



# General Assembly

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## Committee on the Peaceful

### Uses of Outer Space

#### Sixty-fourth session

Vienna, 25 August–3 September 2021

## Draft report

### Addendum

## Chapter II

### Recommendations and decisions

#### A. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/92](#), and paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution [74/82](#), the Committee continued its consideration, as a matter of priority, of ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and its consideration of the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end.
2. The representatives of Canada, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Thailand, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under this item. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by other member States.
3. The Committee agreed that through its work in the scientific, technical and legal fields, as well as through the promotion of international dialogue and the exchange of information on various topics relating to the exploration and use of outer space, it had a fundamental role to play in ensuring that outer space was maintained for peaceful purposes.
4. Some delegations expressed the view that it was the responsibility of all spacefaring nations to preserve and promote the benefits of outer space for all, through the advances made in space technology and its applications.
5. Some delegations expressed the view that in order to ensure the sustainable and peaceful use of outer space, it was crucial that outer space activities were carried out in accordance with international law, rules, regulations and norms.
6. Some delegations expressed the view that transparency and confidence-building measures were essential to ensuring the peaceful uses of outer space. The same delegations referred to the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on



Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities (A/68/189) of 2013 and encouraged States to implement its recommendations and appropriate measures.

7. Some delegations welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours (A/76/77) of 2021, emphasizing the importance of an international dialogue on furthering voluntary measures for responsible operations in outer space.

8. Some delegations expressed the view that the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space were foundational for the safe and responsible use of outer space.

9. The view was expressed that although the Committee was not a forum for disarmament, with a view to avoiding conflict and the militarization of outer space, it played a fundamental role in global governance and the work to maintain the peaceful uses of outer space through its work with other international forums and collaboration with efforts for preventing an arms race in outer space.

10. The view was expressed that issues specifically associated with the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the use of outer space for national security activities and related matters were more appropriately discussed in forums whose mandates focused on those issues, such as the Conference on Disarmament, the Disarmament Commission and the First Committee of the General Assembly.

11. The view was expressed that all discussion on the peaceful uses of outer space should be conducted within the framework of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and other principles of international space law, in a context of international cooperation. The same delegation also expressed the view that it welcomed all initiatives and proposals on the exploration and use of outer space in the interest of all humankind.

12. The view was expressed that the threat of militarization of outer space underscored the importance of international dialogue and negotiation aimed at creating legally binding norms for transparency and confidence-building because non-legally binding measures did not sufficiently address the threat of an arms race in outer space. The delegation expressing that view also found it fundamental that legally binding measures should focus on reaffirming the shared interest of outer space for peaceful use and purposes, in accordance with the existing principles of international law.

13. Some delegations reaffirmed that it was crucial to prevent an arms race in outer space and the placement of weapons of any kind in outer space, and called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the peaceful use of outer space in order to prevent its militarization and to refrain from placing weapons of any kind in outer space or any other action contrary to that objective. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that the preservation of the outer space environment in the long term required the commitment of the international community to ensuring that no weapons were ever placed in outer space.

14. The view was expressed that the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat of use of force against space objects, prepared by China and the Russian Federation, should be given more consideration as it paved the way for ensuring the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

15. Some delegations expressed the view that safety and security in outer space could be strengthened through the implementation of the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities and welcomed the work of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, established under the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, to further the discussion on the sustainable use of outer space.

16. The view was expressed that legal frameworks, technology, research and the development of national capacity were important pillars for efficiently tackling the issue of space debris, given the real risk for the daily lives of people and the use of outer space in a safe manner.

17. The view was expressed that participating in the activities of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) relating to space debris mitigation, which involved undertaking analysis of space object proximity awareness and collision avoidance, would enhance international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

18. The Committee noted that the eighth African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, on the theme “Prospects and challenges of African space development”, had been hosted at the Economic Commission for Africa, in Addis Ababa, from 2 to 4 December 2019. The Congress would in future be held on a biennial basis; the South African National Space Agency would host the next congress in Durban, South Africa, by the end of October 2021.

