

Article 13

A State Party which learns of the crash landing, forced landing or other unintended landing on the moon of a space object, or its component parts, that were not launched by it, shall promptly inform the launching State Party and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Article 14

- 1 States Parties to this Agreement shall bear international responsibility for national activities on the moon, 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 this Agreement. States Parties shall ensure that non-governmental entities under their jurisdiction shall engage in activities on the moon only under the authority and continuing supervision of the appropriate State Party.
- 2 States Parties recognise that detailed arrangements concerning liability for damage caused on the moon, in addition to the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of states in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, may become necessary as a result of more extensive activities on the moon. Any such arrangements shall be elaborated in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 18 of this Agreement.

Article 15

- 1 Each State Party may assure itself that the activities of other States Parties in the exploration and use of the moon are compatible with the provisions of this Agreement. To this end, all space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon shall be open to other States Parties. Such States Parties 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. In pursuance of this article, any State Party may act on its own behalf or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter.
- 2 A State Party which has reason to believe that another State Party is not fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon it pursuant to this Agreement or that another State Party is interfering with the rights which the former state has under this Agreement may request consultations with that State Party. A State Party receiving such a request shall enter into such consultations without delay. Any other State Party which requests to do so shall be entitled to take part in the consultations. Each State Party participating in such consultations shall seek a mutually acceptable resolution of any controversy and shall bear in mind the rights and interests of all States Parties. The Secretary General of the United Nations shall be informed of the results of the consultations and shall transmit the information received to all States Parties concerned.
- 3 If the consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement which has due regard for the rights and interests of all States Parties, the parties concerned shall take all measures to settle the dispute by other peaceful means of their choice appropriate to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute. If difficulties arise in connexion with the opening of consultations or if consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement, any State

Party may seek the assistance of the Secretary General, without seeking the consent of any other State Party concerned, in order to resolve the controversy. A State Party which does not maintain diplomatic relations with another State Party concerned shall participate in such consultations, at its choice, either itself or through another State Party or the Secretary General as intermediary.

Article 16

With the exception of Articles 17 to 21, references in this Agreement to states shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organisation which conducts space activities if the organisation declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and if a majority of the states members of the organisation are States Parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of states in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. states members of any such organisation which are States Parties to this Agreement shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organisation makes a declaration in accordance with the foregoing.

Article 17

Any State Party to this Agreement may propose amendments to the Agreement. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Agreement accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Agreement and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Agreement on the date of acceptance by it.

Article 18

Ten years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the question of the review of the Agreement shall be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Agreement, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Agreement has been in force for five years, the Secretary General of the United Nations, as depositary, shall, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Agreement and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, convene a conference of the States Parties to review this Agreement. A review conference shall also consider the question of the implementation of the provisions of Article 11, para 5, on the basis of the principle referred to in para 1 of that article and taking into account in particular any relevant technological developments.

Article 19

- 1 This Agreement shall be open for signature by all states at United Nations Headquarters in New York.
- 2 This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory states. Any state which does not sign this Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with para 3 of this article may accede to it at any time. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.
- 3 This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.
- 4 For each state depositing its instrument of ratification or accession after the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of any such instrument.

- 5 The Secretary General 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 Agreement, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

Article 20

Any State Party to this Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the 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 of this notification.

Article 21

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, 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 all signatory and acceding states.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Agreement, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979.

CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE (1975)

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

Recalling that the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies of 27 January 1967 affirms that states shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and refers to the state on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried,

Recalling also that the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 22 April 1968 provides that a launching authority shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to the return of an object it has launched into outer space found beyond the territorial limits of the launching authority,

Recalling further that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects of 29 March 1972 establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching states for damage caused by their space objects,

Desiring, in the light of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, to make provision for the national registration by launching states of space objects launched into outer space,

Desiring further that a central register of objects launched into outer space be established and maintained, on a mandatory basis, by the Secretary General of the United Nations,

Desiring also to provide for States Parties additional means and procedures to assist in the identification of space objects,

Believing that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space would, in particular, assist in their identification and would contribute to the application and development of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) The term 'launching state' means:
 - (i) a state which launches or procures the launching of a space object;
 - (ii) a state from whose territory or facility a space object is launched;
- (b) The term 'space object' includes component parts of a space object as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof;
- (c) The term 'state of registry' means a launching state on whose registry a space object is carried in accordance with Article II.

Article II

- 1 When a space object is launched into earth orbit or beyond, the launching state shall register the space object by means of an entry in an appropriate registry which it shall maintain. Each launching state shall inform the Secretary General of the United Nations of the establishment of such a registry.
- 2 Where there are two or more launching states in respect of any such space object, they shall jointly determine which one of them shall register the object in accordance with para 1 of this article, bearing in mind the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and without prejudice to appropriate agreements concluded or to be concluded among the launching states on jurisdiction and control over the space object and over any personnel thereof.
- 3 The contents of each registry and the conditions under which it is maintained shall be determined by the state of registry concerned.

