

for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the practical applications of space technology;

30. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue, as appropriate, to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and to examine—and report thereon to the Committee—the particular problems that may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and that should, in their opinion, be brought to the attention of the Committee;

31. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, as set out in the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2280th plenary meeting  
12 November 1974*

### 3235 (XXIX). Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the rule of law in this new field of human endeavour,

*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,<sup>10</sup> the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space<sup>11</sup> and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,<sup>12</sup> to make provision for registration by launching States of space objects launched into outer space with a view, *inter alia*, to providing States with additional means and procedures to assist in the identification of space objects,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider as a matter of priority the completion of the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,<sup>13</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee have completed the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

1. *Commends* the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 2345 (XXII), annex.

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9620).*

3. *Expresses its hope* for the widest possible adherence to this Convention.

*2280th plenary meeting  
12 November 1974*

#### ANNEX

#### Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

*The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Recognizing* 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 paragraph 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.

#### ARTICLE IV

1. Each State of registry shall furnish to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as soon as practicable, the following information concerning each space object carried on its registry:

- (a) Name of launching State or States;
- (b) An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number;
- (c) Date and territory or location of launch;
- (d) Basic orbital parameters, including:
  - (i) Nodal period,
  - (ii) Inclination,
  - (iii) Apogee,
  - (iv) Perigee;
- (e) General function of the space object.

2. Each State of registry may, from time to time, provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with additional information concerning a space object carried on its registry.

3. Each State of registry shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the greatest extent feasible and as soon as practicable, of space objects concerning which it has previously transmitted information, and which have been but no longer are in earth orbit.

#### ARTICLE V

Whenever a space object launched into earth orbit or beyond is marked with the designator or registration number referred to in article IV, paragraph 1 (b), or both, the State of registry shall notify the Secretary-General of this fact when submitting the information regarding the space object in accordance with article IV. In such case, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall record this notification in the Register.

#### ARTICLE VI

Where the application of the provisions of this Convention has not enabled a State Party to identify a space object which has caused damage to it or to any of its natural or juridical persons, or which may be of a hazardous or deleterious nature, other States Parties, including in particular States possessing space monitoring and tracking facilities, shall respond to the greatest extent feasible to a request by that State Party, or transmitted through the Secretary-General on its behalf, for assistance under equitable and reasonable conditions in the identification of the object. A State Party making such a request shall, to the greatest extent feasible, submit information as to the time, nature and circumstances of the events giving rise to the request. Arrangements under which such assistance shall be rendered shall be the subject of agreement between the parties concerned.

#### ARTICLE VII

1. In this Convention, with the exception of articles VIII to XII inclusive, references to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States 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 organization which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

#### ARTICLE VIII

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Any State which does not sign this Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 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 Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force among the States which have deposited instruments of ratification on the deposit of the fifth such instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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 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 of and accession to this Convention, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

#### ARTICLE IX

Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the 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 to the Convention on the date of acceptance by it.

#### ARTICLE X

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of the 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, 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. Such review shall take into account in particular any relevant technological developments, including those relating to the identification of space objects.

#### ARTICLE XI

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 Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

## ARTICLE XII

The original of this Convention, 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 authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 14 January 1975.

**3254 (XXIX). Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that in its resolution 3093 B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets, transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General on 14 October 1974,<sup>14</sup>

Noting that Governments have not had the time necessary to study that report with the attention and care which the important and complex questions covered in it merit,

Considering, therefore, that it would be advisable to postpone any assessment by the General Assembly regarding the substance of those questions,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts, as well as to the Governments and international organizations which rendered assistance in the preparation of the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

3. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 30 June 1975, their views and suggestions on all those points they deem pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report, including the following:

(a) Meaning and scope of a definition of "military budgets" which has the greatest probability of receiving general acceptance;

(b) Feasible and adequate procedures so that the United Nations may establish a system of standardized military budgets of the States envisaged in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

(c) Per cent reduction advisable for the States permanent members of the Security Council, bearing in mind that a 10 per cent reduction has been proposed;

<sup>14</sup> A/9770.

(d) Definition of what should be understood by "other States with a major economic and military potential";

(e) Per cent reduction advisable for those States;

(f) Part of the resources released through the reduction of military budgets which should be allotted to international assistance for developing countries;

(g) International system or mechanism, within the framework of the United Nations, which should be employed in order to achieve the best distribution and utilization of the additional assistance allotted to the developing countries, taking into account the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute as a document of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, not later than 1 August 1975, a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the present resolution and a tabulation of the same according to the matters covered therein, particularly regarding the seven points specified in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX): report of the Secretary-General".

2309th plenary meeting  
9 December 1974

**3255 (XXIX). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use**

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*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use*<sup>15</sup> and expressed its conviction that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Recalling that, in resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it took note of the comments submitted by Governments<sup>16</sup> on the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Recalling further that by the same resolution the General Assembly pointed to the extensive factual report prepared under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled *Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects*,<sup>17</sup> covering, *inter alia*, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsed the

<sup>15</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3.

<sup>16</sup> A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>17</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 1973.