19. The Committee also noted that the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF) meeting, “APRSAF Online 2020”, was held in November 2020, on the theme “Sharing space visions beyond distance”, at which heads of space agencies shared their visions of space initiatives in the challenging era of the COVID-19 pandemic, and that this year, Viet Nam and Japan would host the twenty-seventh session of APRSAF online from 30 November to 3 December 2021, on the theme “Expand space innovation through diverse partnerships”.

20. The Committee noted that, at the fourteenth meeting of the Council of APSCO, in December 2020, the Council had approved the Development Plan of Cooperative Activities of APSCO for the period 2021–2030. The strategic objectives of the Plan were focused on enhancing the capabilities of APSCO member States, as well as other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in the peaceful uses of outer space, including in the domains of space science, and space technology and its applications.

21. The Committee recommended that, at its sixty-fifth session, in 2022, consideration of the item on ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes should be continued, on a priority basis.

## **B. Report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixtieth session**

22. The Committee took note with appreciation of the report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixtieth session ([A/AC.105/1243](#)), which contained the results of its deliberations on the items considered by the Subcommittee in accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/92](#).

23. The representatives of Algeria, Austria, China, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. Statements were also made by the representative of Costa Rica on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the agenda item were also made by other member States.

24. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Aoki Setsuko (Japan) for her able leadership as Chair during the sixtieth session of the Subcommittee.

### **1. Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law**

25. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item entitled “Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law”, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 35–45).

26. The Committee noted the important role of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and their contribution to its endeavours to promote the development, strengthening and furtherance of understanding of international space law.

27. The Committee also noted that it was important to continue to exchange information among the Subcommittee and intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations on recent developments in the area of space law. It endorsed the recommendation of the Subcommittee that such organizations should again be invited to report on their activities relating to space law to the Subcommittee at its sixty-first session.

## **2. Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space**

28. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1243, paras. 46–58).

29. The Committee endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and its Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, which had been reconvened under the chairmanship of Bernhard Schmidt-Tedd (Germany) (A/AC.105/1243, annex I, paras. 10–14).

30. The view was expressed that while the five United Nations treaties on Outer Space were the cornerstone of international space law, they needed to be further developed and complemented to be able to respond to new developments.

31. The Committee welcomed the completion of the guidance document under UNISPACE+50 thematic priority 2, “Legal regime of outer space and global governance: current and future perspectives”, in the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and thanked the chair for his efforts in that regard.

32. The view was expressed that the five United Nations treaties on outer space and related principles and instruments of the General Assembly constituted the cornerstone of international space law.

33. Some delegations expressed the view that new legal challenges arising from the continuous development of space science and technology, such as those relating to space resource exploitation, large constellations, space debris remediation and the emergence of new space actors, had to be addressed on a multilateral basis.

34. Some delegations expressed the view that the five United Nations treaties on outer space, together with the relevant principles endorsed by the General Assembly, were to be considered the multilateral foundation of international space law.

35. The view was expressed that the five United Nations treaties on outer space should be strongly supported and promoted in order to achieve their universal application and that the treaties provided a solid framework for outer space activities. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that new legally binding instruments developed by the Committee should not impose an undue burden on States in the conduct of their space activities.

## **3. Matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union**

36. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the agenda item on matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit

without prejudice to the role of ITU, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 59–89).

37. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Subcommittee and its Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, reconvened under the chairmanship of André João Ryppl (Brazil) as Acting Chair in the absence of the Chair, José Monserrat Filho (Brazil) ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 61–62, and annex II, para. 9).

38. Some delegations expressed the view that the lack of a definition or delimitation of outer space brought about legal uncertainty concerning the applicability of space law and air law and that matters concerning State sovereignty and the boundary between airspace and outer space needed to be clarified in order to reduce the possibility of disputes among States.

39. Some delegations expressed the view that the geostationary orbit, as a limited natural resource clearly in danger of saturation, needed to be used rationally and should be made available to all States, irrespective of their current technical capacities. That would give States access to the geostationary orbit under equitable conditions, taking into account, in particular, the needs and interests of developing countries and the geographical position of certain countries and taking into account the processes of ITU and relevant norms and decisions of the United Nations.

