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**Committee on the Peaceful  
Uses of Outer Space  
Sixty-second session  
Vienna, 12–21 June 2019**

## **Draft report**

### **Addendum**

## **Chapter II**

### **Recommendations and decisions**

#### **A. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes**

1. In accordance with paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution [73/91](#), the Committee continued its consideration, as a matter of priority, of ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and its consideration of the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end.

2. The representatives of Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States made statements under the item. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, as well as by representatives of other member States.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following

(a) A working paper submitted by the Russian Federation entitled “Survey of the problem of discretion exercised by States in interpreting basic legal principles and norms related to safety and security in outer space” ([A/AC.105/L.319](#));

(b) A conference room paper entitled “Operating in space: towards developing protocols on the norms of behaviour” ([A/AC.105/2019/CRP.12](#)).

4. The Committee heard the following presentations:

(a) “Space Security Index”, by the representative of Canada;

(b) “Delimiting, dissuading and deflating conflicts: preserving outer space for peaceful purposes”, by the observer for the International Association for the Advancement of Space Safety.

5. The Committee agreed that through its work in the scientific, technical and legal fields, as well as through the promotion of international dialogue and the exchange of



information on various topics relating to the exploration and use of outer space, it had a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and confidence-building among States, as well as in ensuring that outer space was maintained for peaceful purposes.

6. Some delegations expressed the view that it was the responsibility of all spacefaring nations to preserve and promote the benefits for all accruing from advances made in space technology and its applications.

7. Some delegations expressed the view that, in order to ensure that space was used in a sustainable manner and for peaceful purposes, it was important that space activities were carried out in accordance with international law, rules and regulations.

8. Some delegations expressed the view that meaningful international dialogue was essential to enhancing transparency, predictability and confidence among States, as it could prevent misperception, misinformation, misunderstanding and miscalculation arising from military activities in outer space.

9. The view was expressed that the progress that had been achieved in the exploration and use of outer space was a result of cooperation among States that had been able to overcome their political differences with the view to joining forces to work for the benefit and interests of humanity, and that the fact that outer space had not yet become an arena for an arms race was a result of the good will of States and their understanding of all aspects of the danger and consequences of conflict in outer space. In that connection, the delegation expressing that view recalled that the entire international community shared the responsibility for implementing the important provision enshrined in the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 1962 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963), namely, that the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding.

10. The view was expressed that the tasks of preventing conflicts in outer space and preserving outer space for peaceful purposes had become more relevant than ever and that there was lack of measures undertaken by States in that regard. Therefore, in the view of the delegation expressing that view, there was a need for an international legally binding instrument that would establish reliable guarantees against an arms race in outer space, as such an arms race could lead to the placement of weapons, the use of force or the threat of the use of force in outer space.

11. The view was expressed that effective monitoring, verification and transparency and confidence-building measures must be continuously pursued, with a view to negotiating a legally binding instrument for multilateral verification. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that voluntary transparency and confidence-building measures could not substitute for a legally binding instrument and that existing disarmament and arms control agreements might contain elements of such measures that could form the basis for transparency and confidence-building measures for outer space activities.

12. The view was expressed that more consideration should be given to the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects, prepared by China and the Russian Federation, which had been under consideration at the Conference on Disarmament in recent years.

13. The view was expressed that the absence of conflicts in space in the past could not be regarded as a guarantee of peace, in particular in an era in which new actors were entering the space arena.

14. The view was expressed that, despite almost four decades of discussion and debate, no substantive outcome had emerged from the Conference on Disarmament, as testified by the ongoing arms build-up in the arena of outer space, which was

prompting more and more countries to consider following suit. However, as there was no other platform for the discussion of space security issues, the Conference must continue its substantive consideration of the issue of the prevention of an arms race in outer space, leading to the initial negotiations on a legally binding treaty.

15. Some delegations expressed the view that it was disappointing that the Group of Governmental Experts on further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [72/250](#), could not reach consensus, despite holding a rich and substantive debate on all aspects related to its mandate.

16. The view was expressed that, although the Committee was not a disarmament forum, with a view to avoiding conflict, it provided States the opportunity to share views, allay concerns, negotiate compromises and promote responsible behaviour in outer space.

17. Some delegations welcomed the organization of joint events by the First Committee and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and expressed the view that such events might help to increase awareness of the importance of preserving outer space for peaceful purposes.

18. The view was expressed that the Committee had the authority to promote international cooperation in space in relation to scientific, technical and legal aspects, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1472 (XIV) A of 12 December 1959. In the view of the delegation expressing that view, the Committee was a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly with a political character, and thus should address international space cooperation from more than a technical perspective and remain objective in keeping up with current issues. As part of the United Nations system, the Committee should engage with all entities of that system in order to achieve the Committee's fundamental objective of maintaining peace and security in outer space. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that the issues of concern to the Committee were closely related to those of the First Committee and the Conference on Disarmament, and therefore issues relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space should be considered by all three bodies in parallel. Those forums had the mandate and responsibility to strengthen the international basis for ensuring that outer space was used solely for peaceful purposes.

