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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES  
OF OUTER SPACE

Scientific and Technical Subcommittee

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Agenda Item 6

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

**Correlation between the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference  
on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and  
actions called for in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,  
the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and  
the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (First Phase)**

The present document contains a list of recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) as contained in the “Space Millennium: Space and Human Development” and indicates which of those recommendations of UNISPACE III have, or could have, relevance to actions called for in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as well as the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society.

**Correlation between recommendations of UNISPACE III and recommendations contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society**

<i>UNISPACE III Vienna Declaration (A/CONF.184/6, resolution 1)</i>	<i>United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)</i>	<i>Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.199/20, resolution 2)</i>	<i>Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS-03/GENEVA/DOC/5-E)</i>
<p>Protection of the Earth's environment and managing its resources</p>	<p><i>Values and principles</i> - "Respect for nature" as a fundamental value (para. 6)</p> <p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - Address the needs of small island developing States (para. 17)</p> <p><i>Protecting our common environment</i> - Free all of humanity from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities (para. 21); - Reaffirm support for the principles of sustainable development (para. 22)</p> <p><i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i> - Poverty eradication and sustainable development for Africa (para. 27, 28 3rd bullet point)</p>		

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<p>1</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities, through the coordination of the activities of various entities and organizations involved in such efforts</p>	<p><i>Protecting our common environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (para. 23, 2nd bullet point);</li> <li>- Full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) (para. 23, 3rd bullet point)</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>Poverty Eradication</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems as well as land and natural resource management (para. 7(1))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and productions</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including the action to use environmental impact assessment procedures (para. 19 (e))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Water resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensity water pollution prevention by establishing monitoring systems (para. 25 (d));</li> <li>- Employ the full range of policy instruments, including monitoring and land use management and adopt an integrated water basin approach (para. 26 (b));</li> <li>- Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystem (para. 26(c));</li> <li>- Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quality and quantity of water resources; establish and/or further develop national monitoring networks and water resources databases (para. 27);</li> <li>- Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle; encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, including <b>remote-sensing and satellite technologies</b> (para. 28)</li> </ul>	<p><i>E-environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, are encouraged to use and promote ICTs as an instrument for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources (para. 20 a))</li> </ul>

<i>UNISPACE III Vienna Declaration (A/CONF.184/6, resolution 1)</i>	<i>United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)</i>	<i>Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.199/20, resolution 2)</i>	<i>Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS-03/GENEVA/DOC/5-E)</i>
1	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities, through the coordination of the activities of various entities and organizations involved in such efforts		<p><u>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u></p> <p><i>Sustainable fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment (para. 31 (b))</li> </ul> <p><i>Management of oceans, coastal environment, marine and coastal ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities<sup>1</sup>; elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas that are subject to accelerated environmental changes (para. 33 (c));</li> <li>- Improve the assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems (para. 36);</li> <li>- Increase scientific and technical collaboration including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, expanding ocean-observing capabilities (para. 36(a));</li> <li>- Build capacity in marine science, information and management through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques (para. 36 (c))</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> See E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15.

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1	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities, through the coordination of the activities of various entities and organizations involved in such efforts	<p><i><u>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u></i></p> <p><i>Climate change, transboundary air pollution, ozone</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans by increasing the <b>use of satellites</b> (para. 38 (g));</li> <li>- Enhance the implementation of strategies to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans (para. 38 (h));</li> <li>- Strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to measure and assess the impacts of air pollution (para. 39 (a));</li> <li>- Further support the effective regime for the protection of the ozone layer (para. 39 (c))</li> </ul> <p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the efforts of developing countries to protect oases from silt, land degradation and increasing salinity by providing appropriate technical and financial assistance (para. 40 (e))</li> </ul> <p><i>Desertification and drought</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD (para. 41);</li> <li>- Mobilize transfer of technologies and capacity-building [with respect to the implementation of UNCCD] (para. 41(a));</li> <li>- Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management (para. 41(d))</li> </ul> <p><i>Mountain ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement programmes to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, etc. [with respect to mountain ecosystem] (para. 42(b));</li> </ul>	

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<p>1 Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities, through the coordination of the activities of various entities and organizations involved in such efforts</p>		<p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake environmental legislative policy and environmental impact assessments (para. 62(h));</li> <li>- Develop projects, programmes and partnerships for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment (para. 62(i));</li> <li>- Further to para. 42, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa (para. 62(m));</li> <li>- Provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa (para. 62(n));</li> <li>- Provide financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement UNCCD (para. 63);</li> <li>- Promote the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems (para. 66);</li> <li>- Develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies (para. 66(b));</li> <li>- Strengthen capacities for data collection and processing and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement as well as arrangements for water resource management (para. 66(c));</li> <li>- Protect water resources against pollution (para. 66(d));</li> <li>- Support the conservation of Africa's biological diversity (para. 69(e))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Means of implementation</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection (para. 110);</li> <li>- Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate databases and integrated information systems (para. 110(a));</li> </ul>	

