
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
Legal Subcommittee
Fifty-third session

Script

881st meeting
Tuesday, 25 March 2014, 3.06 p.m.
Vienna

Chair: Mr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl

The meeting was called to order at 3.06 p.m.

Mr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl (Chair) Good afternoon distinguished delegates,

I now declare open the 881st meeting of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

This afternoon, we will continue our consideration of agenda item 4, the General exchange of views, agenda item 5, Information of the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations related to space law, and agenda item 6, Status and application of the five UN treaties on outer space.

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

After our meeting this afternoon, there will be a reception hosted by Germany, starting at 6.00 p.m. on the 4th floor of this Building C. All delegations are cordially invited to attend.

I would like to remind delegations to provide the Secretariat with any additional requests for technical presentations by close of business today. Speaking notes for technical presentations should also be provided to facilitate simultaneous interpretation.

Let me now turn to the General exchange of views. We have only one observer on our list for today. This is the representative of the European Space Agency. Mr. Alexander Soucek has the floor.

Mr. A. Soucek (European Space Agency) Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me first express our congratulations to see you having been elected Chairman of the Legal Subcommittee for its sessions in 2014 and 2015. While extending our compliments to you, let me also express ESA's genuine gratitude to Dr. Tare Brisibe for his able chairmanship during the past two sessions, and congratulate Dr. Simonetta Di Pippo for her appointment as new Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs. We are convinced that her term of office will benefit from her long-standing experience in the field of international space

cooperation. Thanks are finally extended to her staff, who have once again, in a sound and very professional manner, prepared this Legal Subcommittee.

Dear Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, let me thank you for providing us, the European Space Agency, with the opportunity to address this subcommittee.

But before I start, let me express, on behalf of ESA, our highest respect for the late Dr. Vladimir Kopal. The international space law family has not only lost the last of its founding fathers and one of its most proficient experts, but also a charismatic, human and kind colleague. For some of us he was an academic companion; for many of us, he was teacher, mentor and advisor; for all of us he was an intellectual guide and an example of how to be renowned and yet remain humble. All this is a rare combination that we will miss.

Dear chairman, distinguished delegates, the European Space Agency is looking back to an eventful year. To illustrate the range of activities and their international character, let me give you just some examples of ESA accomplishments since the last subcommittee session.

ESA's Planck space telescope allowed to release the most detailed map ever created of the cosmic microwave background. Our spacecraft captured the oldest light in our Universe, imprinted on the sky when the universe was just 380,000 years old. ESA's Herschel space telescope concluded over three years of pioneering observations of the cool Universe. Moreover, ESA has completed the Near-Infrared Spectrograph, one of two instruments it is contributing to the international James Webb Space Telescope.

ESA is also observing our home planet. End of November 2013, ESA's three-satellite Swarm constellation was launched to allow new insights into the magnetic field that protects our biosphere from charged particles and cosmic radiation, its current weakening and its contribution to global change.

2013 has seen many other successful launches of ESA missions. The VEGA launch vehicle successfully

lifted off for its second flight. ESA astronaut Luca Parmitano spent five months aboard the International Space Station, flying for the Italian Space Agency under a bilateral agreement with NASA.

ESA's fourth Automated Transfer Vehicle "Albert Einstein" performed a successful mission. This autonomous supply ship, with 20 tons the heaviest spacecraft ever launched by Ariane-5, is the largest and most advanced of the vehicles currently servicing the International Space Station. Shortly after ATV-4, Alphasat — Europe's largest and most sophisticated telecommunications satellite — was brought into orbit. Alphasat is the combination of different public private partnerships and will extend the global broadband network of Inmarsat, covering Europe, Africa and the Middle East during its expected lifetime of 15 years. Finally, ESA's Gaia mission was successfully launched in December 2013, starting its mission to study a billion stars with the objective of creating the most accurate map yet of our Milky Way.