19. The view was expressed that States should be encouraged to continue to review and implement, to the greatest extent practicable, on a voluntary basis and in a manner consistent with their national interests, the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities ([A/68/189](#)) of 2013 and the recommendations and transparency and confidence-building measures contained therein. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that the Committee's continuing deliberations on that report, as well as specific inputs provided by Member States, could serve as important guidance for the Office for Outer Space Affairs and set out the direction for the evolution of the Committee's mandate to address emerging challenges to the peaceful uses of outer space.

20. The view was expressed that in the light of significant positive advancements in the work of the Committee on matters related to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space, there were no convincing arguments that would advocate for the need for action to be taken by the Committee relating to the so-called "weaponization" of outer space. Since the Committee began its work nearly six decades ago, it had been clear that there would be separately chartered efforts to deal specifically with space disarmament issues; those would include forums such as the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission.

21. The view was expressed that the threat of an arms race in outer space was emerging primarily as a result of the position of some States that contrived to dominate and attain complete freedom of action in outer space.

22. Some delegations reaffirmed the importance of preventing an arms race in outer space and the placement of weapons of any kind in outer space, and called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the peaceful use of outer space to prevent an arms race there and to refrain from placing weapons of any kind in outer space or any other action contrary to that objective. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that the preservation of the outer space environment in the long-term required a commitment of the international community to ensuring that no weapons would ever be placed there.

23. The view was expressed that voluntary measures for the provision of safety and security in outer space, such as the pledge to not be the first State to place weapons in outer space, which had already been made by more than 20 States, could also be supported.

24. The view was expressed that the current ways and means of ensuring the peaceful uses of outer space were focused on norms of responsible behaviour, which were pragmatic and voluntary measures that helped to enhance trust and confidence in the space activities and actions of States and all other space actors. In that regard, “rules of the road” were needed as a way to identify what constituted responsible behaviour in outer space, and such rules would go a long way towards improving trust and confidence, reducing tensions and avoiding misinterpretation of actions or activities. Thus, transparency and confidence-building measures would help to reduce the possibility of misinterpreting activities and actions, and deviations from the norms could help signal what would be regarded as irresponsible behaviour in space.

25. The view was expressed that with regard to space cooperation among States, non-legally binding, voluntary measures, such as “best practice” guidelines, transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space and norms of safe and responsible behaviour in outer space, offered the most practical and quickly implementable means of improving communication and providing early opportunities for operational risk reduction, thereby preserving the space environment and the ability to explore and use space for future generations.

26. The view was expressed that safety and security in outer space could be strengthened through the implementation by States of transparency and confidence-building measures, such as registering space objects, issuing pre-launch notifications, implementing the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and participating in the activities of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) relating to space debris management, undertaking analysis of space object proximity awareness and collision avoidance, and participating in and contributing to international cooperation activities.

27. The view was expressed that, no matter how novel or innovative certain space activities might seem, the core United Nations treaties on outer space applied to such activities and could successfully guide participants towards peaceful and safe operations. In that connection, the national implementation of voluntary, agreed guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities would strengthen the foundation and pillars of the treaties and help to define responsible behaviour in the sustainable and peaceful uses of space.

28. The view was expressed that the agenda item under consideration was inextricably linked to the agenda item of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on long-term sustainability of outer space activities. Therefore, in the view of the delegation expressing that view, the discussions and deliberations under both items should not only continue to be carried out in concert, but should also be considered as integrally related, with the aim of facilitating agreement and consensus among member States on an implementable set of transparency and confidence-building measures relating to the peaceful conduct of space activities.

29. The view was expressed that the international legal framework for outer space activities needed to be strengthened to enhance the safety and sustainability of space for all space users. In that regard, the ongoing initiatives of and deliberations by the Committee aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities through the establishment of a set of guidelines could have a potentially significant impact on the future of outer space activities.

30. Some delegations expressed the view that safety and security in outer space could be affected by such factors as the growing number of spacefaring nations and the involvement of both governmental and non-governmental actors in space activities, the increasing accumulation of space debris, and technical malfunctions and accidents involving space objects, including accidental collisions and unforeseen harmful interference between them.

31. The view was expressed that Governments, while encouraging commercial space activities, should ensure that such activities remain restricted to peaceful purposes and contribute to the long-term stability, safety and sustainability of outer space.

32. The view was expressed that international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space should be promoted by facilitating the transfer of technology, the sharing of information and the exchange of materials and equipment, taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries.

33. The Committee congratulated African States on the establishment, by a decision of the African Union, of the African Space Agency, to be hosted by Egypt. It noted that the Agency would serve as a platform for transcontinental cooperation and would create an opportunity for all African States to reap the common benefits gained from the space field.

34. The Committee noted that the Government of Nigeria had hosted the seventh African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in Abuja from 5 to 9 November 2018 on the theme "Implementation of African space policy and strategy".

35. The Committee also noted that the fourth Space Conference had been conducted on the margins of the International Air and Space Fair held in Santiago from 3 to 8 April 2018, as had the Latin American Week of Remote Sensing, a technical and scientific conference organized by the air force of Chile. The Week of Remote Sensing had been aimed at promoting the use of space information with respect to phenomena in the biosphere and had focused on the development of space applications for the civil and defence sectors.