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1	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities, through the coordination of the activities of various entities and organizations involved in such efforts		<p><u>Means of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote and, where appropriate, improve their use of <b>satellite technologies</b> for quality data collection, verification and updating (para. 110(b));</li> <li>- Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including <b>satellite remote sensing</b>, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (a) strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, <b>satellite remote sensing</b> and other sources among all countries; (b) develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data; (c) Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping (para 132 (a)-(c));</li> <li>- Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to: (a) collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable; (b) use <b>satellite and remote-sensing technologies</b> for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations; (c) access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of <b>satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems</b> (para. 133 (a)-(c));</li> <li>- Develop and promote the wider application of environmental impact assessment, inter alia, as a national instrument, as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment (para. 135)</li> </ul>	

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<p>2 Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free from want; elimination of poverty (paras. 11-12);</li> <li>- Halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (para. 19, 1st bullet point)</li> </ul> <p><i>Protecting our common environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (para. 23, 2nd bullet point);</li> <li>- Full implementation of CBD and CCD (para. 23, 3rd bullet point);</li> <li>- Develop water management strategies (para. 23, 4th bullet point)</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and people without access to safe drinking water (para. 7(a), 40(a));</li> <li>- Develop national programmes for sustainable development that should enable people living in poverty to have increased access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, education and health (para. 7(c));</li> <li>- Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management (para. 7(j));</li> <li>- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems as well as land and natural resource management (para. 7(l));</li> <li>- Halve by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (paras. 8, 25);</li> <li>- Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor (para. 10 (f))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Water resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate access to public information in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation (para. 25 (a));</li> <li>- Promote priority by Governments in water management and capacity-building and promote and provide innovative technologies (para. 25 (b));</li> <li>- Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages (para. 25 (e));</li> <li>- Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005 (para. 26);</li> </ul>	<p><i>E-environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, are encouraged to use and promote ICTs as an instrument for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources (para. 20 a))</li> </ul> <p><i>E-agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the systematic dissemination of information using ICTs on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and food, in order to provide ready access to comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information, particularly in rural areas (para. 21 (a))</li> </ul>



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2	<p>Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery</p>	<p><u>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u></p> <p><i>Water resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management (para. 26 (a));</li> <li>- Employ the full range of policy instruments, including monitoring and land use management and adopt an integrated water basin approach (para. 26 (b));</li> <li>- Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystem (para. 26(c));</li> <li>- Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quality and quantity of water resources; establish and/or further develop national monitoring networks and water resources databases (para. 27);</li> <li>- Improve water resource management; encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, including <b>remote-sensing and satellite technologies</b> (para. 28)</li> </ul> <p><i>Oceans, seas, island and coastal areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for achieving sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas (para. 30 (b));</li> <li>- Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management (para. 30 (e));</li> <li>- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes aimed at sustainable management of fishery resources and integrated coastal area management plans (para. 30 (g))</li> </ul>	

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2	<p>Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery</p>		<p><u><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Management of oceans, coastal environment, marine and coastal ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the scientific understanding of marine and coastal ecosystems (para. 36)</li> </ul> <p><i>Disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, improve land use planning (para. 37 (d))</li> </ul> <p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable agriculture and rural development (para. 40);</li> <li>- Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans; strengthen the capacity to monitor and manage the quality and quantity of land and water resources (para. 40 (b));</li> <li>- Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources (para. 40 (c));</li> <li>- Support the efforts of developing countries to protect oases from silt, land degradation and increasing salinity by providing appropriate technical an;</li> <li>- Support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity (para. 40 (j));</li> <li>- Enhance international cooperation to combat illicit cultivation of narcotic plants para. 40 (n))</li> </ul> <p><i>Desertification and drought</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management (para. 41(d))</li> </ul>

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2	<p>Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery</p>	<p><u><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Desertification and drought</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the sustainability of grassland resources through strengthening management (para. 41 (g))</li> </ul> <p><i>Mountain ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement programmes to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, etc. [with respect to mountain ecosystem] (para. 42(b))</li> </ul> <p><i>Forest management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable forest management (para. 45);</li> <li>- Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate capacity building and integrated land and resource management (para. 45(f));</li> <li>- Intensity efforts on reporting to the UN Forum on Forests to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005 (para. 45(f));</li> <li>- Implement the expanded action-oriented work programme of the CBD on all types of forest biological diversity (para. 45(i))</li> </ul> <p><i>Sustainable mining</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foster sustainable mining practices and, where possible and appropriate, upgrade scientific and technological information (para. 46(c))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Sustainable development of small island developing States</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement further sustainable fisheries management (para. 58(b));</li> <li>- Assist small island developing States in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas (para. 58(c))</li> </ul>	

