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

Script

864th Meeting

Wednesday, 10 April 2013, 3 p.m.

Vienna

Chairman: Mr. T. Brisibe (Nigeria)

The meeting was called to order at 3.09 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon distinguished delegates. I now declare open the 864th meeting of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

This afternoon we will continue our consideration of agenda item 3, General Exchange of Views, and we will continue, and hopefully suspend, our consideration of agenda item 4, Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, pending discussions in the Working Group on this item.

We will also continue our consideration of agenda item 6, Matters Relating to: (a) the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, and (b) the Character and Utilization of the Geostationary Orbit, and we will begin our consideration of agenda item 8, Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.

The Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation will then hold its second meeting.

After the conclusion of this afternoon's meeting at 6.00 p.m., all delegates are cordially invited to attend a reception hosted by the Permanent Mission of Nigeria in the Mozart Room of the Vienna International Centre Restaurant, which is located on the Ground Floor of the 'F' Building.

General exchange of views (agenda item 3)

Distinguished delegates, I would now like to continue our consideration of item 3 on our agenda, General Exchange of Views.

The first speaker on my list is the distinguished delegate of Poland.

Mr. L. KULAGA (Poland): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the possibility to present general views of the Government of the Republic of

Poland. At the outset, I would like to express my greetings and appreciation on your chairmanship of this session of the Legal Subcommittee. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my delegation's appreciation to Dr. Mazlan Othman, Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

In 2012, Poland has taken several important steps regarding space law and policy issues.

Firstly, as already the delegation of ESA informed the Subcommittee, in November 2012, Poland joined the European Space Agency. Poland considers membership in ESA as a fundamental opportunity for developing its engagement in space policy. We are also of the view that membership in ESA is clear expression of our commitment to international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space.

Secondly, in June 2012, the Council of Development of Space Technologies and the Use of Satellite Systems in Poland, prepared by the Governmental Working Group under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Economy. The Programme was adopted as a resolution of the Council of Ministers. Strategic aims of the programme are stimulation of innovations and competitiveness of Polish companies and increase of efficiency and effectiveness of public administration.

Thirdly, in June 2012, the Polish Prime Minister indicated that Ministry of Economy is an organ responsible for drafting of a national legal framework implementing obligations deriving from space treaties particularly related to creating a national registry of space objects.

Mr Chairman, as regards activities of the Legal Subcommittee, the Polish delegation would like to express its support for the draft recommendations on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. We consider this document as very useful and needed particularly for States such as

Poland, which are in an early process of drafting of its legislation in that regard. Furthermore, we are looking forward to discussions on a new agenda item of the Subcommittee "Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space"

Finally, the Polish delegation supports reconfiguration of the agenda of the Subcommittee to make its work more efficient and pragmatic.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Poland for his statement.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of Venezuela.

Mr. M. CASTILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Chairman, on behalf of the delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, let me congratulate you and the officials who joined you in the Bureaux on leading the work of the Subcommittee and wish you every success.

We would like to take this opportunity also to congratulate and thank Dr. Mazlan Othman, the Head of the Office for Outer Space Affairs at this current session.

The delegation of Venezuela fully endorses the statement made by Ambassador Antonio Castellanos of Guatemala on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has a strict compliance with the international legal principles underlying the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, has over the years progressively developed, in accordance with local and technological needs, a national legislation making it possible to strengthen and promote space activities on the national, regional and international levels. Thus, since 1999, the Government of Venezuela has carried out a number of governmental acts as part of a legal framework designed to strengthen the institutionality of our space activities, including the fact that the National Constitution in its Article 11, endorses the nature of outer space as the common heritage of humankind, invoking the rights that may arise in this regard as to the terms, scope and conditions of international agreements.

Space institutions in Venezuela have been strengthened through the creation of a Space Agency in the year 2008. It is called the Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities, or ABAE, an autonomous institution which plays the role of the leading executive body with regard to the policies of national space policies and is responsible for technological advances which are continuing to our great satisfaction and these include the following.

