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Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

Implementation of the recommendations of the Third

United Nations Conference on the Exploration and

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III)

Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III)

Final report of the Action Team on New and Innovative Sources of Funding

I. Introduction

1. Important decisions were taken during the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III),¹ held in Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999, concerning in particular the protection of the Earth's environment, the management of water resources, human security, the improvement of the human condition, the development of scientific knowledge, education, the utilization of space techniques and the promotion of international cooperation. The world, in particular developing countries, urgently needs the appropriate resources to take the corresponding action.

2. For that reason, UNISPACE III called for the establishment of a special voluntary United Nations fund for the purpose of implementing its recommendations. In response to that call, the terms of reference of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications were modified to include the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. All Member States have been invited to contribute to the Trust Fund to support priority project proposals, in particular for human resource development.

* A/AC.105/L.244.



3. UNISPACE III also called for the adoption of measures aimed at identifying new and innovative sources of funding at the international level, including the private sector, in order to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III in developing countries.

4. In 2001, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space agreed to establish action teams composed of interested Member States in order to implement the UNISPACE III recommendations that had been accorded the highest priority or for which an offer had been received from Member States to lead the associated activities. In establishing action teams, the Committee had before it the results of the survey conducted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs among Member States to identify the level of interest and priority for each recommendation. In its resolution 56/51 of 10 December 2001, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the establishment of the action teams. Concerning the implementation of recommendation 32, in February 2002 the Subcommittee adopted the terms of reference of the Action Team on New and Innovative Sources of Funding (see A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.7, annex I).

5. The following workplan was adopted in February 2002 by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee:

2002

Review of the findings of the previous workshops and the work of the Subcommittee on the subject of funding; identification of funding mechanisms, potential funding sources for space activities among existing funding bodies, that is, development banks, aid agencies, Governments and industrial companies that are or could be concerned with space activities, and means to involve such companies in the funding and promotion of space activities for developing countries.

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Examination and selection of ideas and preparation of specific proposals.

6. The membership of the Action Team, chaired by France, currently consists of representatives of Algeria, Australia, Colombia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic, and of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the European Space Agency, the National Space Society of the United States of America, the Space Generation Advisory Council, the Manila Observatory and the Philippine Astronomical Society.

7. For many years, the use of space applications, mainly by developing countries, encountered various problems, including the lack of qualified personnel and equipment and especially the absence of financial resources for the implementation of the relevant activities.

8. While work in telecommunications has been undertaken by the private sector owing to its potential profitability, the other applications of space technology, in particular Earth observation, face difficulties linked to funding. Often, in the developing countries, the funds available can only cover salaries.

9. Aware of those difficulties, space agencies, in close cooperation with a number of specialized agencies of the United Nations system, have multiplied training programmes in the area of Earth observation, helped to establish specialized centres for data processing, supported the acquisition of the necessary equipment and funded pilot projects. The broad scope for the utilization of space technologies in Earth observation has thus been demonstrated during the last 20 years. However, for the reasons already mentioned, those promising technologies have not supported development as much as they should have.

10. Satellites can provide a better and more efficient service and the data collected can be of considerable help to decision makers in the economic development of their countries. The many colloquiums, seminars or workshops organized by space agencies, the centres for space remote sensing or the associations working for an increased use of those techniques have not succeeded in convincing a large number of experts, mainly in funding bodies, of the importance of such technologies. This is also true for a number of decision makers.

II. Main recommendations of the United Nations/International Astronautical Federation Workshop on Making Space Applications Operational: Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development, held in Albi, France, from 27 to 29 September 2001

11. Applications of space technology play an increasing role in national development. However, the potential of space applications, in particular for developing countries, in such fields as remote sensing, telecommunications and positioning systems is too often not realized.

A. Use of space applications

12. The ability to use space applications for development depends on the following:

- (a) Availability of personnel with appropriate knowledge and skills and the possibility for them to gain experience;
- (b) Establishment of long-term policies;
- (c) Setting up of institutional frameworks and physical infrastructures;
- (d) Support for the operational use of technology;
- (e) Appropriate funding.