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2	<p>Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery</p>	<p><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further to para. 42, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa (para. 62(m));</li> <li>- Provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa (para. 62(n));</li> <li>- Provide financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement UNCCD; promote better land and watershed management practices (para. 63)</li> <li>- Promote integrated water resources development and effective management of water resources (para. 66);</li> <li>- Develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies (para. 66(b));</li> <li>- Strengthen capacities for data collection and processing and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement as well as arrangements for water resource management (para. 66(c));</li> <li>- Protect water resources against pollution (para. 66(d));</li> <li>- Support the development and implementation of national policies and programmes and increase investment in infrastructure, technology and extension services [to achieve improved sustainable agricultural productivity and food security] (para. 67(a))</li> </ul> <p><i>Means of implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including <b>satellite remote sensing</b>, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (a) strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, <b>satellite remote sensing</b> and other sources among all countries; (b) develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data (para. 132 (a)-(b))</li> </ul>	

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2	Improve the management of Earth's natural resources by increasing and financing the research and operational use of remote sensing data, enhancing the coordination of remote sensing systems and increasing access to, and the affordability of, imagery		<p><i>Means of implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including <b>satellite remote sensing</b>, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (c) Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping (para 132 (c));</li> <li>- Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to: (a) collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable; (b) use <b>satellite and remote-sensing technologies</b> for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations; (c) access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of <b>satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems</b> (para. 133 (a)-(c))</li> </ul>
3	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy so as to enable access to and the use of space-based and other Earth observation data		<p><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></p> <p><i>Water resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve scientific understanding of the water cycle; encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, including <b>remote-sensing and satellite technologies</b> (para. 28)</li> </ul> <p><i>Management of oceans, coastal environment, marine and coastal ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems (para. 36);</li> <li>- Increase scientific and technical collaboration including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, expanding ocean-observing capabilities (para. 36(a));</li> <li>- Build capacity in marine science, information and management (para. 36 (c))</li> </ul>

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3	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy so as to enable access to and the use of space-based and other Earth observation data	<p><u>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u></p> <p><i>Climate change, transboundary air pollution, ozone</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the implementation of strategies to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans, including, as appropriate, strategies for integrated global observations (para. 38 (h)).</li> </ul> <p><u>Means of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including <b>satellite remote sensing</b>, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (a) strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, <b>satellite remote sensing</b> and other sources among all countries; (b) develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data; (c) Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping (para 132 (a)-(c));</li> <li>- Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to: (a) collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable; (b) <u>use satellite and remote-sensing technologies</u> for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations; (c) access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of <b>satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning</b>, mapping and geographic information systems (para. 133 (a)-(c))</li> </ul>	

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4	Enhance weather & climate forecasting by expanding international cooperation in the field of meteorological satellite applications	<p><u>Poverty eradication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems as well as land and natural resource management (para. 7(l))</li> </ul> <p><u>Protecting and managing natural resource base of economic and social development</u></p> <p><i>Water resources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events (para. 26(d))</li> </ul> <p><i>Disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands (para. 37 (d), (e));</li> <li>- Develop and strengthen capacity to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information, including the improvement of early warning systems for predicting extreme weather events, especially El Niño/La Niña (para. 37 (i))</li> </ul> <p><i>Climate change, transboundary air pollution, ozone</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for the exchange of scientific and information especially in developing countries (para. 38 (d));</li> <li>- Develop and transfer technological solutions [with respect to climate change] (para. 38 (e))</li> </ul> <p><u>Sustainable development of small island developing States</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change (para. 58(j))</li> </ul>	

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4	Enhance weather & climate forecasting by expanding international cooperation in the field of meteorological satellite applications		<p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u>  - Assist African countries in mobilizing adequate resources for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, ..., climate variability and continue to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects on climate change in Africa (para. 62(k));</p> <p><u><i>Means of implementation</i></u>  - Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (b) translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products (para. 134 (b))</p>
5	Ensure, to the extent possible, that all space activities, in particular those which may have harmful effects on the local and global environment, are carried out in a manner that limits such effects and to take appropriate measures to achieve that objective		



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<p>Use space applications for human security, development and welfare</p>	<p><i>Values and principles</i>  - “Equality” as a fundamental value (para. 6)</p> <p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i>  - Free from want; elimination of poverty (paras. 11-12);  - Address the needs of small island developing States and landlocked developing countries (paras. 17 and 18);  - Ensure that the benefits of new technologies, esp. ICTs, are available to all (para. 20, 5th bullet point)</p> <p><i>Protecting our common environment</i>  - Reaffirm support for the principles of sustainable development (para. 22);  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (para. 25, 1st bullet point (GA resolution 217 A (III), with respect to article 25 (1))</p> <p><i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i>  - Protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all (para. 28, 2nd bullet point);  - Poverty eradication and sustainable development for Africa (para. 27, 28 3rd bullet point)</p>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u>  - Develop national programmes for sustainable development that should enable people living in poverty to have increased access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, education and health (para. 7(c))</p> <p><u><i>Sustainable development of small island developing States</i></u>  - Provide support to small island developing States to develop capacity and strengthen efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication (para. 60(d))</p> <p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u>  - Support the implementation of the vision of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and other established regional and subregional efforts, including through human and institutional capacity building (para 62 (b))</p>	