The successful launch of the MIRANDA satellite, Venezuela Remote Sensing Satellite, carried out on 28 September 2012 from the Jiuquan Launch Centre in the Province of Gansu, the People's Republic of China. Images transmitted by the MIRANDA satellite support the management of decision-making in Venezuela in such strategic areas as urban planning, health, energy, agricultural planning and food security, management of socio-natural risks, defence of the borders, control of illicit crops, sustainable use of natural resources and others;

The VENESAT-1 Programme, the Simón Bolívar satellite, developed in cooperation with the People's Republic of China, is a Venezuelan satellite platform which is currently functioning at 100 per cent of its standard design capacity and helps promote cultural values, education, health, rural telephone, Internet tele-health programmes and education, as well as the diffusion of radio and television signals throughout the national territory. Its coverage of the Caribbean and South American regions helps strengthen Latin American and Caribbean integration and international cooperation in the region.

To stimulate scientific and technological research and development in the space area, we have continued institutional projects in such domains as the physical observation of the Earth, application of space technology programmes and promoted the Investigation and Research Centre Project, the satellite plant.

Mr. Chairman, moving on to the issues discussed by this Legal Subcommittee, our delegation believes it is indispensable to set up interaction with the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. We suggest, for that purpose, that the results obtained by the Working Groups established by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittees and have legal ramifications should be officially presented to the Legal Subcommittee for its respective review. Equally, the Safety Framework for the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space and Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines should be submitted for the legal analysis by the Legal Subcommittee. We should also work on

setting up working groups or intergovernmental panels of the technical and legal nature to discuss the equitable use of the geostationary orbit.

In the same vein, we believe it is necessary to review and update the five United Nations treaties on outer space with a view to strengthening the guiding principles that regulate space activities by States, especially the peaceful use of space, equal access to outer space without any discrimination on an equitable basis, international cooperation and putting space technology to the benefit of our nations.

For these reasons, this delegation would like to highlight its position in that the applicable legal regime governing outer space activities does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Therefore, it is imperative that we adopt adequate and effective measures that make it possible to prevent the arms race in that environment.

The vague definitions and the absence of regulations and a number of issues make it impossible to reach a future where we would maintain exclusively peaceful uses of outer space and in the medium term they present an obstacle to space activities by States.

Finally, our delegation welcomes the fact that the agenda contains item 11, General Exchange of Information and Views on Legal Mechanisms Relating to Space Debris Mitigation Measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. We believe that such an analysis will make it possible to have a candid and necessary discussion to tackle these issues and, in particular, set up a legal framework that would effectively address the issue of space debris.

In this connection, we are convinced that this Subcommittee has a historic mission which must be highlighted and valued. For that reason, our delegation believes it is indispensable that the duration of the Legal Subcommittee's session should remain as it has been to date.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Venezuela for his statement.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of France.

Ms. M. PARADAS (France) (*interpretation from French*): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished

delegates, colleagues, first of all, let me express our satisfaction at seeing you, Mr. Chairman, once again at the helm of our Subcommittee's session. You may count on every support on behalf of the French delegation. We will contribute to the debate in a constructive spirit seeking consensus.

I would also like to thank the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, Madam Mazlan Othman, and her entire team for the high quality of their work in preparing this session of the Legal Subcommittee of COPUOS.

France is always taking part in the work of the Subcommittee with great interest. This particular interest is linked to space activities that require a framework of clear, efficient consensus-based rules to which all States might commit themselves. France recalls in this regard this commitment to universalization and improvement of the existing rules and space treaties. We would like to emphasize in particular the fact that all space activities must be carried out with respect for three main principles: free access to space for peaceful uses, preservation of safety and integrity of satellites in orbit, and taking into account the legitimate interests of defence and security of States acting in outer space.

In our domestic law, these principles also are enshrined in the Law of 3 June 2008 since it entered into force in 2010. In this context, France attaches particular importance to the work of COPUOS and its Legal Subcommittee with regard to the overall application of these principles. Without that, it would be impossible. In that regard, we wish that the 1967, 1968, 1972 and 1975 treaties of the United Nations be applied universally and strictly.

Let me, Mr. Chairman, also emphasize the importance that we attach to the registration of space objects and express our wish for a universal and effective implementation by the largest possible number of States of the Registration Convention of 14 January 1975. It seems to us that it is essential, given the growing number of space actors, including private entities, that they all registered their space objects based on the definition of launching State.

Finally, speaking in the international framework, let me recall that France supports another initiative, a draft Code of Conduct for actors in outer space activities to promote confidence and transparency as well as the safety and security of space activities, be they civilian or military.

