

[ORIGINAL AGREEMENT]

VIEW TEXT: [English](#) [French](#) [Other](#)

Title:

MULTILATERAL: Convention on the international liability for damage caused by space objects. Opened for signature at London, Moscow and Washington on 29 March 1972. Came into force on 1 September 1972, the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America, in accordance with article XXIV (3). The instruments were deposited as indicated hereafter: Date of deposit of State instrument of ratification at London (L), Moscow (M) or Washington (W) Bulgaria 16 May 1972 (L) 14 June 1972 (W) 14 May 1973 (M) Mali 9 J

Registration Number: 13810

REGISTERED

By: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics AND United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland AND United States of America

Date: 20.03.1975

Signed/Adopted:

29.03.1972, London

29.03.1972, Moscow

29.03.1972, Washington

Entry Into Force:

01.09.1972 DEFINITIVE

ICJ: No Authority

PARTICIPATION

PARTICIPANT	ACTION	DATE	WITH EFFECT
Antigua	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Australia	ACCESSION	20.01.1975	20.01.1975
Botswana	RATIFICATION	11.03.1974	11.03.1974
azil	RATIFICATION	09.03.1973	09.03.1973
British Solomon Islands	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Brunei	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	09.10.1973	09.10.1973

Bulgaria	RATIFICATION	14.05.1973	01.09.1972
Bulgaria	RATIFICATION	16.05.1972	01.09.1972
Bulgaria	RATIFICATION	14.06.1972	01.09.1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	RATIFICATION	27.12.1973	27.12.1973
Canada	ACCESSION (with Declaration)	20.02.1975	20.02.1975
Cyprus	RATIFICATION	23.05.1973	15.05.1973
Cyprus	RATIFICATION	15.05.1973	15.05.1973
Dominica	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Dominican Republic	RATIFICATION	23.02.1973	23.02.1973

Ecuador	RATIFICATION	17.08.1972	01.09.1972
Fiji	ACCESSION	04.04.1973	04.04.1973
Fiji	ACCESSION	04.05.1973	04.04.1973
Fiji	ACCESSION	14.05.1973	04.04.1973
German Democratic Republic	RATIFICATION	30.08.1972	01.09.1972
Grenada	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Hungary	RATIFICATION	27.12.1972	27.12.1972
Iran	RATIFICATION	21.02.1974	13.02.1974
Iran	RATIFICATION	22.02.1974	13.02.1974
Iran	RATIFICATION	13.02.1974	13.02.1974
Iraq	ACCESSION (with Declaration)	04.10.1972	04.10.1972
Ireland	RATIFICATION (with Declaration)	29.06.1972	01.09.1972
Kuwait	RATIFICATION (with Declaration)	15.11.1972	30.10.1972
Kuwait	RATIFICATION (with Declaration)	23.11.1972	30.10.1972
Kuwait	RATIFICATION (with Declaration)	30.10.1972	30.10.1972
Laos	RATIFICATION	20.03.1973	20.03.1973
Laos	RATIFICATION	22.03.1973	20.03.1973
Laos	RATIFICATION	25.04.1973	20.03.1973
Mali	RATIFICATION	09.06.1972	01.09.1972
Mexico	RATIFICATION	08.04.1974	08.04.1974

Mongolia			20.10.1972	05.09.1972
Mongolia	RATIFICATION		05.09.1972	05.09.1972
Mongolia	RATIFICATION		14.09.1972	05.09.1972
Multilateral	ORIGINAL AGREEMENT			
New Zealand	RATIFICATION (with Declaration)		30.10.1974	30.10.1974
Niger	RATIFICATION		01.09.1972	01.09.1972
Pakistan	RATIFICATION		29.05.1973	04.04.1973
Pakistan	RATIFICATION		10.04.1973	04.04.1973
Pakistan	RATIFICATION		04.04.1973	04.04.1973
Pakistan	RATIFICATION		04.03.1973	04.03.1973
Panama	RATIFICATION		05.06.1974	05.06.1974
Poland	RATIFICATION		25.01.1973	25.01.1973
Qatar	ACCESSION		11.01.1974	11.01.1974
Republic of China	RATIFICATION		09.02.1973	09.02.1973
Sri Lanka	ACCESSION		03.05.1973	09.04.1973
Sri Lanka	ACCESSION		09.04.1973	09.04.1973
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
St. Lucia	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
St. Vincent	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Switzerland	RATIFICATION		22.01.1974	22.01.1974
Tunisia	RATIFICATION		06.06.1973	18.05.1973
Tunisia	RATIFICATION		18.05.1973	18.05.1973
Tunisia	RATIFICATION		30.05.1973	18.05.1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	RATIFICATION		16.10.1973	16.10.1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	RATIFICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	RATIFICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
United States of America	RATIFICATION		09.10.1973	09.10.1973
Zambia	ACCESSION		28.08.1973	20.08.1973
Zambia	ACCESSION		21.08.1973	20.08.1973
Zambia	ACCESSION		20.08.1973	20.08.1973

No. 13810

MULTILATERAL

Convention on the international liability for damage caused by space objects. Opened for signature at London, Moscow and Washington on 29 March 1972

Authentic texts: English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 20 March 1975.