36. The Committee further noted that the twenty-fifth session of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum, on the theme "Innovative space technology for evolving needs", had been held in Singapore from 6 to 9 November 2018. The twenty-sixth session, on the theme "Advancing diverse links towards a new space era" would be held in Nagoya, Japan, from 26 to 29 November 2019.

37. The Committee noted that, on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization had held a high-level forum on the theme "Community of shared future through space cooperation" in Beijing on 14 November 2018.

38. The Committee recommended that, at its sixty-third session, in 2020, consideration of the item on ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes should be continued, on a priority basis.

## **B. Report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its fifty-sixth session**

39. The Committee took note with appreciation of the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its fifty-sixth session ([A/AC.105/1202](#)), which contained

the results of its deliberations on the items considered by the Subcommittee in accordance with General Assembly resolution [73/91](#).

40. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Pontsho Maruping (South Africa) for her able leadership as Chair during the fifty-sixth session of the Subcommittee.

41. The representatives of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America made statements under the item. The representative of Egypt made a statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The representative of Costa Rica made a statement on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by other member States.

42. The Committee heard the following presentations:

(a) “PRISMA, the Italian hyperspectral mission”, by the representative of Italy;

(b) “Space science and technology initiatives of the Philippines”, by the representative of the Philippines;

(c) “Tackling space debris: European and international measures for a sustainable use of outer space”, by the observer for the European Space Agency.

## **1. United Nations Programme on Space Applications**

### **(a) Activities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications**

43. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the activities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 51–71).

44. The Committee had before it the report on the United Nations/China Forum on Space Solutions on the theme “Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals”, held in Changsha, China, from 24 to 27 April 2019 ([A/AC.105/1210](#)).

45. The Committee noted that the priority areas of the Programme were environmental monitoring, natural resource management, satellite communications for tele-education and telemedicine applications, disaster risk reduction, the use of global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), the Basic Space Science Initiative, climate change, the Basic Space Technology Initiative, and the Human Space Technology Initiative, and biodiversity and ecosystems.

46. The Committee took note of the activities of the Programme carried out in 2018 and planned in 2019, as presented in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 63–66).

47. The Committee noted that the Government of Japan, through the Kyushu Institute of Technology, and the Government of Italy, through the Politecnico di Torino and the Istituto Superiore Mario Boella, in collaboration with the Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica, had continued to provide long-term fellowship programme opportunities for students from developing countries under the United Nations/Japan Long-term Fellowship Programme on Nanosatellite Technologies, and the United Nations/Italy Long-term Fellowship Programme on Global Navigation Satellite Systems and Related Applications, respectively.

48. The Committee also noted the Drop Tower Experiment Series, which was a fellowship programme of the Office for Outer Space Affairs undertaken in collaboration with the Centre of Applied Space Technology and Microgravity and the German Aerospace Center (DLR), in which students could study microgravity by performing experiments in a drop tower. In the sixth cycle of the fellowship programme, a team from the Politecnico di Milano had been awarded the fellowship through competitive selection.

49. The Committee further noted the continued collaboration between the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Government of Japan, in collaboration with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), in implementing the United Nations/Japan Cooperation Programme on CubeSat Deployment from the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module (Kibo), known as “KiboCUBE”. The programme had been launched in September 2015. A team from the University of Nairobi had been selected to be the first to benefit from the programme. The team’s CubeSat named 1KUNS-PF had been deployed from Kibo in May 2018 as the first satellite of Kenya. CubeSats developed by teams from Guatemala, Indonesia and Mauritius, which had been selected for the second and third rounds of KiboCube, would come after the mission of Kenya. The National Centre for Space Technologies of the Technical University of Moldova had been selected in April 2019. The objective of the cooperation programme was to promote international cooperation and capacity-building in space technology and its applications under the Human Space Technology Initiative by providing opportunities for educational and research institutions in developing countries to deploy CubeSats from Kibo.

50. The Committee noted the continued cooperation between the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Government of China (through the China Manned Space Agency), in implementing the United Nations/China cooperation on the utilization of the China space station initiative under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the Human Space Technology Initiative. This innovative and forward-looking cooperation was aimed at providing scientists around the world with an opportunity to conduct their own experiments on board the China space station and thus to open space exploration activities to all countries and create a new paradigm for building capabilities in space science and technology. The first opportunity to conduct scientific experiments on board the China space station had been open to all Member States, in particular, developing countries. As an outcome of the application and selection process, nine projects were selected for implementation on board the China space station in the first cycle. The nine projects involved 23 institutions from 17 Member States in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Africa, North America and South America, reflecting the creativity and commitment of scientists from public and private entities in both developing and developed countries. The subjects of the research included space life science, biotechnology, microgravity fluid physics, microgravity combustion, astronomy, and space technologies. The selection results were announced jointly by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the China Manned Space Agency on 12 June 2019 during a side event on the margins of the sixty-second session of the Committee.

51. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Office for Outer Space Affairs for the manner in which the activities of the Programme had been implemented with the limited funds available. The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had sponsored the activities. The Committee noted with satisfaction that further progress was being made in the implementation of the activities of the Programme for 2019.

