

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

Unedited transcript

628th Meeting

Thursday, 30 March 2000, 10 a.m.
Vienna

Chairman: Mr. KOPAL (Czech Republic)

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: I declare open the 628th Meeting of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Information on the activities of international organizations relating to space law (cont.)
(agenda item 5)

The CHAIRMAN: We will now continue our consideration of this agenda item. The first speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of the International Telecommunication Union, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. J. LEWIS (International Telecommunication Union (ITU)): I would like to briefly introduce the contribution from ITU concerning "Information on the activities of international organizations relating to space law". A document covering this matter in more detail is available at the back of the room.

The ITU has, as its main legal texts relating to regulation of telecommunications, the ITU Constitution, the ITU Convention and the ITU Radio Regulations, with the Regulations providing the regulatory regime allowing access to frequency spectrum/satellite orbit resources essential for the development of satellite communications.

The general principles for the use of these resources are to be found in Article 44 of the ITU Constitution. This Article was recently modified, at the last ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and the text has been made available to the Legal Subcommittee in document CRP.3/Rev.1.

The regulatory regime relating to space radiocommunication services contained in the Radio Regulations is under constant review as a result of the desire of ITU Member States to make use of frequency bands, to share usage of existing frequency bands in new ways and to take account of technological developments. The need for review has been formalized by the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference in its resolution 86, "Coordination and Notification Procedures for Satellite Networks", a copy of which is contained in the document. Henceforth the issue of revision of the relevant procedures will appear as a regular agenda item for World Radiocommunication Conferences and will be subject to study between conferences as part of the regular conference preparation process.

World Radiocommunication Conferences are convened on a regular basis; the next one will take place in May/June 2000, and the subsequent one is planned for 2003. Between conferences, studies are carried out by Study Groups of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector. For regulatory and

In its resolution 50/27 of 16 February 1996, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that, beginning with its thirty-ninth session, the Committee would be provided with unedited transcripts in lieu of verbatim records. This record contains the texts of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages as transcribed from taped recordings. The transcripts have not been edited or revised.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week of the date of publication, to the Chief, Translation and Editorial Service, room D0708, United Nations Office at Vienna, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria. Corrections will be issued in a consolidated corrigendum.

procedural matters the lead role is played by the Special Committee on Regulatory and Procedural Matters.

The output from the different Study Groups and the Special Committee has been reviewed by a Conference preparatory meeting which has produced its report for the WRC-2000. This report contains regulatory texts proposed for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference. In addition to this input to the Conference, administrations of Member States will also make proposals, either alone or as part of a group of administrations.

Proposals to WRC-2000 have been based on a review of existing regulatory provisions taking account of the experience of administrations in their use in recent times; a period in which demands for access to the frequency spectrum/satellite orbit resource are ever increasing. WRC-2000 will be considering proposals to simplify the satellite system coordination process, it will review the impact of the administrative due diligence procedures introduced by WRC-97, and it may call for studies which would review the satellite system coordination and notification procedures in depth, with a view to their considerable simplification.

Apart from the Radiocommunication Conferences, ITU also convenes a World Telecommunications Policy Forum from time to time, in accordance with resolution 2 of the 1994 Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference. The exchange of views and discussions at these fora may concern the regulation of space telecommunications. ITU also holds regulatory colloquia, typically on an annual basis. These discussions may also concern space telecommunications.

The document provides details of the relevant addresses at the ITU web site where more detailed information on these different activities can be obtained. In connection with the work concerning agenda item 6, I would prefer to not comment at this time but rather, after the introduction of the proposal being presented by the delegation of France and a number of other countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your statement. I have no other names on the list of speakers; does any delegation wish to take the floor at the present time? I see none. We will therefore once again suspend, rather than conclude, our deliberations on this item, and take it up again early next week to allow for the additional presentation by the representative of UNIDROIT mentioned earlier, and to enable any other delegations who might wish to comment on that presentation to do so.

We will now continue our consideration of agenda item 6.

Matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union (*cont.*) (agenda item 6)

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any delegations wishing to make a statement on this item in the plenary of the Subcommittee at this time? I recognize the distinguished representative of Italy, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. C. ZANGHI (Italy) Two years ago on the basis of decisions taken in this Subcommittee, the Secretariat sent a questionnaire out concerning aerospace objects. Certain States replied and the Secretariat drew a document summing up the responses received and then later on the question was set aside and so we don't know whether there have been other responses which have come in in the meantime and what would be a good time to come to some conclusion. We want to avoid a situation where all this remains in a drawer, forgotten and it turns out to have been rather useless work. Now I know that this argument has in a way been linked up to the delimitation of outer space and this has led to difficulties of understanding and then there was little chance of any result being achieved from that point of view. But I think that in the replies from certain States and at least in the Italian response, a suggestion was made that the whole question of a space aircraft is not necessarily linked to the delimitation of outer space. There is still much room for manoeuvre to resolve this problem without touching on the very major problem which remains unsolved to date, namely the delimitation of outer space.

Everyone seems convinced that these two points can be separated, and if one is convinced that this separation means that we may be able to come to some kind of a result, i.e. that the issue of the questionnaire can be resolved, my delegation would like to ask if it might be possible, at a future meeting, examine this item on the questionnaire (on space aircraft) and ask the Secretariat to update the document that was drawn up two years ago so that we can try and reach a conclusion, without addressing the delimitation of outer space at all. We think a legal decision can be reached without touching on the delimitation of space, and that is the question we wanted to raise either in the working group or elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from French*): Thank you for your comments. I think this suggestion is a good one; perhaps the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary could give us some information now as to the state of the documentation concerning this questionnaire and the replies to it. I think we must look at how to draw conclusions from this issue, which has been discussed over a number of sessions. It is not advisable to just leave it with no conclusion.

However, I would ask the Secretary to reply to you.

Mr. P. LÁLA (Secretary): At previous sessions the Secretariat has circulated to delegations the document summarizing the replies to this questionnaire. To remind delegates of the document symbols, the first was the document entitled "Questionnaire on possible legal issues with regard to aerospace objects: Replies from Member States" (document A/AC.105/635 and Add.1-5).

The second document is entitled "Comprehensive analysis of the replies to the questionnaire on possible legal issues with regard to aerospace objects" (document A/AC.105/C.2/L.204). These documents are available at the document counter. We will double-check as to whether the Secretariat has in the meantime received any additional responses. If we have, we will circulate them as a conference room paper, but at present I am not aware of any additional responses.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Is that a satisfactory reply? I see that yes, it is. I give the floor to the distinguished representative of Greece.

Mr. V. CASSAPOGLOU (Greece) (*interpretation from French*): I was pleased to hear what the distinguished delegate of Italy has just said, and I am all the more happy because yesterday I raised this issue when making a brief comment concerning the proposal of the distinguished delegate from the Russian Federation on this particular agenda item.

As you may recall, yesterday I did actually refer to that significant problem that we would come up against in the near future, i.e. these telecommunications "blimps" or zeppelins, which are going to lead to a difficult situation. These objects will be placed at an elevation or altitude at which it is unclear as to whether it is still within or outside the atmosphere. Here we are talking of between 15 and 40 km above Earth, and area which is not well-defined as far as the physical sciences are concerned.

In any event, it appears to be a situation which is comparable to the airspace objects, and perhaps we

should introduce at least a section (c) under agenda item 6 to include this new situation. My delegation would also like to inform the Subcommittee that in one month's time, in Istanbul, the ITU will also be attributing frequency bands for the operation of radiocommunication stations that will be inside those balloons. It would be between 20 and 40 Ghz. We therefore face a specific legal situation already. We wanted to share this information with the Subcommittee and perhaps we could revert to this at a later stage in order to formulate a specific proposal, after consultations with the distinguished representative of Italy, to introduce this item in the discussion on the Subcommittee's work.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from French*): Thank you for your statement and for the specific information you have shared with us. As concerns your question to supplement the agenda item, you would still have a further opportunity to raise this issue when the Subcommittee considers its agenda for its next session.

