

**REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF OUTER SPACE**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its seventeenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 12 July 1974 under the chairmanship of Peter Jankowitsch (Austria). Mr. Ion Dancu (Romania) served as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Luiz Felipe de Seixas-Correia (Brazil) as Rapporteur. The verbatim records of the Committee's meetings are contained in documents A/AC.105/PV.131-143.

Meetings of subsidiary bodies

The Legal Sub-Committee held its thirteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 6 to 31 May 1974 under the chairmanship of Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland). The summary records of the Sub-Committee's meetings are given in documents A/AC.105/C.2/SR.208-225. The report of the Sub-Committee was issued under the symbol A/AC.105/133.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 April 1974 under the chairmanship of J. H. Carver (Australia). The summary records of the Sub-Committee's sessions are contained in documents A/AC.105/C.1/SR.119-135. The report of the Sub-Committee was issued under the symbol A/AC.105/131.

The Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites held its third session from 25 February to 5 March 1974 under the chairmanship of Franco Fiorio (Italy). The report of the Working Group was issued under the symbol A/AC.105/125.

The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites held its fifth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 22 March 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden). The report of the Working Group was produced as document A/AC.105/127.

Seventeenth session of the Committee

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its opening meeting, on 1 July 1974, adopted the following agenda:

1. Statement by the Chairman.
2. General debate.
3. Consideration of:

- (a) Report of the Legal Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/133);
- (b) Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/131);
- (c) Report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites (A/AC.105/127).

4. Other matters.
5. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly.
7. In addition to the reports of its subsidiary bodies, the Committee had before it the following documents:

A/AC.105/134	Draft international convention on direct broadcasting by satellite - Proposal by Argentina
A/AC.105/L.78 and Rev.1	Draft questionnaire on the needs of developing countries for assistance in the practical applications of space technology
A/AC.105/L.80	Statement in response to questions on servicing and financial aspects of meetings raised at the 139th meeting of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
A/AC.105/L.81	Financial implications of changes in the pattern of meetings of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

8. Representatives of the following Member States attended the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

9. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the session: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO). Representatives of the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) also attended the session.

10. A list of representatives of Member States and specialized agencies attending the session is contained in documents A/AC.105/XVII/INF.1 and Corr.1.

11. At the opening of the session, at the 131st meeting, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement reviewing the work of the Committee's subsidiary bodies and outlining the work of the Committee. The text of the Chairman's statement is given in annex I.

12. At the same meeting, the Chairman of Working Group II of the Legal Sub-Committee made a statement presenting the text of the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space approved by the Legal Sub-Committee and outlining the activities carried out by the Legal Sub-Committee at its thirteenth session. The text of his statement is given in annex II.

13. At the opening meeting, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the death of President Juan Domingo Perón of Argentina, after which the Committee observed a minute of silence in memory of President Perón. The representative of Argentina also made a statement.

14. At the same meeting, the Chairman announced that the Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, Mr. A. H. Abdel-Ghani, was leaving the Organization. The Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division made a farewell statement. The representative of the United States made a statement and presented a book entitled Eyewitness to Space to the Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division. The representative of the USSR made a statement and, on behalf of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, presented a memorial medal and a letter from Intercosmos to the Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division for his contribution to the development of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. In the course of the general debate, several representatives paid tribute to Mr. Abdel-Ghani, noting with great appreciation the outstanding and dedicated services that he had rendered to the Committee, since its inception, as its Secretary and as the Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division as well as Executive Secretary of the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held at Vienna in 1968.

15. The Committee held its general debate on the items before it at the 131st to 135th meetings, from 1 to 3 July 1974, in the course of which statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Those statements are contained in the verbatim records of the 131st to 135th meetings of the Committee (A/AC.105/PV.131-135).

16. The representatives of FAO and WHO also made statements, which are given in the record of the 140th meeting (A/AC.105/PV.140). The representatives of ESRO and COSPAR also made statements, which are given in the record of the 132nd meeting (A/AC.105/PV.132).

