

As regards verification, parties to the Treaty are allowed to inspect all space vehicles, equipment, facilities, stations and installations belonging to any other party.

The Moon Treaty makes a very modest extension to pre-existing space law.

International Telecommunications Convention³⁵

The presently applicable International Telecommunication Convention was adopted in 1992 in Geneva.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), through its Radio Regulations Board (RRB) governs the international use of the radio spectrum. As a limited natural resource, the spectrum will support only a finite number of users among the radio frequencies before signal interference begins to occur. As a result, a coordinated global effort to ensure the rational and efficient use of the radio spectrum becomes the *sine qua non* of the world-wide telecommunications capability.

Article 35 of the Convention provides that "all stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other members..."

The term "harmful interference" has been defined in the convention as an act which "...endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with radio Regulations" (Annex 2).

Under the provisions of article 38 (2) members have full freedom in respect to their national defense installations, including the services for the army, navy and air force.

³⁵ Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union: Final Acts of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1992, (Geneva: ITU, 1993)