MULTILATÉRAL

Convention sur la responsabilité internationale pour les dommages causés par les objets spatiaux. Ouverte à la signature à Londres, Moscou et Washington le 29 mars 1972

Textes authentiques : anglais, russe, français, espagnol et chinois.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord et les États-Unis d'Amérique le 20 mars 1975.

CONVENTION¹ ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

¹ Came into force on 1 September 1972, the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification^a with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America, in accordance with article XXIV (3). The instruments were deposited as indicated hereafter:

State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification at London (L), Moscow (M) or Washington (W)	
Bulgaria	16 May 1972	(L)
	14 June 1972	(W)
	14 May 1973	(M)
Mali	9 June 1972	(W)

State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification at London (L), Moscow (M) or Washington (W)	
Ireland**	29 June 1972	(L, W)
Ecuador	17 August 1972	(W)
German Democratic Republic	30 August 1972	(M)
Niger	1 September 1972	(W)

Subsequently, the Convention entered into force in respect of the following States as indicated hereafter, i.e., on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the United States of America, in accordance with article XXIV(4):

State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession (a) at London (L), Moscow (M) or Washington (W)	
Australia	20 January 1975	a (M)
Botswana	11 March 1974	(W)
Brazil	9 March 1973	(L, M, W)
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	27 December 1973	(M)
Cyprus	15 May 1973	(L)
	23 May 1973	(M, W)
Dominican Republic	23 February 1973	(W)
Fiji	4 April 1973	a (W)
	4 May 1973	a (L)
	14 May 1973	a (M)
Hungary	27 December 1972	(L, M, W)
Iran	13 February 1974	(W)
	21 February 1974	(L)
	22 February 1974	(M)
Iraq**	4 October 1972	a (M)
Kuwait**	30 October 1972	(L)
	15 November 1972	(W)
	23 November 1972	(M)
Laos	20 March 1973	(M)
	22 March 1973	(W)
	25 April 1973	(L)
Mexico	8 April 1974	(L, M, W)
Mongolia	5 September 1972	(W)
	14 September 1972	(L)
	20 October 1972	(M)
New Zealand**	30 October 1974	(M, W)
Pakistan	4 April 1973	(W)
	10 April 1973	(L)
	29 May 1973	(M)
Panama	5 June 1974	(W)
Poland	25 January 1973	(L, M, W)
Qatar	11 January 1974	a (L)
Republic of China	9 February 1973	(W)

State	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession (a) at London (L), Moscow (M) or Washington (W)	
Sri Lanka	9 April 1973	a (M, W)
	3 May 1973	a (L)
Switzerland	22 January 1974	(L, M, W)
Tunisia	18 May 1973	(W)
	30 May 1973	(M)
	6 June 1973	(L)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 October 1973	(M)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9 October 1973	(L, M, W)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9 October 1973	(L, M, W)
(In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.)		
United States of America	9 October 1973	(L, M, W)
	20 August 1973	a (W)
Zambia	21 August 1973	a (M)
	28 August 1973	a (L)

^a By notes dated 22 December 1976 the Secretariat, in the fulfilment of its functions under article 5(2) of the General Assembly Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter, drew the attention of

(Continued on page 189)

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,¹

Taking into consideration that, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to be taken by States and international intergovernmental organisations 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 co-operation 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 organisations;

(b) The term "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.

(Foot-note 1 continued from page 188)

the three depositaries to the fact that six instruments of ratification appeared to have been deposited in London, Moscow or Washington as at 30 August 1972 and that, having regard to article XXIV (3) of the Convention, it seemed that the latter should be considered as having entered into force on 30 August 1972—rather than 1 September 1972, the date indicated in the joint request for registration. In this connexion the Secretariat received the following clarifications from the depositaries:

—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (communication received on 17 March 1977):

"... The United Kingdom, United States and the Soviet Union informed the Secretary-General that the Convention had entered into force on 1 September 1972. Our communication was in furtherance of our responsibilities as a Depositary Government to inform States and other institutions when the number of ratifications required for the entry into force of the Treaty had been received. The United Kingdom remains of the view that the Outer Space Liability Convention entered into force on 1 September 1972."