B. Funding

13. As is the case for any project, appropriate funding is crucial for the success of development initiatives using space technologies. The lack of funding is often the major obstacle in introducing space technology into operational development programmes or projects. That obstacle is generally linked to: (a) a low level of

awareness of the possibilities and requirements for ensuring adequate financial resources to support priority programmes; and (b) the inability to convince decision makers and users of the cost-effectiveness of space applications techniques.

14. Once the use of a space application has been integrated into the broader context of national or regional development priorities, funding needs to be secured. There are various national and international sources and mechanisms for funding projects and the choice of which to approach depends on the priority area to be addressed and whether the project is to be a demonstration or an operational service.

15. In the case of the private sector, a company may be willing to provide some of the financial backing for a project if it is given the right to commercialize the methodology developed by the project.

C. Funding policies

16. Most dedicated institutions fund sustainable development projects, but not space projects, so that even a significant space component of a project must be presented in the overall context as an element in the success of the project in question. There are, however, institutions that fund scientific and technological research and development activities.

17. Projects are often not even considered for funding because they do not meet the formal proposal criteria. When those criteria are met, proposals are always evaluated against rating criteria and a proposal is awarded points on the basis of how well its elements meet each of the criteria. It is therefore essential for the initiators of a project to be familiar with the rating criteria for projects.

18. User-driven, application-oriented pilot projects are a good way to demonstrate that space technologies are a useful, practical, operational and cost-effective alternative to the use of traditional tools in providing solutions to specific development problems.

D. Political commitment

19. Government support is essential for projects or programmes of national scope and for projects for which international funding is to be sought. There should also be a firm funding commitment, in cash and/or in kind, to a pilot or demonstration project proposal by the institutions that participate in it as this will add credibility to the proposal. The user institutions should clearly indicate their commitment to using the space application upon demonstration of its cost-effectiveness.

20. Proposals should indicate the conditions and methods of sustaining the space application on an operational basis after the demonstration phase. Funding institutions consider it important to be assured that the results of funded projects continue to be used once the external funding ceases.

E. Education and training

21. There is a pressing need to provide developing countries with further education and training opportunities in all areas of space science and technology, especially if space technologies are to be integrated into operational programmes. In particular, there is a need to build capacity for greater operational use of Earth observation data. The demand is for information derived from space data rather than for raw remote sensing data. Training is needed to develop capacity in applying an integrated approach, for example, using other technologies such as geographic information systems and positioning systems.

III. The role of various actors

A. Space agencies

22. The promotion of space applications should not be directly associated with space agencies, whose role should rather be to support the efforts of organizations responsible for putting space applications into practice. In other words, space agencies must be cautious not to become a substitute for development assistance organizations. Nevertheless, they do have a role to play and their support should focus mainly on the following:

- (a) Technical expertise vis-à-vis national and international organizations in charge of development aid;
- (b) Cooperation projects that could assist in developing the potential of States in terms of human, technological and economic resources;
- (c) Enhancing capacity-building;
- (d) Increasing awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space applications in enhancing economic and social development;
- (e) Research activities on the environment and global change;
- (f) Use of space applications in the mitigation of the consequences of natural or technological disasters;
- (g) Pilot projects for the preparation of operational and sustainable development projects.

B. Governments, development banks and United Nations specialized agencies

23. As mentioned above, there are various national and international sources and mechanisms for funding projects and the choice of which to approach depends on the priority area to be addressed and whether the project is to be a demonstration or an operational service.

24. In addition to the budgets and resources of the partners in a project proposal, other funding sources could include the following:

- (a) The ministries that would be the end-users;
- (b) National institutions for funding research and development;
- (c) Bilateral development aid institutions;
- (d) Regional and international development institutions;
- (e) Dedicated international development funds;
- (f) The private sector;
- (g) Other funding mechanisms such as use of part of an ad hoc state tax or the revenue derived from the results of the project.

C. Industry

25. The space industry has achieved remarkable commercial success, mainly in launchers and telecommunications. In many situations, the space industry can take over from public investment and in that sense, must be considered a strong partner. However, it is obvious that space activities still rely heavily on sustainable public investment in research, development and technology.