40. Some delegations expressed the view that the geostationary orbit was not to be subject to national appropriation, by means of use, repeated use or occupation or by any other means, and that its utilization was to be governed by applicable international law.

41. The view was expressed that the geostationary orbit should be viewed as a specific area and special part of outer space that needed specific technical and legal governance and thus should be regulated by a *sui generis* regime.

#### **4. National legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space**

42. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Legal Subcommittee under the item on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (see [A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 90–102).

43. The Committee noted with satisfaction that some States members of the Committee continued to implement, or were considering initiating the implementation of, the recommendations on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space contained in General Assembly resolution [68/74](#) entitled “Recommendations on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space”.

44. The Committee noted various activities of member States to review, strengthen, develop or draft national space laws and policies, as well as establish or reform their governance of national space activities.

45. The Committee agreed that the general exchange of information on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space allowed States to gain an understanding of existing national regulatory frameworks and to share experiences on national practices, and that the results achieved under the agenda item were highly useful for both developing and developed States when establishing or improving their national regulatory frameworks.

46. In that connection, the Committee took note of the working paper on the status of the national space legislation of countries of the APRSAF National Space Legislation Initiative ([A/AC.105/C.2/L.318](#)) and expressed appreciation for the efforts by the study group.

## **5. Capacity-building in space law**

47. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on capacity-building in space law, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (see [A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 103–118).

48. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Subcommittee on this agenda item (see [A/AC.105/1243](#), para. 118).

49. The Committee agreed that, in order to build the national capacity necessary to ensure that the increasing number of participants in space activities complied with international space law, international cooperation in research, training and education in space law was essential.

50. The Committee noted with appreciation that a number of national, regional and international efforts to build capacity in space law were being undertaken by governmental and non-governmental entities.

51. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Space Law for New Space Actors project was aimed at providing support to enhance capacity in developing national space law and policy. In that context, the Chilean technical advisory mission held online from 13 to 16 October 2020 and the introductory technical advisory mission focusing on Africa and space, held online on 7 December 2020, were welcomed.

52. The Committee noted with appreciation the United Nations/Turkey/APSCO Conference on Space Law and Policy held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 23 to 26 September 2019 and the United Nations/Economic Commission for Africa Conference on Space Law and Policy held online from 8 to 10 December 2020. It noted that those events had contributed to capacity-building in space law by connecting space law experts, practitioners and representatives of government, industry and civil society.

## **6. Future role and method of work of the Committee**

53. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the future role and method of work of the Committee, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 119–141).

54. The Committee noted that the regular item entitled “Future role and method of work of the Committee” was also being considered by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee.

## **7. General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee**

55. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Legal Subcommittee under the item on the general exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as reflected in the report of the Legal Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 142–174).

56. The Committee endorsed the decisions of the Subcommittee as reflected in its report ([A/AC.105/1243](#), para. 174).

57. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the endorsement by the General Assembly, in its resolution [62/217](#), of the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee was a crucial step in providing all spacefaring nations with guidance on ways to mitigate the problem of space debris, and urged all Member States of the United Nations to consider voluntary implementation of the Guidelines.

58. The Committee noted with satisfaction that some States had taken measures to enforce the implementation of internationally recognized guidelines and standards relating to space debris through relevant provisions in their national legislation.

59. The view was expressed that it was necessary to strengthen space debris mitigation measures through the elaboration of procedures to be carried out in the conduct of space activities such as launching, de-orbiting and surveillance, and by integrating the Guidelines into binding national legislation for addressing space debris.

60. The view was expressed that detailed discussion in the framework of the Legal Subcommittee was necessary both to develop more detailed guidelines and to address new developments, such as space debris remediation through on-orbit servicing and the risk of large constellations generating space debris.

61. The Committee welcomed recent updates and additions to the compendium of space debris mitigation standards adopted by States and international organizations and encouraged States and relevant organizations to contribute to the compendium.

