



LEMBAGA PENERBANGAN DAN ANTARIKSA NASIONAL (L A P A N)

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SURAT KETERANGAN

No.: B/162/Ket/VIII/99/Sisgan

Pusat Analisis Perkembangan Kedirgantaraan (PUSSISGAN) LAPAN/DEPANRI,
menerangkan :

Nama : Prihananto Dwi Budi Utomo
NIM/NIRM : 94.20.1083/94.6.111.01000.50032
Fakultas : Hukum Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata
Judul Skripsi : Peranan Uncopuos dalam Pengaturan Space Debris Berdasarkan
Space Treaty '67

Benar-benar telah melaksanakan Riset di Kantor Pussisgan, LAPAN/DEPANRI, Jl. Cisadane
No. 25 Jakarta Pusat pada tanggal 23 - 27 Agustus 1999. Dalam rangka keperluan tersebut
yang bersangkutan telah mendapatkan bimbingan dari :

Nama : Anjar Supriadhie, SH
NIP : 280000027
Jabatan : Kabid. Pengkajian Bahan Teknis, Pussisgan-LAPAN.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jakarta, 27 Agustus 1999



embusan Yth:

- . Dekan Fakultas Hukum Universitas Katolik
Soegijapranata
- . Yang bersangkutan



SURAT KETERANGAN

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : PRIHANTO DWI BUOTUMU
NIM : 99.20.1083
Jurusan : HUKUM
Fakultas : HUKUM
Universitas : UNIK SOEGIJAPRANATA SEMARANG

telah melakukan penelitian kepustakaan di Perpustakaan United Nations Information Centre Jakarta.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Jakarta, 25 AGUSTUS 1999

Martini Alida

9/5

Dahlia Sihombing
Reference Assistant

OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

UNITED NATIONS TREATIES AND PRINCIPLES ON OUTER SPACE

Text and Status of Treaties and Principles
Governing the Activities of States
in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space,
adopted by the United Nations General Assembly



UNITED NATIONS

1994

UNITED NATIONS TREATIES

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international intergovernmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connection with activities carried on by international intergovernmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 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 English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese 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 triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

A/AC.105/572/Rev.1

OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE AFFAIRS
Vienna

UNITED NATIONS TREATIES AND PRINCIPLES ON OUTER SPACE

Text and Status of Treaties and Principles
Governing the Activities of States
in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space,
adopted by the United Nations General Assembly



UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1996

Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space

The Contracting Parties,

Noting the great importance 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 calls for the rendering of all possible assistance to astronauts in the event of accident, distress or emergency landing, the prompt and safe return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space,

Desiring to develop and give further concrete expression to these duties,

Wishing to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Prompted by sentiments of humanity,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

Each Contracting Party which receives information or discovers that the personnel of a spacecraft have suffered accident or are experiencing conditions of distress or have made an emergency or unintended landing in territory under its jurisdiction or on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State shall immediately:

(a) notify the launching authority or, if it cannot identify and immediately communicate with the launching authority, immediately make a public announcement by all appropriate means of communication at its disposal;

(b) notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who should disseminate the information without delay by all appropriate means of communication at his disposal.

Article 2

If, owing to accident, distress, emergency or unintended landing, the personnel of a spacecraft land in territory under the jurisdiction of a Contracting Party, it shall immediately take all possible steps to rescue them and render them all necessary assistance. It shall inform the launching authority and also the

Secretary-General of the United Nations of the steps it is taking and of their progress. If assistance by the launching authority would help to effect a prompt rescue or would contribute substantially to the effectiveness of search and rescue operations, the launching authority shall co-operate with the Contracting Party with a view to the effective conduct of search and rescue operations. Such operations shall be subject to the direction and control of the Contracting Party, which shall act in close and continuing consultation with the launching authority.

Article 3

If information is received or it is discovered that the personnel of a spacecraft have alighted on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, those Contracting Parties which are in a position to do so shall, if necessary, extend assistance in search and rescue operations for such personnel to assure their speedy rescue. They shall inform the launching authority and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the steps they are taking and of their progress.

Article 4

If, owing to accident, distress, emergency or unintended landing, the personnel of a spacecraft land in territory under the jurisdiction of a Contracting Party or have been found on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, they shall be safely and promptly returned to representatives of the launching authority.

Article 5

1. Each Contracting Party which receives information or discovers that a space object or its component parts has returned to Earth in territory under its jurisdiction or on the high seas or in any other place not under the jurisdiction of any State, shall notify the launching authority and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Each Contracting Party having jurisdiction over the territory on which a space object or its component parts has been discovered shall, upon the request of the launching authority and with assistance from that authority if requested, take such steps as it finds practicable to recover the object or component parts.

3. Upon request of the launching authority, objects launched into outer space or their component parts found beyond the territorial limits of the launching authority shall be returned held at the disposal of representatives of the launching authority, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, a Contracting Party which has reason to believe that a space object or its component parts discovered in territory under its jurisdiction, or recovered by it elsewhere, is of a hazardous or

deleterious nature may so notify the launching authority, which shall immediately take effective steps, under the direction and control of the said Contracting Party, to eliminate possible danger of harm.

5. Expenses incurred in fulfilling obligations to recover and return a space object or its component parts under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article shall be borne by the launching authority.

Article 6

For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "launching authority" shall refer to the State responsible for launching, or, where an international intergovernmental organization is responsible for launching, that organization, provided that that organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and a majority of the States members of that organization are Contracting Parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Article 7

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

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

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

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Agreement, 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 Agreement, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

Any State Party to the Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement 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 10

This Agreement, of which the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Agreement 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 Agreement.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

**PERSETUJUAN TENTANG PERTOLONGAN ASTRONOT,
PENGEMBALIAN ASTRONOT DAN PENGEMBALIAN BENDA-BENDA
YANG DILUNCURKAN KE ANTARIKSA**

Peserta Persetujuan ini,

Mencatat, kepentingan pokok dari Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan Antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya, yang memutuskan untuk memberikan semua bantuan yang dimungkinkan kepada astronot yang mengalami kecelakaan, mengalami keadaan bahaya atau melakukan pendaratan darurat, untuk sesegera mungkin menyelamatkan dan mengembalikan dengan selamat para astronot serta mengembalikan benda yang diluncurkan ke antariksa,

Berkeinginan untuk mengembangkan dan memberikan penegasan yang lebih nyata terhadap kewajiban-kewajiban tersebut,

Berkeinginan meningkatkan kerja sama internasional dalam eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa untuk maksud-maksud damai,

Didorong, oleh rasa kemanusiaan,

Telah menyetujui hal-hal sebagai berikut :

Pasal 1

Setiap Peserta Persetujuan yang menerima informasi atau menemukan awak pesawat antariksa yang mendapat kecelakaan atau mengalami keadaan bahaya atau mengalami keadaan darurat atau mendarat di wilayah yang bukan yurisdiksinya atau di laut bebas atau di manapun di tempat lain yang tidak di bawah yurisdiksi setiap negara, harus segera :

(a) memberitahukan negara peluncur atau jika tidak dapat mengidentifikasi dan menghubungi negara peluncur, sesegera mungkin membuat pemberitahuan umum melalui semua sarana komunikasi yang dapat diberikan;

(b) memberitahukan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, yang harus menyebarkan informasi tersebut tanpa penundaan melalui semua peralatan komunikasi yang tepat yang dapat diberikan.

Pasal 2

Apabila terjadi kecelakaan, keadaan bahaya, pendaratan darurat atau pendaratan di tempat yang tidak dimaksudkan, awak pesawat antariksa yang mendarat di wilayah yurisdiksi Peserta Persetujuan, Peserta Persetujuan harus

segera mengambil semua langkah-langkah pertolongan dan memberikan semua bantuan yang diperlukan. Juga harus memberitahu negara peluncur dan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa tentang langkah-langkah yang diambil dan tingkat kemajuannya. Untuk maksud operasi pencarian dan pertolongan yang efektif, jika bantuan dari negara peluncur akan berpengaruh langsung terhadap upaya pertolongan atau akan menambah efektivitas substansi operasi pencarian dan pertolongan, maka negara peluncur harus bekerja sama dengan Peserta Persetujuan. Operasi kegiatan semacam itu di bawah pengarah dan pengawasan Peserta Persetujuan yang akan menghentikan atau meneruskan langkah-langkah operasi pertolongan dengan senantiasa berkonsultasi pada negara peluncur.

Pasal 3

Apabila diterima informasi atau ditemukan awak pesawat antariksa terdampar di laut bebas atau pada tempat yang tidak di bawah yurisdiksi setiap negara, Peserta Persetujuan yang pada posisi memungkinkan harus memberikan bantuan atau jika dibutuhkan memperluas operasi pencarian dan pertolongan untuk menjamin penyelamatan awak pesawat dengan cepat. Peserta Persetujuan harus memberitahu negara peluncur dan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa tentang langkah-langkah yang telah diambil dan tingkat kemajuannya.

