

Conclusions

1. The International Committee recalled that, in 2004, in its resolution 59/2, the General Assembly had invited GNSS and augmentation providers to consider establishing an international committee on GNSS, based on the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to implement one of the major actions called for in the resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”¹ adopted by UNISPACE III and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 54/68. On that basis, the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems was established in December 2005. It was agreed that participation in the work of the International Committee as members, associate members and observers would be reconfirmed through the Office for Outer Space Affairs.
2. Representatives of the States Members of the United Nations and international organizations and entities listed in paragraph 12 above met in Vienna on 1 and 2 November 2006 to review and discuss matters relating to GNSS and their promising applications. Those applications included safety and economic development, particularly the efficiency and safety of transport, search and rescue, geodesy, land management and sustainable development, and other activities. The International Committee addressed the use of the applications to promote the enhancement of universal access to, and compatibility and interoperability of, space-based navigation and positioning systems and the integration of those services into national infrastructures, particularly in developing countries.
3. The International Committee adopted its terms of reference and workplan as developed in international meetings held since 2002 and incorporating the proposals made by the open-ended ad hoc working group of the International Committee, which met in Vienna in March, June and October 2006. The current workplan included compatibility and interoperability; enhancement of performance of GNSS services; information dissemination; interaction with national and regional authorities and relevant international organizations; and coordination. All participants would cooperate, as appropriate, on matters of mutual interest related to civil satellite-based positioning, navigation, timing and value-added services. In particular, they would cooperate to the maximum extent practicable to maintain radio frequency compatibility in spectrum use between different GNSS systems in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations. The Office for Outer Space Affairs was currently serving as the secretariat of the international committee.
4. A proposal to establish a providers forum to enhance compatibility and interoperability among current and future global and regional satellite-based systems was also noted by the International Committee. The potential members of the providers forum could include China, the European Community, the European Space Agency, India, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States. The potential members would advise the International Committee through the Office for Outer Space Affairs upon final agreement to establish the forum.
5. The terms of reference, the workplan of the International Committee and the list of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental entities participating in the meeting of the International Committee, as agreed by the Committee, are attached as annexes to the present report. The annexes are in English only and have not been formally edited.
6. The International Committee, a forum for discussion of matters related to GNSS on a worldwide basis, will continue to meet regularly to address issues of

common interest. The Committee accepted the invitation of India to host the second meeting, to be held in 2007.