**

Legal Subcommittee

Fifty-third session

Vienna, 24 March-4 April 2014

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

**Status and application of the five United Nations
treaties on outer space**

**Overview by the Chair of the Working Group on the Status
and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties
on Outer Space on the responses from member States
and permanent observers of the Committee to the
set of questions provided by the Chair in
document A/AC.105/C.2/2013/CRP.12**

I. Introduction

1. As a conclusion of our work during the fifty-second session of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, it was agreed to proceed with the set of questions provided by the Chair in the following way:

The Chair will present an overview of the responses to the questions, including a synthesis of views presented in writing and raised in the discussions during its session, to provide a basis for streamlining, broadening or tailoring the set of questions in the interests of promoting further discussions within the mandate of the Working Group

(see the report of the Chair of the Working Group, as annexed to the Report of the fifty-second session of the Legal Subcommittee — A/AC.105/1045, Annex 1).

2. The Working Group has received substantial written contributions under the consideration of the here above-mentioned set of questions. Additional contributions have been provided by oral statement at the meetings of the Working Group.

* A/AC.105/C.2/L.292.



3. Before considering the substance of those contributions by member States and observers of the Committee, it should be recalled that:

(a) The set of questions addressed by the Chair to the Working Group does not affect in any way the mandate of the Working Group as defined by the Committee. Member States and observers may address any points or questions within the scope of that mandate, even though they are not related to this set of questions;

(b) The synthesis to be provided by the Chair is not meant to be an abstract or a summary of the replies provided by the member States and observers. It is therefore advised to refer to the text of the written contributions or to the record of oral statements to get acquaintance with the views expressed by member States and observers;

(c) The exercise undertaken by the Working Group with this set of questions is not meant to remain a theoretical review of space law issues. It aims at determining to which extent current issues with regard to space activities and international cooperation in outer space either may be tackled under the provisions of the existing treaties, or require further development of those provisions through appropriate complementary instruments or constructive interpretation, or even require a change in the existing *corpus juris*. This being said, it should be also recalled that the Working Group has no mandate to propose any revision or authoritative interpretation of the existing United Nations treaties on outer space. It may only highlight possible shortcomings, uncertainties, ambiguities and draw attention from the States parties thereon.

II. The set of questions provided by the Chair in document A/AC.105/C.2/2013/CRP.12

Issues relating to the 1979 United Nations Moon Agreement, including possible points of consensus or of concern among States about the Agreement and its implementation

1.1. Do the provisions of the 1967 United Nations Outer Space Treaty constitute a sufficient legal framework for the use and the exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies?

1.2. What are the benefits of being party to the 1979 United Nations Moon Agreement?

1.3. Which principles or provisions of the 1979 United Nations Moon Agreement should be clarified or amended in order to allow its wider adherence by States?

Issues relating to the implementation of the mechanisms of responsibility and liability of the States parties as provided for by the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, and by the 1972 Liability Convention

2.1. Could the notion of "fault", as featured in Articles III and IV of the 1972 United Nations, be used for sanctioning the non-compliance by a State with

the Principles adopted by the UNGA or its subordinate bodies and related to space activities, such as the Resolution on Principles relating to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (47/68) or the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space?

2.2. Could the notion of “damage”, as featured in Article I of the 1972 United Nations Liability Convention, be used to cover the loss resulting from a manoeuvre performed by an operational space object in order to avoid collision with a space object or space debris not complying with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee?

2.3. Are there specific aspects related to the implementation of the international responsibility, as provided for in Article VI of the 1967 United Nations Outer Space Treaty, in connection with the UNGA Resolution on Principles relating to the Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (41/54)?

Issues related to the registration of space objects, notably in the case of transfer of space activities or space objects in orbit, and the related possible solutions for the States involved

3.1. Is there a legal basis to be found in the existing international legal framework applicable to space activities and space objects, in particular the provisions of the 1967 United Nations Outer Space Treaty and of the 1975 United Nations Registration Convention, which could allow the transfer of the registration of a space object from one State to another during its operation in orbit?

3.2. How could a transfer of activities or ownership involving a space object during its operation in orbit, from a company of the State of registry to a company of a foreign State, be handled in compliance with the existing international legal framework applicable to space activities and space objects?

3.3. What jurisdiction and control are exercised, as provided for in Article VIII of the 1967 United Nations Outer Space Treaty, on a space object registered by an international intergovernmental organisation in accordance with the provisions of the 1975 United Nations Registration Convention?

III. Synthesis of views presented on the set of questions

On the Moon Agreement:

4. Several delegations of States having issued the Joint Statement on the Benefits of Adherence to the Agreement governing the Activities of States on the Moon and other Celestial Bodies by States Parties to the Agreement (A/AC/105/C.2/L.272, annex, submitted at the forty-seventh session of the Legal Subcommittee in 2008) referred to that document in order to provide responses or to complement their replies to the following questions.

5. Some delegations insisted on the need to go further with the development of the Common Heritage of Mankind regime, in particular to the extent that this regime

allows commercial exploitation of celestial bodies' mineral resources, although the modalities for such exploitation remain to be agreed upon.

6. The view was expressed that a wider participation in the Moon Agreement would require an approach taking into account modern space activities, notably in order to secure the prohibition of military activities on celestial bodies.