52. The Committee noted with appreciation that since its sixty-first session, additional resources for 2018 and 2019 had been offered by various Member States and organizations.

53. The Committee once again expressed its concern that the financial resources available to the United Nations Programme on Space Applications remained limited and appealed to the donor community to support the Programme through voluntary contributions.

54. The Committee requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to continue to work with the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on defining the priorities of the Programme.

55. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Programme on Space Applications had continued to emphasize, promote and foster cooperation with

Member States at the regional and global levels to support the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations.

56. The Committee noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs continued to closely collaborate with the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, namely the African Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education — in English Language, the African Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology — in French Language; the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia and the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (China). In that connection, the Committee noted with appreciation that the host countries of the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, were providing significant financial and in-kind support to the centres.

**(b) International Satellite System for Search and Rescue**

57. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the International Satellite System for Search and Rescue (COSPAR-SARSAT) currently had 42 member States and 2 participating organizations and that other entities were also interested in becoming associated with the programme in the future. The Committee noted with appreciation that the worldwide coverage of emergency beacons, carried on vessels and aircraft and by individual users around the world, had been made possible by the space segment, which consisted of transponders carried on 5 polar-orbiting satellites, 9 geostationary satellites and 43 newly added medium Earth orbit satellites provided by Canada, France, India, the Russian Federation and the United States, along with the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites and the European Union, as well as by the ground-segment contributions of 29 additional countries. The Committee also noted that in 2018, alert data from the system had helped to save more than 2,100 lives in 904 search and rescue events worldwide.

**2. Space technology for sustainable socioeconomic development**

58. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on space technology for sustainable socioeconomic development, as reflected in the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 77–93).

59. The Committee endorsed the recommendations and decisions on the item made by the Subcommittee and its Working Group of the Whole, reconvened under the chairmanship of P. Kunhikrishnan (India) ([A/AC.105/1202](#), para. 93).

60. The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution [73/91](#), had reiterated the need to promote the benefits of space technology and its applications in the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and had recognized that the fundamental significance of space science and technology and their applications for global, regional, national and local sustainable development processes should be promoted in the formulation of policies and programmes of action and their implementation, including through efforts towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

61. Some delegations reiterated the importance of international cooperation in the collection, processing and dissemination of data obtained by means of satellite technology, which strengthened the capacity of developing countries in decision-making and the application of appropriate policies to prevent natural disasters and epidemics, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



### 3. Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment

62. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 94–107).

63. The Committee noted the international and regional initiatives undertaken to promote and use remote sensing data to support socioeconomic and sustainable development, in particular for the benefit of developing countries.

64. In the course of discussions, delegations reviewed national and international cooperation programmes in a number of key areas in which remote sensing data were crucial for well-informed decision-making. Examples included cartography, territorial planning, cadastral mapping which included real estate and property management tools, meteorology, tele-education and tele-health, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resource management, oceanographic monitoring, climate change, promoting sustainable development, air quality monitoring for aerosols and pollutants including monitoring of essential climate variables, disaster management and vulnerability assessments, ozone loss, ecosystems management, forestry, hydrology, meteorology and severe weather forecasting, sea surface temperature and wind monitoring, glacier mapping and studies, crop and soil monitoring, irrigation, precision agriculture, groundwater detection, space weather, security and law enforcement, and mineral mapping.

65. The view was expressed that access to spatial data, especially as a result of Earth observation, as well as space technology and its applications, had been a powerful factor in economic development and was essential for users in developing countries. The delegation expressing that view also expressed the view that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should work to facilitate access to space-derived data and relevant data processing applications in that regard and to promote open and free data policies to support such accessibility, in particular for developing countries.

66. Some delegations expressed the view that the development of applications based on remote sensing that could address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in Africa would have a significant impact with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, it was vitally important to implement and promote solutions in areas such as precision agriculture and water management.

67. The Committee noted the strong commitment of many Member States to supporting important initiatives such as the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), which played an important role in improving the sharing of remote sensing data and worldwide access to data.

### 4. Space debris

68. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on space debris, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 108–143).

69. The Committee endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee on the item (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 142–143).

70. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the endorsement by the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/217, of the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, was instrumental for the mitigation of space debris, and urged those countries that had not yet done so to consider implementing the Guidelines on a voluntary basis.

71. The Committee noted with appreciation that many States and international intergovernmental organizations were already implementing space debris mitigation measures consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee

and/or the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, and that other States had developed their own space debris mitigation standards based on those guidelines.

72. In addition, the Committee noted that some States were using the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee and/or the IADC Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, the European Code of Conduct for Space Debris Mitigation, International Organization for Standardization standard 24113:2011 (Space systems: space debris mitigation requirements), and ITU recommendation ITU-R S.1003 (Environmental protection of the geostationary-satellite orbit) as reference points in their regulatory frameworks for national space activities. The Committee also noted that some States had cooperated in the space surveillance and tracking support framework funded by the European Union and in the ESA space situational awareness programme.

73. The Committee noted that an increasing number of States were adopting concrete measures to mitigate space debris, including the improvement of the design of launch vehicles and spacecraft, the de-orbiting of satellites, passivation, life extension, end-of-life operations and the development of specific software and models for space debris mitigation.