17. After considering the various items before it, the Committee, at its 143rd meeting, on 12 July 1974, adopted its report to the General Assembly containing the recommendations and decisions set out in the paragraphs below.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

A. Report of the Legal Sub-Committee

18. The Committee took note of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the work of its thirteenth session (A/AC.105/133).
19. The Committee noted with gratification that the Legal Sub-Committee had adopted a draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space, the text of which (A/AC.105/C.2/13) was reproduced in the Sub-Committee's report. The Committee acknowledged the outstanding work done by the Legal Sub-Committee in successfully completing the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly.
20. The Committee decided to delete the fifth preambular paragraph (referring to the unfinished treaty relating to the moon) of the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space (see annex III below) submitted by the Legal Sub-Committee. In that connexion, some representatives emphasized that they considered the completion of the draft treaty relating to the moon to be a most important task of the Legal Sub-Committee. Those representatives stressed that their agreement to the deletion of the fifth preambular paragraph was based on the understanding that work on the draft treaty relating to the moon would be completed as early as possible, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions.
21. At the 136th meeting, on 5 July 1974, the Committee adopted and decided to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, for consideration and final adoption, the draft convention on registration of objects launched into outer space.
22. The Committee noted that Working Group I of the Legal Sub-Committee had pursued its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, as referred to in paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Sub-Committee's report. The Committee also noted that the Sub-Committee, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, had considered it necessary to continue work on the draft treaty relating to the moon at its fourteenth session as a priority item on its agenda. During the seventeenth session of the Committee, consultations were held among a number of representatives on the still outstanding issues relating to the draft treaty.
23. The Committee noted with satisfaction that Working Group III established by the Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2916 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972 and 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, was able to draft texts of five principles relating to the following subjects: applicability of international law; rights and benefits of States; international co-operation; State responsibility; and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Committee noted that each of the five texts included certain elements on which agreement was not achieved and which therefore were enclosed in square brackets. The Committee also took note of the Legal Sub-Committee's views that, having regard to the degree of consensus already

achieved and the amount of work yet to be done in the elaboration of principles in the field of direct broadcasting by means of satellite in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2916 (XXVII) and 3182 (XXVIII), it should continue this work as a priority item at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Committee.

4. In the course of the current session of the Committee, the representative of Argentina presented a draft international convention on direct broadcasting by satellite, contained in document A/AC.105/134 referred to in paragraph 6 above.

5. The Committee was gratified that the Legal Sub-Committee was able to begin consideration of the legal implications of the earth resources survey by remote sensing satellites, by the General Assembly in resolution 3182 (XXVIII). It noted that the Legal Sub-Committee had before it several proposals, including draft principles and treaties relating to remote sensing of the earth from space. The Committee also noted the view of the Sub-Committee that it should continue work on this question as a priority item on its agenda at its fourteenth session.

6. The Committee also took note of the fact that, because of lack of time, the Legal Sub-Committee was not able to consider matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, but that some delegations recorded their views on this item in the general exchange of views.

7. Having discussed the question of priorities of the items in the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee, the Committee agreed that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its fourteenth session, should consider as matters of high priority the draft treaty relating to the moon, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. The Committee also requested the Legal Sub-Committee to consider, as time permits, matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

B. Report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee

28. The Committee took note of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the work of its eleventh session (A/AC.105/131). In considering the various recommendations of the Sub-Committee contained in the report, the Committee expressed its views as set out in the following paragraphs.

1. Remote sensing of the earth from space

29. The Committee noted that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, during its eleventh session, considered the final report of the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites (A/AC.105/125) and joined the Sub-Committee in commending the Working Group for its accomplishments in assessing the current stage of development of remote sensing of the earth from space, in facilitating understanding of the potential benefits of this new space application for the international community and in promoting its optimum utilization.