Mr. Chairman, France is equally committed, as you know, to the principle of long-term sustainability of outer space and supports all initiatives in that regard, in particular the working it out by the Working Group on Long-Term Sustainability as part of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

In the considerable risks linked to the proliferation of space debris, the security of space activity, the integrity of satellites, that of the International Space Station and the men and women on board, all of these issues are particularly vital.

It is the very use of outer space that is under threat. Long-term sustainability would involve limiting space debris and that is the only way that we see it to continue using and exploring outer space. This is a matter of common interest for States that carry out activities in outer space, for those who benefit from space services, of future access to space so that it might be maintained and for the commercial operators.

The response to new threats that overshadow the peaceful uses of outer space requires a common international effort in terms of surveillance, communication and coordination.

For the consistency of the work of COPUOS and the first results of the Working Group on the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, it is important to provide good reliable information and make sure that our work is well coordinated with that of the other Subcommittee.

In the area of domestic legislation, France supports States' initiatives to develop legislation and regulation (regulation?) with regard to space activities and operations. The French delegation states with interest that an increasing number of States have acquired such legal instruments, in particular in Europe. This increasing number of legal frameworks on a national level goes towards the free use of outer space by all concerned actors and France welcomes that.

As to France, it has effectively put into effect since 2010 its own law governing space operations and space operators have had a chance to report on that to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. That law has already been subject of various technical presentations in the past sessions by French delegations as regards the oversight of operations carried out by French operators from our national territory or foreign territory and the research carried out by CNES, the National Space Research Centre. This law is of particular importance to our Government because

France has a number of space operators, launch operators and satellite operators which carry out significant activities in Europe and internationally. In this regard, for the year 2012, my Government has issued three authorizations for the launch of satellites, putting into effect that legislation has been done in full compliance with the United Nations outer space treaties. It follows directly from the principles established by Article VI of the January 1967 Outer Space Treaty, according to which all national space activities must be the subject of authorization and monitoring on a continuous basis by the State concerned. Space operators must, thus, implement a number of technical rules inspired by recognized international best practices.

This technical regulation(?), developed in close cooperation with the industry operators of the space sector, pursues the object of protecting outer space through implementing specific technical requirements with regard to limiting space debris consistent with the international standard in this field. I am thinking in particular of the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007.

These provisions have also been put in place to protect the Earth, individuals, assets, environment and public health from any attempt or any damage that can be caused by space operations under French jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman, the importance that we attach to the effective implementation of these principles and rules in our domestic law, leads me to commend the quality of the Report on National Legislation With regard to the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, developed under the authority of Professor Marboe.

In this regard, it seems important to give greater visibility to the specific product of our work through, *inter alia*, proposing that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopt an appropriate resolution. In the same way, we welcome the fact that, and another important part of our work, international cooperation for the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. A Working Group has been set up under the leadership of Professor Aoki, specifically to look into mechanisms for international cooperation.

In view of our participation in this exchange of information, and the launch of this work for the next five years, we believe it would be useful during this session of the Legal Subcommittee, to think about the guidelines and the methodology for that Working

Group to provide the best possible results, or deliverables as they are called sometimes.

Finally, this is my last point, the breadth and density of the work of the Legal Subcommittee, which is constantly increasing, and here I am thinking of the new agenda item proposed by Japan, which is very relevant, it has to do with exchange of information on national legal and non-binding measures in the area of the regulation of space law, compels us to look for greater efficiency. This quest for efficiency, particularly with regard to the Office for Outer Space Affairs, has come against certain budgetary constraints. It is a matter of method and the best possible organization of our work. Taking into account that the agenda should correspond to the resources and the time allotted, we are fully available to think with our partners and to discuss jointly ways to rationalize and optimize our methods of work and its organization. We could, in particular, and it would constitute real progress, think about adopting a tighter agenda, a more streamlined agenda, to concentrate our efforts on the priorities facing the Legal Subcommittee with regard to its mandate to make sure that we, in particular, articulate the results of the Working Group on the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space.

Thank you very much for your attention.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of France for her statement.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of Nigeria.

Mr. S. O. MOHAMMED (Nigeria): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Nigeria wishes to commend the efforts of steering the meeting of this Committee in the most efficient way.

We thank the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, Dr. Mazlan Othman, and her dedicated staff for the management of the affairs of the Office and excellent preparations for this session of the Legal Subcommittee.

In reiterating the importance of the five United Nations treaties on outer space that guide activities in the peaceful uses of outer space, the Nigerian delegation stresses the role of legal principles that enable the application of international and Charter of the United Nations to outer space and celestial bodies including the freedom of exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies which are not subject to national appropriation.