74. The Committee noted that IADC, whose initial work had served as the basis for the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee, had updated its own Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, which now stated that the post-mission lifetime of a satellite in orbit should not exceed 25 years, included the requirement of achieving a 90 per cent probability of the successful post-mission disposal of satellites, and addressed the topic of large constellations.

75. The Committee noted that the issue of space debris and their proliferation and removal continued to be a cause for concern because space debris hindered the future exploration and use of outer space.

76. Some delegations expressed the view that the issue of space debris required the implementation of measures including the adequate monitoring, detection and mitigation of space debris, in order to protect property and people on Earth and ensure the normal provision of data from operational missions.

77. Some delegations expressed the view that the issue of space debris should be addressed in a manner that would not jeopardize the development of the space capabilities of developing countries.

78. Some delegations expressed the view that it was important that new space actors were not burdened as a result of the historical activities of established space actors and that addressing the challenges posed by the placement in space of large constellations and megaconstellations should be made a priority in the work of the Committee.

79. Some delegations expressed the view that there was a need for differentiated degrees of responsibility in the clearing of space debris, in line with the space activities of each Member State.

80. Some delegations expressed the view that proposed approaches for space debris mitigation should not create undue barriers for new space actors.

81. Some delegations expressed the view that new technologies for space surveillance and tracking could play an important role in ensuring the sustainable use of space.

82. The view was expressed that it was important to raise awareness and build political support to discourage activities that resulted in the uncontrolled generation of space debris.

83. The view was expressed that access to space debris mitigation and removal technologies should be facilitated because a cleaner space environment would be beneficial to all.

84. The view was expressed that it was of utmost importance to have legally binding instruments that provided clarity on the responsibility of countries in terms of collisions of spacecraft, explosions, implosions, accidents with space debris with nuclear power sources on board, and the re-entry into the atmosphere of spacecraft with nuclear power sources.

85. The view was expressed that the registration of space objects and their parts, including those that were no longer functional, was particularly important to ensure the safety of missions in orbit, access to basic services and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

## **5. Space-system-based disaster management support**

86. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on space-system-based disaster management support, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 144–168).

87. The Committee welcomed the activities organized by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), which supported the development of capacity to use all types of space-based information in support of the full disaster management cycle. These activities were aimed at promoting greater understanding, acceptance and commitment by countries in the implementation of national disaster management strategies tailored for their specific needs and environmental conditions. In that regard, the Committee took note of the UN-SPIDER technical advisory services and the UN-SPIDER knowledge portal ([www.un-spider.org](http://www.un-spider.org)), a web-based platform for information, communication and process support that fostered the exchange of information, the sharing of experiences, capacity-building and technical advisory support.

88. Some delegations expressed the view that in order to strengthen disaster risk preparedness and emergency response at the national level, the Office for Outer Space Affairs should increase the capacity-building activities of UN-SPIDER by offering more technical advisory missions and training programmes, in particular to developing countries.

89. In her statement, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs thanked the Governments of Austria, China and Germany for their commitment to and support of UN-SPIDER since its inception, including through the implementation of UN-SPIDER activities coordinated by the UN-SPIDER offices in Beijing, Vienna and Bonn, Germany.

90. The Committee noted with appreciation that the UN-SPIDER regional support offices greatly contributed to the programme's activities in the areas of capacity-building, institutional strengthening and knowledge management.

91. The Committee noted that UN-SPIDER would hold its ninth annual conference in Beijing in September 2019 as one of the commitments of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

92. The view was expressed that satellite technology for supporting disaster management had significantly advanced. The delegation expressing that view noted that high-resolution optical images were used to analyse the propagation of fine dust, yellow dust, smog and smoke from forest fires, that improvements to infrared imaging capabilities allowed greater cloud-to-surface analysis thereby enabling quick predictions of localized heavy rains, and that in making use of such detailed data collection, the modelling of three-dimensional wind fields could be used to support the detection and monitoring of typhoons. The Committee also noted the ongoing activities of Member States, including the emergency mapping service of the European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus), the Sentinel Asia project and its coordination of emergency observation requests through the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre, and the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, all of

which were valuable contributions that promoted the use of space-based solutions in support of disaster management.

## **6. Recent developments in global navigation satellite systems**

93. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on recent developments in global navigation satellite systems, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 169–190).

94. The Committee noted with appreciation the work of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG), the latest developments in the field of global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) technologies and new GNSS applications.

95. The Committee noted the efforts by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in promoting the use of GNSS through its capacity-building and information dissemination initiatives, in particular in developing countries, as well as the role of the Office as the executive secretariat of ICG in coordinating the planning of meetings of ICG and its Providers' Forum, in conjunction with sessions of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

96. The Committee noted the comprehensive information portal for ICG and users of GNSS services, maintained by the Office, which continued to play an active role in facilitating cooperation and communication among the providers and users of GNSS.

97. The Committee noted that through ICG all providers had agreed on the information presented in the publication entitled *The Interoperable Global Navigation Satellite Systems Space Service Volume* ([ST/SPACE/75](#)) and on a number of recommendations on continuing the development, support and expansion of the multi-GNSS space service volume concept.