30. Noting the view of the Sub-Committee that the important work thus initiated in the field of remote sensing of the earth from space should be continued, the Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the Secretary-General should prepare the following studies, making full use of the facilities

and means at his disposal and taking into account paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the Sub-Committee's report:

(a) A summary of available cost effectiveness studies;

(b) Organizational and financial requirements for the establishment of an international centre under United Nations auspices, as suggested in paragraphs 60, 61 and 69 (c) of the Working Group's report. This study should also cover the possible need for collection of information in certain specific fields, such as the monitoring of the global environment and the assessment of global food production, as mentioned in paragraphs 58 and 59 of the Working Group's report. The study should take into account potential sources of data. The study should cover, in addition, the possible relationship between such a centre and existing or planned regional reception facilities;

(c) Organizational and financial requirements for the establishment of one or more international regional data storage and dissemination centres under United Nations auspices, and of the inclusion in such centres of reception facilities, taking into account potential sources of data for such centres and taking into consideration the interest in such centres in Africa, Europe and South-East Asia which was expressed in the Sub-Committee and in the responses to the Secretary-General's second questionnaire, as mentioned in paragraph 52 of the Working Group's report. In particular, the possibility of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) financing such centres should be covered;

(d) Organizational and financial implications of attaching an education and training facility to the centres referred to in (c) above.

31. As far as the study proposed in paragraph 14 (e) of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee was concerned, namely the organizational and financial requirements of a future space segment for global coverage, the Committee felt that the Sub-Committee should consider the question again at its twelfth session and assess its implications, in the light of the results of the studies referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 30 above, with a view to facilitating a final decision by the Committee at its eighteenth session.

32. Some representatives, while not objecting to the undertaking of the above-mentioned studies, stressed the view that they should not pre-judge or preclude the consideration of any legal framework to regulate remote sensing activities. Those representatives reaffirmed their conviction that the setting up of a legal framework for remote sensing of the earth from space should be the basis for international co-operation in this field and should precede any organizational arrangement and urged, therefore, the Legal Sub-Committee to speed up consideration of the matter in accordance with the priorities of the items on its agenda. Other representatives stressed the fact that in view of the interrelationship between organizational and legal aspects of remote sensing from space, consideration of those aspects should proceed concurrently.

33. The Committee, noting the work carried out in this field by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee and further noting that the Working Group had submitted its final report, considered that further studies by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of organizational and financial questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space should progress together with

consideration by the Legal Sub-Committee of the legal aspects of remote sensing of the earth from space as a matter of priority.

34. The Committee considered that in its future work related to remote sensing of the earth from space, the Sub-Committee might also wish to give special attention to activity related to remote sensing of the environment by satellites and recommend that closer co-operation be established with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the view to exploring more thoroughly the role of the United Nations in promoting international co-operation in the monitoring of the human environment. The Committee, furthermore, having noted that the Sub-Committee was informed of the FAO plan to establish an earth resources technology satellite (ERTS) library and video-tape display facility at its headquarters as a service for the benefit of the developing countries and to promote the setting up of regional remote sensing centres, in co-operation with various United Nations and non-United Nations bodies, recommended that the Sub-Committee follow the matter in its future activity. On 11 July 1974, the Committee viewed a demonstration of slides on agricultural remote sensing applications presented by the representative of FAO, who also gave an accompanying oral description of the agency's viewing service to developing countries.

2. United Nations programme on space applications

35. The Committee reviewed the report of the Sub-Committee relating to the status of the United Nations programme on space applications, as set out in chapter II of that report (A/AC.105/131).

36. The Committee noted with satisfaction that further progress had been made in the implementation of the programme and in that connexion expressed its appreciation to the Expert on space applications who had continued the successful implementation of the United Nations programme on space applications and contributed to the development of a further programme, as indicated in his report to the Sub-Committee (A/AC.105/126) and reflected in the work programme for 1975.

37. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Argentina, France, Kenya and Japan for hosting United Nations-sponsored panels/seminars/workshops in 1973 and 1974, and to the Governments of Egypt, Brazil and Indonesia for agreeing to host United Nations-sponsored panels/seminars/workshops in 1974 and 1975.

38. The Committee further expressed its appreciation of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies in co-sponsoring or participating in the various regional seminars/workshops held during 1973 and 1974 and those envisaged for 1974 and 1975, as set out in paragraphs 43-46 of the Sub-Committee's report.