ESA satellites were not only brought into space but also returned from space: On 11th of November, the ESA GOCE satellite re-entered the atmosphere on a descending pass orbit that extended across Siberia, the western Pacific Ocean, the eastern Indian Ocean and Antarctica. The satellite disintegrated in the high atmosphere and no damage to property has been reported. During its four-year mission, GOCE has allowed to better understand ocean circulation, sea level, ice dynamics and the Earth's interior. An international campaign involving the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and ESA's Space Debris Office monitored the re-entry. This campaign was an exceptional example of international cooperation, transparency and inter-disciplinary teamwork, also including a related space law analysis.

To conclude this review, let me mention a special wake up call that was sent into interplanetary space two months ago. To reactivate the Rosetta space mission for the first time in 31 months. Rosetta is approaching Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko, where it will become the first space mission ever to rendezvous with a comet, attempt a landing on a comet's surface, and the first to follow a comet as it swings around the Sun.

Let me now turn to the field of international cooperation. It is with anticipation that ESA notes the convening, for the first time, of the new Working Group on the Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space, under the guidance of its distinguished chair, Professor Aoki from Japan. ESA has not only a vested interest in cooperation with international

partners; ESA is itself a mechanism of international cooperation.

This year, the European Space Agency is celebrating 50 years of European space cooperation and innovation. In 1964, the Conventions of ESA's two predecessor organizations, ESRO (the European Space Research Organisation) and ELDO (the European Launcher Development Organisation) entered into force, marking the start of intergovernmental space cooperation in Europe in the field of space — A cooperation that continues until today. In 1975, ESRO and ELDO were merged to become the European Space Agency. We invite you to follow the events and programmes that will be organized during this year to celebrate ESA's anniversary.

The example of ESA also shows the importance of the role and the rule of law in international space cooperation. ESA's founding document, the Convention for the Establishment of a European Space Agency, is an international treaty that has laid foundation to decades of cooperation in exploring and using outer space for peaceful purposes. Twenty European States are currently party to this treaty. But the ESA Convention is not the only international treaty concluded between Member States of ESA. In fact, and still little known, each optional programme that ESA embarks on is decided between the participating ESA Member States on the basis of an international agreement. There are currently almost 90 different programmes running in parallel under the ESA system, proving ESA to be a prolific facilitator of new international law regarding outer space.

Distinguished delegates, dear Chairman, the European Space Agency is very aware of the important role that international organizations play in terms of international cooperation and in the advancement of space law. International organizations are in themselves the very result of cooperation among States, and as such they carry the responsibility to act, within their limits, as dutiful members of the international community. ESA tries to apply this responsibility in the spirit of and according to the rules of international space law, following the Liability Convention, the Rescue Agreement and the Registration Convention, three instruments that the ESA Council formally decided being committed to.

Last year representatives of ESA continued to publish legal studies on many aspects of space law, including the participation of ESA representatives in the undertaking of the Cologne Commentary on Space Law or the contribution of ESA to the first MARSAFENET Plenary Conference in Rome, Italy, bridging space law and maritime safety.

Representatives of ESA's Legal Services Department continued to lecture on space law at various European universities and at the International Space University. Finally, ESA also actively supported the activities of the European Centre for Space Law and other related initiatives and it will continue to do so this year.

One of the pressing topics for future cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space is how to deal with space debris. ESA promotes, through its work and together with its member States, research and progress towards space debris mitigation solutions and encourages an interdisciplinary view on the topic. A new instruction of the ESA Director General called Space Debris Mitigation for Agency Projects is about to enter into force in the coming weeks and it fully aligns ESA's space debris mitigation practice with the ISO standard 24113.

ESA also acknowledges the publication of a Compendium on Space Debris Mitigation Standards adopted by States and International Organizations, initiated by Canada and by the Czech Republic and later joined by Germany. ESA has contributed to this Compendium with a description of its space debris mitigation policy and ESA, through its Legal Services Department, also provided editorial assistance for this Compendium, based on the initiators' request. The result, as brought forward to this session of the Legal Subcommittee, holds the potential to become an important, neutral legal reference source of space debris mitigation standards and mechanisms around the world.

Related to the matter of space debris mitigation is also the wider context of sustainable uses of outer space. ESA, on behalf and together with its Member States, contributes to putting the concept of long-term sustainability in practice, and ESA notes the Proposal for a draft report and a preliminary set of draft guidelines of the Working Group on Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, to which ESA experts contributed.