Pasal 4

Apabila terjadi kecelakaan, keadaan bahaya, pendaratan darurat atau pendaratan di tempat yang tidak dimaksudkan, awak pesawat antariksa yang mendarat di wilayah yurisdiksi Peserta Persetujuan atau ditemukan terdampar di laut bebas atau dimana pun di tempat lain yang tidak berada di bawah yurisdiksi setiap negara, mereka harus diselamatkan dan dikembalikan pada perwakilan negara peluncur.

Pasal 5

1. Setiap Peserta Persetujuan yang menerima informasi atau menemukan benda antariksa atau bagian-bagian komponennya yang kembali ke bumi, di wilayah yurisdiksinya atau di laut bebas atau di manapun di tempat lain yang tidak berada di bawah yurisdiksi setiap negara, harus memberitahu negara peluncur dan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa.

2. Setiap Peserta Persetujuan yang di wilayah yurisdiksinya ditemukan benda antariksa atau bagian-bagian komponennya, atas permintaan negara peluncur atau dengan bantuan dari negara peluncur jika diminta, melakukan langkah-langkah untuk menemukan kembali benda antariksa dan bagian-bagian komponennya.

3. Atas permintaan negara peluncur, benda yang diluncurkan ke antariksa atau bagian-bagian komponennya yang ditemukan di luar batas teritorial negara peluncur harus dikembalikan kepada negara peluncur, atau perwakilan negara

peluncur dan atas permintaan Peserta Persetujuan, sebelum dikembalikan negara peluncur harus memberikan data tertentu terlebih dahulu.

4. Dengan mengecualikan ayat (2) dan (3) Pasal ini, Peserta Persetujuan yang berkeyakinan bahwa benda antariksa atau bagian-bagian komponennya yang ditemukan pada wilayah yurisdiksinya atau ditemukan di mana saja, benda tersebut membahayakan atau dapat merusak alam, dapat memberitahukan negara peluncur yang harus dengan segera mengambil langkah-langkah yang efektif, di bawah pimpinan dan pengawasan negara Peserta Persetujuan untuk menghindari terjadinya bahaya.

5. Biaya yang dikeluarkan dalam penyelesaian kewajiban menemukan kembali dan pengembalian benda antariksa dan bagian-bagian komponennya seperti tersebut pada ayat (2) dan (3) Pasal ini dibebankan pada negara peluncur.

Pasal 6

Untuk maksud Persetujuan ini, negara peluncur adalah negara yang bertanggung jawab atas peluncuran, atau jika organisasi internasional antar pemerintah yang bertanggung jawab atas peluncuran, maka organisasi tersebut menyatakan menerima hak dan kewajiban Persetujuan ini dan mayoritas negara-negara anggota organisasi tersebut adalah Peserta Persetujuan ini dan Peserta Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan Antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya.

Pasal 7

1. Persetujuan ini terbuka untuk penandatanganan oleh semua negara. Setiap negara yang tidak menandatangani Persetujuan ini sebelum saat berlaku sesuai dengan ayat (3) pasal ini dapat ikut serta setiap saat.

2. Persetujuan ini harus diratifikasi oleh negara-negara penandatanganan. Piagam ratifikasi dan piagam aksesinya harus disimpan pada Pemerintah Kerajaan Inggris dan Irlandia Utara, Uni Republik Soviet Sosialis dan Amerika Serikat, yang ditetapkan sebagai Negara-negara Penyimpan.

3. Persetujuan ini mulai berlaku setelah penyimpanan piagam ratifikasi oleh lima negara, termasuk negara yang ditetapkan sebagai Negara-negara Penyimpan.

4. Bagi negara yang piagam ratifikasi atau piagam aksesinya, penyimpanannya setelah berlakunya Persetujuan ini, maka bagi negara tersebut berlakunya Persetujuan ini sejak tanggal penyimpanan piagam ratifikasi atau aksesinya tersebut.

5. Negara-negara Penyimpan harus segera memberitahukan kepada semua negara-negara penandatangan dan pengaksesi, setiap tanggal penandatanganan, tanggal penyimpanan piagam ratifikasi dan piagam aksesori Persetujuan ini, tanggal saat mulai berlaku dan pemberitahuan lain.

6. Persetujuan ini harus didaftarkan kepada Negara-negara Penyimpan sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 102 Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa.

Pasal 8

Setiap Negara Peserta Persetujuan ini, dapat mengusulkan amandemen terhadap ketentuan Persetujuan ini. Amandemen akan mulai berlaku bagi setiap Negara Peserta Persetujuan ini yang menyetujui amandemen tersebut terhitung mulai diterimanya amandemen secara mayoritas oleh Negara-negara Peserta. Bagi negara lain yang menyetujui amandemen sesudah itu, berlakunya amandemen tersebut terhitung saat negara yang bersangkutan menerimanya.

Pasal 9

Setiap Peserta Persetujuan ini dapat mengajukan pengunduran diri dari Persetujuan ini setelah satu tahun berlakunya Persetujuan ini bagi negara tersebut, dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis kepada Negara-negara Penyimpan. Pengunduran diri tersebut akan berlaku efektif sejak satu tahun sejak tanggal diterimanya pemberitahuan tersebut.

Pasal 10

Persetujuan ini, yang naskahnya dalam bahasa Inggeris, Rusia, Perancis, Spanyol, dan China adalah sama-sama otentik, harus disimpan pada arsip Negara-negara Penyimpan. Pada waktunya salinan yang sah dari Persetujuan ini oleh Negara-negara Penyimpan harus diserahkan kepada semua negara penandatangan dan negara pengaksesi.

SEBAGAI TANDA BUKTI, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, yang dikuasakan sebagaimana mestinya untuk itu, telah menandatangani Persetujuan ini.

Dibuat rangkap tiga, di kota London, Moscow dan Washington, pada tanggal dua puluh dua April, seribu sembilan ratus enam puluh delapan.

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**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY
FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS, 1972**

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

Recalling, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Taking into consideration that, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to be taken by States and international intergovernmental organizations involved in the launching of space objects, damage may on occasion be caused by such objects,

Recognizing, the need to elaborate effective international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by space objects and to ensure in particular. The prompt payment under the terms of this Convention of a full and equitable measure of compensation to victims of such damage,

Believing, that the establishment of such rules and procedures will contribute to the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) The term "damage" means loss of life, personal injury or other impairment of health; or loss of or damage to property of states or of persons, natural or juridical, or property of international intergovernmental organizations;
- (b) The "launching" includes attempted launching;
- (c) The term "launching State" means:
 - (i) A State which launches or procures the launching of a space object;
 - (ii) A State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched;
- (d) The term "space object" includes component parts of a space object as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof.

Article II

A launching State shall be absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight.

Article III

In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching State or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching State, the latter shall be liable only if the damage is due to its fault or the fault of persons for whom it is responsible.

Article IV

1. In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching State or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching State, and of damage there by being caused to a third State or to its natural or juridical persons, the first two States shall be jointly and severally liable to the third State to the extent indicated by the following :

(a) If the damage has been caused to the third State on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight, their liability to the third State shall be absolute ;

(b) If the damage has been caused to a space object of the third State or to persons or property on board that space object elsewhere than on the surface of the earth their liability to the third state shall be based on the fault of either of the first two States or on the fault of persons for whom either is responsible.

2. In all cases of joint and several liability referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the burden of compensation for the damage shall be apportioned between the first two States in accordance with the extent to which they were at fault; if the extent of the fault of each of these States cannot be established, the burden of compensation shall be apportioned equally between them. Such apportionment shall be without prejudice to the right of the third States to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching States which are jointly and severally liable.

Article V

1. Whenever two or more States jointly launch a space object, they shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused.

2. A launching State which has paid compensation for damage shall have the right to present a claim for indemnification to other participants in the joint launching. The participants in a joint launching may conclude agreements regarding the apportioning among themselves of the financial obligation in respect of which they are jointly and severally liable. Such agreements shall be without prejudice to the right of a State sustaining damage to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching States which are jointly and severally liable.

3. A State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched shall be regarded as a participant in a joint launching.

Article VI

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, exoneration from absolute liability shall be granted to the extent that a launching State establishes that the damage has resulted either wholly or partially from gross negligence or from an act or omission done with intent to cause damage on the part of a Claimant State or of natural or juridical persons it represents;

2. No exoneration whatever shall be granted in cases where the damage has resulted from activities conducted by a launching State which are not in conformity with international law including, in particular, the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of the Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

Article VII

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to damage caused by a space object of a launching State to:

(a) Nationals of that launching State;

(b) Foreign nationals during such time as they are participating in the operation of that space object from the time of its launching or at any stage thereafter until its descent or during such time as they are in the immediate vicinity of a planned launching or recovery area as a result of an invitation by that launching State.

Article VIII

1. A State which suffers damage, or whose natural or juridical persons suffer damage, may present to a launching State a claim for compensation for such damage.

2. If the State of nationality has not presented a claim, another State may, in respect of damage sustained in its territory by any natural or juridical person, present a claim to a launching State.