Article III

- 1 The Secretary General of the United Nations shall maintain a Register in which the information furnished in accordance with Article IV shall be recorded.
- 2 There shall be full and open access to the information in this Register.

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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS (1972)

ENTERED INTO FORCE: 1 September 1972

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

Recalling the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Taking into consideration that, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to be taken by states and international intergovernmental organisations involved in the launching of space objects, damage may on occasion be caused by such objects,

Recognising the need to elaborate effective international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by space objects and to ensure, in particular, the prompt payment under the terms of this Convention of a full and equitable measure of compensation to victims of such damage,

Believing that the establishment of such rules and procedures will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) The term 'damage' means loss of life, personal injury or other impairment of health; or loss of or damage to property of states or of persons, natural or juridical, or property of international intergovernmental organisations;
- (b) The term 'launching' includes attempted launching;
- (c) The term 'launching state' means:
 - (i) a state which launches or procures the launching of a space object;
 - (ii) a state from whose territory or facility a space object is launched;
- (d) The term 'space object' includes component parts of a space object as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof.

Article II

A launching state shall be absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight.

Article III

In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching state or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching state, the latter shall be liable only if the damage is due to its fault or the fault of persons for whom it is responsible.

Article IV

- 1 In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching state or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching state, and of damage thereby being caused to a third state or to its natural or juridical persons, the first two states shall be jointly and severally liable to the third state, to the extent indicated by the following:
 - (a) if the damage has been caused to the third state on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight, their liability to the third state shall be absolute;
 - (b) if the damage has been caused to a space object of the third state or to persons or property on board that space object elsewhere than on the surface of the earth, their liability to the third state shall be based on the fault of either of the first two states or on the fault of persons for whom either is responsible.

- 2 In all cases of joint and several liability referred to in para 1 of this Article, the burden of compensation for the damage shall be apportioned between the first two states in accordance with the extent to which they were at fault; if the extent of the fault of each of these states cannot be established, the burden of compensation shall be apportioned equally between them. Such apportionment shall be without prejudice to the right of the third state to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching states which are jointly and severally liable.

Article V

- 1 Whenever two or more states jointly launch a space object, they shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused.
- 2 A launching state which has paid compensation for damage shall have the right to present a claim for indemnification to other participants in the joint launching. The participants in a joint launching may conclude agreements regarding the apportioning among themselves of the financial obligation in respect of which they are jointly and severally liable. Such agreements shall be without prejudice to the right of a state sustaining damage to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching states which are jointly and severally liable.
- 3 A state from whose territory or facility a space object is launched shall be regarded as a participant in a joint launching.

Article VI

- 1 Subject to the provisions of para 2 of this Article, exoneration from absolute liability shall be granted to the extent that a launching state establishes that the damage has resulted either wholly or partially from gross negligence or from an act or omission done with intent to cause damage on the part of a claimant state or of natural or juridical persons it represents.
- 2 No exoneration whatever shall be granted in cases where the damage has resulted from activities conducted by a launching state which are not in conformity with international law including, in particular, the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Article VII

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to damage caused by a space object of a launching state to:

- (a) nationals of that launching state;
- (b) foreign nationals during such time as they are participating in the operation of that space object from the time of its launching or at any stage thereafter until its descent, or during such time as they are in the immediate vicinity of a planned launching or recovery area as the result of an invitation by that launching state.

Article VIII

- 1 A state which suffers damage, or whose natural or juridical persons suffer damage, may present to a launching state a claim for compensation for such damage.
- 2 If the state of nationality has not presented a claim, another state may, in respect of damage sustained in its territory by any natural or juridical person, present a claim to a launching state.

- 3 If neither the state of nationality nor the state in whose territory the damage was sustained has presented a claim or notified its intention of presenting a claim, another state may, in respect of damage sustained by its permanent residents, present a claim to a launching state.

Article IX

A claim for compensation for damage shall be presented to a launching state through diplomatic channels. If a state does not maintain diplomatic relations with the launching state concerned, it may request another state to present its claim to that launching state or otherwise represent its interests under this Convention. It may also present its claim through the Secretary General of the United Nations, provided the claimant state and the launching state are both Members of the United Nations.

Article X

- 1 A claim for compensation for damage may be presented to a launching state not later than one year following the date of the occurrence of the damage or the identification of the launching state which is liable.
- 2 If, however, a state does not know of the occurrence of the damage or has not been able to identify the launching state which is liable, it may present a claim within one year following the date on which it learned of the aforementioned facts; however, this period shall in no event exceed one year following the date on which the state could reasonably be expected to have learned of the facts through the exercise of due diligence.
- 3 The time-limits specified in paras 1 and 2 of this article shall apply even if the full extent of the damage may not be known. In this event, however, the claimant state shall be entitled to revise the claim and submit additional documentation after the expiration of such time limits until one year after the full extent of the damage is known.

