

A/AC.105/C.1/2007/CRP.4  
9 February 2007

ENGLISH ONLY

---

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF  
OUTER SPACE  
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee  
Forty-fourth session  
Vienna, 12-23 February 2007  
**Agenda item 5**  
Implementation of the  
recommendations of UNISPACE III

### **Status of the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III**

The annex to this document contains a table on “Summary, and status of implementation, of the actions contained in the Plan of Action of the Committee to further implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III”, with information received from the following member States: Ecuador, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Thailand.

V.07-80754



## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNISPACE III

### Summary, and status of implementation, of the actions contained in the Plan of Action of the Committee to further implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III

#### PLAN OF ACTION

*(Chapter VI, Section B of document A/59/174, pages 57-77)*

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<b>1. THE USE OF SPACE TO SUPPORT OVERARCHING GLOBAL AGENDAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>(a) Establishing a closer link with the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development</b>		
<p>Paragraph 232</p> <p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Synchronize work of COPUOS with CSD by:</p> <p>(a) examining contribution made by space science and technology and their applications to issues selected by Commission as a thematic cluster;</p> <p>(b) providing substantive inputs for consideration by the Commission during the policy year</p> <p><i>See also operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i></p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u></p> <p>COPUOS</p>	<p><b>ECUADOR:</b></p> <p>- Territorial Landuse Plan of Ecuador – Scale 1:250,000: Studies of the natural (bio-physical) and socio-economic resources of Ecuador will be carried out to determine adequate land use without deteriorating natural resources. The Territorial Landuse Plan will be translated into short-, mid- and long-term plans and projects.</p> <p><b>JAPAN:</b></p> <p>Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), which was established in 1993 in response to the declaration adopted by the Asia-pacific International Space Year Conference (APIC) in 1992, is to enhance the development of each country's space program and to exchange views toward the future cooperation in space activities in the Asia-Pacific region. APRSAF intends to ensure wider participation of space agencies, government officials, regional and international organizations and institutions responsible for applying space technology, as well as space agencies from outside the region and private sectors as observers. Through the activities of the APRSAF, we contribute to the WSSD Plan of Implementation.</p>	<p>Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia (MAG) - SIGAGRO</p> <p>JAXA</p>
<p>Paragraph 233</p> <p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Identify actions in the WSSD Plan of Implementation and establish follow-up programmes to be carried out jointly with multilateral, bilateral development programmes and relevant user institutions, in particular in developing countries.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u></p> <p>Space Agencies and Space-related entities</p>	<p><b>THAILAND:</b></p> <p>Thailand has participated in the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) by ESCAP. Its goals have evolved from awareness-raising and networking for capacity building to promoting regional cooperative mechanisms supporting practical uses of relevant information and communication tools for achieving internationally agreed objectives</p>	

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	such as World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).	
<b>(b) Applying the results of space research to promote sustainable development</b>		
<p>Paragraph 237</p> <p><u>Action</u> Consider</p> <p>(a) developing and committing to a sustainable development agenda that can benefit from space technology, at a level commensurate with its capability and resources; and</p> <p>(b) undertaking measures towards the systematic collection, accurate analysis and proper management of space-acquired and in situ data as a starting point towards sustainable development.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Each Country</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b></p> <p>- Yes. Space technology can greatly contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>- Yes. Several institutes and Research Centres in Greece are already involved in the collection, analysis and evaluation on space-acquired and in situ data. These data are used by the public authorities.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b></p> <p>- (a) Considering the requirements of sustainable development in the field of agriculture, coastal resources, water resources, forestry, urbanization and uplift of country, Pakistan has prepared 25 years space program including development of high resolution satellites and is committed to its realization.</p> <p>- (b) Effects of space weather disturbances (solar flares, magnetic storm) and various Ionospheric anomalies e.g Spread-F, total blanking due to Es, bite-outs, short wave fadeouts, Travelling Ionospheric Disturbance etc. are monitored on HF communication using Ionospheric Sounders and Geomagnetic Observatory being operated by SUPARCO. The study helps in minimizing their negative effects on HF communication as usable frequencies can be computed for such events.</p>	<p>Ministries, Universities, NAGREF, NOA, FORTH, NCSR Demokritos, CRES, HCMR</p> <p>SUPARCO, WAPDA, Forest Department, Central Authority, Agricultural Department</p>
<p>Paragraph 238</p> <p><u>Action</u> Take advantage of capacities of international entities active in environment to provide the intellectual leadership needed for building a strong scientific and technical foundation for the discussion of sustainable development issues. Such international entities include the Office for Outer Space Affairs, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and WMO, as well as non-governmental organizations such as COSPAR, the International Astronautical Federation and ISPRS</p> <p><i>See also paras. 299-310.</i></p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Member States</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b></p> <p>Yes. There is a strong collaboration between Greek authorities and international organizations that provide valuable data leading to a scientific and technical foundation of sustainable development issues. Such international entities are UNEP, UNESCO and WMO.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b></p> <p>- Collaboration with FAO in order to develop sustainability in agricultural production, a project carried out for Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MINFAL).</p> <p>- Participation in COSPAR, presenting scientific publications and presentations.</p> <p>-Participation in APMSCA's MS programs and short training courses.</p>	<p>NOA, MAGREF, National Meteorological Service, Ministry of Culture, HCMR</p> <p>SUPARCO, FAO, MINFAL</p> <p>APMSCA</p>

