

the Moon should not be allowed to become a source of international conflict and that a legal basis should be established for potential uses of the Moon. The conclusion of an appropriate international treaty would serve this purpose." (Ibid., p. 2)

The Treaty on outer space of 1967 undoubtedly settled many problems relating to activities of States on the moon, as has already been mentioned by previous speakers. But it is likewise true that many of the important problems relating to the moon were not dealt with in that Treaty since it was not designed to deal with them. This gap must therefore be bridged, since in the future, the very near future, the moon will become the object of ever-closer attention and activity on the part of an ever-increasing number of States. If we do not at present settle many pending problems, man's activities on the moon may be darkened by disputes, collisions and conflicts.

It is important to stress that the draft treaty on the moon which I mentioned provides that the moon be used for exclusively peaceful purposes and prohibits the use of force or the threat of force in any manner, together with all other hostile activities on the moon, as well as the use of the moon for carrying on any such activities with relation to the earth. It also prohibits the installation on the moon of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and all other activities involving the use of the moon for military purposes. These provisions, in our view, are especially important in as much as they exclude the moon from the ambit of the arms race.

We must also emphasize the fact that the draft treaty goes further towards solution of the timely and urgent problems of space law relating to the possibility of extending the jurisdiction of States into outer space and to celestial bodies, prohibiting national acquisition of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and proclaiming that the surface and subsoil of the moon may not become the property of States, of international, governmental, non-governmental or national organizations, or of juridical or natural persons, or any agreements thereto.

We must also underline the fact that the draft treaty is inspired by humanitarian considerations since it stresses that the exploration of the moon must be carried out with due account taken of the interests of present and future generations, in such manner as to avoid producing any adverse changes in, or contamination of, the moon's environment, which means that exploration and exploitation of the moon must take into account the fact that experience acquired in that field must be used in the interests of mankind to improve conditions of life and expansion of man's knowledge in all fields of science and technology.