D. Applicants for funding

26. Prerequisites for the success of a project include the following elements:

- (a) National capacity to conduct the project;
- (b) Cost-benefit analysis to justify the project and to obtain a commitment from the funding bodies;
- (c) Economic and social outputs for sustainable development;
- (d) Strong political support to the project, firmly expressed by the decision makers and the official authorities;
- (e) Respect for the environment;
- (f) If possible, regional cooperation to develop common policies and to share the profit from large-scale economies;
- (g) Inclusion of space applications that have proved to be efficient in pilot projects.

IV. Existing bodies or organizations

27. Some of the bodies listed here are not dedicated to the funding of projects. However, it has been considered useful to provide complete information about the various banks and organizations identified.

A. Development banks

28. The main orientation of the funding policies of various development banks is described below.

1. World Bank Group

29. The World Bank Group consists of five closely associated institutions, each owned by member countries and each playing a distinct role in the mission to fight poverty and improve living standards for people in the developing world. The main objective of the World Bank Group is to help people to help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

30. The World Bank itself is limited to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

(a) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

31. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1945 and has 184 members. It aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development, through loans, guarantees and non-lending, including analytical and advisory services.

(b) *International Development Association*

32. Established in 1960, the International Development Association has 162 members and helps provide access to better basic services, such as education, health care, clean water and sanitation, and supports reforms and investments aimed at productivity growth and creation of employment opportunities.

(c) *International Finance Corporation*

33. Established in 1956, the International Finance Corporation has 175 members. Its mandate is to further economic development through the private sector. Working with business partners, the Corporation invests in sustainable private enterprises in developing countries and provides long-term loans, guarantees and risk management and advisory services to its clients. It invests in projects in regions and sectors underserved by private investment and finds new ways to develop promising opportunities in markets deemed too risky by commercial investors in the absence of participation by the Corporation.

(d) *Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency*

34. Established in 1988, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency has 157 members. It helps encourage foreign investment in developing countries by providing guarantees to foreign investors against losses caused by non-commercial risks, such as expropriation, currency inconvertibility and transfer restrictions, and war and civil disturbances. Furthermore, the Agency provides technical assistance to help countries disseminate information on investment opportunities.

(e) *International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes*

35. Established in 1966, the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes has 134 members. The Centre helps to encourage foreign investment by providing international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes, which contributes to fostering an atmosphere of mutual confidence between States and foreign investors. Many international agreements concerning investment refer to the arbitration facilities of the Centre, which also has research and publishing activities in the areas of arbitration and foreign investment laws.

2. Inter-American Development Bank

36. The Inter-American Development Bank was established in December 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Bank was created in response to a longstanding desire on the part of the Latin American nations for the development of an institution that would focus on the pressing problems of the region. The original membership included 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries and the United States of America and membership now includes 46 nations.

37. In addition to the Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank Group consists of the Inter-American Investment Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Fund. The Inter-American Investment Corporation, an autonomous affiliate of the Bank, was established to promote the economic development of the region by financing small and medium-scale private enterprises. The Multilateral Investment Fund was created in 1992 to promote investment reforms and to stimulate private sector development.

38. The Charter of the Inter-American Development Bank states that its principal functions are:

- (a) To utilize its own capital, funds raised by it in financial markets and other available resources for financing the development of borrowing member countries;
- (b) To supplement private investment when private capital is not available on reasonable terms and conditions;
- (c) To provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development plans and projects.

39. The Bank's operations cover the entire spectrum of economic and social development. Current lending priorities include poverty reduction and social equity, modernization and integration, and the environment. With headquarters in Washington, D.C., the Bank has country offices in each of its borrowing member countries and in Paris and Tokyo.

3. African Development Bank

40. The African Development Bank Group is a multinational development bank supported by 77 member countries, from Africa, Asia, Europe and North and South America. The headquarters are located in Abidjan and the African Development Bank Group consists of three institutions: the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The mandate of the Bank is

to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members, individually and jointly. Its mission is therefore to assist member countries to break the vicious cycle of poverty in which they are entrapped.