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<p>6 Improve public health services by expanding and coordinating space-based services for telemedicine and for controlling infectious diseases</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - By 2015 have halted or begun to reverse the scourge of malaria and other major diseases (para. 19, 4th bullet point)</p> <p><i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i> - Assist Africa to tackle the spread of infectious diseases (para. 28, 4th bullet point)</p>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u> - Improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to, among other things, health-care services (para. 7(d)); - Deliver basic health services for all and reduce environmental health threats (para. 7(f))</p> <p><u><i>Health and sustainable development</i></u> - Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services (para. 54(b)); - Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement Health for All Strategy, including health information systems (para. 54(c)); - Promote and develop partnerships to enhance health education, to achieve improved health literacy on a global basis by 2015 (para. 54(e)); - Target research efforts and apply research results to priority public health issues building on equal access to health-care services, education, training and medical treatment and technology (para. 54(g)); - Launch international capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, that assess health and environment linkages (para 54 (k))</p> <p><u><i>Sustainable development of small island developing States</i></u> - Provide support to small island developing States to (a) develop capacity and strengthen health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care; and (b) health systems for making available necessary technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases (para. 60 (a) and (b))</p>	<p><i>Information and communication infrastructure</i> - In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions,... and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets (para. 9 c))</p> <p><i>E-health</i> - Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies ... for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and health information systems and for promoting medical training education and research through the use of ICTs (para. 18 a)); - Alert, monitor and control the spread of communicable diseases, through the improvement of common information systems (para. 18 c)); - Encourage the adoption of ICTs to improve and extend health care and health information systems to remote and underserved areas (para. 18 e)) - Strengthen and expand ICT-based initiatives for providing medical and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies (para. 18 f))</p>

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6	Improve public health services by expanding and coordinating space-based services for telemedicine and for controlling infectious diseases		<p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote equitable access to health-care services (para. 64(a));</li> <li>- Make available necessary technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable diseases as well as non-communicable diseases (para. 64(b));</li> <li>- Build capacity of medical and paramedical personnel (para. 64(c));</li> <li>- Research and control Ebola disease (para. 64(e))</li> </ul>	
7	Implement an integrated, global system, especially through international cooperation, to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts especially of an international nature, through Earth observation, communications and other space-based services, making maximum use of existing capabilities and filling gaps in worldwide satellite coverage	<p><u><i>Protection our common environment</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters (para. 23, 5th bullet point)</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Protecting the vulnerable</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, ... are given every assistance and protection (para. 26)</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems as well as land and natural resource management (para. 7(l))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Protecting and managing natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Water resources</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events (para. 26(d))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Disaster management</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management (para. 37);</li> <li>- Support the establishment of effective strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management (para. 37(b));</li> <li>- Strengthen the institutional capacities and promote international joint observation and research through increased use of <b>satellite data</b> [with respect to disaster management] (para. 37(c));</li> <li>- Develop and strengthen early warning system and information networks in disaster management (para. 37 (h)).</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>E-health</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen and expand ICT-based initiatives for providing medical and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies (para. 18 f)</li> </ul> <p><u><i>E-environment</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, LDCs and small economies (para. 20 c)</li> </ul>

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7	Implement an integrated, global system, especially through international cooperation, to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts especially of an international nature, through Earth observation, communications and other space-based services, making maximum use of existing capabilities and filling gaps in worldwide satellite coverage	<p><u><i>Protecting and managing natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and strengthen capacity to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information, including the improvement of early warning systems for predicting extreme weather events, especially El Niño/La Niña (para. 37 (i))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Sustainable development of small island developing States</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extend assistance to small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness and help relieve the consequences of disasters (para. 58 (h))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist African countries in mobilizing adequate resources for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, ..., climate variability and continue to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects on climate change in Africa (para. 62(k));</li> <li>- Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of African countries for effective disaster management (para. 65(a))</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Means of implementation</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the access and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters (para. 105 (e));</li> <li>- Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, including through urgent actions at all levels to: (a) provide affordable access to disaster-related information for early warning purposes; (b) translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products (para. 134 (a), (b))</li> </ul>	

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<p>8 Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education by improving and coordinating educational programmes and satellite-related infrastructure</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - By 2015, girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education (para. 19, 2nd bullet point)</p> <p><i>Protecting the vulnerable</i> - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (para. 25, 1st bullet point (GA resolution 217 A (III), with respect to article 26 (1))</p>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u> - Ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education (para. 7(g))</p> <p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u> - Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education (para. 62(e))</p> <p><u><i>Means of implementation</i></u> - Meet the Millennium development goal of achieving universal primary education (para. 116(a)); - Provide all children, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education (para. 116(b)); - Integrate information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities (para. 124 (a))</p>	<p><i>Information and communication infrastructure</i> - In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions,... and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets (para. 9 c)); - Support technical, regulatory and operational studies by ITU and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations in order to: ...iii) promote the provision of global high-speed <b>satellite</b> services for underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated areas (para. 9d, iii)); - Encourage the use of unused wireless capacity, including <b>satellite</b>, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries (para. 9 i))</p>

