

Paragraph 4 forbids "the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres" on the moon.

As regards verification, parties to the agreement are allowed to inspect all space vehicles, equipment, facilities stations and installations belonging to any other party. Pursuant to Article XV (1), the Agreement authorizes every contracting state to conduct such inspection "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".

If a party believes another party is not fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon it pursuant to the Moon Treaty, it may request consultations with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable resolution of any controversy (Article XV (2)). Should no settlement be forthcoming, the parties may take measures to solve their dispute by any other peaceful means. The assistance of the Secretary-General may be sought by either party in order to resolve the controversy (Article XV (3)).

xviii) International Telecommunication Convention (1982)

The presently applicable International Telecommunication Convention was adopted in 1982 in Nairobi.⁵⁸ The purposes of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications, to ensure the efficient use of the radio spectrum and to harmonize the actions of states in the attainment of these ends.⁵⁹ The ITU is also responsible for the allocation of radio frequencies for all outer space activities and for ensuring that the radio spectrum is utilized without harmful interference. With respect to the use of the geostationary orbit, provision is made requesting states to undertake efficient and economical utilization to ensure equitable access for all members (Article 33).

However, the opportunities for an equitable and rational allocation of orbital positions are reduced by Article 38 (1) of the Convention which states:

Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.