3. If neither the State of nationality nor the State in whose territory the damage was sustained has presented a claim, or notified its intention of presenting a claim, another State may, in respect of damage sustained by its permanent residents, present a claim to a launching State.

Article IX

A claim for compensation for damage shall be presented to a launching State through diplomatic channels. If a State does not maintain diplomatic relations with the launching State concerned, it may request another State to present its claim to that launching State or otherwise represent its interest under this Convention. It may also present its claim through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, provided the claimant State and the launching State are both Members of the United Nations.

Article X

1. A claim for compensation for damage may be presented to a launching State not later than one year following the date of the occurrence of the damage or the identification of the launching State which is liable.

2. If, however, a State does not know of the occurrence of the damage or has not been able to identify the launching State which is liable, it may present a claim within one year following the date on which it learned of the aforementioned facts; however, this period shall in no event exceed one year following the date on which the State could reasonably be expected to have learned of the facts through the exercise of due diligence.

3. The time-limits specified in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply even if the full extent of the damage may not be known. In this event, however, the claimant State shall be entitled to revise the claim and submit additional documentation after the expiration of such time-limits until one year after the full extent of damage is known.

Article XI

1. Presentation of a claim to a launching State for compensation for damage under this Convention shall not require the prior exhaustion of any local remedies which may be available to a claimant State or to natural or juridical persons it represents.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a State, or natural or juridical persons it might represent, from pursuing a claim in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching State. A State shall not, however, be entitled to present a claim under this Convention in respect of the same damage for which a claim is being pursued in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching State or under another international agreement which is binding on the States concerned.

Article XII

The compensation which the launching State shall be liable to pay for damage under this Convention shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity, in order to provide such reparation in respect of the damage as will restore the person, natural or juridical, State or international organization on whose behalf the claim is presented to the condition which would have existed if the damage had not occurred.

Article XIII

Unless the claimant State and the State from which compensation is due under this Convention agree on another form of compensation, the compensation shall be paid in the currency of the claimant State or, if that State so request, in the currency the State from which compensation is due.

Article XIV

If no settlement of a claim is arrived at through diplomatic negotiations as provided for in Article IX, within one year from the date on which the claimant State notifies the launching State that it has submitted the documentation of its

claim, the parties concerned shall establish a Claims Commission at the request of either party.

Article XV

1. The Claims Commission shall be composed of three members: one appointed by the claimant State, one appointed by the launching State and the third member, the Chairman, to be chosen by both parties jointly. Each party shall make its appointment within two month of the request for the establishment of the Claims Commission.

2. If no agreement is reached on the choice of the Chairman within four months of the request for the establishment of the Claims Commission, either party may request the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint the Chairman within a further period of two months.

Article XVI

1. If one of the parties does not make its appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall, at the request of the other party, constitute a single member Claims Commission.

2. Any vacancy which may arise in the Claims Commission for whatever reason shall be filled by the same procedure adopted for the original appointment.

3. The Claims Commission shall determine its own procedure.

4. The Claims Commission shall determine the place or places where it shall sit and all other administrative matters.

5. Except in the case of decisions and awards by a single member Commission, all decisions and awards of the Claims Commission shall be by majority vote.

Article XVII

No increase in the membership of the Claims Commission shall take place by reason of two or more claimant States or launching States being joined in any one proceeding before the Commission. The claimant States so joined shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as would be the case for a single claimant State. When two or more launching States are so joined, they shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same way. If the claimant States or the launching States do not make the appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall constitute a single-member Commission.

Article XVIII

The Claims Commission shall decide the merits of the claim for compensation and determine the amount of compensation payable, if any.

Article XIX

1. The Claim Commission shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article XII.

2. The decision of the Claim Commission shall be final and binding if the parties have so agreed; otherwise the Commission shall render a final and recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith. The Commission shall state the reason for its decision or award.

3. The Commission shall give its decision or award as promptly as possible and no later than one year from the date of its establishment, unless an extension of this period is found necessary by the Commission.

4. The Commission shall make its decision or award public. It shall deliver a certified copy of its decision or award to each of the parties and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XX

The expenses in regard to the Claims Commission shall be borne equally by the parties, unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Article XXI

If the damage caused by a space object presents a large-scale danger to human life or seriously interferes with the living conditions of the population or the functioning of vital centers, the States Parties, and in particular the launching State, shall examine the possibility of rendering appropriate and rapid assistance to the State which has suffered the damage, when it so requests. However, nothing in this article shall affect the rights or obligations of the States Parties under this Convention.

Article XXII

1. In this Convention, with the exception of Articles XXIV to XXVII, references to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conduct space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Convention and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

2. States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

3. If an international intergovernmental organization is liable for damage by virtue of the provisions of this Convention, that organization and those of its members which are States Parties to this Convention shall be jointly and severally liable; provided, however, that:

(a) Any claim for compensation in respect of such damage shall be first presented to the organization; and

(b) Only where the organization has not paid, within a period of six months, any sum agreed or determined to be due as compensation for such damage, may the claimant State invoke the liability of the members which are States Parties to this Convention for the payment of that sum.

4. Any claim, pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, for compensation in respect of damage caused to an organization which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be presented by a State member of the organization which is a State Party to this Convention.

Article XXIII

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect other international agreements in force in so far as relations between the States Parties to such agreements are concerned.

2. No provision of this Convention shall prevent States from concluding international agreements reaffirming, supplementing or extending its provisions.

Article XXIV

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

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

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.

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

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

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

Article XXV

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

Article XXVI

Ten years after entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of this Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of

the Convention, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years, and at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Convention, and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, a conference of the States Parties shall be convened to review this Convention.

Article XXVII

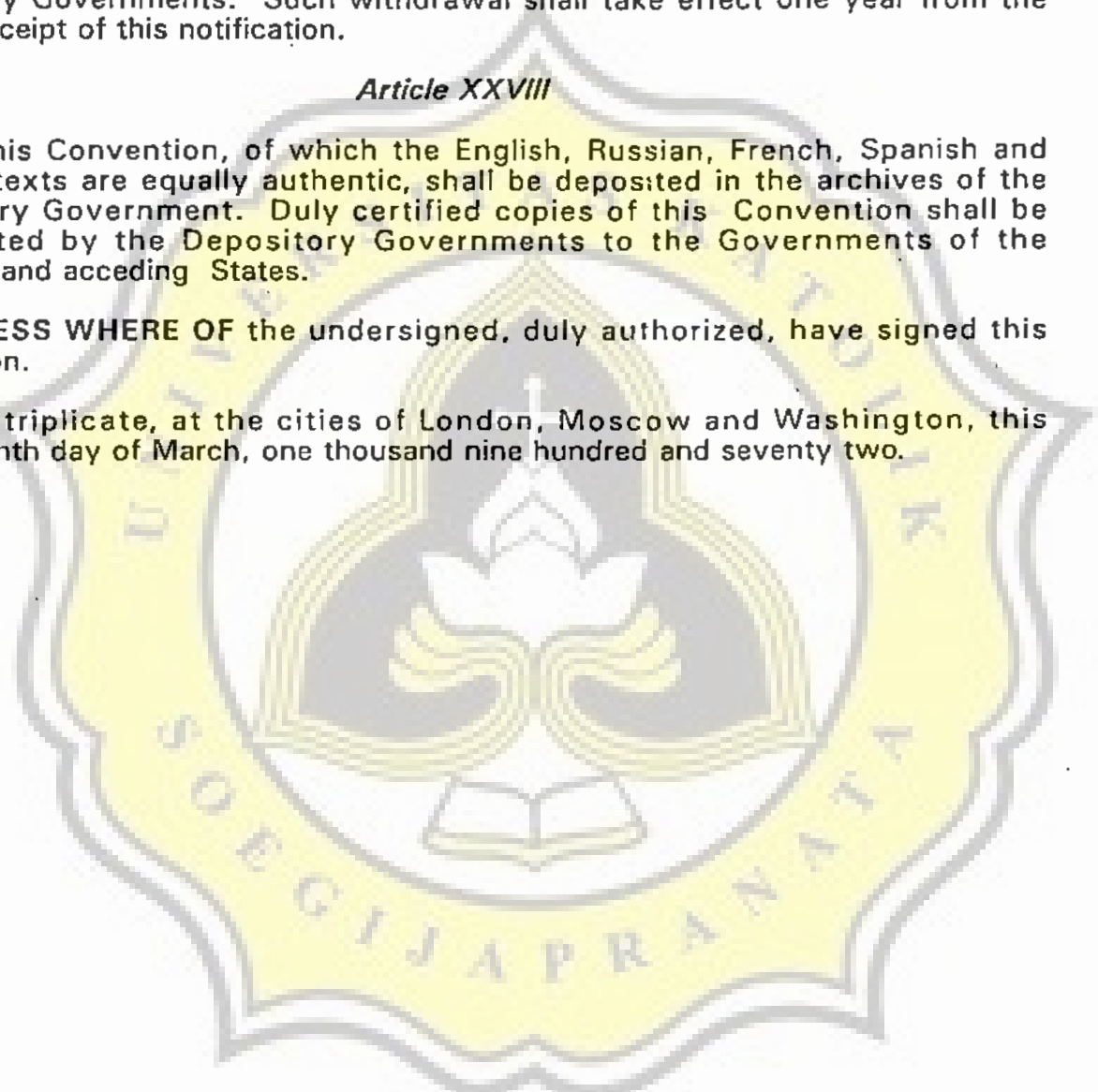
Any State Party to this convention may give notice of its withdrawal from the Convention one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depository Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XXVIII

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

IN WITNESS WHERE OF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy two.



**KONVENSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB INTERNASIONAL
TERHADAP KERUGIAN YANG DISEBABKAN OLEH BENDA-BENDA
ANTARIKSA, 1972**

Negara-negara peserta konvensi ini,

Mengakui, kepentingan bersama umat manusia dalam melanjutkan usaha pengeksploasian dan penggunaan antariksa untuk maksud-maksud damai,

Mengingat, perjanjian tentang prinsip-prinsip yang mengatur kegiatan negara-negara dalam eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa, termasuk bulan dan benda-benda langit lainnya,

Menimbang, meskipun tindakan pencegahan telah dilakukan oleh negara-negara dan organisasi internasional antar pemerintah yang terlibat peluncuran benda antariksa, kerugian dapat terjadi oleh benda tersebut,

Mengakui, perlu untuk mengefektifkan hukum internasional dan tata cara yang berhubungan dengan tanggung jawab atas kerugian yang disebabkan oleh benda antariksa dan untuk menjamin khususnya dalam menjamin adanya ketepatan pembayaran ganti rugi kepada negara korban yang terkena kerusakan berdasarkan Konvensi ini.

Berkeyakinan, bahwa pembentukan peraturan-peraturan dan prosedur-prosedur demikian akan merupakan sumbangan dalam meningkatkan kerjasama internasional di bidang eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa untuk maksud-maksud damai.

telah menyetujui sebagai berikut :

Pasal I

Yang dimaksud dalam Konvensi ini:

(a) Pengertian "kerugian" berarti: kematian, luka-luka atau bentuk lain dari terganggunya kesehatan seseorang atau hilangnya atau rusaknya harta milik negara atau milik pribadi, atau badan hukum atau harta benda organisasi internasional antar pemerintah;

(b) Pengertian "peluncuran" meliputi juga upaya-upaya peluncuran;

(c) Pengertian "negara peluncur" berarti:

1) negara yang meluncurkan atau ikut berperan serta dalam pelaksanaan peluncuran benda antariksa;

2) negara yang wilayah atau fasilitasnya digunakan untuk peluncuran benda antariksa;

(d) Istilah "benda antariksa" meliputi bagian-bagian komponen benda antariksa, kendaraan peluncur dan bagian-bagiannya.

Pasal II

Negara peluncur harus bertanggung jawab secara mutlak untuk membayar ganti rugi atas kerugian yang disebabkan oleh benda antariksanya terhadap permukaan bumi atau terhadap pesawat udara dalam penerbangan.

Pasal III

Dalam hal terjadi kerugian terhadap benda antariksa dari satu negara peluncur, personil atau benda-benda yang ada di dalam benda antariksa tersebut yang berada di luar permukaan bumi oleh benda antariksa milik negara peluncur lainnya, maka negara penyebab kerugian itu bertanggungjawab terhadap kerusakan hanya jika kerusakan tersebut disebabkan oleh kesalahannya atau kesalahan personil yang di bawah tanggungjawabnya.

Pasal IV

1. Dalam hal kerugian terhadap benda antariksa negara peluncur atau terhadap personil atau benda yang berada dalam benda antariksa tersebut yang berada di luar permukaan bumi oleh benda antariksa milik negara peluncur lainnya, dan kerusakan tersebut berakibat pada negara ketiga atau terhadap orang-orang atau badan hukum yang secara yuridis berada di negara ketiga tersebut, kedua negara penyebab kerusakan harus bertanggungjawab secara bersama dan sendiri-sendiri terhadap negara ketiga dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

(a) Bila kerugian pada negara ketiga terjadi pada permukaan bumi atau terhadap pesawat udara dalam penerbangan, maka kedua negara yang menyebabkan kerusakan bertanggungjawab mutlak terhadap negara ketiga;

(b) Bila kerugian terjadi bukan pada permukaan bumi tetapi pada benda antariksa negara ketiga atau terhadap orang-orang atau benda yang berada dalam benda antariksa, maka tanggung jawab kedua negara yang menyebabkan kerusakan terhadap negara ketiga harus didasarkan pada kesalahan kedua negara penyebab kerusakan atau kesalahan personil di bawah tanggung jawab masing-masing kedua negara yang menyebabkan kerusakan tersebut;

2. Dalam hal tanggung jawab secara bersama dan tanggung jawab sendiri-sendiri yang dinyatakan dalam ayat 1 pasal ini, beban ganti rugi terhadap kerusakan dibagi secara adil antara kedua negara penyebab kerusakan sesuai dengan besarnya kesalahan, bila besarnya kesalahan masing-masing tidak dapat ditentukan, tanggung jawab ganti rugi harus dibagi sama antara kedua negara tersebut. Pembagian tersebut harus tanpa mengurangi hak negara ketiga untuk mendapatkan seluruh ganti rugi yang harus dibayar berdasarkan konvensi ini dari salah satu atau semua negara peluncur yang secara bersama dan sendiri-sendiri bertanggungjawab.

Pasal V

1. Bilamana dua atau lebih negara bersama meluncurkan sebuah benda antariksa, mereka secara bersama atau sendiri-sendiri bertanggungjawab atas setiap kerusakan yang disebabkan oleh mereka.

2. Negara peluncur yang telah membayar ganti rugi atas kerugian, mempunyai hak untuk menuntut penggantian kepada negara peserta lainnya yang ikut dalam peluncuran bersama tersebut. Negara peserta dalam suatu peluncuran

bersama dapat membuat perjanjian tentang besarnya tanggung jawab keuangan yang menjadi kewajiban mereka terhadap hal-hal yang merupakan tanggung jawab mereka bersama atau tanggung jawab mereka sendiri-sendiri. Perjanjian tersebut harus tanpa mengurangi adanya hak 1 negara yang menderita kerusakan untuk memperoleh semua ganti rugi berdasarkan konvensi ini dari setiap atau semua negara peluncur secara bersama dan atau sendiri-sendiri.

3. Negara yang wilayah atau fasilitasnya digunakan untuk meluncurkan benda antariksa harus dianggap sebagai peserta dalam peluncuran bersama.

Pasal VI

1. Sesuai dengan ketentuan ayat 2 dari Pasal ini, pembebasan dari tanggung jawab mutlak harus diberikan sejauh negara peluncur menyatakan bahwa kerusakan tersebut secara keseluruhan atau sebagian disebabkan oleh kelalaian berat atau kejahatan atau pelanggaran yang dilakukan dengan maksud menyebabkan kerugian pada pihak negara penuntut atau terhadap orang-orang, alam dan badan hukum atau negara yang mewakilinya.

2. Tidak akan ada pembebasan diri dari tanggung jawab apapun yang dapat diberikan dalam kasus kerugian yang disebabkan oleh aktivitas yang dilakukan negara peluncur yang tidak sesuai dengan hukum internasional, khususnya, Piagam PBB dan Perjanjian tentang prinsip-prinsip yang mengatur kegiatan negara-negara dalam eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa termasuk bulan dan benda-benda langit lainnya.

Pasal VII

Ketentuan-ketentuan dalam konvensi ini tidak berlaku terhadap kerugian yang disebabkan oleh objek antariksa dari negara peluncur terhadap :

(a) Warga negara dari negara peluncur;

(b) Warga negara asing selama mereka turut berpartisipasi dalam pengoperasian objek antariksa tersebut terhitung mulai saat peluncuran atau pada setiap tahap selanjutnya hingga pendaratan atau selama mereka berada di sekitar daerah peluncuran atau daerah recovery area yang direncanakan atas undangan negara peluncur.

Pasal VIII

1. Negara yang menderita kerugian baik orang-orang, pribadi atau badan hukum yang secara yuridis berada di bawahnya, dapat menuntut ganti rugi atas kerusakan tersebut kepada negara peluncur.

2. Bila negara yang warganegarannya menjadi korban atas peristiwa yang terjadi di negara lain (State of nationality) belum melakukan penuntutan, negara lain dapat melakukan penuntutan atas kerusakan yang dialami terhadap alam, orang, badan hukum yang secara yuridis berada di wilayahnya melakukan tuntutan kepada negara peluncur.

3. Bila negara yang warganegarannya menjadi korban, atau negara yang wilayahnya mengalami kerusakan belum mengajukan tuntutan atau belum memberitahukan akan mengajukan tuntutan, negara lain, dengan memperhatikan kerusakan yang dialami oleh penduduk tetapnya, dapat mengajukan tuntutan kepada negara peluncur.