41. By virtue of its focus on Africa, the Bank's priorities reflect the immediate demand situation on the ground, since there are frequent and direct consultations and contacts between it and its African clients. In addition to its African character, the Bank is also a truly international development organization that enjoys the strong support of some 24 non-regional shareholders from the Americas, Asia and Europe and cooperates with a large network of international development partners. It has a very good standing with the capital markets.

42. The Bank's operational focus is on the following key areas of intervention:

(a) At the country level, three broad sectoral themes (agriculture and rural development, human resource development and private sector development) and one generic theme (governance);

(b) At the regional and continental levels, economic integration and cooperation; and two cross-cutting issues, environment and gender, which permeate all aspects of the development effort, at both the national and the regional level.

43. In each of the sectoral areas, the Bank ensures that environment and gender issues are mainstreamed in a fully participatory manner.

4. Asian Development Bank

44. The Asian Development Bank is a multilateral development finance institution dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific. It was established in 1966 and is now owned by 61 members, mostly from the region. The headquarters are in Manila and the Bank has 23 other offices around the world.

45. The Asian Development Bank was reorganized in January 2002 as follows:

(a) Five regional departments (East and Central Asia, Mekong, Pacific, South Asia and South-East Asia) to facilitate a greater country focus and promote better subregional cooperation;

(b) The Regional and Sustainable Development Department serves as a centre of sector and thematic expertise, supporting other departments. It develops policies and guidelines and monitors their implementation. It also supports regional development functions and strengthen the role of the Bank in linking the region to global networks and partnerships. It also monitors compliance by the Bank with its own policies and guidelines.

46. The adoption of poverty reduction as a strategy gave primacy to the Bank's fight against poverty. It carries out activities to promote economic growth, develop human resources, improve the status of women and protect the environment, but those strategic development objectives now serve its poverty reduction agenda. Its other key development objectives, such as law and policy reform, regional cooperation, private sector development and social development, also contribute significantly to the main goal.

47. The Bank's development work is aimed at improving the welfare of the people of Asia and the Pacific. Its projects and programmes, whether poverty interventions

or other activities, emphasize one or more of the following priorities: economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development and regional cooperation. The Bank's operations are diverse, covering agriculture and natural resources, energy, finance, industry and non-fuel minerals, social infrastructure, transport and communications.

48. The Asian Development Bank lends to Governments and to public and private enterprises in its developing member countries. Its principal tools are loans and technical assistance, which are provided to Governments for specific, high-priority development projects and programmes.

5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

49. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1991 after the political changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which needed support to nurture a new private sector. Today the Bank uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in 27 countries from Central Asia to Central Europe.

50. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is owned by 60 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners. It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies to support privatization, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with Governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

51. The mandate of the Bank stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Through its investments, the Bank promotes strong corporate governance, including environmental sensitivity. The main fields for intervention are structural and sectoral reforms, competition, privatization and entrepreneurship, stronger financial institutions and legal systems and infrastructure development needed to support the private sector. The Bank is directed by its founding agreement to promote, in the full range of its activities, environmentally sound and sustainable development. Environmental projects thus have to comply with the Bank's environmental policy and procedures. The Bank helps develop environmental investments and capacity-building projects and all projects financed by it are designed to be environmentally sound.

6. European Investment Bank

52. The European Investment Bank does not fall completely within the scope of the present study. Nevertheless, it would be worthwhile to mention its activities for new applicant States. The task of the European Investment Bank is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of its member States. It was created by the Treaty of Rome and the shareholders are the member States.

53. Lending activity is geared to the following main operational priorities:

- (a) Regional development and economic cohesion within the European Union;
- (b) Environmental protection and improving the quality of life;
- (c) Community development aid and cooperation policy in the partner countries.

B. Aid development agencies or organizations

54. It is impossible to present an exhaustive list of aid development agencies or organizations dealing with developing countries, so only the main ones are listed here. Some of them cannot provide any assistance in cash, for example the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Nevertheless, it was considered useful to provide a general overview of those organizations.