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	<p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> Korea was chosen as a hosting country to hold the 2009 International Astronautical Conference (IAC) which is annually organized by International Astronautical Federation (IAF).</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b> FAO organized the Regional Workshop on Information Management and Coordination Mechanisms of the Tsunami Emergency and Rehabilitation Operations on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry held during 30 October – 1 November 2006 at Amari Water Gate Hotel, Bangkok. During the workshop FAO arranged the visit to GISTDA programme for 30 participants from Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Thailand. GISTDA offered 2 presentations for the visitors: “Activities on Disaster Management” and “Tsunami Disaster and Warning System Along the Andaman Sea (Thailand)”. Thailand will exhibit during the 44<sup>th</sup> session of Scientific and Technical Subcommittee with the theme of “Thailand’s Contribution to Earth Environment from Its Space-Related Activities”.</p>	<p>MOST, KARI, Daejeon City</p>
<b>(c) Developing a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy</b>		
<p>Paragraph 243 <u>Action</u> Coordinate implementation of the work plan of Action Team on the Environmental Monitoring Strategy at the global level. (The work plan consists of the following four technical components: (i) networking and knowledge-sharing; (ii) capacity-building of national and regional organizations; (iii) regional systems for collection and distribution of information; and (iv) space technology applications for environmental monitoring. Each of these components will consist of a set of outputs, which will be delivered through specific activities.) <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS with OOSA <u>Action</u> Invite WMO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, CEOS and other members of IGOS-P, as well as the entities involved in implementing GMES initiative and the ad hoc Group on Earth Observations to implement the work plan. <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS (through OOSA)</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global participation of Aerosol Robotic Network program (Aeronet) is being pursued under SUPARCO-IST-NASA collaborative program. Sun photometer is being operated and data is submitted to online data base of Aeronet data base on every day basis.</li> <li>- Arranged training courses for professionals of various organizations involved in environmental research, like IUCN, PFI, and PARD in Pakistan.</li> <li>- Satellite Remote Sensing data is being provided to local and foreign agencies regarding their various space related applications for environmental monitoring activities.</li> </ul>	

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p>Paragraph 244</p> <p><u>Action</u> Establish first geo-information centre.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Member States that chaired the Action Team (Iran, Russian Federation and Syria)</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> SUPARCO is establishing a National Centre for Remote Sensing and GIS at Karachi.</p>	
<p><b>(d) Improving the management of the Earth's natural resources</b></p>		
<p>Paragraph 247</p> <p><u>Action</u> Articulate, through pilot and demonstration projects, the exact information needs of all stakeholders involved at all levels. Take advantage of existing capacity-building opportunities and the wealth of Earth observation data, interpretation and analysis tools that are available for specialized training to develop the necessary human resources <i>See also paras. 299-310.</i></p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> All States using or planning to use Earth observations on an operational basis in the management of natural resources</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Officials from user organizations and students from educational institutions at national as well as international level are being trained to become well versed with the applications of satellite remote sensing.</li> <li>2. Pilot projects have been conducted addressing the exact requirements of the use.</li> <li>3. A conference of all stake-holders was organized to compile user requirements of the low earth remote sensing satellite program of Pakistan.</li> <li>4. Satellite Ground Station at Islamabad, is being used for acquisition, processing and providing data to local and foreign users.</li> <li>5. Satellite Remote Sensing data products were provided to Sindh Local Authority for exploration and extract of coal sources in the province of Sindh-Pakistan.</li> <li>6. Taking active part in capacity building in the field of RS/GIS techniques to develop the necessary human resources.</li> </ol> <p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) successfully launched an Earth observation satellite named KOMPSAT-II, funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), on July 29, 2006. This satellite will play a pivotal role in the management of the Earth's natural resources.</p>	<p>SUPARCO, ISNET, local users, Educational institutions, Space Engineering, Italy, Logitech, Pakistan</p> <p>MOST, KARI</p>
<p>Paragraph 248</p> <p><u>Action</u></p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> 1. UN/Pakistan Regional Workshop on "Monitoring and Protection</p>	<p>UN, SUPARCO</p>