Pasal IX

Tuntutan ganti rugi kepada negara peluncur atas kerugian, harus diajukan melalui saluran diplomatik. Bila negara tersebut tidak mempunyai hubungan diplomatik dengan negara peluncur, negara tersebut dapat meminta negara lain untuk mengajukan tuntutan terhadap negara peluncur atau dengan catatan menyatakan maksudnya atas dasar Konvensi ini. Negara tersebut dapat juga mengajukan tuntutannya melalui Sekjen PBB dengan ketentuan keduanya adalah anggota Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa.

Pasal X

1. Tuntutan ganti rugi atas kerugian harus diajukan kepada negara peluncur tidak lebih dari satu tahun terhitung mulai tanggal terjadinya kerugian atau terhitung mulai tanggal diketahuinya negara peluncur yang bertanggung jawab.

2. Bilamana satu negara tidak mengetahui telah terjadi kerusakan atau belum mampu mengetahui negara peluncur yang bertanggung jawab, negara tersebut dapat mengajukan tuntutan dalam waktu satu tahun terhitung mulai dari diketahuinya fakta-fakta adanya kerugian tersebut, tetapi periode ini tidak boleh melebihi satu tahun terhitung mulai tanggal negara tersebut mengetahui tentang fakta-fakta melalui penelitian yang intensif dan sungguh-sungguh.

3. Batas waktu yang dinyatakan pada ayat 1 dan 2 pada pasal ini dapat berlaku sekalipun seluruh kerusakan belum diketahui. Dalam hal ini, negara penuntut berhak merubah tuntutan dan menyerahkan dokumen tambahan setelah batas waktu habis, hingga satu tahun setelah seluruh akibat dari kerugian diketahui.

Pasal XI

1. Pengajuan tuntutan ganti rugi kepada negara peluncur atas kerugian berdasarkan konvensi ini, tidak mempersyaratkan upaya penyelesaian melalui prosedur ketentuan Hukum Nasional kepada negara-negara penuntut atau terhadap orang-orang atau pribadi, atau badan hukum yang menderita kerusakan.

2. Tidak ada ketentuan dalam Konvensi ini yang dapat menghalangi negara atau pribadi atau orang-orang atau badan hukum untuk melakukan tuntutan dihadapan mahkamah atau peradilan administrasi atau suatu badan di negara peluncur. Namun demikian negara tidak dapat mengajukan tuntutannya dalam hal atas kerugian yang sama dihadapan mahkamah atau peradilan administrasi atau badan-badan dari negara peluncur berdasarkan Konvensi ini atau di bawah perjanjian internasional lainnya yang mengikat kedua negara tersebut.

Pasal XII

Besarnya ganti rugi yang harus dibayarkan dan merupakan tanggung jawab negara peluncur berdasarkan konvensi ini ditentukan sesuai dengan hukum internasional dan prinsip keadilan dan "equity" agar supaya dapat melakukan perbaikan seperti keadaan semula terhadap orang-orang, pribadi dan badan hukum, negara atau organisasi internasional yang diwakilinya dikembalikan seperti keadaan/kondisi sebelum terjadi kerugian/kerusakan.

Pasal XIII

Kecuali jika negara penuntut dan negara yang membayar kompensasi dalam hal penggantian ganti rugi berdasarkan konvensi ini, setuju dalam bentuk penggantian lain, ganti rugi harus dibayarkan sesuai dengan mata uang negara penuntut atau jika negara dimana ganti rugi dibayarkan itu membuat permohonan, maka pembayaran ganti rugi dapat ditentukan menurut mata uang negara penuntut.

Pasal XIV

Bila tidak ada penyelesaian penuntutan melalui saluran diplomatik seperti dinyatakan dalam Pasal IX, dalam jangka satu tahun terhitung mulai tanggal negara penuntut memberi tahu negara peluncur tentang penyerahan dokumen tuntutan, kedua belah pihak harus membentuk Komisi Penuntut atas permohonan salah satu pihak.

Pasal XV

1. Komisi Penuntut harus terdiri dari 3 anggota; satu ditunjuk oleh negara penuntut, satu ditunjuk oleh negara peluncur dan anggota ketiga, Ketua, dipilih bersama-sama oleh kedua belah pihak. Masing-masing pihak harus melakukan penunjukan anggota tersebut dalam waktu dua bulan terhitung mulai dari permohonan pembentukan komisi tersebut.

2. Bila tidak dicapai persetujuan tentang Ketua dalam waktu empat bulan terhitung mulai dari permohonan pembentukan Komisi, salah satu pihak dengan persetujuan pihak lainnya dapat meminta Sekretaris Jenderal PBB untuk menunjuk Ketua dalam waktu dua bulan berikutnya.

Pasal XVI

1. Bila salah satu dari kedua belah pihak tidak melakukan penunjukan dalam waktu yang telah ditentukan, maka atas permintaan pihak lain Ketua harus membentuk Komisi Penyelesaian Tuntutan yang beranggotakan tunggal.

2. Setiap kekosongan yang mungkin timbul dalam Komisi Penyelesaian Tuntutan, apapun alasannya harus segera diisi berdasarkan prosedur yang sama seperti penunjukan semula.

3. Komisi Penuntut harus menentukan sendiri prosedur penyelesaian.

4. Komisi harus menentukan tempat sidang diadakan dan menangani seluruh masalah administrasi lainnya.

5. Kecuali dalam hal keputusan Komisi beranggota tunggal, seluruh keputusan komisi harus didasarkan atas suara terbanyak.

Pasal XVII

Penambahan anggota komisi Penuntut tidak diperbolehkan karena alasan adanya gabungan negara penuntut atau negara peluncur berada dalam salah satu

proses persidangan di hadapan Komisi. Negara penuntut yang bergabung itu harus menunjuk satu anggota Komisi dengan cara yang sama dan tunduk kepada persyaratan yang sama seperti dalam hal negara penuntut tunggal. Bila negara-negara Penuntut atau negara Peluncur tidak melakukan penunjukan dalam waktu yang telah ditentukan, Ketua menentukan komisi beranggotakan tunggal.

Pasal XVIII

Komisi Penyelesaian Tuntutan harus menetapkan nilai-nilai tuntutan dan menentukan besarnya ganti rugi yang bisa dibayarkan, bila ada.

Pasal XIX

1. Komisi penuntut harus bertindak sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal XII.

2. Putusan komisi harus merupakan Keputusan final dan mengikat, bila kedua belah pihak menyetujui; bila tidak, komisi harus memberi putusan berupa rekomendasi akhir untuk mana para pihak harus mempertimbangkan dengan itikad baik. Komisi harus memberi suatu alasan atas putusannya kepada negara penuntut dan peluncur.

3. Komisi harus memberikan putusan secepatnya dan tidak lebih dari satu tahun sejak tanggal pembentukannya komisi tersebut, kecuali perpanjangan waktu dirasa perlu oleh komisi tersebut.

4. Komisi harus mengumumkan putusannya dan harus menyampaikan salinan putusan kepada masing-masing pihak dan kepada Sekjen PBB.

Pasal XX

Biaya yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan tugas Komisi Penyelesaian Tuntutan harus ditanggung sama besar oleh para pihak, kecuali bila ditentukan lain oleh Komisi.

Pasal XXI

Bila kerusakan yang diakibatkan oleh benda antariksa merupakan bahaya berskala besar bagi kehidupan manusia atau secara serius mengganggu kehidupan populasi atau fungsi pusat-pusat yang vital, Negara Peserta dan khususnya negara peluncur harus mempertimbangkan upaya secepat mungkin memberikan bantuan yang sesuai dan cepat kepada negara yang menderita kerusakan tersebut bila ada permohonan. Namun demikian tidak ada ketentuan dalam pasal ini yang mengatur hak dan kewajiban negara peserta Konvensi tentang hal ini.

Pasal XXII

1. Dalam konvensi ini dengan pengecualian pada pasal XXIV s/d XXVII, setiap kali mengacu pada negara termasuk juga setiap organisasi internasional antar pemerintah yang melakukan dalam kegiatan antariksa, jika organisasi demikian itu menyatakan hak dan kewajiban yang diatur dalam konvensi ini, dan jika mayoritas negara anggota organisasi tersebut adalah sebagai anggota peserta Konvensi ini

dan peserta Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang mengatur kegiatan negara-negara dalam eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa termasuk bulan dan benda-benda langit lainnya.

2. Negara-negara anggota dari setiap organisasi demikian itu yang sudah menjadi anggota peserta Konvensi ini, harus mengambil langkah yang sesuai untuk menjamin organisasi tersebut menyatakan diri sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan ayat sebelumnya.

3. Bila organisasi internasional antar pemerintah yang bertanggung jawab atas kerusakan berdasarkan ketentuan-ketentuan konvensi ini, organisasi tersebut beserta anggota-anggotanya yang menjadi peserta perjanjian baik secara bersama-sama maupun sendiri-sendiri harus bertanggung jawab dan mengambil tindakan sebagai berikut :

(a) Setiap tuntutan pembayaran ganti rugi akibat kerugian harus terlebih dahulu disampaikan kepada organisasi;

(b) Bilamana organisasi belum dapat melakukan pembayaran dalam waktu enam bulan, maka terhadap setiap jumlah ganti rugi yang telah disetujui atau ditentukan untuk setiap kerusakan, negara penuntut dapat meminta pertanggungjawaban kepada negara anggota organisasi yang juga sebagai anggota Konvensi untuk membayar jumlah kerugian tersebut.