(*continues in English*) Does any other delegation wish to speak on this item? I recognize the distinguished representative of the Russian Federation, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. Y. KOLOSSOV (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from Russian*): Some years ago, the University of Rome organized a very interesting symposium on the problem of aerospace objects. It would no doubt be interesting and useful if the materials from that symposium were in some way made available to the members of the Subcommittee, through the Secretariat, if the distinguished representative of Italy could perhaps find some way of letting us have this material.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from Russian*): Thank you for your proposal concerning that symposium. Speaking on behalf of the Secretariat, they will do everything possible to prepare a document on the basis of those materials for the Subcommittee.

(*continues in English*) Are there any further speakers at this time? I see none. We will continue our consideration of this agenda item this afternoon, which will give other delegations an opportunity to discuss their eventual positions on this particular problem. We will now continue our consideration of agenda item 8.

Review of the status of the five international legal instruments governing outer space (*cont.*) (agenda item 8)

The CHAIRMAN: Before opening the floor to those delegations wishing to make statements on this item, I would like to briefly recall for the benefit of the Subcommittee the work carried out and documents presented so far under this three-year workplan.

In accordance with the workplan, in 1997 the Secretariat invited Member States to submit their views regarding the obstacles which have impeded ratification of the outer space treaties. The replies received in response to this invitation were compiled by the Secretariat and presented to the Subcommittee at its thirty-seventh session (in 1998) as document A/AC.105/C.2/L.210 and Add.1.

In addition, at that session working papers were tabled by the Russian delegation (document A/AC.105/C.2/L.213) and Germany, on behalf of the Member States of ESA and States having signed cooperation agreements with ESA (document A/AC.105/C.2/L.211 and Rev.1). This latter paper contained, inter alia, a proposal for a new agenda item which, through informal consultations, involved into the new item on the review of the concept of the launching State, and a request for the Secretariat to prepare a list of international agreements and other available legal documents relevant to space-related activities. This list was prepared and a preliminary version was presented to the Legal Subcommittee at its thirty-eighth session in 1999. A revised version of this list has also been distributed at this session in a document entitled "List of international agreements and other available legal documents relevant to space-related activities".

At its thirty-eighth session in 1999, the Legal Subcommittee established a working group to examine the comments submitted by Member States and to prepare recommendations on measures to be adopted in order to achieve the fullest adherence to the instruments. Building on the discussions which had taken place in 1998, the working group undertook such examination and discussion (under the guidance of the distinguished representative of Greece), ultimately agreeing on the following specific recommendations:

- (a) States that have not yet become parties to the five international treaties governing outer space should be invited to consider ratifying or acceding to those treaties in order to achieve the widest applicability of the principles and to enhance the effectiveness of international space law;
- (b) States should be invited to consider making a declaration in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2777, adopted

during the twenty-sixth session of the Assembly on 29 November 1971, thereby binding themselves on a reciprocal basis to the decisions of the Claims Commission established in the event of a dispute in terms of the provisions of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects;

- (c) The issue of the strict compliance by States with the provisions of the international legal instruments governing outer space to which they were currently parties should be examined further with a view to identifying measures to encourage full compliance, taking into account the interrelated nature of the principles and rules governing outer space.

These recommendations appear in the report of the working group, which is itself annexed to the 1999 report of the Legal Subcommittee (document A/AC.105/721, Annex II, para. 12).

With a view to the achievement of the goals of the third part of the workplan on this item, I would welcome the views of delegations on any or all of the documents and/or work which I have discussed. I have two speakers on my list under this particular item, and I give the floor to the first of them, the distinguished representative of the United States.

Mr. J. CROOK (United States of America): As you have already noted, this is the third and final year of the Subcommittee's work under the three-year workplan that the main Committee created for this agenda item on the review of the status of the five international legal instruments governing outer space.

