

(d) The term "analysed information" means the information resulting from the interpretation of processed data, inputs of data and knowledge from other sources;

(e) The term "remote sensing activities" means the operation of remote sensing space systems, primary data collection and storage stations, and activities in processing, interpreting and disseminating the processed data.

#### *Principle II*

Remote sensing activities shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic, social or scientific and technological development, and taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries.

#### *Principle III*

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, 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>24</sup> and the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union

#### *Principle IV*

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in article I 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, which, in particular provides that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and stipulates the principle of freedom of exploration and use of outer space on a basis of equality. These activities shall be conducted on the basis of respect for the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their own wealth and natural resources, with due regard to the rights and interests, in accordance with international law, of other States and entities under their jurisdiction. Such activities shall not be conducted in a manner detrimental to the legitimate rights and interests of the sensed State.

#### *Principle V*

States carrying out remote sensing activities shall promote international co-operation in these activities. To this end, they shall make available to other States opportunities for participation therein. Such participation shall be based in each case on equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

#### *Principle VI*

In order to maximize the availability of benefits from remote sensing activities, States are encouraged through agreements or other arrangements to provide for the establishment and operation of data collecting and storage stations and processing and interpretation facilities, in particular within the framework of regional agreements or arrangements wherever feasible.

#### *Principle VII*

States participating in remote sensing activities shall make available technical assistance to other interested States on mutually agreed terms.

#### *Principle VIII*

The United Nations and the relevant agencies within the United Nations system shall promote international co-operation, including technical assistance and co-ordination in the area of remote sensing.

#### *Principle IX*

In accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space<sup>25</sup> and article XI 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, a State carrying out a programme of remote sensing shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall, moreover, make available any other relevant information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable

to any other State, particularly any developing country that is affected by the programme, at its request.

#### *Principle X*

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of the Earth's natural environment.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified information in their possession that is capable of averting any phenomenon harmful to the Earth's natural environment shall disclose such information to States concerned.

#### *Principle XI*

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of mankind from natural disasters.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified processed data and analysed information in their possession that may be useful to States affected by natural disasters, or likely to be affected by impending natural disasters, shall transmit such data and information to States concerned as promptly as possible.

#### *Principle XII*

As soon as the primary data and the processed data concerning the territory under its jurisdiction are produced, the sensed State shall have access to them on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable cost terms. The sensed State shall also have access to the available analysed information concerning the territory under its jurisdiction in the possession of any State participating in remote sensing activities on the same basis and terms, taking particularly into account the needs and interests of the developing countries.

#### *Principle XIII*

To promote and intensify international co-operation, especially with regard to the needs of developing countries, a State carrying out remote sensing of the Earth from outer space shall, upon request, enter into consultations with a State whose territory is sensed in order to make available opportunities for participation and enhance the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom.

#### *Principle XIV*

In compliance with article VI 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, States operating remote sensing satellites shall bear international responsibility for their activities and assure that such activities are conducted in accordance with these principles and the norms of international law, irrespective of whether such activities are carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities or through international organizations to which such States are parties. This principle is without prejudice to the applicability of the norms of international law on State responsibility for remote sensing activities.

#### *Principle XV*

Any dispute resulting from the application of these principles shall be resolved through the established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

### **41/66. Question of the review of the 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 law in this field of human endeavour,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular that of its Legal Sub-Committee,

*Believing* that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space, in particular, assists in their identification and contributes to the application and devel-

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

<sup>25</sup> Resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

opment of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

*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<sup>24</sup> affirms that States Parties to that Treaty 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 further* that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects<sup>26</sup> establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching States for damage caused by their space objects,

*Noting* that to date thirty-five States have ratified or acceded to, and five more States have signed, the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,<sup>25</sup> which was opened for signature on 14 January 1975 and which entered into force on 15 September 1976,

*Having considered* the item entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space", as called for in article X of the Convention,

1. *Recognizes* that, in view of the considerable increase of activities in outer space, effective international rules and procedures concerning the registration of objects launched into outer space continue to be of great importance;

2. *Reaffirms*, in this respect, the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and the registration, pursuant to the Convention, of all objects launched into outer space;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, particularly those conducting space activities, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention in order to assure its broad application;

4. *Also urges* international intergovernmental organizations that conduct space activities to declare, if they have not yet done so, their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention, pursuant to article VII;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a report on the past application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to submit it to the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, for the information of the Member States.

*95th plenary meeting  
3 December 1986*

#### **41/67. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 Decem-

ber 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984 and 40/163 of 16 December 1985,

*Noting* that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not been able to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. *Reaffirms and renews* the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

*95th plenary meeting  
3 December 1986*

#### **41/68. Questions relating to information**

##### **A**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

*Recalling* the recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/164 A of 16 December 1985 and annexed thereto, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the fortieth session of the Assembly, on 16 December 1985,<sup>27</sup>

*Reaffirming* the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,<sup>28</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information,<sup>29</sup> which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free

<sup>27</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 118th meeting.*

<sup>28</sup> A/41/562 and Add.1.

<sup>29</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/41/21)*

<sup>26</sup> Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.