4. Sesuai dengan ketentuan Konvensi ini, setiap tuntutan ganti rugi terhadap kerugian yang diderita oleh organisasi yang telah membuat pernyataan sesuai dengan ayat 1 Pasal ini, harus diajukan oleh negara anggota organisasi yang juga merupakan negara anggota Konvensi ini.

Pasal XXIII

1. Ketentuan-ketentuan yang terdapat dalam konvensi ini tidak akan mempengaruhi perjanjian internasional lain yang berlaku antar negara peserta yang menjadi pihak dalam perjanjian yang bersangkutan itu.

2. Tidak satupun ketentuan dalam konvensi ini dapat mencegah kehendak negara untuk membuat perjanjian internasional untuk melakukan penyempurnaan, penambahan atau perubahan terhadap ketentuan-ketentuan perjanjian tersebut.

Pasal XXIV

1. Konvensi ini terbuka untuk penandatanganan oleh semua negara. Setiap negara yang tidak menandatangani konvensi ini sebelum masa berlakunya dapat turut serta setiap saat sesuai dengan ayat 3 dari pasal ini.

2. Konvensi ini harus diratifikasi oleh negara-negara penandatanganan agar menjadi peserta. Piagam ratifikasi dan piagam akses harus disimpan pada Pemerintah Kerajaan Inggris dan Irlandia Utara, Uni Republik Soviet Sosialis dan Amerika Serikat, yang ditetapkan sebagai Pemerintah Penyimpan.

3. Konvensi ini mulai berlaku pada saat negara kelima telah menyimpan piagam ratifikasi.

4. Bagi negara-negara yang piagam ratifikasi atau piagam aksesi didepositikan setelah berlaku Konvensi, bagi negara tersebut berlakunya Konvensi ini adalah sejak pendepositan piagam ratifikasi atau piagam aksesi tersebut.

5. Pemerintah-Pemerintah Depositari, harus segera memberitahukan pada semua negara penandatanganan dan pengaksesi, tanggal setiap penanda tangan dan tanggal setiap pendepositan piagam ratifikasi dan piagam aksesi Konvensi ini, tanggal mulai berlaku dan pemberitahuan lain.

6. Konvensi ini harus didaftarkan kepada Pemerintah Depositari sesuai dengan Pasal 102 Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa.

Pasal XXV

Setiap negara peserta Konvensi ini dapat mengajukan perubahan terhadap ketentuan dalam konvensi ini. Perubahan-perubahan mulai berlaku bagi masing-masing negara peserta konvensi yang menyetujui perubahan tersebut terhitung mulai diterimanya perubahan tersebut secara mayoritas negara peserta. Bagi negara lain, berlakunya perubahan tersebut terhitung mulai saat negara tersebut menerimanya.

Pasal XXVI

Sepuluh tahun setelah mulai berlakunya konvensi ini, masalah peninjauan kembali Konvensi ini dapat dimasukkan dalam agenda Sidang Majelis Umum PBB dengan maksud mempertimbangkan, berdasarkan penerapan pada masa yang lalu Konvensi ini apakah diperlukan perubahan. Tetapi pada setiap saat setelah Konvensi ini berlaku selama lima tahun, dan atas permintaan sepertiga negara peserta Konvensi dan dengan persetujuan mayoritas negara-negara peserta, konferensi itu dapat diadakan untuk meninjau kembali konvensi ini.

Pasal XXVII

Setiap negara peserta konvensi dapat menyatakan pengunduran diri setelah satu tahun masa berlakunya Konvensi ini secara tertulis kepada Pemerintah Penyimpan. Pengunduran diri mulai berlaku satu tahun sejak tanggal diterimanya pemberitahuan tersebut.

Pasal XXVIII

Konvensi ini, yang naskahnya dalam bahasa Inggris, Rusia, Perancis, Spanyol dan Cina, yang kesemuanya mempunyai kekuatan hukum yang sama harus disimpan pada arsip Pemerintah Negara Depositari. Pada waktunya, salinan yang sah dari Konvensi ini harus diserahkan oleh Pemerintah Depositari kepada negara-negara penandatanganan dan negara pengaksesi.

SEBAGAI TANDA BUKTI, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, yang dikuasakan sebagaimana mestinya untuk itu, telah menandatangani perjanjian ini.

Dibuat rangkap tiga, di kota London, Moscow dan Washington, pada tanggal dua puluh sembilan Maret, seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh dua.

A/AC.105/572

OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA

UNITED NATIONS TREATIES AND PRINCIPLES ON OUTER SPACE

Text and Status of Treaties and Principles
Governing the Activities of States
in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space,
adopted by the United Nations General Assembly



UNITED NATIONS

1994

Article I

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) The term "launching State" means:

- (i) A State which launches or procures the launching of a space object;
- (ii) A State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched;

(b) The term "space object" includes component parts of a space object as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof;

(c) The term "State of registry" means a launching State on whose registry a space object is carried in accordance with article II.

Article II

1. When a space object is launched into earth orbit or beyond, the launching State shall register the space object by means of an entry in an appropriate registry which it shall maintain. Each launching State shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment of such a registry.

2. Where there are two or more launching States in respect of any such space object, they shall jointly determine which one of them shall register the object in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, bearing in mind the provisions of article VIII of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and without prejudice to appropriate agreements concluded or to be concluded among the launching States on jurisdiction and control over the space object and over any personnel thereof.

3. The contents of each registry and the conditions under which it is maintained shall be determined by the State of registry concerned.

Article III

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall maintain a Register in which the information furnished in accordance with article IV shall be recorded.

2. There shall be full and open access to the information in this Register.

Article IV

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

(a) name of launching State or States;

- (b) an appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number;
- (c) date and territory or location of launch;
- (d) basic orbital parameters, including:
 - (i) nodal period,
 - (ii) inclination,
 - (iii) apogee,
 - (iv) perigee;
- (e) general function of the space object.

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

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

Article V

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

Article VI

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

Article VII

1. In this Convention, with the exception of articles VIII to XII inclusive, references to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Convention and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

2. States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article VIII

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

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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

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

5. The Secretary-General shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Convention, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

Article IX

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

Article X

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of the Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Convention and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, a conference of the States Parties shall be convened to review this Convention. Such review shall take into account in particular any relevant technological developments, including those relating to the identification of space objects.

Article XI

Any State Party to this Convention may give notice of its withdrawal from the Convention one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XII

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

KONVENSI TENTANG REGISTRASI BENDA-BENDA YANG DILUNCURKAN KE ANTARIKSA

Negara-negara Peserta pada Konvensi ini,

Mengakui kepentingan bersama seluruh umat manusia dalam memajukan eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa untuk maksud-maksud damai,

Mengingat bahwa Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan Antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya, tanggal 27 Januari 1967 yang menegaskan bahwa Negara-negara akan memikul tanggung jawab internasional untuk kegiatan nasionalnya di antariksa dan menghubungkan negara tempat pendaftaran benda yang diluncurkan ke antariksa,

Mengingat pula Persetujuan tentang Pertolongan dan Pengembalian Astronot, Pengembalian Benda yang Diluncurkan ke Antariksa tanggal 22 April 1968 menetapkan bahwa Pemerintah Peluncur, atas suatu permintaan, menyediakan data sebelum wahana dikembalikan, juga benda yang diluncurkan ke antariksa yang ditemukan di luar batas teritorial Pemerintah Peluncur,

Mengingat pula bahwa Konvensi tentang Tanggung Jawab Internasional terhadap Kerugian yang Disebabkan oleh Benda-benda Antariksa tanggal 29 November 1972 membentuk peraturan internasional dan prosedur mengenai tanggung jawab Negara-negara peluncur terhadap kerugian yang disebabkan benda antariksa mereka.

Berkeinginan, mengingat Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan Antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya, menciptakan ketentuan-ketentuan untuk registrasi nasional bagi Negara-negara peluncur benda antariksa yang diluncurkan ke antariksa,

Berkeinginan pula bahwa pusat registrasi benda antariksa yang diluncurkan ke antariksa diadakan dan dipelihara sebagai kewajiban bagi Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa,

Berkeinginan pula menetapkan bagi Negara-negara Peserta menambah tata cara dan prosedur, membantu dalam mengidentifikasi benda antariksa,

Berkeyakinan bahwa suatu kewajiban sistem registrasi benda yang diluncurkan ke antariksa, khususnya membantu pada identifikasi dan membantu penerapan dan pengembangan hukum internasional yang mengatur eksplorasi dan penggunaan antariksa,

Telah menyetujui sebagai berikut :

Pasal 1

Untuk maksud Konvensi ini :

- (a) Pengertian "Negara peluncur" ialah :
 - (i) Negara yang meluncurkan atau berperan serta dalam pelaksanaan peluncuran benda antariksa;
 - (ii) Negara yang menyediakan wilayah atau fasilitasnya untuk peluncuran benda antariksa;
- (b) Pengertian "benda antariksa" termasuk bagian komponen-komponen benda antariksa, kendaraan peluncur dan bagian-bagiannya;
- (c) Pengertian "Negara tempat pendaftaran" berarti negara peluncur tempat benda antariksa terdaftar seperti termaktub pada pasal II.

