

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

Unedited transcript

772nd Meeting

Thursday, 3 April 2008, 3 p.m.

Vienna

Chairman: Mr. V. Kopal (Czech Republic)

The meeting was called to order at 3.13 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon distinguished delegates. I now declare open the 772nd meeting of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

I would first like to inform you of our programme of work for this afternoon.

We will continue our consideration of agenda item 6, Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, and possibly suspend it, pending deliberations of the Working Group on this agenda item.

We will continue and hopefully conclude our consideration of agenda item 7, Information on the Activities of International Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations Relating to Space Law. We will also continue our consideration of agenda item 9, Nuclear Power Sources, and agenda item 8(a), the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space.

The Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space will hold its second meeting under the chairmanship of Professor José Monserrat Filho of Brazil.

Time permitting, the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space will hold its fourth meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Vassilios Cassapoglou of Greece.

Before I proceed with our programme of work for this afternoon, I would like to suggest a slight change to our programme so that we suspend our deliberations for five or 10 minutes to watch live the first docking of Europe's Automated Transfer Vehicle, Guillaume(?), with the International Space Station. The docking is expected to take place at 4.41 p.m. today. Conference Services will do their best to prevent technical problems with the servers because of the heavy load. So we will interrupt this meeting and we will watch the docking for about five or 10 minutes, as long as it will last, and then we will continue in our programme.

Are there any questions or comments on this proposed schedule?

I see none.

It is so adopted.

Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space (agenda item 6)

Now let us start with status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space, agenda item 6.

Perhaps it will be good if I inform you about the present status of the five United Nations treaties because we have just received the exact figures and it will certainly be of your interest to hear it.

The present status of the five United Nations treaties on outer space is as follows.

In its resolution 50/27 of 6 December 1995, 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, Conference Management Service, Room D0771, United Nations Office at Vienna, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria. Corrections will be issued in a consolidated corrigendum.



The Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Bodies has now 98 States Parties and was signed by 27 additional States.

The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched Into Outer Space has 90 States Parties and was signed by 24 additional States. In turn, 2007, this Agreement was ratified by Turkey on 26 April 2007.

The Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects has 86 States Parties and was signed by 24 additional States. In 2007, this Convention was acceded by Turkey, 5 February 2007.

The Convention on Registration of Objects Launched Into Outer Space has 51 States Parties and was signed by four additional States. In 2007, this Convention was acceded to by Algeria on 9 March 2007.

And finally, the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies has 13 States Parties and was signed by four additional States.

These figures will be recorded as usual in the report that we will consider before the end of this session.

I will now return to our consideration of the agenda item 6. I have a speaker on my list and it is the distinguished representative of Cuba to whom I give the floor.

Mr. D. CODORNIU PUJALS (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Yes thank you Chairman. Chairman, as I take the floor for the first time at this session of the Subcommittee, my delegation would like to congratulate you on being elected Chairman of this forty-seventh session and express our willingness to contribute as much as possible to achieving our common goals in this meeting.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of my delegation for the management conducted by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and to Mrs. Mazlan Othman in organizing this current session of the Subcommittee.

As has been pointed out on previous occasions, my delegation agrees with the criterion that the treaties and principles approved by the United

Nations for Outer Space constitute an important legal basis for the development of peaceful outer space activities.

Cuba is a State Party to all of these with the sole exception of that of the Moon. My delegation follows with attention the efforts made by this Subcommittee intended to assess the reasons for the lack of adhesion to that last treaty.

In spite of that, my delegation considers it important to emphasize that resolution 62/20 of the United Nations General Assembly adopted in December 2007 by the overwhelming majority of member States has repeated the legal regime applicable to outer space does not, *per se*, guarantee preventing an arms race in outer space and, I continue, emphasizes the need to adopt new measures with adequate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space.

In the opinion of my delegation, the adoption of these new measures and provisions are a more and more pressing need given the growing attempts by some powers to militarize space. In this context, my delegation welcomes the initiative presented to the Disarmament Conference by the Russian Federation and China of a draft treaty aiming to prevent the transfer of arms to outer space, the use of force and the threat of use of force against space objects. While my delegation is aware that the main weight of the negotiations relating to such a matter falls to the Disarmament Conference.

We consider that COPUOS, and in particular this Subcommittee, cannot remain on the fringes of this process. Thus, we support the idea expressed here by other delegations as to the need for structured and ongoing dialogue between COPUOS and the Disarmament Committee making possible among other matters to contribute to the speeded-up adoption of the measures mentioned. Thank you Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you distinguished representative of Cuba for your statement on item 6 of our agenda. You emphasized first of all the support of your country to the United Nations treaties and also to some discussion about reasons why the fifth United Nations Treaty on the Moon lacks so far a majority or a higher number of parties.