Our job under this agenda item is not to consider specific aspects of how the instruments are being applied in practice. Moreover, we have not been asked to consider any revision of or amendment to the instruments: we have a different task. Our job is to look at the extent of adherence to the treaties by States and international organizations, and to formulate the Subcommittee's final recommendations concerning what could be done to increase the numbers that have accepted and implemented them.

This is an important task, as shown by the fact that an invitation to States to ratify or accede to the treaties, and a call for corresponding action by intergovernmental organizations, was included in the Vienna Declaration. As the Chair has just noted, last year the working group on this agenda item developed some recommendations that can serve as a reference point for our final year of discussions.

There was support in the working group for three ideas:

- first, that States and eligible international organizations that are not yet party to the core treaties should be invited to consider ratifying or acceding to them;
- second, that conscientious compliance with the treaties is also important. States should be encouraged to look honestly at what needs to be done to ensure full compliance;
- third, that there was support for encouraging States to consider making a declaration by which they would reciprocally agree to be bound by decisions of any future Claims Commission under the Liability Convention.

My delegation believes that the first two ideas are the most important and should be the focus of our final work this year. It is a fact that the world is far from general acceptance of the four core space law instruments: the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue and Return Agreement, and the Liability and Registration Conventions. I will apologize here if the figures I am about to give are my own assessment and may not be as precise as those that the Secretariat may have. But it appears that just over 100 States are parties to the Outer Space Treaty, i.e. just over half of the current membership of the United Nations. Less than 90 States and international organizations are parties to the Liability Convention: less than half of the United Nations membership.

The numbers drop sharply with the Registration Convention, which has been accepted by roughly 50 States and international organizations. Several important States have not accepted key treaties, including some prominent members of COPUOS. The Legal Subcommittee should make a clear call for States to seriously consider adhering to the four core space law instruments cited above.

My delegation's second point concerns the need for those States having accepted the four core instruments to look carefully at what they are doing to implement them. Parties must ensure that they are indeed doing what they promised to do. There is little point in States adhering to the treaties if they cannot implement their obligations through effective national action when required.

At the last meeting of the Subcommittee, some delegations also encouraged prior acceptance of the binding character of Claims Commission reports as a good means to settle future questions regarding aspects of liability under the Liability Convention.

My delegation agrees that this idea warrants some reflection by States. However, the world is equipped with a wide variety of legal and other mechanisms for addressing future questions of this kind. Given the diversity of mechanisms available and the variety of circumstances that may have a bearing on the work of any future Claims Commission, we are not convinced that giving binding character to reports under this as yet untested mechanism necessarily represents the best way to proceed.

That concludes my delegation's substantive observations. The three years of deliberations on this item have been useful and we look forward to hearing the views of others and to the completion of our final report under this agenda item.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your statement on this agenda item. The second speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of Morocco, to whom I give the floor.

Mr. D. HADANI (Morocco) (*interpretation from French*): The treaties and principles regulating activities of States in the area of the exploration and utilization of outer space and the other international instruments which have flowed from it have made it possible to face the challenge which involved creating the legal framework for the peaceful utilization of space and, through that, to preserve the space environment for the benefit of all States. However, in view of the major changes and developments which characterize space activities today, it is necessary to develop this framework further while protecting what has been acquired by the international community.

In fact, the space treaties were designed and drafted at a time when only States were carrying out space activities. Today, private operators, consortia and international organizations play an increasingly important role in all space activities. Moreover, new technology, the growing use of space technology, globalization of the economy and all these exchanges are all factors which lead to space activities being more and more dependent on international economic law. It is very important to have instruments and mechanisms available that fit into this context.

This situation makes it imperative that, on the one hand, there is greater adherence by all States to the instruments which regulate the utilization of space. On the other hand, an updating and adaptation of these instruments is necessary, or even an extension of the existing regulations, to ensure consistency with the current situation and future developments.

The Legal Subcommittee has drawn up a list of those who have adhered to the five international legal instruments governing outer space and their application, in order to make it possible to have as many further acceptances as possible. We see from this that the reasons why several countries have not yet ratified these instruments relate to the fact that the instruments are incompatible with internal domestic legislation. That legislation makes it impossible for these countries to ratify the treaties, and lack of interest, especially for countries that do not consider carrying out space activities themselves and also because of the absence of clear and specific definitions of the various principles and concepts.