Article XI

- 1 Presentation of a claim to a launching state for compensation for damage under this Convention shall not require the prior exhaustion of any local remedies which may be available to a claimant state or to natural or juridical persons it represents.
- 2 Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a state, or natural or juridical persons it might represent, from pursuing a claim in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching state. A state shall not, however, be entitled to present a claim under this Convention in respect of the same damage for which a claim is being pursued in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching state or under another international agreement which is binding on the states concerned.

Article XII

The compensation which the launching state shall be liable to pay for damage under this Convention shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity, in order to provide such reparation in respect of the damage as will restore the person, natural or juridical, state or international organisation on whose behalf the claim is presented to the condition which would have existed if the damage had not occurred.

Article XIII

Unless the claimant state and the state from which compensation is due under this Convention agree on another form of compensation, the compensation shall

be paid in the currency of the claimant state or, if that state so requests, in the currency of the state from which compensation is due.

Article XIV

If no settlement of a claim is arrived at through diplomatic negotiations as provided for in Article IX, within one year from the date on which the claimant state notifies the launching state that it has submitted the documentation of its claim, the parties concerned shall establish a Claims Commission at the request of either party.

Article XV

- 1 The Claims Commission shall be composed of three members: one appointed by the claimant state, one appointed by the launching state and the third member, the Chairman, to be chosen by both parties jointly. Each party shall make its appointment within two months of the request for the establishment of the Claims Commission.
- 2 If no agreement is reached on the choice of the Chairman within four months of the request for the establishment of the Commission, either party may request the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint the Chairman within a further period of two months.

Article XVI

- 1 If one of the parties does not make its appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall, at the request of the other party, constitute a single-member Claims Commission.
- 2 Any vacancy which may arise in the Commission for whatever reason shall be filled by the same procedure adopted for the original appointment.
- 3 The Commission shall determine its own procedure.
- 4 The Commission shall determine the place or places where it shall sit and all other administrative matters.
- 5 Except in the case of decisions and awards by a single-member Commission, all decision and awards of the Commission shall be by majority vote.

Article XVII

No increase in the membership of the Claims Commission shall take place by reason of two or more claimant states or launching states being joined in any one proceeding before the Commission. The claimant states so joined shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as would be the case for a single claimant state. When two or more launching states are so joined, they shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same way. If the claimant states or the launching states do not make the appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall constitute a single-member Commission.

Article XVIII

The Claims Commission shall decide the merits of the claim for compensation and determine the amount of compensation payable, if any.

Article XIX

- 1 The Claims Commission shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article XII.
- 2 The decision of the Commission shall be final and binding if the parties have so agreed; otherwise the Commission shall render a final and

recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith. The Commission shall state the reasons for its decision or award.

- 3 The Commission shall give its decision or award as promptly as possible and no later than one year from the date of its establishment, unless an extension of this period is found necessary by the Commission.
- 4 The Commission shall make its decision or award public. It shall deliver a certified copy of its decision or award to each of the parties and to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Article XX

The expenses in regard to the Claims Commission shall be borne equally by the parties, unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Article XXI

If the damage caused by a space object presents a large-scale danger to human life or seriously interferes with the living conditions of the population or the functioning of vital centres, the States Parties, and in particular the launching state, shall examine the possibility of rendering appropriate and rapid assistance to the state which has suffered the damage, when it so requests. However, nothing in this article shall affect the rights or obligations of the States Parties under this Convention.

Article XXII

- 1 In this Convention, with the exception of Articles XXIV to XXVII, references to states shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organisation which conducts space activities if the organisation declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the states members of the organisation are State Parties to this Convention and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.
- 2 States Members of any such organisation which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organisation makes a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph.
- 3 If an international intergovernmental organisation is liable for damage by virtue of the provisions of this Convention, that organisation and those of its members which are States Parties to this Convention shall be jointly and severally liable; provided, however, that:
 - (a) any claim for compensation in respect of such damage shall be first presented to the organisation;
 - (b) only where the organisation has not paid, within a period of six months, any sum agreed or determined to be due as compensation for such damage, may the claimant state invoke the liability of the members which are States Parties to this Convention for the payment of that sum.
- 4 Any claim, pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, for compensation in respect of damage caused to an organisation which has made a declaration in accordance with para 1 of this Article shall be presented by a state member of the organisation which is a State Party to this Convention.

Article XXIII

- 1 The provisions of this Convention shall not affect other international agreements in force in so far as relations between the States Parties to such agreements are concerned.

- 2 No provision of this Convention shall prevent states from concluding international agreements reaffirming, supplementing or extending its provisions.

Article XXIV

- 1 This Convention shall be open to all states for signature. Any state which does not sign this Convention before its entry into force in accordance with para 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.
- 2 This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory states. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.
3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.
- 4 For states whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention, 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 of and accession to this Convention, the date of its entry into force and other notices.
- 6 This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XXV

Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to this Convention. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Convention accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Convention and thereafter for each remaining State Party on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XXVI

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of this Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years, and at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Convention, and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, a conference of the States Parties shall be convened to review this Convention.

Article XXVII

Any State Party to this Convention may give notice of its withdrawal from the Convention one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XXVIII

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

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.