You then referred to the resolution 62/ ... is it not 201?, Is it 20? The number of the resolution, yes. And you also emphasized the need for new means how to complete the instruments of the United Nations by

new means that would prevent the armament, the extension of armaments in outer space.

And then you referred particularly to the proposal submitted recently in the Conference of Disarmament by the Russian Federation and China and you recommended to engage dialogue, a structured dialogue, of the COPUOS and the Conference on Disarmament.

Thank you very much for your presentation and also for your kind words addressed to the Chair and to the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not have any other speaker on the list of speakers but is there any delegation wishing to speak now at this moment?

Yes, I recognize the distinguished representative of Japan to whom I give the floor.

Mr. _____(?) (Japan): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the activities currently carried out on the Moon and other celestial bodies, we are honoured to inform you that Japan's first Lunar Explorer, Caguya(?), was successfully launched last September from Tanagashi(?) Space Centre in Japan. Caguya(?) has since been successfully conducting its front(?) observation and exploration on the Moon in fully accordance with the current international space law regime including the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention and the Registration Convention.

After 1 January, information on the parameters of the Caguya(?) was furnished to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in conformity with Article 4 of the Registration Convention, to which Japan is a State Party.

Likewise, on 28 March, necessary information of two small satellites, named OKINA(?) and ONA(?), put into orbit from Caguya(?), was furnished to the Secretary-General. Registration information will be duly reflected in the Space Registry of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs site within a few weeks.

Mr. Chairman, our delegation is of the view that the current space law regime, including four of the United Nations treaties on space law, to which Japan is a party, is adequately addressing the activities of the Moon and the other celestial bodies. Scientific knowledge and other useful information to be acquired

from Caguya(?) and the two accompanying satellites, will be duly reported to the public and international scientific community in accordance with the United Nations treaties on space law. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you distinguished representative of Japan for your contribution to the discussion on item 6 of our agenda in which you first informed the Subcommittee about the recent activities of Japan, including that relating to the Moon and about the announcement of these activities to the Central Register of the United Nations for registration of such activities.

You also emphasized that the four United Nations treaties governing activities in outer space present sufficient basis for the further development of space activity.

Thank you very much for your contribution.

Is there any other delegation wishing to speak?

I see none.

So I believe that we can now conclude, or better to say to suspend our consideration on this agenda item and, of course, it will be only for the period of deliberations on this subject in the Working Group that will continue. And then, of course, as soon as the Working Group terminates this consideration, we will then return to this item at the level of the Subcommittee for consideration of the report and concluding completely these discussions.

Information on activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law (agenda item 7)

Now, information on activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law, agenda item 7. We will continue now in this discussion and hopefully conclude so that this is the last opportunity for representatives of the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to submit their reports and, of course, also for the delegations to comment then if they find it appropriate.

I do not have on my list of speakers, I do not have either any delegation or any observer for presentation of a report or of some comments.

Yes, I now recognize Dr. Peter Van Fenema who will speak on behalf of the IAA, IAF?

Mr. P. VAN FENEMA (International Astronautical Federation): I am misplaced here. I am talking on behalf of IAF, or let us say I am talking on my own behalf.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, therefore, I asked because I was not sure whether you intended to speak on behalf of IAA or IAF. You have the floor Sir.

Mr. P. VAN FENEMA (International Astronautical Federation): Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. It may be appropriate under the heading of capacity-building in space law to repeat an announcement that was made on 8 February 2008 by McGill University's Institute of Air and Space Law and the Boeing Company, an announcement which consisted of the Boeing Initiative in Air and Space Law which is a \$500,000 per year grant for scholarships for promising students in air and space law to be granted on an annual basis. And it also contains a so-called Boeing Educational Outreach Programme specifically directed at developing countries under which heading later this month a major air and space law conference will be organized in New Delhi, India. I thought it appropriate to bring that to your attention under the heading capacity-building in space law, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Dr. Peter Van Fenema for your good news, for your announcement and certainly such a grant and support must be welcome. Thank you very much.

Do we have any other speakers?

I see none.

I think that we can conclude the consideration of this particular item.

Is the distinguished representative of Greece applying for a discussion?

Mr. V. CASSAPOGLOU (Greece) (*interpretation from French*): No, Chairman, possibly I could speak rather when the item on capacity-building.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Any other delegation or observer wants to?
No?