## **8. General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space**

62. The Committee took note of the discussion within the Subcommittee under the item on the general exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 175–191).

63. The Committee took note of the compendium on mechanisms adopted by States and international organizations in relation to non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space, which the Office had made available on a dedicated web page, and invited States members of the Committee and international intergovernmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee to continue to submit responses to the Secretariat for inclusion in the compendium.

64. The Committee noted the importance of the development of non-legally binding United Nations instruments that complemented and supported the existing United Nations treaties on outer space, were responsive to new developments in space activities and contributed to ensuring safety and security in outer space. In that regard, the Committee noted the importance of the Guidelines for the Long-Term Sustainability of Space Activities of the Committee and the work of the new Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space.

65. Some delegations recalled the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries, noting that it was an important instrument for the promotion of international cooperation with a view to maximizing the benefits of the utilization of space applications for all States, and called on all spacefaring nations to contribute to promoting and fostering international cooperation on an equitable basis.

## **9. General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management**

66. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item entitled “General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management”, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 192–216).

67. The Committee endorsed the recommendation by the Legal Subcommittee to continue to consider the item, in particular in view of the increasingly complex and congested space environment resulting from the growing number of objects in outer space, the diversification of actors in outer space and the increase in space activities, which were phenomena that posed a challenge to the safety and sustainability of space activities.

68. The view was expressed that space traffic management could be considered with a view to developing and implementing a set of technical and regulatory provisions

to promote safe access to outer space, the safety of operations in outer space, and the safe return from outer space, free from physical or radio frequency interference. The delegation expressing this view was also of the view that analysis of both the legal and technical aspects of space traffic management was important, as was the need for strengthened coordination between the Scientific and Technical and Legal Subcommittees on space traffic management and interrelated topics.

69. The view was expressed that the international community must strive towards a legally binding instrument for space traffic management negotiated within the framework of the United Nations, and that both private and public stakeholders should be included in the development of any related strategies and regulatory frameworks.

70. The view was expressed that the Legal Subcommittee was the right forum to contribute to the shaping of an international intergovernmental space traffic management regime, that a starting point for discussions could be the analysis of different international legal instruments with a view to their usefulness for future space traffic management, and that, in this connection, a multi-tiered hybrid system of binding and non-binding rules could be promoted.

71. The view was expressed that the implementation of the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be supported in the context of discussions on a space traffic management framework, accompanied by an emphasis on efforts to share information and coordinate internationally to increase space situational awareness on a global scale.

#### **10. General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities**

72. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item entitled “General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities”, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 217–232).

73. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the item continued to be on the agenda of the Subcommittee and agreed that its inclusion helped to address and raise awareness of issues relating to the use of small satellites by various actors.

74. The Committee noted that activities involving small satellites, regardless of the size of those satellites, should be carried out in compliance with the existing international regulatory framework.

75. Some delegations expressed the view that an ad hoc legal regime or any other mechanism that could impose limitations on the design, building, launch or use of space objects should not be created.

76. Some delegations expressed the view that the elaboration of provisions on small satellites, including the possibility of an ad hoc legal regime, could be considered. Such provisions could address the operations of small satellites, including the consideration of ways and means of ensuring the rational and equitable use of the low Earth orbit and frequency spectrum.

77. Some delegations expressed the view that further consideration should be given to how to register satellites in megaconstellations and small satellites.

#### **11. General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources**

78. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item entitled “General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources”, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 233–258).



79. The Committee welcomed the establishment of a working group under this agenda item of the Subcommittee and congratulated the Chair, Andrzej Misztal (Poland), and the Vice-Chair, Steven Freeland (Australia), on their election in that regard.

80. The view was expressed that greater interaction with the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee was of utmost importance given that pressing regulatory topics, in particular in the exploration, exploitation, and utilization of space resources, had technical aspects that must be taken into account when developing appropriate governance approaches and instruments.