Nigeria takes this opportunity to recall that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, COPUOS, and its two Subcommittees have promoted international cooperation on the peaceful uses of outer space through the elaboration of treaties and principles and resolutions governing outer space activities while offering an adequate and sustainable environment to deliberate on matters that have great impact on the development of nations.

Nigeria welcomes the inclusion of the new item "Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space" on the agenda of the Subcommittee and is committed to supporting the deliberations and outcome of the Subcommittee in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, intensifying interaction between the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee will facilitate a more structured relationship in order to enhance development of space law in line with scientific and technical advances. It is the considered view of Nigeria that the work of the Legal Subcommittee be reinforced in order to strengthen the international legal framework by giving sufficient time to deliberate on various emerging and long-standing substantive issues based on efficient working methods.

Nigeria further acknowledges the importance of States implementing their international obligations by domestic legislation and notes with satisfaction the text of draft recommendations on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, based on the Final Report by the Working Group on National Space Legislation Relevant to the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space.

It is necessary to consider the legal significance and the role of non-treaty instruments in the progressive development of international space law, especially as they declare or embody general rules of conduct, the establishment of which contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space. Noting further that these non-treaty instruments continue to play a regulatory role addressed to all members of the international community.

Nigeria is increasingly oriented towards space activities and the development of national capacity-building. In order to achieve this goal, Nigeria stresses the importance of dissemination of knowledge as well as the need to facilitate regional and international cooperation activities in the field of space law.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Nigeria for his statement.

Are there any delegations wishing to take floor on this item at this time?

I see none.

We will, therefore, continue our consideration of agenda item 3, General Exchange of Views, tomorrow morning.

Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space (agenda item 4)

Distinguished delegates, I would now like to continue, and hopefully suspend, our consideration of agenda item 4, Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, pending discussions in the Working Group on this item.

I do not have any speakers on my list so I will put the question to the floor to request if there are any delegations wishing to make a statement under this agenda item this afternoon.

I see none.

We have, therefore, suspended our consideration of agenda item 4, Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, pending discussions in the Working Group on this item.

Matters relating to: (a) the definition and delimitation of outer space, and (b) the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit (agenda item 6)

Distinguished delegates, I would now like to continue our consideration of agenda item 6, Matters Relating to: (a) the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, and (b) the Character and Utilization of the Geostationary Orbit.

The first speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of Canada.

Mr. C. SCHMEICHEL (Canada): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Given the current level of technological development and the nature of space and aviation activities, Canada does not consider it necessary to provide for a definition or delimitation of outer space at this time. The absence of a clear

delimitation has in no way hindered space activities. To the contrary, activities in outer space have only grown in volume and breadth over the years.

Canada's approach to this issue, thus far, has been to focus on the function and purpose of an object or activity rather than its location to determine if and when space law will apply. When the distinction between aircraft and spacecraft becomes less certain, due to the unique function of an object, bridging mechanisms may be necessary to ensure a safe and secure transition of the object between the respective legal domains. However, Canada does not consider it useful to define a lower limit of outer space or an upper limit of air space. It is doubtful that such limits would be dispositive of the issue of which legal regime applies or an object can operate equally well in both air space and outer space.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Canada for his statement.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of Indonesia.

Mr. A. SUBEKHI (Indonesia): Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, with regard to this agenda item, Indonesia supports the continuation of this agenda item in this Committee to find a consensus. There has not been any progress on this agenda item since it was started. The development of territorial arrangements, space technology and space activities require clear definition for the basis of territorial sovereignty arrangements. Even a minimum consensus, we believe, could facilitate progress in other forums such as the Framework of Conference on Disarmament.

Mr. Chairman, on the one hand, an international treaty that does not have a provision on the definition, like the Outer Space Treaty 1967 and the Moon Agreement, could prevent a long legal dispute in the law-making process and its implementation. On the other hand, it creates legal uncertainties because of different interpretations of subscribing State Parties of the existing terminology and parameters, especially for such basic terminology as "outer space", "space weapon", "space object" and "peaceful uses of outer space".

Therefore, Indonesia encourages efforts to achieve a minimum consensus on basic definitions. It is crucial to guarantee clarity in space activities, both for space-faring nations and for the States vulnerable to

the impact of outer space activities. Again, we believe that this consensus will serve developments in other forums.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Indonesia for his statement.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished representative of the United States.