Finally, let me mention that ESA is currently also updating the entirety of information on all its inactive and active space objects registered with the United Nations in accordance with international space law. ESA believes that the accurate registration of as well as the continuous information actualization on space objects launched into outer space is one of the most important tasks to support the acceptance and application, to support the "raison d'être", of international space law.

ESA has also recently published a variety of its core legal documents online, through the new website Law at ESA that can be freely accessed by anybody.

We encourage you to find out more about the legal aspects of ESA online.

Dear Mr. Chairman, dear distinguished members of the subcommittee, as permanent observer, the European Space Agency is looking forward to the work of this 53rd session and with this I would like to conclude my intervention on behalf of ESA. Thank you.

Mr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl (Chair) I thank the representative of the European Space Agency for this informative statement.

Are there any other delegations wishing to speak on the agenda item General exchange of views?

I see none.

Therefore, we will consider the agenda item 4, General exchange of views, tomorrow morning.

Let us now turn to agenda item 5, Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law. And I have two speakers on my list. The first is the observer representing the European Centre for Space Law, Mr. Edmond Boule. You have the floor.

Mr. E. Boule (ECSL) Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak before you here today. It is my great pleasure and privilege to present the activities of the European Centre for Space Law over the last twelve months.

For those who do not know the ECSL, I am confident that yesterday afternoon's Symposium — which the ECSL proudly co-sponsors with the IISL — will have served as a welcome and thought-provoking introduction to the Centre and the activities it is involved with. We were pleased to see so many distinguished delegates in the audience and at the reception laid on at the close of the Symposium.

I propose to briefly run through some background information concerning the Centre by way of introduction. I will then discuss our recent, ongoing and forthcoming activities by reference to the stated objectives of the Centre. In accomplishing those objectives we are not simply fulfilling our mandate but offering a valuable resource in the capacity-building programme of the UN COPUOS.

The European Centre for Space Law (ECSL) was established in 1989, under the auspices of the European Space Agency and with the support of a number of pioneers in the field of space law. It is established under a charter, amended as of October 2009, which defines its structure and objectives.

Beginning with the administrative structure, the ECSL General Assembly, open to all members, meets every three years and elects the ECSL Board made up of 10 individuals with outstanding background and experience in space law. The Board meets twice annually to oversee and assist the running of the activities. The current Chairman of the ECSL Board is Professor Sergio Marchisio, of Sapienza University. The Executive Secretariat is in charge of the day-to-day management and growth of the Centre's activities.

Turning now to the stated objectives of the ECSL — we can identify three central objectives: First, the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and teaching of the legal framework governing space activities. Second, the pooling and sharing of resources in support of research projects in the field and third, the creation of a lasting forum for the interdisciplinary and international exchange of ideas.

I should now like to analyse the Centre's activities in the context of each of these objectives starting with the last of these first — that is the creation and coordination of an interdisciplinary and international exchange of ideas.

The ECSL creates an international forum by having a broad network of members and so-called ECSL National Points of Contact or NPOCs.

ECSL membership runs annually and consistently numbers well over a hundred individuals and legal entities from ESA Member States, Associated States and other European States. The Centre brings together those with careers in space law and other interested parties: professionals from industry, lawyers, academics and student members. They all participate in order to encourage interdisciplinary exchange at all levels.

The ECSL has established a network of National Points of Contact, in 14 ESA Member States so far in order to provide local support for ECSL activities and facilitate contact between members. The NPOCs are often very active in their own right in the field of space law. I take as an example the instrumental role of the national point of contact for Austria in the drafting of the Austrian national space legislation and reporting on its implementation.

Further, the ECSL supports an interdisciplinary exchange of ideas through its annual Practitioners' Forum. A one-day Practitioners' Forum has been organized at the European Space Agency headquarters in Paris every year since 1992. The Forum addresses the latest legal developments impacting on space activities and continues to be a tremendous success with industry representatives, lawyers, academics,

students, international organizations and space agency staff all in attendance. It is a fantastic opportunity for space industry stakeholders to hear from one another and express their views in a closed forum.