98. The Committee noted that the thirteenth meeting of ICG and the twenty-first meeting of the Providers' Forum, organized by the China Satellite Navigation Office on behalf of the Government of China, had been held in Xi'an, China, from 4 to 9 November 2018 and that the fourteenth meeting of ICG would be hosted by India and would be held in Bengaluru, India, from 8 to 13 December 2019.

99. The Committee also noted the expression of interest by the Office for Outer Space Affairs to host the fifteenth meeting of ICG, to be held in 2020, and the interest expressed by the United Arab Emirates to host the sixteenth meeting, in 2021.

100. The Committee noted the progress by the European GNSS Galileo and the regional space-based augmentation system European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS), with four new Galileo satellites launched into orbit by Arianespace in 2018, which brought the number of satellites in orbit as part of the constellation to 26. The full Galileo constellation would consist of 30 satellites and was expected to be completed by 2020; it would provide improved services and new business opportunities in a wide variety of applications in many sectors of the economy, worldwide.

## **7. Space weather**

101. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on space weather, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 191–209).

102. The Committee noted that space weather, which was caused by solar variability, was an international concern owing to the potential threat it posed to space systems, human space flight and ground- and space-based infrastructures upon which society increasingly relied. As such, it needed to be addressed in a global manner, through international cooperation and coordination, in order to be able to predict potentially severe space weather events and mitigate their impact to guarantee the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

103. The Committee noted a number of national and international activities undertaken in the fields of research, training and education to improve the scientific and technical understanding of the adverse effects of space weather and thus strengthen global resilience to it.

104. The Committee noted with appreciation that the Expert Group on Space Weather of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee had held meetings on the margins of the fifty-sixth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, in 2019, as well as during the intersessional period.

105. Some delegations expressed the view that they supported the establishment of a dedicated international coordination group for space weather which could improve international collaboration and coordination and contribute to enhance global resiliency against adverse effects of space weather.

106. The view was expressed that in relation to a priority activity of the Expert Group on Space Weather on the establishment of an international coordination group for space weather, in close collaboration with COSPAR, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Space Environment Service, the structure and the working mechanism of such a coordination group could be elaborated only in the course of implementing specific joint projects by the participating entities.

## **8. Near-Earth objects**

107. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on near-Earth objects, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 210–228).

108. The Committee noted with appreciation the progress made by the International Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN) and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG), which had been established in 2014 pursuant to recommendations on an international response to the near-Earth object impact threat, and noted their efforts to share information with regard to discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects as well as the efforts vested in planning to mitigate a potential impact of a near-Earth object, with a view to ensuring that all nations, in particular developing countries with limited capacity to predict and mitigate an impact of a near-Earth object, were aware of potential threats.

109. The Committee noted the work carried out by the SMPAG Ad Hoc Working Group on Legal Issues, which had been established by SMPAG in 2016 to consider legal issues relevant to the work of SMPAG in the context of existing international treaties governing activities in outer space, and that the Ad Hoc Working Group had presented to SMPAG at its twelfth meeting in February 2019 a report containing an initial assessment of the current legal context and of relevant legal questions and issues regarding planetary defence.

110. The Committee noted that there were currently 15 signatories to the Statement of Intent for Participation in IAWN, representing observatories and space institutions in China, Colombia, Croatia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as an amateur observer in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Committee also noted that Czechia had become the nineteenth member of SMPAG and that COSPAR had become its sixth permanent observer.

111. The Committee noted that further information on the meetings of IAWN and SMPAG, to which the Office for Outer Space Affairs served as the permanent secretariat, had been made available on their web pages, at <http://iawn.net> and <http://smpag.net>, respectively.

112. The Committee noted progress and milestones in asteroid observation missions: the JAXA sample return mission Hayabusa-2 had arrived at the target asteroid, Ryugu, in June 2018, carrying the rover MINERVA-II, which carried out the world's first

successful exploration of the surface of an asteroid by a rover, in September 2018, and the NASA sample return mission OSIRIS-REx, an international mission involving Canada, France and Japan, which had arrived at the target asteroid, Bennu, in October 2018.

113. The Committee noted that IAWN, SMPAG and the Office for Outer Space Affairs were planning to collaborate in the organization of an international seminar on the topic of near-Earth objects, to be held in Erice, Italy, from 20 to 24 April 2020.

114. The Committee noted that the sixth IAA International Planetary Defense Conference had been held from 29 April to 3 May 2019 in the Washington, D.C., area and that the seventh IAA International Planetary Defense Conference would be held at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna from 26 to 30 April 2021.

115. The Committee noted that the ninth meeting of the IAWN steering committee would be held on 12 September 2019, followed by the 13th meeting of SMPAG on 13 September 2019, at the European Southern Observatory, in Garching, Germany.

## **9. Long-term sustainability of outer space activities**

*[Text is contained in [A/AC.105/L.318/Add.6.](#)]*

## **10. Use of nuclear power sources in outer space**

116. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 264–273).

117. The Committee endorsed the report and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, reconvened under the chairmanship of Sam A. Harbison (United Kingdom) ([A/AC.105/1202](#), para. 273, and annex II).

