

organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments 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 Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the day of one thousand nine hundred and¹¹

2223 (XXI). Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965 entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", which was adopted unanimously,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹²

¹¹ The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967.

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda items 30, 89 and 91, document A/6431.

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Believing that the benefits of space exploration can be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development only if Member States conduct their space programmes in a manner designed to promote the maximum international co-operation and engage in the widest possible exchange of information in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to increase the usefulness of its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by preparing expanded reports annually on a specific date;

3. Notes with appreciation that a number of Member States have assisted the information programme of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by providing ample descriptive material on their national space programmes, and urges all Member States to provide this information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable;

4. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to establish a working group to consider the need, feasibility and implementation of a navigation services satellite system;

5. Reiterates its request, contained in section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 2130 (XX), to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making use of the available resources of the Secretariat and in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research, the preparation and consideration of suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in the peaceful uses of outer space to assist the developing countries;

6. Expresses the desire that these considerations be reported upon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

7. Endorses the guidelines adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be applied where international support or sponsorship is requested for the training of specialists of Member States in the specialized fields of space science and technology;

8. Urges that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration, regardless of the stage of their economic or scientific development;

9. Commends the co-operative space programmes in effect between many Member States and recommends such programmes to the attention of others;

10. Notes with appreciation that certain Member States have continued to contribute to the objectives of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as laid down in its reports, by establishing and

strengthening educational and training programmes, and urges others to take the same action;

11. *Recommends* that those responsible for the development of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, and in particular the Member States associated with the construction and operation of the facility, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies concerned, should extend all the assistance necessary to continue the development of that station;

12. *Notes also with appreciation* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI), the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States;

13. *Suggests* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space examine means to increase its usefulness as a centre of information for Member States, particularly the developing countries and those with small space programmes;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the reports submitted by the World Meteorological Organization¹³ and the International Telecommunication Union¹⁴ on their activities in the field of outer space and invites these organizations to make progress reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1967;

15. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in the present resolution and in previous General Assembly resolutions and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2224 (XXI). The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,¹⁵

Reaffirming its resolution 2132 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and previous resolutions on the Korean question noted therein,

Recognizing that the continued division of Korea does not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constitutes a source of tension which prevents the full restoration of international peace and security in the area,

Recalling that the United Nations, under the Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to maintain peace and security and to extend its good offices in seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Expressing the hope that conditions can soon be created which will facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of all the Korean people,

¹³ World Meteorological Organization, *Fifth report on the Advancement of Atmospheric Sciences and their Application in the Light of Developments in Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966). Transmitted under the symbol A/AC.105/L.31.

¹⁴ International Telecommunication Union, *Fifth report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966). Transmitted under the symbol E/4188/Add.1.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/6312).*

1. *Reaffirms* that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

2. *Expresses the belief* that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to intensify its efforts to achieve these objectives and to continue to carry out the tasks previously assigned to it by the General Assembly;

4. *Notes* that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in great part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea is to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*

2225 (XXI). Status of the implementation of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the evidence of unceasing armed intervention by certain States in the domestic affairs of other States in different parts of the world and at other forms of direct or indirect interference committed against the sovereign personality and political independence of States, resulting in increased international tension,

Reaffirming all the principles and rules embodied in the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, contained in its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Deems it to be its bounden duty:

(a) To urge the immediate cessation of intervention, in any form whatever, in the domestic or external affairs of States;

(b) To condemn all forms of intervention in the domestic or external affairs of States as a basic source of danger to the cause of world peace;

(c) To call upon all States to carry out faithfully their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty and to urge them to refrain from armed intervention or the promotion or organization of subversion, terrorism or other indirect forms of intervention for the purpose of changing by violence the existing system in another State or interfering in civil strife in another State.

*1499th plenary meeting,
19 December 1966.*