This year's edition of the Practitioner's Forum was held on the 14th of March, and discussed Recent Developments in Export Control Regulations on Space Technology. Eleven speakers addressed 78 people in a series of very interesting talks including, but not limited to, an analysis of recent developments in the US International Trade in Arms Regulations from Dennis J. Burnett as well as featuring input from key satellite and launch component manufacturers. We also had speakers from technical, rather than legal backgrounds, including Mr. Jeroen Rotteveel, CEO of ISIS. Collectively, the talks prompted some very interesting discussions. One such debate that stands out concerned the licence requirements of export control regimes where employees and contractors carry dual nationality. Importantly, legal experts attending the Forum can take back new ideas to their industries and collaborators. In this way the ECSL reaches out to a wide range of actors in a variety of disciplines.

Turning to the second objective, Pooling resources and supporting space law research projects, the ECSL's ongoing activities in this regard are closely aligned with the UN COPUOS's strategy for capacity-building in space law. In particular, the ECSL provides educational tools and research documents of use to practitioners, academics and students. I shall outline them only briefly here but I invite the distinguished delegates to consult the ECSL website for more information

First, the ECSL online legal database provides quick and easy links to national and international space law texts with a section dedicated to the various UN legal instruments. There are extensive space law bibliographies organized thematically and chronologically of key events influencing space law. In this respect the ECSL legal database has the potential to support the newly published OOSA curriculum on space law by providing additional materials for those interested in particular subjects or periods.

Second, the booklet "Space law teaching in Europe" was an ECSL initiative, first issued in 1991 and revised in 1993. The booklet included a list of space law teaching institutions, universities and educational centres in Europe. This database is now available online and updated on the ECSL website and includes information on educational centres and research facilities working in the area of space law outside Europe. The ECSL welcomes additional or updated information from those distinguished delegates

participating today in the Legal Subcommittee who are aware of space law courses on offer in their countries.

Thirdly, following the completion of a large-scale project in 2013, the ECSL maintains a catalogued archive of thousands of hard copy documents at ESA headquarters in Paris. Consultations may be made upon request to the ECSL Executive Secretary.

Moving to the third stated objective, the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and teaching of the legal framework governing space activities. This is perhaps the primary and guiding objective of the ECSL and here again the ECSL can be a useful resource in capacity-building in space law.

The ECSL is the official regional organizer of the European Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition.

In 2013, two moot court states, “Lydios” and “Endymion”, were ably and fearlessly represented by 13 teams from 9 countries in a dispute brought before the ICJ (temporarily convened at the Sapienza University, Rome) concerning the operation of a lunar station. The European champions from the Leiden University Institute of Air and Space Law went on to compete at the World Finals in Beijing, finishing runners-up.

The 2014 edition of the European Rounds will take place from the 14th to the 17th of May at the Faculty of Law, Administration and Economics at the University of Wrocław, Poland. Fifteen teams from 10 countries with over 40 students will make submissions in a case concerning satellite electromagnetic interference. The ECSL is proud to bring the competition named in honour of the great jurist, Manfred Lachs, to Poland for the first time. The ECSL, in conjunction with the faculty, will hold a symposium during the event to honour the life and work of Professor Lachs. The World Finals of the competition will take place in September in Toronto during the 65th IAC.

Secondly, there is the ECSL Summer Course on Space Law and Policy, one of the ECSL’s most successful activities and organized at a different location each year by the ECSL with the support of a host institution. During the two-week course students attend intensive lectures given by university professors and space industry practitioners concerning the international and domestic legal framework governing space activities and applications. The main objective of the Summer Course is to stimulate students’ interest in this particular field of international law and provide them with a basic, solid knowledge upon which to build their professional career or carry out further

academic research. Each year, the students divide into groups to prepare and present a final project which combines the teaching content they have received with independent research.

The 22nd edition of the ECSL Summer Course was organized in cooperation with the Vienna University Faculty of Law and the Austrian national point of contact. It took place in the picturesque town of Klosterneuberg in the wine hills outside Vienna. There were 42 students, including a number of young professionals, from 18 countries in Europe and Asia. The students had the chance to visit the European Space Policy Institute and this very UN Office for Outer Space Affairs where they presented to a high standard their projects on space debris mitigation and remediation to a prestigious panel of judges.