118. The Committee acknowledged that some States and an international intergovernmental organization were developing, or considering developing, legal and regulatory instruments on the safety of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, taking into account the contents and requirements of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space and of the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space.

119. The Committee stressed the value and importance of implementing the voluntary Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space, which had been developed by the Subcommittee together with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

120. Some delegations expressed the view that it was important to continue to study, analyse and evaluate various aspects, practices and regulations pertinent to the use of NPS in space, and that such activities must be beneficial, not detrimental, to humanity. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that States were responsible for regulating the use of nuclear energy in space and that it was their duty to observe the relevant international legal regime. In that connection, and taking into account the Safety Framework, it was important for the Subcommittee to continue to address the issue through the application of appropriate strategies, long-term planning and the establishment of adequate and updated regulatory frameworks.

121. Some delegations expressed the view that more consideration should be given to the use of NPS in terrestrial orbits, specifically in the geostationary orbit and low-Earth orbit, in order to address the problem of potential collisions of nuclear-powered space objects in orbit and the incidents or emergencies that could be created by the accidental re-entry of such objects into the Earth's atmosphere, as well as the impact of such a re-entry on the Earth's surface, human life and health and the ecosystem.

## 11. Space and global health

122. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on space and global health, as reflected in the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 274–284).

123. The Committee endorsed the recommendations and decisions on the item made by the Subcommittee and its Working Group on Space and Global Health, convened under the chairmanship of Antoine Geissbühler (Switzerland), including the Working Group's multi-year workplan (A/AC.105/1202, para. 284. and annex III).

124. The Committee noted the broad array of activities relevant to space and global health and stressed the value and importance of space-based research, data and information for supporting decision-making and improved early warning measures in the public and global health domains.

125. The view was expressed that satellite observations could improve understanding of the emissions of atmospheric particles (including desert dust and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)), the related trends, and their impact on global health and could thus contribute to the air quality monitoring on a global scale, and that the utilization of space technology for global health needed to be further pursued.

## 12. Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union

126. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of ITU, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 285–294).

127. Some delegations expressed the view that the geostationary orbit was a limited natural resource that was at risk of becoming saturated, thereby threatening the sustainability of space activities in that environment; that its use should be rationalized; and that it should be made available to all States, under equitable conditions, irrespective of their current technical capabilities, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries and the geographical position of certain countries. Those delegations were also of the view that it was important to use the geostationary orbit in compliance with international law and with the legal framework established by the United Nations and ITU.

128. Some delegations expressed the view that the geostationary orbit, as a limited natural resource clearly in danger of saturation, must be used rationally, efficiently, economically and equitably. That principle was deemed fundamental to safeguarding the interests of developing countries and countries with a certain geographical position, as set out in article 44, paragraph 196.2, of the Constitution of ITU, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Minneapolis, United States, in 1998.

## 13. Draft provisional agenda for the fifty-seventh session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee

129. The Committee took note of the discussion of the Subcommittee under the item on the draft provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session, as reflected in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1202, paras. 295–298).

130. The Committee endorsed the recommendations and decisions on the item made by the Subcommittee ([A/AC.105/1202](#), paras. 296–298).

131. On the basis of the deliberations of the Subcommittee at its fifty-sixth session, the Committee agreed that the following items should be considered by the Subcommittee at its fifty-seventh session:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Election of the Chair.
3. Statement by the Chair.
4. General exchange of views and introduction of reports submitted on national activities.
5. United Nations Programme on Space Applications.
6. Space technology for sustainable socioeconomic development.
7. Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment.
8. Space debris.
9. Space-system-based disaster management support.
10. Recent developments in global navigation satellite systems.
11. Space weather.
12. Near-Earth objects.
13. Long-term sustainability of outer space activities.
14. Future role and method of work of the Committee.
15. Use of nuclear power sources in outer space.  
(Work for 2020 as reflected in the multi-year workplan of the Working Group ([A/AC.105/1138](#), annex II, para. 9))
16. Space and global health.  
(Work for 2020 as reflected in the multi-year workplan of the Working Group (see annex III, para. 5, and appendix I of the present report))
17. Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union.  
(Single issue/item for discussion)
18. Draft provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.
19. Report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

132. The Committee agreed that, in accordance with the agreement reached at the forty-fourth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, in 2007 ([A/AC.105/890](#), annex I, para. 24), the symposium to be held at the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommittee, in 2020, was to be organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs on the topic "Access to space for all".



## K. “Space2030” agenda

133. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “‘Space2030’ agenda”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [73/91](#), as a new agenda item under a multi-year workplan, which is to remain on the agenda of the Committee until its sixty-third session, in 2020.

134. In accordance with the decision of the Committee, the Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda was established under this agenda item to continue to develop a “Space2030” agenda and its implementation plan, based on the mandates derived from General Assembly resolution [73/6](#).

135. The representatives of Austria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Germany, France, Indonesia, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements under the item. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by representatives of other member States. Statements were also made by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and by the representative of Costa Rica on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

136. The Committee had before it a working paper submitted by the Bureau of the Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda ([A/AC.105/L.317](#)) containing a consolidated zero draft of the “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan, for further negotiations during the meetings of the Working Group at the sixty-second session of the Committee.

