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Scientific and Technical Subcommittee

Fortieth session

Vienna, 17-28 February 2003

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

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

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

Note by the Secretariat

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considered the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III). The Subcommittee noted that, while some of the recommendations were being implemented through action teams, others were being implemented through the consideration of agenda items by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. In that regard, the Subcommittee recalled that the Committee, at its forty-second session, in 1999, had revised the structure of the agenda of each of its subcommittees, enabling them to introduce new agenda items either under multi-year work plans with clear objectives to be achieved within a fixed time period or as single issues/items for discussion to be considered, in principle, for one session.¹

2. The Subcommittee noted that the annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III was submitted to the General Assembly each year. The Subcommittee recommended that the Office prepare an updated report on the subject in tabular form for submission to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its annual sessions.

* A/AC.105/C.1/L.259.



3. The last report of the Secretary-General was submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (A/57/213). The present document contains in its annexes, in tabular form, updated information on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. Annex I indicates which recommendations of UNISPACE III are implemented by the 11 action teams established by the Committee at its forty-fourth session, the consideration of agenda items by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies and/or other activities. Annex II indicates the status of participation of Member States and organizations in the action teams. The list of points of contact of the participating States and organizations is being updated on a regular basis and is available on the web site of the Office for Outer Space Affairs (www.oosa.unvienna.org/unisp-3/followup/team_contact_list.html). Annex III provides a summary of the objectives, principal products to be delivered and progress reports and other reports that have been submitted by the action teams to the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, compiled on the basis of information provided to the Secretariat as at 31 January 2003.

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 and corrigendum (A/54/20 and Corr.1), annex I.*

Annex I

Summary of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

	<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
1.	Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	Yes		Activities relating to monitoring and protection of the environment, a priority theme of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications (“the Programme”).
2.	Improve the management of Earth’s natural resources	Yes		Activities relating to management of natural resources, a priority theme of the Programme.
3.	Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS)			At its 2002 session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (“the Subcommittee”) noted the activities already being conducted by the IGOS Partnership (IGOS-P) that had direct relevance to the recommendation and agreed that there was no need to establish an action team; the Subcommittee invited IGOS-P to make a presentation on its activities to the Subcommittee at its fortieth session, in 2003.
4.	Enhance weather and climate forecasting	Yes		
5.	Minimize the harmful effects of space activities on the local and global environment			
6.	Improve public health services	Yes	“The use of space technology for the medical sciences and public health” will be considered by the Subcommittee at its fortieth session.	Activities relating to telemedicine, a priority theme of the Programme.
7.	Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	Yes	“Implementation of an integrated, space-based global natural disaster management system” is being considered by the Subcommittee under its work plan for the period 2001-2003.	Activities relating to disaster management, a priority theme of the Programme, which has launched a training module consisting of regional workshops on the subject. In 2003, the Programme will start implementing pilot projects as follow-up to the series of regional workshops, which will also continue in 2003.

	<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
8.	Promote literacy and enhance rural education through tele-education			Activities relating to tele-education, one of the priority themes of the Programme.
9.	Improve knowledge-sharing through the promotion of universal access to space-based communication services			
10.	Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	Yes		The Programme has launched a training module consisting of regional workshops on the use and applications of global navigation satellite systems. In 2003, the Programme will promote pilot projects as follow-up to the series of regional workshops and to the international meeting of experts held in 2001 and 2002; the results of the workshops and the meeting of experts as well as their follow-up activities will be integrated into the work of the action team established for this recommendation.
11.	Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	Yes		One of the main goals of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities and the Programme: from 2003, the Programme will start a series of symposia on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development with the use of space science and technology and, from its 2003 session, the Inter-Agency Meeting has begun to consider an item entitled "Space-related outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (see A/AC.105/791, paras. 33-37).
12.	Improve scientific knowledge of near and outer space through cooperative activities			The series of United Nations/European Space Agency workshops on basic space science.
13.	Improve the protection of the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris		"Space debris" has been considered by the Subcommittee since before the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and in accordance with the work plan for the period 2002-2005; at its fortieth session, the Subcommittee will have before it the proposals by the Inter-	

<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
13. Improve the protection of the near-Earth space and outer space environments through mitigation of space debris		“Space debris” has been considered by the Subcommittee since before the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and in accordance with the work plan for the period 2002-2005; at its fortieth session, the Subcommittee will have before it the proposals by the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee on debris mitigation, based on consensus among the members of the Coordination Committee (see A/AC.105/C.1/L.260).	
14. Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	Yes	“Use of nuclear power sources in outer space” has been considered by the Subcommittee since before UNISPACE III, also through the Working Group under the item, and in accordance with the work plan for the period 2000-2003. The Working Group has submitted to the Subcommittee a set of potential options on any additional steps that might be deemed appropriate with regard to space nuclear power sources, including that of drawing up a further multi-year work plan (see A/AC.105/C.1/L.261).	
15. Protect the near-Earth space and outer space environments through further research on the use of nuclear power sources			
16. Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum			Information was provided by the International Telecommunication Union, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Astronomical Union at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Subcommittee, in 2001 and 2002, respectively, on their activities concerning the narrower subject of frequency interference with radio astronomy.

