



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
18 June 2019

Original: English

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

## Draft report

## Chapter II

## Recommendations and decisions

### D. Space and sustainable development

1. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space and sustainable development”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [73/91](#).
2. The representatives of Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United States made statements under the item. During the general exchange of views, representatives of other member States also made statements relating to the item.
3. The Committee heard the following presentations under the item:
  - (a) “First Space Summit 2020: building space development from the South”, by the representative of Chile;
  - (b) “China space: realizing the Sustainable Development Goals”, by the representative of China;
  - (c) “United Nations/Germany High-level Forum: The way forward after UNISPACE+50 and on ‘Space2030’”, by the representative of Germany;
  - (d) “Earth observations for disaster and risk management: the Space-based Earth Observation Applications for Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (SPEAR) project and how it supports the UN-SPIDER programme”, by the representative of Germany;
  - (e) “Swedish Space Corporation exploiting innovative opportunities helping Earth benefit from space”, by the representative of Sweden;
  - (f) “Convergence of space-derived data and information with neural network-based artificial intelligence and blockchain for sustainable development”, by the observer for CANEUS International.
4. The Committee reiterated its acknowledgment of the significant role of space science and technology and their applications in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular for the Sustainable



Development Goals; in the realization of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; and in the fulfilment by States parties of their commitments to the Paris Agreement on climate change.

5. The Committee noted the value of space technology and applications, as well as of space-derived data and information, to sustainable development, including by improving the formulation and subsequent implementation of policies and programmes of action relating to environmental protection, land and water management, urban and rural development, marine and coastal ecosystems, health care, climate change, disaster risk reduction and emergency response, energy, infrastructure, navigation, seismic monitoring, natural resources management, snow and glaciers, biodiversity, agriculture and food security.

6. Committee took note of the information provided by States on their efforts to integrate cross-sectoral activities at the national, regional and international levels and to incorporate space-derived geospatial data and information into all sustainable development processes and mechanisms.

7. The Committee took note of the information provided by States on their actions and programmes aimed at increasing awareness and understanding in society of the applications of space science and technology for meeting development needs.

8. The Committee noted with satisfaction the large number of outreach activities carried out at the regional level to build capacity through education and training in using space science and technology applications for sustainable development. The Committee noted with appreciation the role played in space-related education by the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations.

9. The view was expressed that the Committee should continue to create opportunities to assist Member States in enhancing their capacities and institutional cooperation relating to the use of space technology for sustainable development at various levels of cooperation, and that the support of the international community was needed in providing technical support to developing countries, adequate resources for the transfer of knowledge and capacity-building relating to space technology.

10. The view was expressed that the adoption of open data policies was beneficial for promoting the use of space-based data and applications for socioeconomic development objectives.

## **E. Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status**

11. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [73/91](#).

12. The representatives of Italy and the United States made statements under the item.

13. The publication *Spinoff 2019*, issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States, was available on the NASA website. The Committee expressed its gratitude to NASA for its *Spinoff* publication series, which had been made available to delegations every year since the forty-third session of the Committee, in 2000.

14. The Committee agreed that spin-offs from space technology presented great potential for continuous development in the industrial sector, as well as the provision of services. It also agreed that spin-offs could be applied to achieve social and economic objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

15. The Committee took note of the information provided by States on their national practices regarding spin-offs from space technology involving various actors, including the private sector and academia, that had resulted in the emergence of

fruitful partnerships and shared learning opportunities among the private sector, international intergovernmental organizations and public research and education institutions.

16. The Committee took note of innovations in numerous scientific areas, including those relating to health, medicine, the environment, education, communication, transport, dentistry, safety, biology, chemistry and materials science. It also took note of practical applications of spin-offs from space technology of benefit to society, such as the use of enhanced software engineering tools and theories to improve instant online marketing processes, as well as the use of compact recreational facilities originally developed for the International Space Station, which had a beneficial impact on public health.

17. The Committee agreed that the use of spin-offs from space technology should be further promoted because they advanced economies by stimulating the development of innovative products, thereby improving the quality of life.

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