39. The Committee renewed its recommendation to Member States engaged in space applications programmes to invite the holding of such panels, either on a regional or wider basis, with a view to the widest possible spread of information and sharing of experience in this new area for development, especially that of the developing countries.

40. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the offers of fellowships for training in the area of practical applications of space technology made by the Governments of Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the

United States, as noted in paragraph 28 of the Sub-Committee's report. The Committee commended the fellowships to the attention of Member States, particularly the developing countries.

41. The Committee endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1975, as proposed by the Expert in his report (A/AC.105/126), having considered the discussion of the programme in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the views expressed regarding the financing of the programme as reflected in paragraph 29 of the Sub-Committee's report. The Committee requested the Expert to continue to ensure the optimum utilization of the funds to be allocated for the implementation of the programme. Several representatives expressed the view that the United Nations programme should be expanded as regards both its content and its scope. Other representatives took the view that any expansion of the United Nations space applications programme should be based on a careful and substantive assessment of the need for such expansion.

3. Future planning for the United Nations programme on space applications

42. The Committee agreed with the view of the Sub-Committee that, bearing in mind the development of space technology and the need for Member States to engage in international co-operative programmes aimed at deriving maximum benefits from the practical applications of space technology, the United Nations programme on space applications should be reviewed annually to ensure that benefits of space applications could be made available to all countries.

43. In that connexion, the Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that, with a view to the Sub-Committee's considering the formulation of a United Nations programme on space applications for the benefit of Member States, the Secretary-General be requested to prepare a comprehensive report to be circulated one month before the twelfth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee covering the areas of interest, priorities and specific types of assistance needed and sought by Member States, especially the developing countries, in the field of applications of space technology for development. The Committee further agreed that the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, should obtain the views of Member States through the help of the questionnaire approved by the Committee which is contained in annex IV below, as well as through consultations with UNDP, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. The Committee, in that connexion, expressed its appreciation to interested Member States who, through informal meetings and consultations, had agreed on a draft of the questionnaire for consideration by the Committee.

44. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had before it a suggestion concerning the convening of a United Nations conference, to be held on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of space activities, and that it had agreed to request the Secretary-General to obtain, for consideration by the Sub-Committee at its twelfth session, as set out in paragraphs 31 and 32 of its report, the views of Member States on the question of holding such a conference.

45. The Committee, recalling the recommendations made by it in the past concerning the need for proper co-ordination of activities relating to peaceful uses of outer space, noted with satisfaction that two ad hoc interagency co-ordination meetings had been held during the period 1973-1974 and that increased co-ordination within the United Nations system was taking place. In this connexion, the Committee

endorsed the view of the Sub-Committee that in the light of the fact that several specialized agencies have become increasingly involved in the growing area of space applications, an annual interagency meeting on outer space should be held prior to the Sub-Committee's session and that the Expert on space applications should continue to inform the Sub-Committee of the results of that interagency meeting. The Committee, in that connexion, reaffirmed the focal role of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee in co-ordinating the work of other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies involved in space applications.

4. Exchange of information

46. The Committee noted with appreciation the reports submitted by Member States on their national and co-operative space programmes during the calendar year 1973 (A/AC.105/123 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1). It further noted that the reports reflected a growth in the international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of outer space and the practical applications of space technology, as noted by the Sub-Committee in paragraph 53 of its report. The Committee joined the Sub-Committee in expressing its appreciation to those States which had supplied information on their national activities and hoped that more States would do so in the future.

47. The Committee noted that a report on types of assistance extended by the United Nations system to developing countries in the field of practical applications of space technology (A/AC.105/124 and Add.1 and Corr.1) had been prepared by the Secretary-General. It noted with particular interest the increasing involvement of UNDP and UNEP in assisting countries in the area of space applications and the assistance extended by FAO, UNESCO, ITU, WMO and IBRD, as noted in paragraph 50 of the Sub-Committee's report. It endorsed the recommendation contained therein that a further, more detailed report on assistance extended by the United Nations system to developing countries in the field of practical applications of space technology be included as part of the review of the activities and resources of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies and of other competent international bodies, the revised version of which is scheduled for publication in 1975.