7. The view was also expressed that the Moon Agreement provides to this day the only set of rules applicable to the exploitation of extraterrestrial mineral resources. That delegation also recalled the principle of non-militarization of the celestial bodies and the fact that the Moon Agreement complements other treaties with regard to activities on celestial bodies.

8. The view was expressed that regretfully the Moon Agreement doesn't provide any definition of the concept of "celestial bodies". The view was also expressed that no sufficient coordination exists between the United Nations treaties on outer space. This is notably the case for the Moon Agreement with regard to the Outer Space Treaty, which results in conflicting statements and positions between States parties to each of them. A further view was expressed on the issue of the compatibility between Article II of the Outer Space Treaty and the Moon Agreement.

On the liability for the damage caused by space objects:

9. The view was expressed that the liability regime applicable to the damage caused in outer space was obsolete and not corresponding to the reality of current space activities or to its associated problems. That delegation proposed, as an alternative to the liability for damage caused by a space object in outer space, to provide for a mutual waiver of liability among States applying international standards and norms and complying with international instruments providing such standards and norms, notably through their national space legislation.

10. As far as the notion of "damage" as defined by the Liability Convention is concerned, some delegations expressed the view that it should include the loss of propulsion energy resulting from an avoidance manoeuvre in outer space. A reference in that sense was made to Article XII of the Liability Convention in connection with the *Chorzów* Case (Permanent Court of International Justice, 26 July 1927). To the contrary, other delegations expressed the view that the definition of the term "damage" given by Article I of the Liability Convention does not cover this type of economic loss and should be limited to material damage. It was added that the current wording of Article I of the Liability Convention could cover the economic loss as described in question 2.2, but only in abstract terms. It was also recalled that the *travaux préparatoires* of the Liability Convention indicate that the damage covered under Article I was meant to result from the physical impact with a space object and that the loss of property would require that property to be rendered unfit in order to be considered as damage.

11. The view was expressed that, to the extent they consist of the operation and exploitation of satellites and their payload, activities covered by Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly on Principles applicable to Remote Sensing by Satellite correspond to activities covered by Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty. That being said, the same delegation considered that the non-compliance with the

Principles stated by that Resolution could not provide as such the legal ground for State responsibility under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty because such a Resolution is of recommendatory nature. Another delegation considered remote sensing activities as activities covered under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty and, therefore, not subject to any specific aspects. One delegation pointed out the distinction of wording between Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty (speaking of “national activities in outer space”) and Principle XIV of General Assembly resolution 41/65 speaking of “their activities”, while referring to States. The latter wording would refer only to governmental activities, while “national activities” in Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty are explicitly extended to non-governmental entities’ activities. However, in its second part, Principle XIV of General Assembly resolution 41/65 covers activities of both governmental and non-governmental entities. There is a need, according to this delegation’s view, to assess the concrete consequences of those two provisions in practice.

12. Another delegation mentioned the example of ERS data in order to establish the application of the international responsibility under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty to the production, access and use of the data under the General Assembly Principles on Remote Sensing. That delegation advocated for a responsibility extended to the economic models derived from the use of the data. It was also recalled that dispute arising over the use of industrially manufactured or processed data could also be settled under private law mechanisms.

On the registration of space objects:

13. Delegations referred to General Assembly resolution 62/101 of 17 December 2007, on “Recommendations on enhancing the practice of States and international intergovernmental organizations in registering space objects”. The view was expressed that, recalling that, under the current provisions of the United Nations treaties on outer space, it is not possible to allow registration of a space object by a non-launching State. However, transfer from one launching State to another launching should be allowed according to the reference made by Article II.2 of the Registration Convention to agreements to be concluded between co-launching States for the purpose of identifying the State of registry. Such agreements could be amended in order to allow transfer of registration.

14. One delegation highlighted the fact that, according to Article VIII of the Outer Space Treaty, the State of registry is to exercise control and jurisdiction over the space object. Such control and jurisdiction imply State prerogatives and obligations on the object.

15. The view was also expressed that in the case of transfer of activity on the space object from a launching State to a third State, initially not involved in the launch, a possible solution could be that the third State makes a declaration associating itself to the launch, possibly by sponsoring it. This would make that third State a State procuring the launch. Such mechanism implies an interpretation of the definition of launching State that would not require the launching States to be definitely identified at the moment of the launch.

16. Another solution proposed by one delegation would be to allow agreements between the State of registry and a third State, that would provide for the modalities of exercising jurisdiction and control between them.

17. Delegations expressed views on registration by international intergovernmental organizations (IGO) was discussed by several delegations. The view was expressed that because IGOs couldn't exercise control and jurisdiction over the space objects they register, as such an effect was provided for by the Outer Space Treaty to which IGOs are not allowed to become parties. Another Delegation advised for a "double" registration both by the IGO and by one of its member States in order to avoid such a situation. One delegation assumed that any IGO which registers a space object is clothed, by its member States, with the necessary competencies to effectively control and supervise the space object. It was also stated by one delegation that the Registration Convention establishes the appropriate terminology to clarify the notions of "space object", "launching State" and "State of registry", as its provisions also apply to any IGO that conducts space activities and has declared its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention.