Pasal II

1. Jika suatu benda antariksa diluncurkan ke orbit bumi atau ke luar orbit bumi, Negara peluncur mendaftarkan benda antariksa tersebut dengan cara mencantumkan pada daftar yang diadakan dan dipelihara. Tiap Negara peluncur harus memberitahukan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk pembuatan suatu pendaftaran.
2. Dalam hal terdapat dua atau lebih negara peluncur untuk suatu benda antariksa, mereka bersama-sama menentukan satu negara mana yang harus mendaftarkan benda antariksa tersebut sesuai dengan ayat (1) pasal ini, Mengingat kembali ketentuan-ketentuan pasal VIII Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan Antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya, dengan tanpa prasangka tetap menepati persetujuan-persetujuan diantara negara-negara peluncur tentang yurisdiksi dan kontrol benda antariksa atau personel di dalamnya.
3. Isi dan persyaratan tiap pendaftaran yang diselenggarakan harus ditentukan oleh negara pendaftar.

Pasal III

1. Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa harus menyelenggarakan daftar dan mencatat informasi yang disediakan sesuai dengan pasal IV.
2. Daftar tersebut harus terbuka untuk akses informasi.

Pasal IV

1. Setiap Negara tempat pendaftaran sesegera mungkin harus memberikan informasi kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa tentang pendaftaran benda antariksa sebagai berikut ini :

- (a) Nama negara atau negara-negara peluncur;
 - (b) Keterangan tanda benda antariksa atau nomor pendaftaran benda antariksa;
 - (c) Tanggal dan tempat peluncuran;
 - (d) Parameter orbit dasar, yang meliputi :
 - (i) Periode Nodal,
 - (ii) Inklinasi,
 - (iii) Apogee,
 - (iv) Perigee;
 - (e) Fungsi umum benda antariksa.
2. Setiap Negara peluncur dari waktu ke waktu boleh memberikan keterangan tambahan tentang benda antariksa yang telah didaftarkan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mengenai benda antariksa yang telah dilakukan pendaftaran.
 3. Setiap Negara tempat pendaftaran harus memberitahukan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, sesegera mungkin dan kemungkinan memperluas benda antariksa yang bersangkutan sebelum mengirimkan informasi atau tidak lama berada di orbit bumi.

Pasal V

Jika suatu benda antariksa diluncurkan ke orbit bumi atau ke luar orbit bumi ditandai dengan suatu tanda dan / atau nomor pendaftaran sesuai dengan pasal IV ayat (1) huruf b, Negara tempat pendaftaran harus memberitahukan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa tentang keadaan/fakta tersebut dan menyampaikan informasi tentang benda antariksa sesuai dengan pasal IV. Dalam hal demikian Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mencatat pemberitahuan tersebut dalam suatu Daftar.

Pasal VI

Jika ketentuan-ketentuan Konvensi ini tidak dapat diterapkan, suatu Negara Peserta untuk mengidentifikasi benda antariksa yang menyebabkan keadaan bahaya atas badan hukum atau perorangan atau keadaan bahaya dan gangguan alam, Negara-negara peserta lain khususnya negara-negara yang mempunyai fasilitas monitor dan fasilitas penjejak (Tracking), atas suatu permintaan negara tempat pendaftaran harus memberikan usaha pertolongan seluas-luasnya atau memberitahukan Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk membantu sesuai dengan kondisi yang ada tentang identifikasi benda antariksa. Negara peserta membuat suatu permintaan untuk memperbesar kemungkinan penyampaian informasi terus-menerus tentang sifat dan keadaan perkembangan tentang hal yang diminta. Persetujuan tindakan pertolongan demikian harus disepakati dalam perjanjian diantara negara-negara peserta yang bersangkutan.

Pasal VII

1. Dalam Konvensi ini, dengan mengecualikan pasal VIII sampai dengan pasal XII, keterangan dari negara-negara peserta dipertimbangkan untuk diterapkan pada organisasi internasional antar pemerintah yang melakukan kegiatan antariksa, jika organisasi tersebut menyatakan menerima hak dan kewajiban yang ditetapkan Konvensi ini dan mayoritas negara-negara anggota organisasi adalah negara-negara peserta Konvensi ini dan peserta Perjanjian tentang Prinsip-prinsip yang Mengatur Kegiatan Negara-negara dalam Eksplorasi dan Penggunaan antariksa, termasuk Bulan dan Benda-benda Langit Lainnya.
2. Negara-negara anggota organisasi tersebut yang juga Negara-negara peserta Konvensi ini, mengambil langkah yang tepat untuk menjamin organisasi tersebut membuat suatu pernyataan sesuai dengan ayat (1) pasal ini.

Pasal VIII

1. Konvensi ini terbuka untuk penandatanganan oleh semua negara di Markas Besar Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa di New York. Setiap negara yang tidak menandatangani Konvensi ini sebelum saat berlaku sesuai dengan ayat (3) pasal ini dapat turut serta setiap saat.
2. Konvensi ini harus diratifikasi oleh negara-negara penandatanganan. Piagam ratifikasi dan piagam aksesi harus didepositkan pada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa.
3. Konvensi ini berlaku bagi negara-negara , setelah pendepositan piagam ratifikasi negara kelima kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa.
4. Untuk negara yang piagam ratifikasi atau piagam aksesi, didepositkan setelah berlakunya Konvensi ini maka bagi negara tersebut berlakunya konvensi ini sejak tanggal didepositkan piagam ratifikasi atau aksesi tersebut.
5. Sekretaris Jenderal harus segera memberitahukan kepada semua negara-negara penandatanganan dan pengaksesi, setiap tanggal penandatanganan, tanggal pendepositan piagam ratifikasi dan piagam aksesi Konvensi ini, tanggal mulai saat berlaku dan pemberitahuan lain.

Pasal IX

Setiap negara peserta Konvensi ini dapat mengusulkan amandemen atas Konvensi ini. Amandemen harus berlaku bagi setiap negara yang menerima amandemen tersebut berdasarkan persetujuan mayoritas negara peserta dan bagi negara selebihnya sejak tanggal diterimanya amandemen tersebut.

Pasal X

Sepuluh tahun setelah berlakunya Konvensi ini, masalah-masalah peninjauan kembali Konvensi, dapat dimasukkan dalam agenda Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dengan maksud mempertimbangkan penerapan Konvensi pada waktu yang lalu, apakah diperlukan suatu perubahan. Tetapi pada setiap saat setelah konvensi ini berlaku selama lima tahun dan atas permintaan sepertiga negara-negara peserta konvensi ini dan dengan persetujuan mayoritas negara-negara peserta dapat diadakan konferensi untuk meninjau kembali Konvensi ini. Peninjauan kembali harus mencakup laporan keterangan perkembangan teknologi termasuk yang bertalian dengan identifikasi benda antariksa.

Pasal XI

Setiap negara peserta Konvensi ini dapat mengajukan pengunduran diri dari Konvensi ini setelah satu tahun berlakunya Konvensi ini bagi negara tersebut, dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa. Pengunduran diri tersebut akan berlaku efektif sejak satu tahun setelah tanggal diterimanya pemberitahuan tersebut.

Pasal XII

Asli Konvensi ini, yang naskahnya dalam bahasa Arab, China, Inggris, Perancis, Rusia, dan Spanyol adalah sama-sama otentik, harus didepositkan pada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang harus menyerahkan salinan yang sah kepada semua negara penandatangan dan negara pengakses.

SEBAGAI TANDA BUKTI, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, yang dikuasakan Pemerintah sebagaimana mestinya untuk itu, telah menandatangani Konvensi ini, dibuka di New York untuk penandatanganan pada tanggal empat belas Januari tahun seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh lima.

Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Agreement,

Noting the achievements of States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Recognizing that the moon, as a natural satellite of the earth, has an important role to play in the exploration of outer space,

Determined to promote on the basis of equality the further development of co-operation among States in the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Desiring to prevent the moon from becoming an area of international conflict,

Bearing in mind the benefits which may be derived from the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon and other celestial bodies,

Recalling the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

Taking into account the need to define and develop the provisions of these international instruments in relation to the moon and other celestial bodies, having regard to further progress in the exploration and use of outer space,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

1. The provisions of this Agreement relating to the moon shall also apply to other celestial bodies within the solar system, other than the earth, except in so far as specific legal norms enter into force with respect to any of these celestial bodies.

2. For the purposes of this Agreement reference to the moon shall include orbits around or other trajectories to or around it.

Article 2

All activities on the moon, including its exploration and use, shall be carried out in accordance with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding, and with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties.

