

space activity is peaceful, and thus protected. In grey zone cases, consideration shall be given to whether or not the states involved are members in good standing of this Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, and other space security agreements.

7. Each State Party undertakes not to place weapons in outer space or to test, or use any capability as a weapon against any peaceful satellite so as to damage or destroy it.
8. If a satellite is being used for purposes that are not peaceful, and thus are not protected, the situation should be addressed first with diplomatic measures. If diplomatic measures fail to resolve the problem, additional steps may be taken, consistent with international law, so long as they are proportionate, discriminate, and cause the least necessary damage to the physical and security environment of space.
9. To increase responsible behavior, provide reassurance about the peaceful use of dual-capable technologies, and to minimize inadvertent harmful interference, all States Parties shall adhere to the behavioral rules listed in Protocol A and should respect the voluntary guidelines listed in Protocol B. Additional transparency and confidence-building measures may be negotiated as side agreements or adopted on a voluntary basis by any subset of States Party to this agreement.
10. The Executive Council shall review the rules listed in Protocols A and B on an annual basis, and shall make recommendations when needed to modify the rules or their legal status in light of technological developments, new information about problematic or best practices, or other relevant changes in the physical and security environment of space. Changes to Protocol A require the unanimous support of the Executive Council and approval by two-thirds of the Conference of States Parties. Updated versions of Protocol A supersede earlier versions through an Executive Agreement. Changes to Protocol B require approval by two-thirds of the Executive Council before joining the record of voluntary best practices.
11. If an uncontrollable space object poses an inadvertent threat to space security or terrestrial security, the Executive Council shall decide whether that threat is severe enough to override any damage that might be done to the physical and security environment of space by the least destructive option for removing the threat.
12. The Space Security Organization shall include a Technical Secretariat that shall assist States Parties with the implementation of the Treaty, carry out the verification and other functions entrusted to it by the Treaty, help build States Parties' capacity to comply with their obligations, promote voluntary adherence by non-members to the rules and guidelines contained in this Treaty, and perform additional functions as directed by the Executive Council for the purposes of preserving space security and enhancing all countries' ability to use space safely for peaceful purposes.