<b>Action and Primary Actor(s)</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<p>To promote operational use of Earth observations and its role in managing natural resources:</p> <p>(a) Maintain and disseminate a compilation of best practices in use of Earth observation data in natural resource management, building on compilation developed by Action Team on Management of Natural Resources and additional information from members of the Committee; and</p> <p>(b) Organize specialized training courses on operational use of Earth observations, in cooperation with regional centres</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> OOSA</p>	<p>of the Natural Environment” held at Islamabad from 30th August - 4th September 2004.</p> <p>2. ISNET workshops and seminars and training courses during the period.</p> <p>3. Training courses conducted on the subject. University PhD students enrolled to conduct research on drought assessment and flood risk assessment.</p> <p>4. SRS data products are provided to National Highway Authority for alignment monitoring studies of National highways, bridges and underpasses. Utility of these technologies has brought a tremendous change in design of highways.</p> <p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> A Remote Sensing Training Course was held at Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) in Daejeon, Korea from October 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> 2006. The course was organized by Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI), Korean Society of Remote Sensing (KSRS), European Space Agency (ESA) and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO. It consisted of 2 main branches: SAR and Remote Sensing Oceanography. About 40 participants from 26 organizations of 15 countries attended the Course.</p>	<p>ISNET</p>
<p><b>2. DEVELOPING COORDINATED, GLOBAL SPACE CAPABILITIES</b></p>		
<p><b>(a) Maximizing the benefits of existing space capabilities for disaster management</b></p>		
<p>Paragraph 256</p> <p><u>Action</u></p> <p>Conduct study on possibility of creating an international entity to provide for coordination and means of optimizing effectiveness of space-based services for use in disaster management by fully utilizing existing and planned space- and ground-based assets and infrastructure and covering all phases of disaster management.</p> <p>(The study should (a) define the key functions of a possible disaster management international space coordination entity; (b) describe the benefits that it would provide to the disaster management community; (c) define the scope and nature of the entity (for example, intergovernmental or non-governmental); and (d) propose an implementation plan that would include details of the estimated cost of the establishment and operation of such an entity and possible sources of funding (that is, voluntary or assessed contributions), as well as the intended use of the funds. The study should also examine the options</p>	<p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> UN-ESCAP ICC (Intergovernmental Consultative Committee) on Regional Space Applications Programme (RESAP) was held in Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) with representatives from 13 Asia-Pacific countries attending. They exchanged various kinds of views on disaster management and made a draft Declaration of the Third Ministerial Conference 2007.</p>	<p>MOST, KARI</p>

<b>Action and Primary Actor(s)</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<p>of providing sustainable resources for applying space technology in support of disaster management and for building the capacity of civil protection authorities to use space technology. Final report submitted by Action Team provides basis for conducting such a study.)  <i>See also operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Ad hoc expert group, with experts to be provided by interested member States and relevant international organizations, including United Nations system entities in disaster management (para.257);            OOSA to coordinate organization of work involved in preparing study; member States to provide support for study through voluntary contributions (para 257)</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 258</i>  <u>Action</u>            Make cash or in-kind voluntary contributions for preparation of study (Work on study could commence as soon as sufficient voluntary contributions received. OOSA to communicate to member States date of commencement of work and provide information on organization of work, including list of experts, some of whom may work on a full-time basis at facilities provided by Office or by interested United Nations entity (para. 259))  <i>See also operative paragraph 10 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Interested Member States to communicate to OOSA</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 260</i>  <u>Action</u>            Report to S&amp;T on status of preparation of study, indicate whether study could be completed in time for submission to Committee at 48<sup>th</sup> session and level of voluntary contributions received.            Submit to S&amp;T for review and approval, draft terms of reference for ad hoc expert group and propose how study might be reviewed by COPUOS and its subsidiary bodies for a decision to be made by COPUOS.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            OOSA  <u>Action</u>            Provide further guidance on preparation of study on basis of OOSA report.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Scientific and Technical Subcommittee</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 261</i>  <u>Action</u></p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>            SUPARCO has its own Satellite Ground Station with a team of</p>	<p>SUPARCO, relevant</p>

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p>Develop case history of benefits of using space technologies for disaster management and establish sample product catalogue.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Ad hoc expert group</p> <p><u>Action</u> Also study possibility of establishing pages, with use of voluntary contributions, on web site of OOSA for improved access to Earth observation data archives.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Ad hoc expert group, with OOSA</p>	<p>professionals in remote sensing and GIS. This technology was effectively used in the October 2005 earthquake for relief and rescue operations. Studies on disaster management have been conducted to monitor and make damage assessment in areas affected by flood, Earth quake, etc. A product catalogue has been generated from their findings.</p>	<p>local user agencies</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 262</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Consider (a) allocating a portion of disaster-management-related budget or funds to using space technology for disaster management; and (b) identifying single points of contact to focus their internal disaster management efforts and to provide liaison with external efforts with respect to use of space technology for disaster management.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Governments and international organizations</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b> Yes. It would be quite helpful. Yes. There is a single point of contact that deals with all internal disaster management efforts.</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior, Civil Protection Authority</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 263</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Join and strengthen Disaster Charter (So that remote sensing capabilities and applications can be more effectively used in supporting disaster management activities)</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Member States with space agencies having remote sensing satellite capabilities</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b> Yes. There are several institutes having remote sensing satellite capabilities.</p> <p><b>JAPAN:</b> By taking the opportunity of attending the Earth Observation Summit III held in Brussels, Belgium on February 16, 2005, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) has signed the "Charter On Cooperation To Achieve The Coordinated Use Of Space Facilities In The Event Of Natural Or Technological Disasters)" and has acceded to the International Disaster Charter for the purpose of promoting its contribution to disaster management by Earth observation satellites.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> SUPARCO provided satellite data as well as expertise to all public, private, and other NGOs, in order to use in support of disaster management activities</p>	<p>NOA, IGME, NAGREF</p> <p>JAXA</p>



Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	<p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> Korea recognizes the importance of regional and international cooperation on disaster management and considers active participation in establishing disaster prevention system.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b> Thailand is a member of the Sentinel Asia project to use and to pull satellite images of Thailand for disaster data on the server of Sentinel Asia Project.</p>	
<b>(b) Maximizing the benefits of the use and applications of global navigation satellite systems to support sustainable development</b>		
<p><i>Paragraph 267</i> <u>Action</u> Establish international committee on GNSS including appropriate international organizations to: (a) optimize compatibility and interoperability; (b) identify mechanisms for implementing measures to protect the reliability and integrity of signals at the national, regional and global levels; (c) coordinate modernization activities to meet user needs; (d) develop road maps for the introduction of GNSS services; and (e) provide training opportunities in GNSS, in particular in developing countries (<i>See also paras. 299-310</i>) <i>See also operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i> <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> GNSS and augmentation providers <u>Action</u> Facilitate exchange of information among users and providers of GNSS, without prejudice to roles and functions of GNSS service providers and intergovernmental organizations such as International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization and ITU. <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Proposed international committee on GNSS</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> - (e) Opportunities of training on international GNSS program are being availed by SUPARCO.</p> <p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA:</b> Korea decided to join the GALILEO project and concluded the Agreement with European Commission on September 9, 2006, and will play a role on mutual cooperation and development of GNSS system.</p>	MOST, KARI
<p><i>Paragraph 268</i> <u>Action</u> Develop and maintain a web site to include information, inter alia, on recent application developments, training opportunities and sources for obtaining assistance in integrating GNSS into national infrastructure and in protecting signal reliability and integrity at the national and regional levels <i>See also paras. 299-310</i> <u>Primary Actor(s)</u></p>		

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
OOSA with GNSS and augmentation providers, or international committee on GNSS if established		
<b>3. THE USE OF SPACE TO SUPPORT SPECIFIC AGENDAS TO MEET HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL</b>		
<b>(a) Enhancing weather and climate forecasting by expanding international cooperation in meteorological satellite applications</b>		
<p><i>Paragraph 273</i>  <u>Action</u>  Recognize the significant role of weather and climate forecasting in development and provide support, including necessary financial resources, to implement the WMO Space Programme, initiated by the fourteenth World Meteorological Congress in May 2003.  Support implementation of WMO Space Programme Long-term Strategy, which was included in the Sixth WMO Long-term Plan, covering the period 2004-2011.  (WMO Long-term Plan aims (a) to make increasing contributions to the development of the Global Observing System of the World Weather Watch Programme and other associated observing systems of WMO; (b) to provide continuously improved data, products and services from both operational and research and development satellites; and (c) to facilitate and promote their wider availability and meaningful utilization around the world.) <i>See also operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i>  Support those national and international entities that provide space systems that seek to meet the WMO requirements.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Member States</p>	<p><b>JAPAN:</b>  - (a) In 1977, Japan launched the first geostationary meteorological satellite (GMS) onto the geostationary orbit (about 36,000km above the equator at 140 degrees East longitude) as part of a space-based segment of the Global Observing System (GOS) of the WMO World Weather Watch (WWW) programme. Since then, continuous efforts have been made to operate and enhance observational capabilities of the following GMS series satellites: The Multi-functional Transport Satellite-1R (MTSAT-1R), successor to GMS, launched on 26 February 2005, has been operated in the geostationary orbit at 140E since 28 June 2005; and MTSAT-2, launched on 18 February 2006, went through the In-Orbit Test and has been on standby in orbit at 145E since September 2006.  - (b) MTSAT-1R is observing 56 images a day (24 full disk, 24 Northern Hemisphere and 8 Southern Hemisphere). The images are disseminated as HRIT/HiRID to the Medium-scale Data Utilization Stations (MDUSs) and as LRIT/WEFAX to the Small-scale Data Utilization Stations (SDUSs).  - (c) The observational data received from the spacecraft allows JMA and other National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to continuously monitor significant meteorological phenomena such as typhoons, fronts, and low-pressure systems in East Asia and the Western Pacific region. It contributes accordingly to the timely issuance of disaster prevention information and weather forecasts from JMA and NMHSs.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  1. Satellite data are being used for better understanding of the physics and chemistry of atmosphere in other regions.  2. Pakistan Meteorological Department is actively participating in the field of weather and climate forecasting.</p>	<p>Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)</p> <p>SUPARCO</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department</p>
<b>(b) Improving medical and public health services through the use of space technologies</b>		
<p><i>Paragraph 276</i>  <u>Action</u>  Convene international conference on telemedicine for experts and government</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  Pakistan together with OOSA (under PSA), with WHO and other United Nations entities and international organizations.</p>	<p>SUPARCO, Ministry of Health, Government of</p>