81. Some delegations expressed the view that the development of space resource activities should be guided by universally accepted international rules, in particular the basic principles of international space law established under the Outer Space Treaty, and that, together with the other United Nations treaties and instruments that make up the international legal regime applicable to States with regard to space activities, the current legal framework needed to be taken into account by the new working group established under that agenda item of the Legal Subcommittee.

82. Some delegations expressed the view that the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources was to be coordinated at the international, multilateral level in order to ensure the continued peaceful and sustainable use of outer space and to ensure that such activities were carried out in accordance with international law and for the benefit and in the interests of all States.

83. The view was expressed that the dynamic emergence of the private sector in outer space activities was an undeniable fact that created new challenges to be addressed at the multilateral level. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that it was essential to mitigate legal risk and uncertainty for such private sector actors, that a specific international legal framework would be a decisive factor in encouraging the substantial investment needed to ensure the viability of large commercial projects that would be indispensable for the exploration and utilization of space resources, and that, in that regard, a well-defined scope of work and timeline for the working group on space resources would signal an important step forward in providing the legal certainty needed by the private sector to pursue those activities.

84. The view was expressed that equitable access and collaboration on the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources was essential to ensuring that developing countries were not left behind spacefaring nations. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that the multilateral approach to the regulation of space resource activities should be focused on avoiding conflicts between actors, should be inclusive of all States and should go into effect prior to the actual exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources.

85. The view was expressed that rules and norms for activities in the exploration and utilization of space resources should ensure the sustainability of future space exploration missions by all players, including industry, and should ensure that such activities were consistent with existing international norms. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that discussions should evolve in a way that reflected current technology, the economic realities and needs of industry and national space exploration programmes.

86. The view was expressed that all actors should have equitable access to the resources of space without discrimination and within a framework of mutually agreed rules and standards, and that the Subcommittee was the most appropriate forum to develop an appropriate legal framework in that regard.

87. Some delegations expressed the view that, in developing a framework for the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources, the working group on space resources could consider existing work that had been done in that area, such as the building blocks for the development of an international framework on space resource activities developed by the Hague International Space Resources

Governance Working Group, available as a working paper in all official languages of the United Nations ([A/AC.105/C.2/L.315](#)).

88. The view was expressed that the development of an international framework for the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources should include a discussion of the full range of issues related to the development of an independent international regime to govern such activities. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that it was particularly relevant to take into account the principles of the Outer Space Treaty, including the principle that the Moon and other celestial bodies were to be used for exclusively peaceful purposes and the prohibition on national appropriation of any part of the Moon or other celestial bodies, which should form the basis for discussion on the issues related to the governance of space resource activities.

89. The view was expressed that a priority of the working group established under the agenda item was to develop a set of principles for the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources, and that that set of principles could form the basis of an international treaty or treaties on the issue, should an appropriate decision be made to develop such an instrument.

**12. Proposals to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-first session**

90. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on proposals to the Committee for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-first session, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1243](#), paras. 259–274).

91. On the basis of the deliberations of the Subcommittee at its sixtieth session, the Committee agreed that the following substantive items should be considered by the Subcommittee at its sixty-first session:

*Regular items*

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Election of the Chair.
3. Statement by the Chair.
4. General exchange of views.
5. Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law.
6. Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space.
7. Matters relating to:
  - (a) The definition and delimitation of outer space;
  - (b) The character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union.
8. National legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.
9. Capacity-building in space law.
10. Future role and method of work of the Committee.

*Items under workplans*

11. General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources.

(see paras. [...] to [...] of the present report)

*Single issues/items for discussion*

12. General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.
13. General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space.
14. General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management.
15. General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities.

*New items*

16. Proposals to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-second session.
92. The Committee agreed that the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and the working group established under the agenda item entitled “General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources” should be reconvened at the sixty-first session of the Subcommittee.
93. The Committee endorsed the agreement reached by the Subcommittee that the International Institute of Space Law and the European Centre for Space Law should again be invited to organize a symposium, to be held during the sixty-first session of the Subcommittee.
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