Mr. B. ISRAEL (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.

I would like to begin by commenting on the first part of this agenda item on matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space.

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 this situation, an attempt to define or delimit outer space would be an unnecessary theoretical exercise that could potentially complicate the existing activities and it might not be able to adapt to continuing technological developments.

The current framework has served us well and we should continue to operate under it until there is a demonstrative 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 the United States Government's continuing commitment to equitable access to the GSO for all States, including satisfaction of the requirements of developing countries for GSO use and satellite telecommunications generally. From the legal point of view, it is clear that the GSO is part of outer space and that its use is governed by the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, as well as by the International Telecommunication Union's treaties.

As set forth in Article I 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 II 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 make clear that a Party to the Outer Space Treaty cannot appropriate a position in outer space, such as an orbital location in the geostationary orbit, either by claim of sovereignty or by means of use or even by repeated use of such an orbital position.

As I previously stated, the United States is committed to equitable access to the GSO and has taken numerous actions to further the use of the GSO and other uniquely situated orbits as part of the province of all mankind. These actions include free provision of its Global Positioning System, free provision of a variety of weather and warning data for its meteorological satellites, provision of information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's polar meteorological satellites and provision of data from the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites, including information about hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and effluent flooding, droughts and related environmental matters and storm tracking data. Additionally, in cooperation with Russia, France and Canada, the United States participates in the International Satellite-Aided Search and Rescue Programme, known as COSPAS-SARSAT as a means for ships, aircraft and others in distress to signal their need for help and their locations.

We appreciate your consideration of our views on this agenda item.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of the United States for his statement.

Are there any other delegations wishing to make a statement under this agenda item this afternoon?

I see none.

We will, therefore, continue our consideration of agenda item 6, Matters Related to: (a) the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, and (b) the Character and Utilization of the Geostationary Orbit, tomorrow morning.

Nuclear power sources in outer space (agenda item 8)

Distinguished delegates, I would now like to begin our consideration of agenda item 8, Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.

The next speaker on my list is the distinguished delegate of Canada.

Mr. C. SCHMEICHEL (Canada): Thank you Mr. Chairman. The Canadian delegation is grateful for the opportunity to share its views on this important subject with the Legal Subcommittee.

Canada possesses a rather unique point of view on this issue as it is the only State ever to have been impacted by a space object employing a nuclear power source.

Canada strongly supports the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1992. These Principles have served and continue to serve the international community well.

Mr. Chairman, Canada also welcomed the adoption of the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its forty-sixth session and the subsequent endorsement by the Committee at its sixty-fourth session. The Committee noted in its report the view of some delegations that the Safety Framework represented a significant advance in the development of safe nuclear power source applications and that implementation of the Safety Framework by member States and international intergovernmental organizations would provide assurance to the global public that nuclear power source applications would be launched and used in a safe manner.

Mr. Chairman, Canada strongly supports both the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space and the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space. Together, they continue to provide practical guidance to States considering the use of nuclear power sources in outer space activities.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank the distinguished representative of Canada for his statement.

Are there any other delegations wishing to make a statement under this agenda item this afternoon?

I see none.

We will, therefore, continue our consideration of agenda item 8, Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, tomorrow morning.

Distinguished delegates, I will shortly adjourn this meeting of the Subcommittee so that the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space can hold its second meeting.

Before doing so, I would like to inform 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 3, General Exchange of Views, and agenda item 6, Matters Relating to: (a) the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, and (b) the Character and Utilization of the Geostationary Orbit.

We will also continue our consideration of agenda item 8, Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.

There will be one technical presentation tomorrow morning by a representative of Belgium on the "Process of Revision of Belgium's National Space Legislation".

The Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space will then hold its third meeting.

During lunchtime, there will be informal consultations on the proposal for a new agenda item by Japan from 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. in Meeting Room M7 in this building.

Also starting at 2.00 p.m. tomorrow, the European Union will hold a Coordination Meeting on Matters Relating to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This meeting will take place in Meeting Room M0E100 from 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Are there any questions or comments on this proposed schedule?

I see none.

I would now like to invite delegations to join

me at the reception hosted by the Permanent Mission of Nigeria which will be held starting at 6.00 p.m. in the Mozart Room of the Vienna International Centre Restaurant.

This meeting is adjourned until 10.00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The meeting adjourned at 3.54 p.m.