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8	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education by improving and coordinating educational programmes and satellite-related infrastructure		<p><i>Access to information and knowledge</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments, and other stakeholders, should establish sustainable multi-purpose community public access points, providing affordable or free-of-charge access for their citizens to the various communication resources, notably the Internet. These access points should, ..., have sufficient capacity to provide assistance to users, in...educational institutions, ...or other public places, with special emphasis on rural and underserved areas, while...encouraging the use of information and sharing of knowledge (para. 10 d))</li> </ul> <p><i>Capacity building</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop pilot projects to demonstrate the impact of ICT-based alternative educational delivery systems, notably for achieving Education for All targets (para. 11 f));</li> <li>- Empower local communities, especially those in rural and underserved areas, in ICT use (para. 11 h));</li> <li>- Develop distance learning, training and other forms of education and training as part of capacity building programmes (para. 11 l))</li> </ul>

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<p>9 Improve knowledge-sharing by giving more importance to the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services and by devising efficient policies, infrastructure, standards and applications in development projects</p>		<p><u>Poverty eradication</u> - Build basic rural infrastructure and improve access to [agricultural] market information (para. 7(i))</p> <p><u>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u></p> <p><u>Mountain ecosystems</u> - Implement programmes to promote diversification and traditional mountain economies, including better access to national and international markets, communications and transport planning (para. 42(d))</p> <p><u>Sustainable development in a globalizing world</u> - Enhance the capacities of developing countries to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving communication infrastructure development (para. 47(c)); - Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and harnessing the potential of ICTs for development; support the World Summit on the Information Society (para. 52)</p> <p><u>Sustainable development for Africa</u> - Support African countries in developing effective science and technology institutions and research activities (para. 62(e)); - Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through, among other things, a combination of financial and technological support for the development of key infrastructure, access to technology and networking of research centres (para. 62(f)); - Further to para. 42, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa (para. 62(m)); - Bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity in terms of access [to] infrastructure and technology transfer and application through integrated initiative for Africa (para. 69)</p>	<p><u>Role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development</u> - Development of national e-strategies, including the necessary human capacity building, should be encouraged by all countries by 2005 (para. 8 a)); - International organizations should publish, in their areas of competence, including on their website, reliable information submitted by relevant stakeholders on successful experiences of maintaining ICTs (para. 8 i))</p> <p><u>Information and communication infrastructure</u> - In the context of national e-strategies, devise appropriate universal access policies and strategies, and their means of implementation, in line with the indicative targets, and develop ICT connectivity indicators (para. 9 b)); - In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions, ... and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets (para. 9 c)); - Develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure, including delivery by <b>satellite</b> and other systems, to help in providing the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new ICT-based services (para. 9 d))</p>

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9	<p>Improve knowledge-sharing by giving more importance to the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services and by devising efficient policies, infrastructure, standards and applications in development projects</p>	<p><i>Means of implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use information and communication technologies (ICTs), where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge and to improve the quality of and access to information (para. 112)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Information and communication infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support technical, regulatory and operational studies by ITU and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations in order to: ...iii) promote the provision of global high-speed <b>satellite</b> services for underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated areas (para. 9d, iii));</li> <li>- Encourage the use of unused wireless capacity, including <b>satellite</b>, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries (para. 9 i));</li> <li>- Develop strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity, thereby facilitating improved access (para. 9 k))</li> </ul> <p><i>Access to information and knowledge</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments are encouraged to provide adequate access through various communication resources, notably the Internet, to public official information (para. 10 b));</li> <li>- Promote research and development to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all (para. 10 c));</li> </ul>



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9	<p>Improve knowledge-sharing by giving more importance to the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services and by devising efficient policies, infrastructure, standards and applications in development projects</p>			<p><i>Access to information and knowledge</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments, and other stakeholders, should establish sustainable multi-purpose community public access points, providing affordable or free-of-charge access for their citizens to the various communication resources, notably the Internet. These access points should, ..., have sufficient capacity to provide assistance to users, in...educational institutions, ...or other public places, with special emphasis on rural and underserved areas, while...encouraging the use of information and sharing of knowledge (para. 10 d);</li> <li>- Governments should actively promote the use of ICTs as a fundamental working tool by their citizens and local authorities (para. 10 f);</li> <li>- Encourage research on the Information Society, including on innovative forms of networking, adaptation of ICT infrastructure, tools and applications that facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all (para. 10 g))</li> </ul> <p><i>E-agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the systematic dissemination of information using ICTs on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and food, in order to provide ready access to comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information, particularly in rural areas (para. 21 (a))</li> </ul>