<b>Action and Primary Actor(s)</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<p>officials, as well as decision makers, including those from ministries responsible for public health. <i>(With voluntary contributions)</i></p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> OOSA (under PSA), with WHO and other United Nations entities and international organizations and Member States</p>		Pakistan
<p><i>Paragraph 277</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Invite WHO to address the issue of telemedicine at its World Health Assembly.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 278</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Prepare, preferably before convening conference on telemedicine, a report on status and potential of telemedicine that would (a) examine range of telemedicine initiatives worldwide; (b) identify most promising areas for implementation; (c) examine needs for telemedicine, in particular in developing countries; and (d) make recommendations for decision makers. (Study should take into account results of discussions of Subcommittee during first two years of work plan and should be prepared in cooperation with WHO and any other relevant international organizations.)</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, through an enlarged Action Team on Public Health (under work plan)</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 279</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Consider mechanisms to conduct study on feasibility of establishing a possible international cardiovascular-disease knowledge-management network or other pilot projects. (Study to serve as clinical decision support tool for medical authorities to assess, monitor, diagnose, prevent and treat cardiovascular disease and to assist developing countries in combating cardiovascular disease. The study should, among other things, identify entities to be involved in establishing network, describe benefits for medical authorities, suggest a timetable, provide cost estimates and identify sources of funding.)</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Scientific and Technical Subcommittee</p>		
<b>c) Promoting cooperation in the study of near-Earth objects as threats to society at large</b>		
<p><i>Paragraph 282</i></p> <p><u>Action</u></p>		

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p>Lead efforts towards better coordination at global level of research, detection, search and follow-up observations of NEOs and other relevant activities by identifying action to be taken at national level or through international cooperation.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 283</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Consider, and encourage member organizations of International Council for Science to consider, recommendations contained in various reports on subject of NEOs and help plan necessary multidisciplinary activity.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> International Council for Science</p>		
<p><b>4. OVERARCHING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b></p>		
<p><b>(a) Increasing awareness of space benefits to improve the economic and social welfare of humanity</b></p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 289</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Include items on future agendas of COPUOS to consider its contributions to work of entities responsible for convening United Nations conferences and/or for implementing their outcomes. <i>See also operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i> Include new item on 48<sup>th</sup> agenda of COPUOS to consider its contribution to work to be conducted by WSIS second phase, November 2005</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS (through OOSA and provisional agenda)</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 290</i></p> <p><u>Action</u> Invite ECA, ECLAC and ESCWA to consider integrating the use of space science and technology and their applications into their work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the accomplishments of RESAP of ESCAP.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 291</i></p> <p><u>Action</u></p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b> Yes. There are awareness activities to promote the role of space</p>	<p>GSRT, NOA</p>

<b>Action and Primary Actor(s)</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<p>Promote awareness of role of space science and technology and their applications in support of achieving the internationally agreed development goals.            Invite international and national space-related organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide COPUOS with information on their efforts in this regard.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            International and national space-related organizations, non-governmental organizations and COPUOS (through OOSA)</p>	<p>science and technology and their applications. There are frequent visits of international space related organizations to provide further information.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>            1. A number of seminars, workshops and conferences have been organized to promote awareness of the role of space science and technology and their applications for the socio-economic development of the country.            2. Projects related to environmental degradation monitoring such as monitoring of mangroves, forests, wetlands etc have been conducted for national user organizations using satellite remote sensing data.            3. Short term training courses and seminars are organized to create awareness among respective agencies.            4. Helping Govt. &amp; NGOs for HRD in the field of Space Technology and its Applications (SRS &amp; GIS).</p>	<p>SUPARCO, IUCN, local user agencies</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 292</i>  <u>Action</u>            Invite UNESCO to promote awareness of human development benefits of space activities as lead agency for United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, beginning 2005  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            COPUOS (through OOSA)</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 293</i>  <u>Action</u>            Disseminate through home page information on efforts to increase awareness of importance of space activities.            Continue updating information, building on compilation of results of Internet-based survey conducted by Action Team on Increasing Awareness  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            OOSA with UNESCO</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>            Information about space, and other relevant updates as well as information about SUPARCO is disseminated through its website.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><b>b) Improving knowledge-sharing by promoting universal access to space-based communication services</b></p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 297</i></p>		

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p><u>Action</u>            (a) identify existing and planned space-based communication infrastructures committed to universal access;            (b) identify the barriers to the implementation of space-based communication systems;            (c) promote usage of space-based communication systems to assist in improving knowledge-sharing;            (d) identify priority areas and target groups for knowledge-sharing; and start developing pilot programmes for implementation in near future</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Action Team on Knowledge-sharing</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>            - (a) SUPARCO has provided two transponders free of charge on board PAKSAT-I satellite for educational purposes to Virtual University of Pakistan.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b>            The space-based communication services is a social contribution project to:            - Support national education projects in rural areas,            - Encourage equal education by providing education via satellite,            - Develop and support education,            - Develop communications for education, especially in rural areas,            - Support development of teaching, research and seminars, and other academic projects,            - Support development of pedagogy suitable for modern society.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<b>(c) Enhancing capacity-building in space-related activities</b>		
<p><i>Paragraph 301</i>  <u>Action</u>            Support initiatives of Working Group on Education, Training and Capacity-Building of CEOS, to develop an Earth observation education and training Internet web portal and provide Earth observation data free of charge or at lowest possible cost for educational purposes.            (To enhance capacity of developing countries in the development and wider use of Earth observation technologies, including satellite remote sensing and GIS)</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Member States with OOSA</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>            There is an ongoing activity in Greece on education, training and capacity building to develop an Earth education and training scheme as well as a web portal.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>            Data is being provided on low cost / free of cost for educational purposes. SUPARCO regularly conducts trainings on RS/GIS technologies for SRS user community. In this regard SUPARCO provided LandsAT data to NASA for its Global Mapping Project. Similarly SUPARCO provided data to IUCN and UNHIC.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 302</i>  <u>Action</u>            Support the activities of regional centres, including possible organization of series of capacity-building activities in States of their respective regions, by developing a database of experts from space agencies who could assist regional centres by providing specialized training, as well as making space-related education and training materials available for use by the regional centres.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u>            Member States that have established space agencies</p>	<p><b>JAPAN:</b>            Under the initiative of the APRSAF, Joint Project Team Meeting for establishing a disaster management support system in the Asia-Pacific region was held and the meeting discussed about the implementation plan of the "Sentinel-Asia". Sentinel Asia is an activity that shares disaster-related information such as images acquired by earth observation satellites through the Internet in order to contribute to disaster management in the Asia-Pacific region. It is jointly promoted by space organizations who are members of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF) and</p>	<p>JAXA</p>

