



REVISED STRUCTURE

**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee
Fifty-sixth session
Vienna, 11–22 February 2019**

Draft structure of a “Space2030” agenda

Working paper submitted by the Bureau of the Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda

1. In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its sixty-first session, to include on its agenda a new item entitled “‘Space2030’ agenda” (A/73/20, paras. 358–363), the Working Group on the “Space2030” Agenda was established under that item and will meet during the fifty-sixth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.
2. The Working Group is 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 is assisted by the Secretariat.
3. The Working Group will develop a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan, pursuant to the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 73/6, entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: space as a driver of sustainable development”.
4. The Working Group met during the fifty-sixth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, 11 to 22 February 2019, both in plenary meetings and in informal consultations, with a view to finalizing a draft structure of a “Space2030” agenda, as contained in the present document, that will serve as a guidance document for future work of the Working Group to develop a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan.
5. The Working Group agreed that based on the guidance received, the Bureau will prepare a zero draft of a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan to be submitted to the to the Legal Subcommittee at its fifty-eighth session for further consideration.
6. The Bureau would like to express its gratitude to delegations for the support and constructive work in finalizing the draft structure of a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan.
7. The draft structure is a working document and is intended as a reference to be used for the preparation of a “Space2030” agenda and its implementation plan. It is

recognized that the Working Group needs to maintain some flexibility as it develops the document.

Draft structure of the “Space2030” agenda

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I. Introduction

6. Fifty years after the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE), the States Members of the United Nations and the international space community gathered in Vienna, on 20 and 21 June 2018, for the high-level segment of UNISPACE+50, to reflect on more than 50 years of achievement in space exploration and use and to chart the future contribution of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the global governance of outer space activities.¹

7. The General Assembly, in its resolution [73/6](#) of 26 October 2018 noted with appreciation that the preparatory process and the high-level segment of UNISPACE+50 resulted in documents aimed at articulating a comprehensive, inclusive and strategically oriented vision on strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, in which space is seen as a major driver of and contributor to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for the benefit of all countries.

8. The General Assembly invited the Committee to continue to develop, on the basis of the results of the UNISPACE+50 process, a “Space2030” agenda and implementation plan and to provide the General Assembly with the outcome of its work for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, in 2020.

II. Strategic vision

9. The exploration and peaceful uses of outer space has enriched our collective knowledge and revolutionized life on Earth. Space science and technology is now intrinsic to our daily lives and brings an abundance of unique and fundamental benefits to Earth. As the space community moves forward with its space exploration endeavours, space will continue to inspire, innovate and provide real-world applications for the benefit of humankind.

¹ See [A/AC.105/1137](#).

10. The “Space2030” agenda will reaffirm **the unique role of the Committee** on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, as unique platforms for international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes, for global governance of outer space activities, for developing international space law, for fostering dialogue among space faring and emerging space nations and for promoting the increased involvement of all countries in space activities, including through capacity-building initiatives.

11. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, together with its Legal Subcommittee and Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, has a distinguished **historical record in the establishment and further development of the international legal regime governing outer space activities**. Under that regime, outer space activities by States, international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental entities are flourishing, and as a result, space science and technology and their applications contribute immeasurably to economic growth and improvements in the quality of life worldwide.

12. The “Space2030” agenda is envisioned as a comprehensive, forward-looking strategy for reaffirming and strengthening **the contribution of space activities and space tools to the achievement of global agendas,² addressing long-term sustainable development concerns of humankind**.

13. The “Space2030” agenda is to demonstrate and **raise awareness among international community** that space tools are highly relevant for the attainment of the global development agendas, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals and targets, either directly, as enablers and drivers of sustainable development, or indirectly, by providing essential data for the indicators monitoring the progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and of the commitments by States parties to the Paris Agreement.³

14. The “Space2030” agenda aims to **address new challenges and opportunities** in the outer space activities at a time when new technologies have emerged and when more participants are increasingly becoming involved in carrying out outer space activities. It should encourage **strengthened cooperation among Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, industry and private sector entities**.