Applications will soon open for the 23rd edition of the Summer Course. It will take place in September in Geneva at the ITU Headquarters. The ECSL is proud to be cooperating with the ITU to create a very special educational opportunity for students and young professionals. In addition, those attending this year have been kindly invited by ESA to attend the 50 Years of European Space Science Session event being held contemporaneously in Geneva.

Finally, the ECSL continues to proudly co-sponsor the Symposium with the IISL. The Subcommittee has noted with appreciation in its Reports that the Symposium constitutes a valuable contribution to its work.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates I thank you again for inviting me to make this statement on behalf of the ECSL. I should also like to point out that copies of newly published ECSL newsletter with further information on our activities are available to all outside the auditorium.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl (Chair) I thank the representative of the European Centre for Space Law for his presentation. And next on my list is the representative of INTERSPUTNIK, Ms. Elena Morozova. You have the floor.

Ms. E. Morozova (INTERSPUTNIK) Distinguished Mr. Chairman I appreciate your giving me the opportunity to take the floor.

Let me start by congratulating you on your election to the most significant office of the Chair of the Legal Subcommittee and with you every success in this top leadership position.

Distinguished delegates, it is my pleasure today to report to the 53rd session of the Legal Subcommittee

on the activities of the INTERSPUTNIK International Organization of Space Communications, an intergovernmental satellite organization, founded in 1971 and uniting 26 member States

INTERSPUTNIK informed the Legal Subcommittee at the latest previous sessions of its participation in drafting a new Rule of Procedure of the Radiocommunication Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, which was finally approved by the World Radiocommunication Conference in 2012.

Last year INTERSPUTNIK's international cooperation in the field of rule-making went on, but at this time within the framework of streamlining domestic legislation in one of INTERSPUTNIK's member States.

Last August, the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation invited INTERSPUTNIK to take part in discussing a draft sectoral Regulation of the Russian Government. INTERSPUTNIK with great interest participated in elaborating the draft, which seems to be very important for the following reason.

It will be recalled that in August 2012 Russia joined the World Trade Organization. As a new member Russia assumed a number of obligations including those related to satellite telecommunications services. On the date of acceding to the WTO Russia undertook to avoid any limitations concerning fixed satellite services provided by foreign satellite operators, and three years later — to avoid restrictions related to all other satellite operators and telecommunications services offered by foreign satellite operators. Also, as a general rule, foreign parties must have the right to provide such services in Russia without any limitations.

It was for the purpose of eliminating contradictions between the effective Russian legislation and the above obligation of Russia within the framework of the WTO and filling up gaps in domestic legislations that appropriate rules started being made.

The following two new documents are to be approved by the draft Regulation of the Government: Procedure of the international legal protection in the Russian Federation of radio frequency or radio frequency channel assignments and; Procedure of the use in the territory of the Russian Federation of satellite telecommunications networks falling under the jurisdiction of foreign States.

The first regulation governs any activity in Russia related to the international legal protection of

frequency assignments including their filing coordination and registration with the ITU. As set forth in the Procedure, such activities are based on the standards and rules of international sharing and utilization of the radio frequency spectrum.

The Procedure is applicable both to domestic satellite systems and to international satellite systems, if such systems fall under the jurisdictions of the Russian Federation. At the same time the Procedure is not applicable to diplomatic and consular missions of foreign States, and to delegations of foreign States temporarily staying in Russia, and to cases when the telecommunications administration of Russia acts as the notifying administration on behalf of a group of named administrations.

Whereas the latter exemption is only applied infrequently, it is still very important in terms of abidance by the regulator documents of the ITU, and it is of primary importance to INTERSPUTNIK.

It will be recalled that frequency assignments of satellite networks can be filed on behalf of a group of administrations while one of such administrations acts as the notifying administration in the interests of the whole group. This is also applicable to a group of administrations being members of an intergovernmental satellite organization.