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	<p>disaster related organizations in Asia such as the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre, as well as Keio University, which provides a geographic information system on the Internet called Web-GIS. JAXA has been operating Asia Pacific Earth Observation Pilot Project jointly with Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for the wider use of earth observation technology, including satellite remote sensing, global mapping and GIS.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SUPARCO organizes on regular basis international; seminars, workshops, and symposiums on Remote Sensing and GIS technologies. Experts from SPOT Image, EADS, ESA, SUPARCO, JICA, and participants from the South Asian countries participate in these conferences.</li> <li>2. SUPARCO has been assisting university students and faculty in carrying out Masters/ PhD research work on topics such as Assessing Flooding Extant of River Indus with MODIS (satellite) data, Drought monitoring using (satellite) data.</li> <li>3. SUPARCO, in collaboration with ISNET and Islamic Development Bank, organizes short training courses, seminars and workshops for human resource development of OIC countries.</li> </ol> <p><b>THAILAND:</b></p> <p>Capacity building is one of GISTDA's mandates and GISTDA's Institute of Space Knowledge Development (ISKD) is responsible for training in areas of Space Technology and Geo-Informatics. The ISKD is now conducting more than 20 training courses per year and is well equipped with lecture rooms, computer laboratories and archived satellite data. Moreover, GISTDA has linkages with five regional centres in Chiangmai (Chiangmai University in the North), Pitsanuloke (Naresuan University in the Lower North), Khon Kaen (Khon Kaen University in the Northeast), Chonburi (Burapha University in the East) and Songkhla (Prince of Songkhla University in the South).</p>	SUPARCO
<p><i>Paragraph 303</i>  <u>Action</u>            Assist international efforts to coordinate capacity-building activities by disseminating, through web sites, a list of international activities held around the world to strengthen capacity of developing countries, in particular those</p>		

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p>organized by developing countries seeking assistance.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA and UNESCO with regional centres</p>		
<p><i>Paragraph 304</i>  <u>Action</u>  Implement capacity-building activities, focusing particularly on teachers, young professionals and decision makers, to support UNESCO Space Education Programme.  (This would be a contribution of COPUOS and OOSA to United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005 to 2014)).  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Member States with OOSA</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>  There is an ongoing activity in Greece for the implementation of activities related to capacity-building, focusing particularly on teachers, young professionals and decision makers.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  SUPARCO celebrates World Space Week (WSW) each year with the objective of involving students and teachers in creating awareness about space science, technology and their applications.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b>  Thailand organized related activities to support Space Education Programme on teachers, young professionals and decision makers, as follows:  - Children's Day 2007: In the year 2007, the children's day was organized on Saturday, 13 January 2007. GISTDA held activities at Ladkrabang Ground Receiving Station and at the parliament. Space related activities games and entertainments were provided at the Ground Receiving Station, while THEOS mascot was be presented at the parliament.  - GISTDA Day: The event was organized by the Southern Regional Geo-informatics and Space Technology Center on Friday, 10 November 2006 at BP Simila Beach, Songkhla Province. 422 students and 83 teachers from 32 schools attended the lectures, learned from posters, and participated in many activities.  - National Science and Technology Fair 2006: GISTDA arranged its exhibition in the National Science and Technology Fair 2006, organized by the Ministry of Science and Technology during 11-22 August 2006 at BITEC – Bangkok International Trade &amp; Exhibition Centre, Bangna.  - THEOS Satellite at The 9<sup>th</sup> Thailand International Kite Festival: Every two years, Thailand is hosting International Kite Festival. In 2006, over 30 kite teams representing 15 countries came to Rama VI Camp in Chaam, Phetchaburi Province in Thailand to participate in the 9<sup>th</sup> Thailand International Kite Festival held during 11-12 March 2006. THEOS kite was built in this festival as the first</p>	<p>Ministry of Education,  Ministry of Culture</p> <p>SUPARCO</p>



Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	satellite kite in the world. Its size is equally to THEOS satellite that will be launched in mid 2007.	
<p><i>Paragraph 305</i>  <u>Action</u>  Discuss ways and means of coordinating capacity-building activities in space-related areas at policy level.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Inter-Agency entities and COPUOS</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  1. Arranging OJTs,  2. Consultancy,  3. Short courses and hands on experience,  4. Seminars and discussions to make capacity building cost effective,  5. Collaborative projects in the relevant fields.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b>  Thailand plans to offer the training related to the Geo-informatics and Space Technology to relevant agencies and organizations including neighbouring countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia etc.</p>	SUPARCO
<p><i>Paragraph 306</i>  <u>Action</u>  Hold workshops and symposiums on regular basis with participation of youth in order to provide opportunities at regional level for exchange of experiences in capacity-building efforts.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA and relevant organizations</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  SUPARCO is regularly organizing seminars, workshops, and symposiums at local and international level in order to exchange the research based knowledge in various fields of space technologies and to educate and promote the use of space technology and its applications for national and international users. Undergraduate and graduate level students are invited to participate and attend these seminars/ workshops.</p>	ISNET, National user agencies
<p><i>Paragraph 307</i>  <u>Action</u>  Develop and distribute educational booklets covering fundamentals of space science that could serve as educational tools for young people in all countries.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Space agencies</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  1. "World Space Week" is held every year and includes distribution of booklets covering fundamentals of space sciences and conduction of quiz competition among students of various age groups for their awareness in the space science and technology.  2. Distributed brochure about Telemedicine and pamphlet on Role of satellites in cartography, meteorology and disaster monitoring etc to general public.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b>  - Basic Knowledge for kids: Space Technology and Geo-Informatics. This book describes the basics of remote sensing, GPS, and GIS for kids. It is an updated version of the book printed last year. For more details please access to website:</p>	

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
<p><i>Paragraph 308</i>  <u>Action</u>  Organize a meeting of interested Member States and space agencies to identify parties willing to undertake actions in paragraphs above (301-307)  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA</p>	<p>www.gistda.or.th/wsw/wsw.html</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  Provide training and organize seminars in space application programs to participants from OIC member countries.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 309</i>  <u>Action</u>  Distribute archived satellite images, upon request, free of charge or at the lowest possible cost, for use particularly by developing countries as basic material for space research and studies.  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Countries with satellite-imaging techniques and possessing archives of satellite images</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>  This is done in the frame of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation programmes between Greece and several developing countries.</p> <p><b>JAPAN:</b>  JAXA completed the initial functional verification phase of the Advanced Land Observing Satellite "Daichi" (ALOS) which was launched on January 24, 2006, from the Tanegashima Space Centre and moves to the operations phase from October 2006. Along with the start of the mission operation, observation data (called "ALOS data") from the "Daichi" will become available to the public. In Japan, you can receive data from two Japanese organizations: The Remote Sensing Technology Centre of Japan (RESTEC), and the Earth Remote Sensing Data Analysis Centre (ERSDAC), and some overseas local organizations designated by ALOS node agencies*1 as they are ready to provide data. Some fees are required to receive the data. JAXA also started providing data to the Sentinel Asia, which JAXA and other related organizations are currently establishing as a disaster management support system in the Asia-Pacific region.  *1The system to process and provide data in each region by dividing the world into four areas:  - Overseas Data Nodes and contact point: European Space Agency (ESA) for Europe and African regions; Alaska Satellite Facility (ASF), University of Alaska Fairbanks for North and South America regions; Geoscience Australia (GA) for Oceania regions; and Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) for Asia regions (exclusively for Thailand).</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  SRS archived data is delivered to students of developing countries</p>	<p>GSRT, NOA, HCMR, NAGREF, NCSR Demokritos</p> <p>JAXA</p> <p>SUPARCO</p>

Action and Primary Actor(s)	Status of Implementation	Partners
	<p>in the form of soft copies at the lowest costs for their research projects.</p> <p><b>THAILAND:</b> Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency – GISTDA, the core agency for Earth observation satellite and GIS activities in Thailand, has provided archived satellite images, upon request, free of charge and at the low cost for government agencies. For more information, please access to website: <a href="http://www.gistda.or.th">www.gistda.or.th</a></p>	
(d) Identifying sources of financing to support development activities with space applications		
<p><i>Paragraph 313</i> <u>Action</u> Implement the following: (a) Organize workshops for experts in development banks and aid agencies to learn about possibilities offered by space applications; (b) Identify specific measures to promote inclusion of training components in projects to be funded and encourage formal commitment from Governments concerned to maintain structures developed and to retain personnel trained as a result of project; (c) Identify ways to promote inclusion of funds for necessary investment in specific budget and amortization of that investment in subsequent budgets, in order to allow for reimbursement of initial investment, and to provide guarantees for foreseeable internal return in projects in order to ensure their operational nature in long term. <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> COPOUS through Action Team on Innovative Sources of Funding</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> - (b) Encourage the user organizations to include the training component and its financial aspects in their projects related to space technology applications.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 314</i> <u>Action</u> (a) Consider placing a higher priority on capacity-building initiatives in fields of space science and technology; and (b) Use official development assistance funds to help achieve capacity-building goals. <i>See also paras. 299-310</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> States that receive official development assistance funds <u>Action</u> Make efforts to build partnerships with countries requesting assistance and directly support their capacity-building through exchanges of information and</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b> Yes. There is a constant effort from Greece to provide official development assistance funds to support neighbouring countries for their capacity-building.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b> SUPARCO is collaborating with OIC member countries by organizing training courses and seminars for capacity building in the field of space science, technology and its applications.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>SUPARCO</p>