The promotion of the instruments with a view to their wider acceptance makes it necessary to proceed with an exchange of views here and to agree within the Subcommittee on ways to make the ratification process more dynamic. A two-pronged approach by the Subcommittee could be envisaged in order to do the following.

First, to open a debate within the Subcommittee to establish those instruments which make it possible to have detailed interpretations of the principles and concepts existing, taking into account experience gained in implementing the treaties, as well as the progress and evolution which is evident both in the field of technology and law. Space law should be based on a very solid scientific and technical foundation in order for the texts to be formulated in accurate legal terms. The Legal Subcommittee as well as the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should strengthen their interaction and exchanges on this issue. Special attention should be paid to the various aspects of questions associated with liability and property, with a view to coming up with a consistent global framework.

It is also most desirable to carry out awareness activities and take steps for non-signatory States by organizing symposia and fora that are well-targeted and effective, with contributions from competent international organizations so that experts from the Office for Outer Space Affairs and Member States could make presentations on the purpose of these instruments and their role in strengthening international cooperation. The holding of the world space week is an appropriate framework for activities that help to make people aware, especially decision-makers and civil society, of the positive spin-off effects of space.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from French*): Thank you for your statement. (*continues in English*) I now give the floor to the distinguished representative of the Russian Federation.

Mr. Y. KOLOSSOV (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from Russian*): On this agenda item, the five international legal instruments governing outer space, my delegation would like to make two points. The first is a procedural point, the second a question of substance.

If we are thinking in terms of making some amendments to the existing instruments, or even in terms of a possible revision of a document, we must take into account the provisions for applicable procedures in such cases.

As concerns the Liability Convention, in its Articles 25 and 26, how can amendments be adopted? Only by States Parties. No one other than a conference of the State Parties can address the whole issue of introducing amendments. And who can propose amendments? Only States Parties. If a State is not a Party to the Convention it may not, either on its own behalf or as a co-sponsor together with other States, propose any kind of amendment. How then can the Convention be revised?

There is a reply to this question in Article 26: only at a conference of States Parties. How can a conference be convened? Only at the request of one-third of the States Parties to the Convention and with the concurrence of the majority of the Parties. The same procedure is provided for in the Registration Convention (in Articles 9 and 10). So what can the Legal Subcommittee do? In my delegation's view, the Legal Subcommittee can only help the States Parties put forward an objective analysis. But this Subcommittee is not authorized to make any kind of official proposals, even by consensus, to introduce amendments or to revise any kind of treaty.

The distinguished representative of the United States referred to the importance of the effective implementation of existing treaties. It is our understanding that this was at the level of the national State, but a conscientious respect or observation of the treaties is also important at the international level, and in particular, in respect to the problem of strict respect for that procedure for changing or introducing changes or revisions, as provided for in the treaties themselves.

Turning to my second point, this is a question of substance. It is perfectly clear that the introduction of a change of any kind in one treaty out of the major five treaties may require a consequent change in the others. These are called "consequential amendments" and they would be inevitable. But because the Parties to each treaty are different, and the number of parties to each treaty is also different. Thus both the composition and the number are different in each case, and in such a situation there is no guarantee that

the introduction of an amendment to one particular treaty will lead to there being the introduction of a consequential amendment to other treaties.

So what happens? This means that there are conflicts of interest among the existing five treaties and conventions. For example, in the case of the Liability Convention, there are 81 Parties; there are 42 Parties to the Registration Convention, which is only half as many. If we introduce an addition or amendment to the Liability Convention which might define the concept of the launching State, for example, then there would not be a consequential amendment to the Registration Convention. So we cannot conscientiously implement our commitments in the treaties. A situation will arise which will lead to constant controversy. The problem therefore becomes not more simple but more complex in the light of the commercialization which is taking place.