I see none.

Nuclear power sources (agenda item 9)

We can now proceed with item 9, Nuclear Power Sources.

Again, I checked, together with our good Secretary, and there is no State and no observer asking for the floor for discussion on this particular item.

Is there any other delegation or observer here in the room wishing to apply for such a discussion?

I see none.

So we will, therefore, continue our consideration of agenda item 9, Nuclear Power Sources, tomorrow.

Matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space (agenda item 8(a))

Now the definition and delimitation of outer space, agenda item 8(a). I would now like to continue our consideration on this item.

I have here a speaker and it is the distinguished representative of the United States of America to whom I give the floor.

Mr. M. SIMONOFF (United States of America): Thank you Mr. Chairman for affording me this chance to present the United States' views on 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.

We would like to begin by commenting on the first part of this agenda item concerning matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and fellow delegates will see that this sounds familiar because I gave this statement in the Working Group but, for the purposes of the record, I am going to repeat these remarks here.

As we have stated on previous occasions, the United States is of the view that there is no need to seek a legal definition or delimitation for outer space. The current framework has presented no practical difficulties and, indeed, activities in outer space are flourishing. Given the situation, an attempt to define or delimit outer space would be an unnecessary theoretical exercise that could potentially complicate

existing activities and it might not be able to anticipate continuing technological developments.

The current framework has served us well and we should continue to operate under the current framework until there is a demonstrated need and a practical basis for developing a definition or delimitation.

The Subcommittee can operate most effectively and make its most significant contributions when it focuses its attention on practical problems which are not apparent here.

With respect to the geostationary orbit, or GSO, I would like to state my Government's continuing commitment to equitable access to the GSO by all States, including satisfaction of the requirements of developing countries for GSO use and satellite telecommunications generally.

From a legal point of view, it is clear that the GSO is part of outer space and its use is governed by the 1967 Outer Space Treaty as well as the International Telecommunication Union's treaties.

As set forth in Article 1 of the Outer Space Treaty, "outer space 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".

Article 2 of this Treaty further provides that outer space is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty by means of use or occupation or by any other means.

These articles made clear that a Party to the Outer Space Treaty cannot appropriate a position in outer space, such as an orbital location in the GSO, either by claim of sovereignty or by means of use or even repeated use of such an orbital position.

As I have previously stated, the United States is committed to equitable access to the geostationary orbit. It takes numerous actions to further the use of the geostationary orbit and other uniquely situated orbits as the province of all mankind, including free provision of its Global Positioning System, GPS, pre-provision of a variety of weather and warning data from its meteorological satellites, information from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA's Polar Meteorological Satellites, data from geostationary, operational environmental satellites, including information about hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and effluent flooding,

droughts and related environmental matters and strong tracking data. And in cooperation with Russia, France and Canada, the International Satellite-Aided Search and Rescue Programme, known as COSPAS-SARSAT, to provide means for ships, aircraft and others in distress to signal their need for help and their locations.

We appreciate your consideration of reviews on this agenda item. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much distinguished representative of the United States for your statement on behalf of your country on definition and delimitation and the character of utilization of the geostationary orbit in which you reiterated the constant view of the United States that there is no need to seek a legal definition or delimitation for outer space for reasons that you explained in great detail in your statement. And also of the continuing commitment of your Government to equitable access to the geostationary orbit by all States, including satisfaction of requirements of developing countries, for GSO use and satellite telecommunications generally.

You also emphasized that the GSO is part of outer space and its use is governed by the 1967 Outer Space Treaty.

Finally, you reiterated the commitment of the United States to equitable access to the geostationary orbit in the light of all these programmes and projects concerning acquiring space data and transfer of such data, as you specified in your statement.

Thank you very much.

I see on my list of speakers the distinguished representative of Greece.

Mr. V. CASSAPOGLOU (Greece) (*interpretation from French*): Thank you Chairman. Before broaching what I wanted to say, I wanted to speak, through you, I wanted to congratulate you upon your election today and I had not also congratulated our friend, Mrs. Othman, for her re-election, re-appointment to her position. So, through you, I wanted to extend my pleasure, as well as my great trust in the work that she will be accomplishing which we all certainly appreciate. We have seen demonstration of her effective work up to now and I am sure that this will be pursued.

So I wanted to express our thanks as well at this point to all the members of the Secretariat. Sorry I cannot drop any names here though I should be but the

Secretariat members are all well-known to us for their excellent work for which we would like to thank them.