—United States of America (communication received on 17 March 1977): Same communication, in essence, as the one received from the United Kingdom.

—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (communication received on 30 November 1976): (*Translation*) ... 'The instruments of ratification of the Convention ... were deposited in Moscow by Bulgaria on 14 May 1973 and by the German Democratic Republic on 30 August 1972.'

** See p. 260 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon ratification and accession.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, p. 205.

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 thereby 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 State 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 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 the 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 interests 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 paragraphs 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 the 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 organisation 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 requests, in the currency of 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 months 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 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 Commission for whatever reason shall be filled by the same procedure adopted for the original appointment.

3. The Commission shall determine its own procedure.

4. The 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 decision and awards of the 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 Claims Commission shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article XII.

2. The decision of the 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 reasons 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 centres, 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 organisation which conducts space activities if the organisation declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the States members of the organisation are State 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 organisation which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organisation makes a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

3. If an international intergovernmental organisation is liable for damage by virtue of the provisions of this Convention, that organisation 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 organisation;

(b) only where the organisation 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 organisation which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be presented by a State member of the organisation 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 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 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 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 or accession to this Convention, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary 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 on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XXVI. Ten years after the 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 Depositary 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 Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Convention shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, 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.

В УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ЧЕГО НИЖЕПОДПИСАВШИЕСЯ, ДОЛЖНЫМ ОБРАЗОМ НА ТО УПОЛНОМОЧЕННЫЕ, ПОДПИСАЛИ НАСТОЯЩУЮ КОНВЕНЦИЮ.

СОВЕРШЕНО в трех экземплярах в городах Лондоне, Вашингтоне и Москве, марта месяца, двадцать девятого дня, тысяча девятьсот семьдесят второго года.

EN FOI DE QUOI les soussignés, dûment habilités à cet effet, ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT en trois exemplaires, à Londres, Moscou et Washington, le vingt-neuf mars mil neuf cent soixante-douze.

EN TESTIMONIO DE LO CUAL, los infrascritos, debidamente autorizados al efecto, firman este Convenio.

HECHO en tres ejemplares en las ciudades de Londres, Moscú y Washington, el día veintinueve de marzo de mil novecientos setenta y dos.

爲此，下列代表，各乘正式授予之權，謹簽字於本公約，以昭信守。

本公約共繕三份，於公曆一千九百七十二年三月二十九日訂於倫敦、莫斯科及華盛頓。

List of signatures affixed on the original of the Convention deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Liste des signatures apposées sur l'original de la Convention déposée auprès du Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques

За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик:
For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
Pour l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :
Por la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

[A. GROMYKO]¹

За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:
For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :
Por el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

[JOHN KILLICK]

За Соединенные Штаты Америки:
For the United States of America:
Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :
Por los Estados Unidos de América:

[JACOB D. BEAM]

За Народную Республику Болгарию:
For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:
Pour la République populaire de Bulgarie :
Por la República Popular de Bulgaria:

[MILKO TARABANOV]

За Польскую Народную Республику:
For the Polish People's Republic:
Pour la République populaire de Pologne :
Por la República Popular Polaca:

[STANISLAW TREPCZYŃSKI]

¹ Names of signatories appearing between brackets were not legible and have been supplied by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — Les noms des signataires donnés entre crochets étaient illisibles et ont été fournis par le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques.

Convention on the international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow March 29, 1972; entered into force September 1, 1972; for the United States October 9, 1973. 24 UST 2389; TIAS 7762; 961 UNTS 187.

Parties:

Antigua & Barbuda	European Tele-communications Satellite Organization	Liechtenstein	Slovak Rep.
Argentina	Fiji	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Australia	Finland	Mali	Solomon Is.
Austria	France	Malta	Spain
Belarus	Gabon	Mexico	Sri Lanka
Belgium	Germany, Dem. Rep.	Mongolia	Sweden
Benin	Germany, Fed. Rep.	Morocco	Switzerland
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Netherlands	Syrian Arab Rep.
Botswana	Grenada	New Zealand	Togo
Brazil	Hungary	Niger	Trinidad & Tobago
Bulgaria	India	Pakistan	Tunisia
Canada	Iran	Panama	Ukraine
Chile	Iraq	Papua New Guinea	USSR
China	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom
Cuba	Israel	Qatar	United States
Cyprus	Italy	Romania	Uruguay
Czech Rep.	Japan	Russian Fed.	Venezuela
Czechoslovakia	Kenya	St. Kitts & Nevis	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Korea, Rep.	St. Lucia	Zambia
Dominica	Kuwait	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
Dominican Rep.	Laos	Saudi Arabia	
Ecuador		Senegal	
ESA		Seychelles	
		Singapore	