United Nations

55. The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining those ends. The vast majority of its resources are devoted to economic, social and sustainable development. United Nations development efforts have profoundly affected the lives and well-being of millions of people throughout the world. A list of the United Nations entities useful for the purpose of the present report is contained in annex II.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

56. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development groups 30 member countries in a forum in which Governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of interdependence and globalization. The Organisation is a provider of comparative data, analysis and forecasts to underpin multilateral cooperation. Its main missions are to achieve sustainable economic growth and employment and rising standards of living in member countries and to assist sound economic expansion in member States and countries in the process of economic development. It provides a setting for reflection and discussion but does not dispense money.

European Union

57. The goal of the development policy of the European Union is to encourage sustainable development that helps to eradicate poverty in developing countries and to integrate those countries into the global economy. In addition to its economic and social objectives, there is a political policy to reinforce democracy and the rule of law, while promoting respect for human rights and basic freedoms. The European Union's development cooperation complements the policies of the member States and, where possible, is performed in coordination with other donors at the global level, whether countries or international organizations. The institutional approach

takes two forms: traditional international cooperation, implemented mainly by the presence of the European Community in international organizations, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations, mainly by co-funding projects.

Canadian International Development Agency

58. The Canadian International Development Agency is charged with planning and implementing most of Canada's cooperation programmes. The main purpose of the Agency is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.

United States Agency for International Development

59. The United States Agency for International Development is the principal United States agency to extend assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty and engaging in democratic reforms. It is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. The Agency works to support long-term and equitable economic growth and to advance United States foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agricultural and trade, global health, democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance.

German Agency for Technical Cooperation

60. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation is a government-owned corporation for international cooperation operations. The Agency's aim is to improve the living conditions and perspectives of people in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. The goal of technical cooperation is to enhance the capabilities of people, organizations and institutional structures in the partner countries.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

61. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation is responsible for development cooperation, humanitarian aid and technical cooperation with Eastern Europe. The aim of the development cooperation is to combat poverty by providing assistance towards self-help. It promotes economic and governmental autonomy, contributes to the improvement of production conditions, helps to solve environmental problems and strives to improve access to education and basic health care.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

62. Japan's provision of economic cooperation is based on the concepts of humanitarian and moral considerations and the recognition of interdependence among nations. Aid is provided taking into account four principles:

- (a) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem;
- (b) Any use of aid for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided;

(c) Full attention should be paid to trends in the recipient countries' military expenditure, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, their export and import of arms, among other things, in order to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability;

(d) Full attention should be paid to efforts towards democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights and the level of freedom in the recipient country.

French Development Agency

63. The French Development Agency contributes to growth and combating poverty by helping to finance job-creating projects through a varied and evolving range of financial products. Its operations cover infrastructure, the productive sector, financial systems and social, education and health projects. The Agency maintains operational collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, in particular through co-financing of projects, partnership agreements and exchange of staff. The Agency focuses its activities on the poorest countries.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France

64. The General Directorate for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France can provide direct help in the areas of sustainable development, cultural diversity and access to knowledge.

V. Proposals

65. A large number of bodies that provide financial aid, advice or support in kind already exist. In examining how to improve access to such funding, to facilitate the dialogue between the various actors and what funding means could be proposed to assist developing countries in obtaining financial resources for the utilization of space technology applications for their development and for the reduction of the economic gap with developed countries, the Action Team on New and Innovative Sources of Funding has formulated a number of proposals.

66. The Action Team recognizes the excellent work already achieved in the framework of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and recommends that every effort be made to use it for the betterment and in the interest of developing countries.

67. Contributions by the telecommunication and positioning satellite business, on the basis, for example, of \$1 for each global positioning system (GPS) Galileo receiver sold in the world and one cent for international communications, could be made to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, which is also used for the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. Such contributions would complement the voluntary contributions made by Member States.

68. Interested countries could introduce a fiscal incentive in their national legislation for companies supporting the United Nations efforts to encourage the utilization of space technology applications in the framework of their economic development projects.