15. It will therefore contribute to **strengthening international cooperation** in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space and the global governance of outer space activities, **taking into account the particular needs of developing countries**. It also contributes to realizing a shared vision for the future in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of and in the interest of all humankind. It will aim to inspire young people, promote diversity, engagement of women in space sector and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

16. The “Space2030” agenda acknowledges the importance of ensuring that outer space remains **an operationally stable and safe environment** suitable for use by current and future generations consistent with longstanding principles contained in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies. It also addresses the need to **ensure the long-term sustainability of outer space activities** and, in particular, the need to address the significant challenge posed by space debris.

² The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Paris Agreement.

³ Concrete examples of the contribution provided by space technologies and applications in this regard could be provided so as to vividly illustrate for all, including the non-space community, the relevance of space science and technology in providing social and economic benefits to all.

17. The “Space2030” agenda should underscore **the importance of global governance of outer space activities**, based on international law, including the United Nations treaties, as well as principles and related General Assembly resolutions, and the contribution of the Committee to this end. In particular, the Outer Space Treaty is the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities. It contains the fundamental principles of international space law and will continue to provide an indispensable framework for the conduct of outer space activities. The universalization and effective implementation of the Outer Space Treaty should be promoted.

18. The Space2030 agenda should further encourage the Committee to continue to coordinate efforts to **strengthen the implementation of the United Nations treaties and principles on outer space and to complement] existing international space law, when appropriate, to respond to emerging issues.**

19. The “Space2030” agenda aims to emphasize the need **to strengthen the coordination and interrelationship between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees**, assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in addressing their respective agenda items in a comprehensive, cross-cutting manner, combining scientific, technical, legal and policy dimensions.

III. Overarching objectives

20. As recognized in resolution 73/6, the seven thematic priorities of UNISPACE+50 represent a comprehensive approach to addressing key areas that together determine core objectives for the future work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees and the Office for Outer Space Affairs in the areas of global partnership in space exploration and innovation (thematic priority 1), current and future perspectives of the legal regime of outer space and global governance (thematic priority 2), enhanced information exchange on space objects and events (thematic priority 3), an international framework for space weather services (thematic priority 4), strengthened space cooperation for global health (thematic priority 5), international cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies (thematic priority 6), and capacity-building for the twenty-first century (thematic priority 7).

21. Four overarching objectives could be formulated in line with the four identified pillars, namely space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy.

22. Each of the four overarching objectives should be supplemented by a number of concrete sub-goals, based on but not limited to on the results of the work under seven thematic priorities and the objectives, mechanisms and background documents related to UNISPACE+50 with a view to contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals.

A. Space economy

[Objective 1: Enhancing space-derived economic benefits and strengthening the role of the space sector as a major driver of sustainable development.]

B. Space society

[Objective 2: Advancing the societal benefits of space-related activities and making the best use of space technologies and space-based services and applications for improving the quality of life]

C. Space accessibility

[Objective 3: Improving access to space for all and ensuring that all countries can benefit socioeconomically from space science and technology applications and space-based data, information and products and thus serving the goals of SDGs]

D. Space diplomacy

[Objective 4: Build partnerships and strengthen international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.]

IV. Implementation plan

23. The implementation plan will be structured in line with the objectives of the “Space2030” agenda and will take stock of the existing mechanisms and initiatives of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and of the Office for Outer Space Affairs as well as include a forward-looking perspective.

24. A mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the agenda could be conducted in 2025, for further reporting to the General Assembly through the Committee, while taking into account the timeframe associated with the deliverables under objectives.

25. The responsibility for the fulfilment of the “Space2030” agenda and its implementation plan lies primarily with Member States, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, including by providing its technical, policy and legal expertise. In fulfilling the “Space2030” agenda and its implementation plan, importance is attached to global partnership and strengthened cooperation among Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, industry and private sector entities.