In the case of INTERSPUTNIK the administration of Russia acts at the ITU as the notifying administration on behalf of all INTERSPUTNIK member States. The relationship between the administration and INTERSPUTNIK is governed by bilateral agreement and other internal instruments. Thus, the above exemption, which was included in the Procedure following INTERSPUTNIK's recommendation lays down that no national regulation of INTERSPUTNIK member States is applicable to the INTERSPUTNIK international organization or any of its member States. Obviously, this exemption is also applicable to any other instances when the administration of Russia files satellite networks with the ITU on behalf of a group of named administrations.

The other lays down the rules of accessing satellite networks and the procedure of using them in the territory of Russia, such networks being divided into two groups treated in somewhat different ways: foreign satellite networks, that is networks filed by the administrations of foreign States and equated networks filed in the interests of an intergovernmental satellite organization; and Russian satellite networks filed with the ITU by the administration of Russia or in its interests.

As a general rule with several exceptions to be discussed below, foreign satellite networks can be accessed and used in Russia provided that such satellite networks have been coordinated with adjacent Russian satellite networks as set forth in the ITU Radio Regulations.

Whereas it seems that this reference to an ITU regulatory document is quite natural, this is actually an important achievement of the authors of the Procedure. In the past, to allow the use of a foreign satellite network the authorized Russian body might demand that such network be coordinated with all adjacent Russian satellite networks regardless of priority. In other words, if a Russian satellite network filed later with no priority under the ITU Radio Regulations was viewed in Russia as promising and potentially important for the future development of the national satellite system, this could be a reason to ban access to a foreign satellite network. This practice could limit foreign satellite operators' entry into the Russian market and, therefore, needed to be given up.

At the same time, even the new Procedure provides for certain limitations with respect to foreign satellite networks. For example, they can be used for government, national defence or security enforcement purposes only in exceptional cases if Russian satellite systems are unavailable. Access to foreign satellites is limited in a similar manner: they can be used to maintain economic, infrastructure, energy or ecological security at times when no Russian spacecraft can be used for this purpose. At the same time, such limitations seem quite reasonable and even necessary in any sovereign State.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that INTERSPUTNIK is deeply satisfied with the results of joint work within the framework of the expert group preparing the draft Regulation of the Government containing the International Legal Protection Procedure and the Networks Use Procedure, which is currently about to be finally agreed upon by the departments concerned and expected to be signed and take effect in the nearest few months. Thank you.

Mr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl (Chair) I thank the representative of INTERSPUTNIK for this statement. Are there any other delegations or observers wishing to speak on this item, agenda item 5, Information of the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law? I see none.

So we will therefore continue and then hopefully conclude our consideration of agenda item 5, tomorrow morning.

Now on agenda item 6, which is Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space I do not have any delegation wishing to speak at this moment. Are there any delegations wishing to speak?

I see none. So we will therefore continue and hopefully suspend our consideration of agenda item 6, the Status and application of the five UN treaties on outer space, to tomorrow morning, depending on the work of the working group on that item.

Distinguished delegates, I will shortly adjourn this meeting of the Subcommittee so that the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space can hold its first meeting. Before doing so, I would like to inform delegates of the schedule of work for tomorrow morning.

We will meet promptly at 10 o'clock. At that time, we will continue our consideration of agenda item 4, General exchange of views. We will continue and hopefully conclude our consideration of agenda item 5, Information of the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law, and we will continue and hopefully suspend our considerations of agenda item 6, the Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on Outer Space, pending the consideration of the working group under that item. We will then begin our considerations under item 7 (a) and (b), which is the Definition and delimitation of outer space, as well as the Character and utilization of the geostationary orbit.

In addition to that, we will hear one technical presentation tomorrow morning, which is by a representative of Japan speaking on International mechanisms for cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space in the case of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

The Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five UN Treaties on Outer Space will then hold its second meeting.

Tomorrow during lunch time, informal consultations of States Parties to the Moon Agreement will be held in meeting room C0727, from 1:15 to 2:30 p.m.

Are there any questions or comments on this proposed schedule?

I see none.

So, finally I would like to remind delegations that after the conclusion of the meeting of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five UN

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Treaties on Outer Space, starting at 6.00 p.m., all delegates are cordially invited to join a reception hosted by Germany, to be held on the 4th floor of this building in the cafeteria area opposite to this meeting room.

The meeting is adjourned until 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.