69. In order to mobilize industries in the space sector, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should prepare a “white paper” for submission to them, which should contain the main recommendations of UNISPACE III and indicate the needs for the future, on the basis of a realistic schedule. The paper should provide the basis and the general provisions for the establishment of partnerships concerning the themes selected.

70. One way to promote and develop space activities in developing countries could be to strengthen the capability they already have or to create core capability by means of agreements with space agencies in developed countries and the space industry.

71. Efforts are being made by a large number of countries, development banks and aid agencies to enable developing countries to implement social and economic development projects. However, very often, those efforts are not coordinated and have evolved according to political changes at the government level. Coordination of such efforts could be beneficial and could be the subject of a meeting to be convened every two years by the United Nations, which could result in more efficiency in implementation by the various aid activities.

72. Experts in development banks or aid agencies are not always aware of the possibilities of space applications. It could be useful to include in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications the organization of short-term workshops for such experts in order to present the possibilities offered by those techniques, to be followed by a demonstration phase with pilot projects or application programmes.

73. Development banks and aid agencies should help developing countries wishing to implement development projects that include the use of space data. In order to facilitate the developing countries’ access to funding support, several measures should be taken, such as:

- (a) Preparation of a leaflet of recommendations, encompassing the policies and provisions of various banks and development agencies, for the benefit of decision makers and policy makers;
- (b) Preparation of a leaflet indicating which units, sections or offices of banks and development agencies might support projects using space technologies and a brief explanation of their policy and priorities. The leaflet should contain the telephone numbers of appropriate contact people;
- (c) Inclusion of training in projects funded and a formal commitment from the Governments concerned to maintain the structures that were developed and to try to retain the personnel trained;
- (d) Inclusion of funds for necessary investment in a specific budget and amortization of that investment in the following budgets in order to allow for the reimbursement of the initial investment budget;
- (e) Guarantee of foreseeable internal return in the projects in order to ensure their operational nature in the long term.

Some of the above proposals could be the subject of a further report by the Action Team.

74. Attention must be paid to the support policies of space agencies. Coordination and possible harmonization of their policies could be discussed at the annual meetings of the Space Agency Forum, during the International Astronautical Federation Congress.

75. The availability of Earth observation data has been a subject of discussion for many years. In many cases, it is not necessary to use very recent data. Satellite operators have accumulated large amounts of data that could be used under favourable conditions. This could be the case for data more than three months old. It could be useful to foster the establishment of partnerships with satellite operators in order to facilitate acquisition of data.

76. The European Space Agency is currently studying how to disseminate Envisat data in the domain of climate evolution and its effects on the coastal erosion and desertification. The United Nations Office for Project Services could extend its activity to the purchase of such environment data. Another possibility should be the creation of a specialized agency with branches in the main regions of the world.

77. The World Summit for Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002, made concrete proposals in the realm of public-private partnerships. Two such partnerships in the space area were put forward by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, which comprises a number of data providers and user organizations. One involves efforts to develop the Global Climate Observing System, beginning with in situ oceanographic observation. Another deals with training and education, in particular in the use of observation data.

78. Under a World Meteorological Organization programme run by the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites with funding of the European Union, 45 nations in Africa and the Indian Ocean region will be provided with ground stations and training to enable them to utilize data on cyclones, droughts and other meteorological phenomena from the Meteosat Second-Generation (MSG) satellite.

79. These examples should be used to extend the notion of partnership between the public and the private sectors to other domains of activity. All the efforts deployed for the study of an integrated system for the management of the consequences of natural disasters should be taken over by the private sector and should lead to a partnership agreement once actual solutions have been reached.

80. The United Nations should urge all Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications pursuant to resolution 1 adopted by UNISPACE III,² in which the Conference stipulated that all States should be invited to support financially or in kind in an annual letter from the Secretary-General that would, inter alia, identify priority project proposals for enhancing and assisting technical cooperation activities, in particular for human resources development.²

Notes

¹ See *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3).

² Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

Annex I

Terms of reference of the Action Team on New and Innovative Sources of Financing

1. **The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development^a**
“To adopt measures aimed at identifying new and innovative sources of financing at the international level, including in the private sector, in order to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III in developing countries.”
2. **Interim coordinator:** France.
3. **Members:** Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines and Syrian Arab Republic and European Space Agency.
4. **Purpose:** In the framework of the promotion of international cooperation, the Third United Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) agreed to create a trust fund for voluntary contributions for implementation of the recommendations of the Conference. Anticipating that that approach would necessarily produce limited results, UNISPACE III also agreed to recommend that action be taken to find other financial resources, including the private sector.
5. **Related activities:** Organization of special sessions on financing issues at the United Nations/International Astronautical Federation Workshop on Making Space Applications Operational: Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development, held in Albi, France, from 27 to 29 September 2001 (see A/AC.105/775). The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee will address the mobilization of financial resources to develop capacity in space science and technology applications.
6. **Workplan:**

2002

Review of the findings of the United Nations/International Astronautical Federation Workshop and the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on the subject; identification of funding mechanisms and strategies at the regional and international levels; identification of all the potential existing funding bodies (i.e. development banks, aid agencies, Governments); identification of industrial companies that are or could be concerned with space activities and of means to involve those companies in the funding and promotion of space activities for developing countries.

2002-2003

Examination and selection of ideas for identification of new and innovative means of funding; development of specific proposals; a workshop, devoted mainly to the

review of the proposals, with the participation of the main actors, to be organized at the end of 2002 or the beginning of 2003 at the German Aerospace Centre in Cologne, Germany.

Output

A report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with information and proposals (June 2003).

Notes

^a *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1, sect. I, para. 1 (f) (iii).

Annex II

List of entities of the United Nations system of relevance to the report of the Action Team on New and Innovative Sources of Funding

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +(1) (212) 963-2738
Facsimile: +(1) (212) 963-9489/1312

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Room DC2-2320
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +(1) (212) 963-5958
Facsimile: +(1) (212) 963-1010/4324

United Nations Office for Project Services
Chrysler Building
405 Lexington Avenue, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10174
United States of America
Telephone: +(1) (212) 457-1100
Facsimile: +(1) (212) 457-4001

Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 917-9701
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 917-0563

Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 917-2670/2673
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 917-0036

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand
Telephone: +(66) (2) 288-1234
Facsimile: +(66) (2) 288-1000

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Av. Dag Hammarskjöld s/n
Vitacura
Edificio Naciones Unidas
Casilla de Correo 179 D
Santiago
Chile
Telephone: +(56) (2) 208-5051
Facsimile: +(56) (2) 208-1946

Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Telephone: +(251) (1) 51-7200/5826
Facsimile: +(251) (1) 51-4416/0365

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
P.O. Box 118576
Riad
Lel Solh
Beirut
Lebanon
Telephone: +(961) (1) 981301/981311/981401
Facsimile: +(961) (1) 981510/981511/981512

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 907-1234
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 907-0057

United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya
Telephone: +(254) (2) 624001
Facsimile: +(254) (2) 226895

United Nations Development Programme
DC1-2128
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +(1) (212) 906-5000
Facsimile: +(1) (212) 906-5001

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Bureau 1070
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 917-1234
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 917-8047

World Food Programme
Via C. G. Viola 68
Parco dei Medici
00148 Rome
Italy
Telephone: +(39) (06) 65131
Facsimile: +(39) (06) 6513-2840

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Haus Carstanjen
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8
D-53175 Bonn
Germany
Telephone: +(49) (228) 815-2801
Facsimile: +(49) (228) 815-2898

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy
Telephone: +(39) (06) 5705-1
Facsimile: +(39) (06) 5705-3152/5155

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +(33) (1) 45 68 10 00
Facsimile: +(33) (1) 45 67 16 90

World Health Organization
20, avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 791-2122
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 791-0746

World Bank
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20433
United States of America
Telephone: +(1) (202) 477-1234
Facsimile: +(1) (202) 477-6391

World Meteorological Organization
7 bis, avenue de la Paix
Case Postale 2300
CH-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
Telephone: +(41) (22) 730-8111
Facsimile: +(41) (22) 730-8181