5. International sounding rocket launching facilities

48. The Committee shared the satisfaction expressed by the Sub-Committee in paragraph 56 of its report on the work being carried out at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Rocket Launching Station in Argentina relative to the use of sounding rocket facilities for international co-operation and training in the peaceful scientific exploration of outer space. The Committee accordingly recommended that the General Assembly continue to grant sponsorship to these two ranges.

6. Future work of the Sub-Committee

49. The Committee took note of the views of the Sub-Committee regarding its future role and work, as expressed in paragraphs 58-64 of its report, and endorsed the recommended priorities for the work programme of the Sub-Committee contained in paragraph 61 of its report, namely:

- (1) Questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space;
- (2) Consideration and review of the United Nations programme on space applications;
- (3) Possibility of convening a United Nations conference on space applications;
- (4) Review of the future role and work of the Sub-Committee.

C. Report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites

50. The Committee considered the report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on the work of its fifth session (A/AC.105/127) and was unable to come to definite conclusions on matters arising from it.

51. The Committee took note of the views expressed by both the Working Group and its members on the various issues and subject areas relating to draft principles governing direct television broadcasting by satellites, as contained in paragraphs 31 to 63 of the Working Group's report.

52. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Working Group for the important work performed by it which helped the Legal Sub-Committee to a considerable extent in its work relating to direct broadcast satellites.

53. The Committee noted that the Working Group had recognized the importance and continued relevance of technical considerations of direct broadcast satellites and noted that technical feasibility of direct broadcasting from satellites had moved much nearer to practical realization within the last few years, making it possible to predict with some certainty that operational systems could be made available within the forthcoming decade, as noted in paragraph 21 of the Working Group's report.

54. The Committee, taking into account the importance of the previous studies undertaken within the United Nations system in the field of direct broadcast satellites, agreed with the view of the Working Group, as set out in paragraph 15 of its report, that there was need to encourage further in-depth studies on the manner in which direct broadcast satellites can contribute towards the social and economic development, including, in particular, that of the developing countries. Such studies should give special attention to the existing and planned infrastructure and to how they might be improved to meet the changing educational and development needs.

55. Several suggestions were made concerning future work on direct broadcast satellites:

(a) Several representatives, noting that agreement on certain important issues had not been reached during the 1974 sessions of the Working Group and the Legal Sub-Committee, considered that the Working Group, at a sixth session, possibly to be held in 1975, should endeavour to widen the areas of agreement on still unresolved issues with a view to assisting the Legal Sub-Committee in the drafting of principles to form part of the agreement or agreements requested by

the General Assembly in resolution 2916 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972. Those delegations also felt that the Working Group should give continued attention to new developments in broadcast satellite technology and relevant economic factors;

(b) Other representatives expressed the opinion that, for the time being, there was no need to convene a new session of the Working Group. They stressed that the most important task of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies in the field of direct broadcast satellites, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), was the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements and that the Legal Sub-Committee was active in elaborating those principles;

(c) A proposal was put forward to convene a joint session of the drafting group of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites and Working Group III of the Legal Sub-Committee with the purpose of examining the possibilities of an agreed approach to still unresolved issues (such as, inter alia, participation, spill-over, prior consent, programme content and illegality of broadcasts) with a view to elaborating proposals to assist the Legal Sub-Committee in drafting principles to be included in the agreement or agreements requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2916 (XXVII), continued attention being paid to new developments in broadcast satellite technology and relevant economic factors;

(d) Some representatives expressed the view that a joint session of the Legal Sub-Committee and the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites could be convened just prior to the fourteenth session of the Legal Sub-Committee to elaborate proposals to assist the Legal Sub-Committee in drafting principles in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII);

(e) The view was also expressed that a decision on the reconvening of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites should be deferred to the eighteenth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

56. The Committee was unable to reach agreement on any of the proposals referred to above.