137. The Committee noted with appreciation the work by the Bureau of the Working Group, assisted by the Secretariat, in preparing the above-mentioned zero draft of a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan, which provided a good basis for further negotiations and was based on the deliberations in the meetings of the Working Group held thus far as well as on written contributions by several States members of the Committee.

138. The Committee noted that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan was a collective effort by States members of the Committee to develop a high-level, forward-looking and comprehensive document that highlighted the role of space and the broad societal benefits that it brought. Such an agenda and implementation plan should serve as an inspirational tool for a broader international community by promoting the use of space technologies and applications and space-derived data to further economic growth, sustainable development and prosperity.

139. The Committee further noted that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan were intended to raise awareness of, promote and strengthen the use of space tools for the attainment of the global development agendas, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals and targets, as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the commitments by States parties to the Paris Agreement on climate change.

140. The Committee further noted that the “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan represented a unique opportunity to demonstrate the continuous relevance and the strengthening of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees and the Office for Outer Space Affairs as unique platforms for international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes and the global governance of outer space activities for the benefit of and in the interest of all humankind.

141. The Committee noted that the “Space2030” agenda should contain concise, future-oriented, overarching objectives, complemented by an implementation plan containing practical measure and concrete deliverables, building upon the seven thematic priorities developed by the Committee in the context of UNISPACE+50, which constituted a comprehensive approach to addressing key areas and served as a

good basis to determine the core objectives of the future work of the Committee and its subcommittees and the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

142. The Committee further noted that by developing and carrying out the “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan, States members of the Committee gave expression to the importance they attached to global partnerships and strengthened cooperation among Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, industry and private sector entities.

143. The Committee noted that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan provided an important opportunity to demonstrate the commitment of the Committee and its subcommittees, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, to address changes in the undertaking of outer space activities that had come about as a result of the diversification of such activities and the increasing number of participants, both governmental agencies and non-governmental entities, including industry and the private sector, as well as to continue to respond, as appropriate, to such changes and address new and emerging issues.

144. The Committee noted that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan should underscore the need to preserve outer space as an operationally stable and safe environment suitable for use by current and future generations and to enable space activities, consistent with international law, by promoting a governance framework that encouraged safety, participation and innovation and ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

145. Some delegations expressed the view that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan should ensure clarity on concepts in the absence of a generally accepted definition, for example, that “global governance of outer space activities” was understood as rules and regulations stemming from multilateral processes conducted under the auspices of the United Nations and not the result of any unilateral action by a State, and that it was based on international law, including the United Nations treaties on outer space, as well as the United Nations principles on outer space and related General Assembly resolutions, and the contributions of the Committee to that end.

146. Some delegations expressed the view that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plans should reflect the determination to address inequalities among countries and to create conditions for the sustainable and inclusive development of space activities in support of sustainable development goals. In doing so, a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan should also identify concrete steps and measures aimed at addressing the gap between those States that had developed space-related capabilities and technologies and those States that had limited or no access to such capabilities.

147. Some delegations expressed the view that a “Space2030” agenda and implementations plan should be implemented in consistency with the rights and obligations of States under applicable international law and that at the same time such an agenda should strongly urge States to refrain from promulgating, adopting and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that could impede the space activities and full implementation of a “Space2030” agenda, particularly in developing countries. Those delegations expressed the view that a revitalized global partnership was required to ensure that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan could be carried out, and that a “Space2030” agenda should recognize the need for the mobilization of financial resources, capacity-building and the transfer of technologies to developing countries on favourable terms and on a non-discriminatory basis.

148. The view was expressed that the utilization of the geostationary orbit was also crucial in the efforts to advance the contribution of space for sustainable development. That delegation was of the view that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan should identify ways to ensure equitable access to the geostationary orbit for all

States, including by revitalizing partnerships with other international organizations, taking into account the needs and interests of developing countries as well as the geographical position of certain countries.

149. The view was expressed that in developing a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan, the main focus should remain on how activities in space can support the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. That delegation was of the view that a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plans should not be used to define terms or consider items that were also being discussed in relation to the guidelines on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

150. The Committee noted that, in contribution to the discussions on a “Space2030” agenda, at the United Nations/Austria Symposium, to take place in Graz, Austria, from 2 to 4 September 2019, the main focus would be space science and technology as well as space law and policy.

151. The Committee also noted that at the United Nations/Austria World Space Forum, to take place in Vienna from 18 to 22 November 2019, the focus would be on the topic “Access to space for all” and that the Forum would seek to ensure continuous dialogue among the global community on that matter and contribute to discussions on a “Space2030” agenda, and raise awareness of that agenda.

152. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/91](#), the Committee, at its 755th meeting, on 12 June, convened its Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda, which was chaired by members of the Bureau, comprising the Chair, Awni Mohammad Khasawneh (Jordan), and the two Vice-Chairs, Maria Assunta Accili Sabbatini (Italy) and Dumitru Dorin Prunariu (Romania), and was assisted by the Secretariat.

153. The Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda held three meetings, as well as informal consultations, to advance its work on a “Space2030” agenda and implementations. At its third meeting, on 20 June, the Committee endorsed the report of the Working Group, as contained in annex I to the present report.