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9	Improve knowledge-sharing by giving more importance to the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services and by devising efficient policies, infrastructure, standards and applications in development projects			<i>E-science</i> - Promote affordable and reliable high-speed Internet connection for all universities and research institutions to support their critical role in information and knowledge production, education and training (para. 22 a)); - Promote electronic publishing, ... open access initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible in all countries on an equitable basis (para. 22 b)); - Promote the long-term systematic and efficient collection, dissemination and preservation of essential scientific digital data, for example, population and meteorological data in all countries (para. 22 d))
10	Improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems		ALL ACTIONS ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE WSSD PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION THAT HAVE RELEVANCE TO RECOMMENDATIONS 1, 2 AND 7 OF THE VIENNA DECLARATION OF UNISPACE III.  <u><i>Protecting and managing natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u> <u><i>Sustainable fisheries</i></u> - Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels, in the efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries (para. 31(d))  <u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u> - Support African efforts to develop affordable transport systems and infrastructure that promote sustainable development and connectivity in Africa (para. 62 (1))	

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10 Improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems		<p><u>Means of implementation</u></p> <p>- Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of <b>satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning</b>, mapping and geographic information systems (para. 133 (c))</p>	
11 Assist States, especially developing countries, in applying the results of space research with a view to promoting the sustainable development of all people	<p><i>Values and principles</i></p> <p>- “Respect for nature” as a fundamental value (para. 6)</p> <p><i>Protecting our common environment</i></p> <p>- Free all of humanity from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities (para. 21);</p> <p>- Management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests (para. 23, 2nd bullet point);</p> <p>- Full implementation of CBD and CCD (para. 23, 3rd bullet point);</p> <p>- Develop water management strategies (para. 23, 4th bullet point)</p>	<p>ALL ACTION ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE WSSD PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION THAT HAVE RELEVANCE TO RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE VIENNA DECLARATION, IN PARTICULAR RECOMMENDATIONS 1-10 AND 17-21, AS WELL AS THE ACTION ITEMS OF WSSD LISTED BELOW.</p> <p><u>Means of Implementation</u></p> <p>- Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development; encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries (para. 108);</p> <p>- Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, inter alia, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers (para. 109, including 109 (a)-(f))</p> <p>- Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community to request and receive science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21 and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development (para. 111);</p> <p>- Promote and further develop methodologies at policy, strategy and project levels for sustainable development decision-making at the local and national levels, and where relevant at the regional level (para. 136)</p>	<p>ALL RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PLAN OF ACTION OF WSIS THAT HAVE RELEVANCE TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNISPACE III VIENNA DECLARATION, IN PARTICULAR RECOMMENDATIONS 8-9 AND 17.</p>

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Advancing scientific knowledge of space and protecting the space environment				
12	Improve the scientific knowledge of near and outer space by promoting cooperative activities in such areas as astronomy, space biology and medicine, space physics, the study of near-Earth objects and planetary exploration			
13	Improve the protection of the near-Earth space and outer space environments through further research in and implementation of mitigation measures for space debris			
14	Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects, harmonizing the worldwide efforts directed at identification, follow-up observation and orbit prediction, while at the same time giving consideration to developing a common strategy that would include future activities related to near-Earth objects			

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15	Protect the near and outer space environments through further research on designs, safety measures and procedures associated with the use of nuclear power sources in outer space			
16	Ensure that all users of space consider the possible consequences of their activities before further irreversible actions are taken affecting future utilization of near-Earth space or outer space, especially in areas such as astronomy, Earth observation and remote sensing, as well as global positioning and navigation systems, where unwanted emissions have become an issue of concern as they interfere with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum already used for those applications			

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Enhancing education and training opportunities and ensuring public awareness of the importance of space activities			
<p>17 Enhance capacity building through the development of human and budgetary resources, the training and professional development of teachers, the exchange of teaching methods, materials and experience and the development of infrastructure and policy regulations</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i>  - By 2015, girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education (para. 19, 2nd bullet point);  - Ensure that the benefits of new technologies, esp. ICTs, are available to all (para. 20, 5th bullet point)</p> <p><i>Human rights, democracy and good governance</i>  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (para. 25, 1st bullet point (GA resolution 217 A (III), with respect to article 26 (1));  - Protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all (para. 25, 2nd bullet point)</p>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u>  - Develop national programmes for sustainable development that should enable people living in poverty to have increased access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, education and health (para. 7(c));  - Improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to, among other things, education (para. 7(d));  - Ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education (para. 7(g))</p> <p><u><i>Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</i></u></p> <p><i>Water resources</i>  - Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle; encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, including <b>remote-sensing and satellite technologies</b> (para. 28)</p> <p><i>Disaster management</i>  - Strengthen the institutional capacities and promote international joint observation and research through increased use of <b>satellite data</b> [with respect to disaster management] (para. 37(c))</p>	<p><i>Role of government and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development</i>  - Development of national e-strategies, including the necessary human capacity building, should be encouraged by all countries by 2005 (para. 8 a))</p> <p><i>Information and communication infrastructure</i>  - Develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure, including delivery by <b>satellite</b> and other systems, to help in providing the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new ICT-based services (para. 9 (d))</p> <p><i>Capacity building</i>  - Everyone should have the necessary skills to benefit fully from the Information Society. Therefore, capacity building and ICT literacy are essential. ICTs can contribute to achieving universal education worldwide...(para. 11);  - Develop domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels (para. 11 a));  - Empower local communities, especially those in rural and underserved areas, in ICT use (para. 11 h));</p>