Now on the agenda item on the definition and delimitation of outer space issue, I do not believe that it is necessary to give a legal definition because from a scientific point of view, from the natural science's point of view, astro-physics, etc., we know perfectly well what outer space is and what air space is. All of these activities are ongoing in this environment which is a very dangerous environment and fortunately up to now, we have not had any accidents which would imperil firstly human beings on Earth or in space, travelling on outer space routes.

I think that we should possibly wind up the era of _____ (*not clear*) where we went through 3,000 nautical miles, then we went through 6,000 nautical miles limit and now we are into the 12,000 threshold. I do not know how technology is going to be coming along, whether we could possibly have this sort of high-performance device in outer space as well. Who knows?

About a month ago, I was present when there was an excellent presentation made by, I believe, a Ukrainian colleague, as well as a presentation from the Russian Federation, and they were talking about the possibility of using aircraft, very technologically advanced aircraft, which would enable outer space ventures. So, willy-nilly, at a given point in time, we are going to be obliged to have an arrangement, a legal arrangement, which is more or less functional and unfortunately this initiative on aerospace objects is not yet particularly advanced. We have not seen much actual progress along this line, possibly we still have useful responses which should be awaited from States members of the Committee which would be useful in this regard.

But in any case, I would like to conclude on this sub-item, of item 7, by saying that in any case, we have to retain and respect the integrity of the environment of outer space. It is unique. It belongs to no single national entity. It is the heritage of all mankind. So given that it is the province of all mankind, we have to retain that integrity and preferably.

Now, as for the geostationary orbit, the evolution of satellite technology is coming along so quickly that we cannot just speak about problems having to do with the use of GSO, *per se*, alone, we must also take into account the effects of such orbits on real orbits. These are very, very close to a perfect complement actually to the former. At a given point in

time, we are going to have to pursue and extend this study to get other orbits as well, whether they are LEOs, MEOs, GEOs, etc.

In Minneapolis, in 1998, the first effort was made to have global regulations for the use of orbital positions, not just on geostationary orbits, but also on other orbits as well. And this is interrelated to associated radio frequencies because as we all know, we may be lawyers but our colleagues from the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee also noticed full well that all orbits, including the geostationary orbits, involve the use for the telecommunications _____(?), Radionav(?) or other types of use and this involving associated radio frequencies.

So I think that, Chairman, maybe we should broach this not just in our Subcommittee but also in the June session we are going to have in Plenary and how we can possibly expand our study on problems which have already arisen in connection with the use of orbits, including the GSO orbit.

Now as concerns the legal principles, as it relates to these such _____ (*not clear*), of course, all these principles are common principles, equitable use for all nations in respect of their degree in technological, economically development. These are also the major principles of climbing for such use. The use of radio frequencies which are associated with such use. It is important to go from the Berlin(?) system of 1903 which was almost a century or some ago. And now we are going on to planning on the basis of democratic principles which affords us the possibilities of responding and serving the needs of all peoples around the world.

And to conclude, it has been several years we have been repeating this time and time again, but various events arising do introduce a certain nuance of differentiation. There is a question, Chairman, colleagues, of administration, of management, the management of space resources, whether these are frequencies or outer space environment, whether it is the Sun, the Moon or other celestial bodies. The management of all this at present is taking place in an unorganized mode and the major challenge when it comes to protecting that environment, is a significant one and that has been brought home to us very, very quickly when we had a January 2008 satellite which interfaced with a United States satellite and the problems which arose, we spoke about these during the last Scientific and Technical Subcommittee meeting, these demonstrated major legal problems and which touched upon essential issues for all mankind,

including China and the United States, those two great countries.

We have to see that within the context of outer space law there is or is no rights arising to destroy one's own satellites. They are *ous adianandi(?)* (*not clear*), for example, for States. Can that be exercised by a State? The *ous adianandi(?)* as it were, not just *alendi(?)* but *adianandi(?)* as well.

So this is something this Committee could usefully reflect upon, I feel, because undertaking an enterprise which involves destroying a satellite with another craft which has the possibility of being destructive in space and on Earth, has to be something which is addressed within the principle of the utilization of outer space and the law of outer space and this should be possibly made subject to some terms or conditions which are not just purely legal but also technical as well and this should be controlled by someone.

If we make use of *ous alendi(?)* for a given building on Earth, we cannot just lightheartedly explode it because there are repercussions. One has to take certain precautions so that harm would be avoided for buildings in the vicinity, for human beings in the vicinity, etc.