Article 3

1. The moon shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes.

2. Any threat or use of force or any other hostile act or threat of hostile act on the moon is prohibited. It is likewise prohibited to use the moon in order to commit any such act or to engage in any such threat in relation to the earth, the moon, spacecraft, the personnel of spacecraft or man-made space objects.

3. States Parties shall not place in orbit around or other trajectory to or around the moon objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or place or use such weapons on or in the moon.

4. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on the moon shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited.

Article 4

1. The exploration and use of the moon shall be the province of all mankind and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. Due regard shall be paid to the interests of present and future generations as well as to the need to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

2. States Parties shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance in all their activities concerning the exploration and use of the moon. International co-operation in pursuance of this Agreement should be as wide

Article 5

1. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of their activities concerned with the exploration and use of the moon. Information on the time, purposes, locations, orbital parameters and duration shall be given in respect of each mission to the moon as soon as possible after launching, while information on the results of each mission, including scientific results, shall be furnished upon completion of the mission. In the case of a mission lasting more than sixty days, information on conduct of the mission, including any scientific results, shall be given periodically, at thirty-day intervals. For missions lasting more than six months, only significant additions to such information need be reported thereafter.

2. If a State Party becomes aware that another State Party plans to operate simultaneously in the same area of or in the same orbit around or trajectory to or around the moon, it shall promptly inform the other State of the timing of and plans for its own operations.

3. In carrying out activities under this Agreement, States Parties shall promptly inform the Secretary-General, as well as the public and the international scientific community, of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon, which could endanger human life or health, as well as of any indication of organic life.

Article 6

1. There shall be freedom of scientific investigation on the moon by all States Parties without discrimination of any kind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law.

2. In carrying out scientific investigations and in furtherance of the provisions of this Agreement, the States Parties shall have the right to collect on and remove from the moon samples of its mineral and other substances. Such samples shall remain at the disposal of those States Parties which caused them to be collected and may be used by them for scientific purposes. States Parties shall have regard to the desirability of making a portion of such samples available to other interested States Parties and the international scientific community for scientific investigation. States Parties may in the course of scientific investigations also use mineral and other substances of the moon in quantities appropriate for the support of their missions.

3. States Parties agree on the desirability of exchanging scientific and other personnel on expeditions to or installations on the moon to the greatest extent feasible and practicable.

1. In exploring and using the moon, States Parties shall prevent the disruption of the existing balance of its environment, whether by introducing adverse changes in that environment, by its harmful contamination through the introduction of extra-environmental matter or otherwise. States Parties shall also take measures to avoid harmfully affecting the environment of the earth through the introduction of extraterrestrial matter or otherwise.

2. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the measures being adopted by them in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and shall also, to the maximum extent feasible, notify him in advance of all placements by them of radio-active materials on the moon and of the purposes of such placements.

3. States Parties shall report to other States Parties and to the Secretary-General concerning areas of the moon having special scientific interest in order that, without prejudice to the rights of other States Parties, consideration may be given to the designation of such areas as international scientific preserves for which special protective arrangements are to be agreed upon in consultation with the competent bodies of the United Nations.

Article 8

1. States Parties may pursue their activities in the exploration and use of the moon anywhere on or below its surface, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

2. For these purposes States Parties may, in particular:

(a) Land their space objects on the moon and launch them from the moon;

(b) Place their personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations anywhere on or below the surface of the moon.

Personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations may move or be moved freely over or below the surface of the moon.

3. Activities of States Parties in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not interfere with the activities of other States Parties on the moon. Where such interference may occur, the States Parties concerned shall undertake consultations in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of this Agreement.

Article 9

1. States Parties may establish manned and unmanned stations on the moon. A State Party establishing a station shall use only that area which is required

annual intervals that State shall likewise inform the Secretary-General whether the station continues in use and whether its purposes have changed.

2. Stations shall be installed in such a manner that they do not impede the free access to all areas of the moon of personnel, vehicles and equipment of other States Parties conducting activities on the moon in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement or of article 1 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.

Article 10

1. States Parties shall adopt all practicable measures to safeguard the life and health of persons on the moon. For this purpose they shall regard any person on the moon as an astronaut within the meaning of article V of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and as part of the personnel of a spacecraft within the meaning of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

2. States Parties shall offer shelter in their stations, installations, vehicles and other facilities to persons in distress on the moon.

Article 11

1. The moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind, which finds its expression in the provisions of this Agreement, in particular in paragraph 5 of this article.

2. The moon is not subject to national appropriation by any claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

3. Neither the surface nor the subsurface of the moon, nor any part thereof or natural resources in place, shall become property of any State, international intergovernmental or non-governmental organization, national organization or non-governmental entity or of any natural person. The placement of personnel, space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on or below the surface of the moon, including structures connected with its surface or subsurface, shall not create a right of ownership over the surface or the subsurface of the moon or any areas thereof. The foregoing provisions are without prejudice to the international régime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.

4. States Parties have the right to exploration and use of the moon without discrimination of any kind, on the basis of equality and in accordance with international law and the terms of this Agreement.

the natural resources of the moon as such exploration.
This provision shall be implemented in accordance with article 18 of this Agreement.

6. In order to facilitate the establishment of the international régime referred to in paragraph 5 of this article, States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of any natural resources they may discover on the moon.

7. The main purposes of the international régime to be established shall include:

- (a) The orderly and safe development of the natural resources of the moon;
- (b) The rational management of those resources;
- (c) The expansion of opportunities in the use of those resources;

(d) An equitable sharing by all States Parties in the benefits derived from those resources, whereby the interests and needs of the developing countries, as well as the efforts of those countries which have contributed either directly or indirectly to the exploration of the moon, shall be given special consideration.

8. All the activities with respect to the natural resources of the moon shall be carried out in a manner compatible with the purposes specified in paragraph 7 of this article and the provisions of article 6, paragraph 2, of this Agreement.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall retain jurisdiction and control over their personnel, vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon. The ownership of space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations shall not be affected by their presence on the moon.

2. Vehicles, installations and equipment or their component parts found in places other than their intended location shall be dealt with in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

3. In the event of an emergency involving a threat to human life, States Parties may use the equipment, vehicles, installations, facilities or supplies of other States Parties on the moon. Prompt notification of such use shall be made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the State Party concerned.

A State Party which learns of the crash landing, forced landing or other unintended landing on the moon of a space object, or its component parts, that were not launched by it, shall promptly inform the launching State Party and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

1. States Parties to this Agreement shall bear international responsibility for national activities on the moon, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in this Agreement. States Parties shall ensure that non-governmental entities under their jurisdiction shall engage in activities on the moon only under the authority and continuing supervision of the appropriate State Party.

2. States Parties recognize that detailed arrangements concerning liability for damage caused on the moon, in addition to the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, may become necessary as a result of more extensive activities on the moon. Any such arrangements shall be elaborated in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 18 of this Agreement.

Article 15

1. Each State Party may assure itself that the activities of other States Parties in the exploration and use of the moon are compatible with the provisions of this Agreement. To this end, all space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations on the moon shall be open to other States Parties. Such States Parties shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited. In pursuance of this article, any State Party may act on its own behalf or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter.

2. A State Party which has reason to believe that another State Party is not fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon it pursuant to this Agreement or that another State Party is interfering with the rights which the former State has under this Agreement may request consultations with that State Party. A State Party receiving such a request shall enter into such consultations without delay. Any other State Party which requests to do so shall be entitled to take part in the consultations. Each State Party participating in such consultations shall seek a mutually acceptable resolution of any controversy and shall bear in mind the rights

3. If the consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement which has due regard for the rights and interests of all States Parties, the parties concerned shall take all measures to settle the dispute by other peaceful means of their choice appropriate to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute. If difficulties arise in connection with the opening of consultations or if consultations do not lead to a mutually acceptable settlement, any State Party may seek the assistance of the Secretary-General, without seeking the consent of any other State Party concerned, in order to resolve the controversy. A State Party which does not maintain diplomatic relations with another State Party concerned shall participate in such consultations, at its choice, either itself or through another State Party or the Secretary-General as intermediary.

Article 16

With the exception of articles 17 to 21, references in this Agreement to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Agreement and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Agreement and to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Agreement shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with the foregoing.

Article 17

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

Article 18

Ten years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the question of the review of the Agreement shall be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Agreement, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Agreement has been in force for five years, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, shall, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Agreement and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, convene a conference of the States Parties to review this Agreement. A review conference shall also consider the question of the implementation of the provisions of article 11,

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Any State which does not sign this Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.

4. For each State depositing its instrument of ratification or accession after the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of any such instrument.

5. The Secretary-General shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Agreement, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

Article 20

Any State Party to this Agreement may give notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article 21

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979.

Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as in the legal aspects of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between nations and peoples,

Recalling its resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Taking into consideration its resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, adopted unanimously by the States Members of the United Nations,

Solemnly declares that in the exploration and use of outer space States should be guided by the following principles:

1. The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried on for the benefit and in the interests of all mankind.
2. Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law.
3. Outer space and celestial bodies are not subject to national