My delegation would like to reiterate its position, as expressed two years ago, that the approach to the review of the five international space treaties can only be something carried out as a whole; we can only study all five instruments in parallel. But as a result of such a study, if we reach a conclusion that some changes should be made, the international community will have no other possibility than to elaborate a single comprehensive convention on space law. Even if in parallel we propose the introduction of amendments to the five existing treaties and conventions, there is no guarantee whatsoever that one will have convened together at more or less the same time five diplomatic conferences. And there is no guarantee that each of those diplomatic conferences of States Parties will agree to what we are proposing in our recommendations. In other words, a very difficult situation could arise.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from Russian*): Thank you for your statement, in which you referred to two very important issues, one procedural and the other concerning substance.

(*continues in English*) I have no other delegations wishing to speak on my list, but I understand the European Space Agency, which has observer status in the Subcommittee as well as in COPUOS itself, would like to take the floor.

Mr. G. LAFFERRANDERIE (Observer, European Space Agency) (*interpretation from French*): Thank you for giving me the floor once again. I am taking the floor as I would like to recall that there is a reference in document CRP.4 to the activities of the European Space Agency in the area of space law.

In that document, it says that firstly, as you are already very much aware, that the European Space Agency has submitted a declaration for acceptance, in particular on the Liability Convention. I also wished to inform the Subcommittee that we have submitted to the delegations of the Agency a proposal to supplement this declaration of acceptance by another declaration, which recognizes the obligatory nature of the commission for settlement of claims and their judgements in order to fully respect that Convention. By June 2000 we hope that the Council of the ESA will have adopted this additional declaration, and that at that time the Agency will be in a position to inform you of this, subject to reciprocity of the obligatory nature of the judgements handed down by this commission for settlement of claims.

I wanted to point this out, to link it with everything that has already been said to date on agenda item 8. I could add that I greatly appreciate the statement of the delegation of Morocco, and I have noted what was said concerning making people aware of space law and the whole concept of training and education in space law. We are particularly sensitive to and aware of this issue at ESA.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from French*): Thank you for your statement. We have now come to the end of our list of speakers. Does any other delegation wish to take the floor? I give the floor to the distinguished representative of Germany.

Mr. S. KEIL (Germany): My delegation would also like to refer to the concerns expressed by the delegation of the Russian Federation. What Mr. Kolossov said is more or less correct but it does not conflict with the tasks before the Subcommittee at present concerning this agenda item. The task of the Subcommittee is now quite simple: it must consider the recommendations which the working group elaborated last year. That is our only task. My delegation accepts the three recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your contribution to our discussion. Does any other delegation wish to speak at this time? I give the floor to the distinguished representative of Greece.

Mr. V. CASSAPOGLOU (Greece) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation has one small comment to make. At this stage, thanks to what has just been said by the distinguished representative of Germany, my delegation believes that the examination of this agenda item should not be exhausted simply because we have come to the third year of the workplan.

This is a very important item. We have already heard the pertinent comments made by the delegation of the Russian Federation, as well as the delegations of the United States and Morocco. This is a major issue, and a disturbing one. On the threshold of the twenty-first century we need a space law which is more pertinent or adaptable to the evolving situation due to advancements in space technologies and their application.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your statement on this subject. Are there any other speakers under this agenda item at this time? I see none. We will therefore continue our consideration of this item, "Review of the status of the five international legal instruments governing outer space", this afternoon.

I will shortly adjourn this meeting of the Subcommittee to allow the working group on the definition of outer space and the utilization of the geostationary orbit to convene its first meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Pelaez of Argentina. Before doing so, I would like to inform delegates of our schedule of work for this afternoon.

We will continue our consideration in the plenary of the Subcommittee of agenda items 6 and 8. Thereafter, time permitting, we could begin a preliminary consideration of agenda item 9, "Review of the concept of the 'launching State'", and possibly also begin discussion on agenda item 10, "Proposals to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its fortieth session".

Are there any questions or comments on the proposed schedule for this afternoon? I see none. This meeting is adjourned, and it will be followed immediately by the meeting of the working group on agenda item 6.

The sitting adjourned at 11.10 a.m.