I hope that you will bear with me when I am putting these things in such simplistic fashion but I do believe that this is a major problem. We have to somehow place these decisions and enterprises under control, under international, institutionalized control all of these potentially harmful activities and decisions. I must recognize the fact that the United States was very sensitive to this issue when the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee took place. Very interesting information was shared with us and the day before yesterday our colleague also presented very interesting valuable information. We appreciate their sensitivity on this but I do believe that it is necessary for us to make some progress towards regulating such activities properly.

If there were an international body which were in charge of such enterprises and decisions, there would not be this problem arising.

Chairman, distinguished colleagues, we have an international mechanism in this respect for similar issues within a certain context which are 60 years old. There is the Safety Security Regulations of the IAEA, and then, apart from that, we also have the Safety and Security of the International Maritime Organization, the IMO, for accidents which are nuclear on the one

hand and on the other hand, maritime, involving ships which are possibly carrying oil or other potentially toxic freight.

So that is the extent of my contribution to this debate but I do believe that this is certainly something that we should return to as soon as possible. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much distinguished representative of Greece, first of all, for your kind words addressed to the Director of the Office of the United Nations. She heard it, she listened to it carefully and took note of it.

And I also thank you for your contribution on the point of our agenda, the definition and delimitation of outer space in the light of some recent important events and also your position and suggestions emerging from the recent events in outer space by the destruction of two space objects by their own(?) launching State. Thank you very much. And, of course, your suggestion for further consideration of this issue and other issues, maybe at the level of the Main Committee, have been reported. Thank you very much.

I now give the floor to the distinguished representative of the Russian Federation.

Ms. _____(?) (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from Russian*): Our delegation would like to make a short statement under the first item of the agenda, the definition and delimitation of outer space.

The delegation of the Russian Federation believes that the problem of the definition of outer space is one of the most important and still undecided problems within outer space law. On the one hand, deciding on this would indeed allow for the exercise of full sovereignty for member States within their outer space. On the other hand, this would also allow for the freedom to explore outer space.

Resolving problems of the definition and delimitation of outer space will also address and resolve the problems of the non-appropriation of outer space. So we believe that it is fully in tune with the requirements of both astronauts work as well as the exploration of outer space.

The problem of delimitation of outer space is also related to a whole series of other issues such as the international legal definition the aerospace object. We believe that these issues touch upon the interest of all

States, including those which are not directly involved in space-faring activities.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN (*interpretation from Russian*): Thank you very much distinguished representative of the Russian Federation for your comments on problems having to do with definition and delimitation of outer space.

You have offered some new aspects of these issues and I certainly appreciate your statement for that. Thank you once again.

(*Continued in English*) I do not have any other speaker inscribed in the list of speakers. Is there any other delegation wishing to make a contribution on this item of our agenda?

I see none.

So under these circumstances, we will continue our consideration of agenda item 8(a) at our next meeting tomorrow.

Distinguished delegates, I will shortly adjourn this meeting so that the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space can convene its second meeting, to be followed by the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space.

Before doing so, I would like to remind delegates of our schedule of work for tomorrow morning.

We will meet promptly at 10.00 a.m. At that time, we will continue our consideration of agenda item 8(a), the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, and begin our consideration of agenda item 8(b), the Character and Utilization of the Geostationary Orbit.

We will also continue our consideration of agenda item 9, Nuclear Power Sources. We will begin our consideration of agenda item 10, Examination and Review of the Developments Concerning the Draft Protocol on the Matters Specific to Space Assets to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment. In this respect, I expect that the contributions, a report of the representative of UNIDROIT will be available for all delegations and will be presented here during the discussions. Yes, a statement that has been sent to the Secretariat.

Time permitting, the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space will hold its third meeting, and the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space will hold its fifth meeting.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to an invitation to a Reception hosted by the European Space Policy Institute, ESPI, next week, on Wednesday, 9 April, at 7.30 p.m. The invitation for this Reception and Programme was distributed to your pigeon holes yesterday and you are kindly requested to register your participation with ESPI as soon as possible and no later than Monday, 7 April, through contact details furnished on the invitation letter.

Yes, I repeat, my Secretary reminded me that it should be done to ESPI directly.

Are there any questions or comments on this proposed schedule?

I see none.

Under the circumstances, I now invite Professor José Monserrat Filho to chair the second meeting of the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space.

And this meeting is adjourned until 10.00 a.m. tomorrow. Thank you very much.

The meeting closed at 4.05 p.m.