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<p>17 Enhance capacity building through the development of human and budgetary resources, the training and professional development of teachers, the exchange of teaching methods, materials and experience and the development of infrastructure and policy regulations</p>	<p><i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i> - Poverty eradication and sustainable development for Africa (para. 27, 28 3rd bullet point)</p>	<p><i>Mountain ecosystems</i> - Mobilize support for applied research and capacity-building, provide financial and technical assistance for the effective implementation of the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems (para. 42(f))</p> <p><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i> - Support the implementation of the vision of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and other established regional and subregional efforts, including through human and institutional capacity building (para. 62(b)); - Promote technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa (para. 62(c)); - Support African countries in developing effective science and technology institutions and research activities (para. 62(e)); - Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education (para. 62(e)); - Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through, among other things, a combination of financial and technological support for the development of key infrastructure, access to technology and networking of research centres (para. 62(f)); - Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake environmental legislative policy and environmental impact assessments (para. 62(h)); - Further to para. 42, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa (para. 62(m)); - Build capacity of medical and paramedical personnel (para. 64(c)); - Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of African countries for effective disaster management (para. 65(a));</p>	<p><i>Capacity building</i> - Design and implement regional and international cooperation activities to enhance the capacity, notable, of leaders and operational staff in developing countries and LDCs, to apply ICTs effectively in the whole range of educational activities (para. 11 j)); - Design specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals (para. 11 k)); - Develop distance learning, training and other forms of education and training as part of capacity building programmes (para. 11 l)); - Promote international and regional cooperation in the field of capacity building (para. 11 m)); - Launch pilot projects to design new forms of ICT-based networking, linking education, training and research institutions between and among developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition (para. 11 n))</p> <p><i>E-health</i> - Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies ...for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and health information systems and for promoting medical training education and research through the use of ICTs (para. 18 a))</p>

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<p>17 Enhance capacity building through the development of human and budgetary resources, the training and professional development of teachers, the exchange of teaching methods, materials and experience and the development of infrastructure and policy regulations</p>		<p><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen capacities for data collection and processing and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement as well as arrangements for water resource management (para. 66(c))</li> </ul> <p><i>Means of implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programmes (para. 107);</li> <li>- Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection (para. 110);</li> <li>- Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate databases and integrated information systems (para. 110(a));</li> <li>- Promote and, where appropriate, improve their use of <b>satellite technologies</b> for quality data collection, verification and updating (para. 110(b));</li> <li>- Create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development (para. 111);</li> <li>- Provide all children, esp. those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, .. with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education (para. 116(b));</li> <li>- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, with action to ensure, inter alia, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity-building by gender mainstreaming and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system (para. 120);</li> <li>- Integrate information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities (para. 124 (a));</li> </ul>	<p><i>E-science</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote affordable and reliable high-speed Internet connection for all universities and research institutions to support their critical role in information and knowledge production, education and training (para. 22 a));</li> <li>- Promote electronic publishing, open access initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible in all countries (para. 22 b))</li> </ul> <p><i>Media</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure, technical resources and the development of human skills, taking full advantage of ICT tools in this regard (para. 24 (f))</li> </ul> <p><i>Digital Solidarity Agenda</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In our efforts to bridge the digital divide, we should promote, within our development cooperation, technical and financial assistance directed towards national and regional capacity building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, cooperation in R&amp;D programmes and exchange of know-how (para. 27 D2 (e))</li> </ul>



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17	Enhance capacity building through the development of human and budgetary resources, the training and professional development of teachers, the exchange of teaching methods, materials and experience and the development of infrastructure and policy regulations		<p><u>Means of implementation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote, as appropriate, affordable and increased access to programmes for students, researchers and engineers from developing countries in the universities and research institutions of developed countries in order to promote the exchange of experience and capacity that will benefit all partners (para. 124 (b));</li> <li>- Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives (para. 125);</li> <li>- Support initiatives with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition (para. 126);</li> <li>- Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, to build and, where appropriate, strengthen national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21 (para. 127(d));</li> <li>- Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, <b>satellite remote sensing</b> and other sources among all countries (para. 132 (b))</li> </ul>	
18	Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of peaceful space activities for improving the common economic and social welfare of humanity			
19	Establish/strengthen national mechanisms to coordinate the appropriate development of space activities and foster the participation of all the sectors concerned			

