

- 1) the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit and in the interest of all mankind;
- 2) outer space and celestial bodies should be free for exploration and use by all states on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law;
- 3) outer space and celestial bodies should not be subject to national appropriation;
- 4) the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations;
- 5) states should bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, this responsibility to be borne by the states alone or by the international organizations and by the states participating in them; it was also set forth that national activities should require continuing supervision by the state concerned;
- 6) in the exploration and use of outer space, states should be guided by certain principles of responsibility, as well as request consultation between interested parties;
- 7) the state on whose registry an object launched in outer space is carried should retain jurisdiction and control over such object and its component parts;
- 8) each state which launches or procures a launching of the object into outer space should be internationally liable for damage to a foreign state by such object or its component parts on the earth, in air space or in outer space;
- 9) states should regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and should render to them all possible assistance; the principle of the return of astronauts and their space vehicles to the state of registry was also laid down.⁷²