<b>Action and Primary Actor(s)</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
experience <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Countries that provide official development assistance funds		
<i>Paragraph 315</i> <u>Action</u> Increase number of donors contributing to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications (To increase predictability of voluntary contribution to support work of Office for Outer Space Affairs) <i>See also operative paragraph 17 of General Assembly Resolution 59/2</i> <u>Primary Actor(s)</u> Member States/COPUOS		

**Summary, and status of implementation, of recommendations contained in the General Assembly resolution 59/2**

<b>Action, Primary Actor(s) and Indicated Time for Completion</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Partners</b>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 5</i>  <u>Action</u>                      Carry out the actions contained in the Plan of Action on a priority basis for the further implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III, in particular its resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>                      All Governments, entities of the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental entities conducting space-related activities</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>                      These actions are being taken into serious consideration and form the basis for further implementation.</p> <p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>                      Celebrations of WSW for awareness of space related pursuits by students.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 6</i>  <u>Action</u>                      Implement some of the actions contained in the Plan of Action through the consideration of items of the agendas of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies and through those action teams that will continue their work as endorsed by the Committee  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>                      COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 7</i>  <u>Action</u>                      Examine the contributions that could be made by space science and technology and their applications to one or more of the issues selected by the Commission on Sustainable Development as a thematic cluster and to provide substantive inputs for consideration by the Commission  <i>See also paragraph 232 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>                      COPUOS</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>                      SUPARCO can provide help in the field of RS/GIS technology.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 8</i>  <u>Action</u>                      Include items in the agendas of its future sessions, starting from its forty-ninth session, in 2006, to consider its contributions to the work of those entities that are responsible for convening United Nations conferences and/or for implementing their outcomes;  <i>See also paragraph 289 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>                      COPUOS</p>		

<p><i>Operative Paragraph 9</i>  <u>Action</u>  Conduct study on the possibility of creating an international entity to provide for coordination and the means of realistically optimizing the effectiveness of space-based services for use in disaster management  <i>See also paragraph 256 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Ad hoc expert group, with experts to be provided by interested Member States and relevant international organizations  <u>Action</u>  Review progress in the work of the ad hoc expert group, at its forty-eighth session, in 2005  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  COPUOS</p>	<p><b>PAKISTAN:</b>  SUPARCO carried out various studies, particularly in the disaster management, using satellite based information.</p>	<p>SUPARCO</p>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 10</i>  <u>Action</u>  Make contributions to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for preparing the study by the ad hoc expert group  <i>See also paragraph 258 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Member States</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>  This can be considered since Greece has joined the European Space Agency.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 11</i>  <u>Action</u>  Establish an international committee on GNSS as proposed in the Plan of Action  (In order to maximize the benefits of the use and applications of GNSS to support sustainable development.)  <i>See also paragraph 267 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and augmentation providers</p>		
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 12</i>  <u>Action</u>  Provide support to implement the Space Programme of the World Meteorological Organization and its Long-term Strategy as proposed in the Plan of Action  (In order to expand international cooperation in meteorological satellite applications to enhance weather and climate forecasting.)  <i>See also paragraph 273 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  Member States</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>  Yes. There is an involvement and fruitful collaboration with WMO.  <b>PAKISTAN:</b>  Pakistan Meteorological Department is already participating in this regard.</p>	<p>National Meteorological Service, NOA, GSRT  Pakistan Meteorological Department</p>

<p><i>Operative Paragraph 13</i>  <u>Action</u>  ...  (a) ...  (b) ...  (c) Requests the Committee to undertake further implementation of UNISPACE III recommendations with a view to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to initiate space application programmes;  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 14</i>  <u>Action</u>  Cluster, to extent feasible, activities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, to address a few priority themes to be selected by the Committee for each year  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA and COPUOS</p>		
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 15</i>  <u>Action</u>  Review the activities that are included in the Plan of Action for implementation by the Office and submit a proposal to the Committee on how those activities could be included in its programme of work  <i>See also paragraph 323 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i>  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA</p>		
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 16</i>  <u>Action</u>  Implement activities of the Office for Outer Space Affairs as contained in the Plan of Action and ensure that those activities are included in the programme of work for the biennium 2006–2007  <u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  OOSA and Secretary-General</p>		

<p><i>Operative Paragraph 17</i></p> <p><u>Action</u>  Contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications  (To allow full flexibility for the Office for Outer Space Affairs to carry out the activities of the Programme in accordance with the priorities set by the Committee.)  <i>See also paragraph 315 of Plan of Action as contained in A/59/174</i></p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  All Member States and space-related intergovernmental and non-governmental entities</p>	<p><b>GREECE:</b>  Yes. This has to be decided.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with other competent authorities</p>
<p><i>Operative Paragraph 18</i></p> <p><u>Action</u>  Continue considering in future sessions the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III until the Committee considers that concrete results are achieved.</p> <p><u>Primary Actor(s)</u>  COPUOS</p>		