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<p>20 Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities, in particular between developed and developing countries, by making use of appropriate communications technologies</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - Ensure that the benefits of new technologies, esp. ICTs, are available to all (para. 20, 5th bullet point)</p> <p><i>Human rights, democracy and good governance</i> - Protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all (para. 25, 2nd bullet point)</p> <p><i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i> - Poverty eradication and sustainable development for Africa (para. 27, 28 3rd bullet point)</p>	<p><u><i>Sustainable development for Africa</i></u> - Promote technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa (para. 62(c))</p>	
<p>21 Encourage all States to provide their children and youth, especially females, through appropriate education programmes, with opportunities to learn more about space science and technology and their importance to human development and to participate fully in space activities as an investment in the future</p>	<p><i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (para. 20, 1st bullet point)</p> <p><i>Human rights, democracy and good governance</i> - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (para. 25, 1st bullet point (GA resolution 217 A (III), with respect to article 26 (1)); - Protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all (para. 25, 2nd bullet point)</p>	<p><u><i>Poverty eradication</i></u> - Develop national programmes for sustainable development that should enable people living in poverty to have increased access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, education and health (para. 7(c)); - Improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to, among other things, education (para. 7(d)); - Ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education (para. 7(g))</p>	

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21	Encourage all States to provide their children and youth, especially females, through appropriate education programmes, with opportunities to learn more about space science and technology and their importance to human development and to participate fully in space activities as an investment in the future	<i>Meeting the special needs of Africa</i> - Poverty eradication and sustainable development for Africa (para. 27, 28 3rd bullet point)	<u>Mean of implementation</u> - Provide all children, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education (para. 116(b)); - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, with action to ensure, inter alia, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity-building by gender mainstreaming and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system (para. 120)	
22	Create within the framework of COPUOS a consultative mechanism to facilitate the continued participation of young people from all over the world, especially young people from developing countries and young women, in cooperative space-related activities			
23	Consider the creation of awards to recognize outstanding contributions in space activity, in particular for youth			
Strengthening and repositioning of space activities in the United Nations system				
24	Reaffirm the role of COPUOS, its two subcommittees and its secretariat in leading global efforts for the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space relating to significant global issues	<i>Strengthening the United Nations</i> - Make the UN a more effective instrument for pursuing all the priorities indicated in the UN Millennium Declaration (para. 29)		

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<p>25 Assist in the improvement of the capacity-building process in developing countries and countries with economies in transition by emphasising the development and transfer of knowledge and skills, by ensuring sustainable funding mechanisms for the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the UN, by enhancing support for the UN Programme on Space Applications through the provision of adequate resources, and by participating in the implementation of the new strategy of the Programme arising from UNISPACE III</p>			
<p>26 Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the specialized agencies and programmes of the UN system and by the private sector around the world, where appropriate, in order to support UN efforts to promote the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space</p>			

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27	Promote the efforts of COPUOS in the development of space law by inviting States to ratify or accede to, and inviting intergovernmental organizations to declare acceptance of, the outer space treaties developed by COPUOS and by considering the further development of space law to meet the needs of the international community	- To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs (para. 9, 1st bullet point)		
28	Further consider the agenda structure and working methods of COPUOS and its subcommittees to better reflect issues of global concern, including international cooperation in space activities, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition			
29	Strengthen the coordination of mutually beneficial activities between COPUOS and other UN entities	<i>Strengthening the United Nations</i> - Greater policy coherence and better coordination between the UN, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO (para. 30, 9th bullet point)		

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Promote international cooperation		<u>Means of implementation</u> - Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries (para. 106); - Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector (para. 106(a)); - Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, e.g. technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions (para. 106(b)); - Create partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion, to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition in sharing best practices and promoting programmes of assistance (para. 106(c))		
30	Call upon the international community to consider the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences for UNISPACE III in appropriate forums			
31	Establish a special voluntary UN fund for the implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations			
32	Adopt measures aimed at identifying new and innovative sources of financing at the international level, including in the private sector, in order to support the implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations in developing countries	<i>Development and poverty eradication</i> - Financing sustained development of developing countries (para. 14)		

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<p>33 Encourage all States and international organizations to strengthen their efforts in promoting the peaceful uses of outer space for the benefit and in the interest of all States, taking into particular account the interest of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, by facilitating programmes and activities between “space-faring” and “non-space-faring” countries as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry</p>	<p>- To develop strong partnership with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication (para. 20, 4th bullet point); - Greater opportunities to the private sector, NGOs and civil society to contribute to the realization of the Organization’s goals and programmes (para. 30, 11th bullet point)</p>		<p><i>Role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development</i> - In developing and implementing national e-strategies, stakeholders should take into consideration local, regional and national needs and concerns... The private sector should be engaged in concrete projects to develop the Information Society at local, regional and national levels. (para. 8 c))</p> <p><i>International and regional cooperation</i> - Build on and accelerate public-private partnerships, focusing on the use of ICT in development (para. 26 b))</p>