	<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
16.	Minimize interference with bands in the electromagnetic spectrum			Information was provided by the International Telecommunication Union, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Astronomical Union at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Subcommittee, in 2001 and 2002, respectively, on their activities concerning the narrower subject of frequency interference with radio astronomy. Following the initiatives taken by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, which formulated positions on the protection of radio frequency bands needed for their activities and had approached their member States to support those positions at World Radiocommunication Conferences, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities agreed that the agencies concerned should keep other interested entities informed about the issue.
17.	Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	Yes	“Mobilization of financial resources to develop capacity in space science and technology applications” was/will be considered by the Subcommittee at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions.	One of the main objectives of the Programme in carrying out its activities under each priority theme. The Office for Outer Space Affairs provides assistance to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Education of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites as its chair.
18.	Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities	Yes		One of the main objectives of the Programme in carrying out activities under each priority theme. Since 2000, the Office has been promoting initiatives around the world to organize events to celebrate World Space Week, in cooperation with the Spaceweek International Association; the Office organized special United Nations events in 2000 at Headquarters and in Vienna.
19.	Establish/strengthen national mechanisms for the coordination of space activities			

<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
20. Improve the sharing of information on and use of spin-offs from space activities		“Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status” has been considered by the Committee since before UNISPACE III.	
21. Provide education opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology and participate in space activities		“Government and private activities to promote education in space science and engineering” was considered by the Subcommittee at its thirty-eighth session; “Space and society” was/will be considered by the Committee at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, in 2002 and 2003, respectively.	
22. Create within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space-related activities			The Space Generation Advisory Council was granted permanent observer status with the Committee by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/51; the Programme held a series of symposiums, from 2000 to 2002, on enhancing the participation of youth in space activities, in support of the work of the Council.
23. Create awards to recognize outstanding contributions in space activity			
24. Reaffirm the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its subcommittees and its secretariat in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space			
25. Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms for regional centres affiliated to the United Nations and enhance support for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications			Fund-raising activities by the Office for Outer Space Affairs to support activities of the Programme, including the establishment and operation of regional centres.
26. Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the organizations of the United Nations system and by the private sector		“Means and mechanisms for strengthening inter-agency cooperation and increasing the use of space applications and services within and among entities of the United Nations system” was considered by the Subcommittee	The Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities has been considering, since its twenty-first session, in 2001, the agenda item entitled “Methods to strengthen further inter-agency coordination and cooperation in space-related activities”. The results of the discussions in the Inter-

<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
26. Encourage the increased use of space-related systems and services by the organizations of the United Nations system and by the private sector		“Means and mechanisms for strengthening inter-agency cooperation and increasing the use of space applications and services within and among entities of the United Nations system” was considered by the Subcommittee under its work plan for the period 2001-2003; in previous years, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities reported to the Subcommittee under this item.	The Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities has been considering, since its twenty-first session, in 2001, the agenda item entitled “Methods to strengthen further inter-agency coordination and cooperation in space-related activities”. The results of the discussions in the Inter-Agency Meeting under the item have been forwarded to the Subcommittee (see A/AC.105/791, paras. 8-24, for the consideration of the item at the twenty-third session, in 2003).
27. Invite States to ratify or accede to, and invite intergovernmental organizations to declare acceptance of, the outer space treaties		“Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space” is considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its annual sessions.	In 2002, the Office for Outer Space Affairs launched its programme on capacity-building in space law by organizing the first workshop on space law; the Office plans to hold one workshop per year in the field of space law.
28. Further consider the agenda structure and working methods of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees		Agenda items of both of the subcommittees of the Committee; considered under “Other matters” by the Committee.	
29. Strengthen the coordination of mutually beneficial activities between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other United Nations entities		“Means and mechanisms for strengthening inter-agency cooperation and increasing the use of space applications and services within and among entities of the United Nations system” is considered by the Subcommittee under its work plan for the period 2001-2003; in previous years, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities reported to the Subcommittee under this item.	The Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities has been considering, since its twenty-first session, the agenda item entitled “Methods to strengthen further inter-agency coordination and cooperation in space-related activities”. The results of the discussions in the Inter-Agency Meeting under the item have been forwarded to the Subcommittee (see A/AC.105/791, paras. 8-24, for the consideration of the item at the twenty-third session).
30. Call upon the international community to consider the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences for UNISPACE III			The pro tempore secretariat of the Fourth Space Conference of the Americas, held in Cartagena de Colombia from 14 to 17 May 2002, has begun to consider the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III in a regional context.
31. Establish a special voluntary United Nations fund for the implementation of the recommendations of			Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/68, the terms of reference of the Trust Fund for the United Nations

<i>Recommendation^a</i>	<i>Action team^b established</i>	<i>Relevant agenda item of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Other activities</i>
31. Establish a special voluntary United Nations fund for the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III			Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/68, the terms of reference of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications have been revised to include the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III.
32. Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	Yes	Related to “Mobilization of financial resources to develop capacity in space science and technology applications,” which was/will be considered by the Subcommittee at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions.	The United Nations/International Astronautical Federation workshops held since 2001 include a session to address this subject.
33. Promote further the peaceful uses of outer space through cooperation between “space-faring” and “non-space faring” nations, as well as among developing countries, and involvement of civil society, including industry		Overarching goal of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies in conducting their work.	Overarching goal of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in implementing its activities.

^a The recommendations have been numbered in accordance with their order of appearance in the resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development” (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3, chap. I, resolution 1).

^b For more information on the action teams, see annex II.

Participation of Member States and entities in action teams

<i>Action team^a</i>	<i>Chair(s)</i>	<i>Countries that are members of the action team (as at 15 January 2003)</i>		<i>Entities of the United Nations system and organizations that are participating in the action team (as at 15 January 2003)</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Entities and organizations</i>
1. Environmental monitoring strategy	Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Syrian Arab Republic	23	Argentina, Australia, Belarus, China, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America	10	Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ^b European Space Agency (ESA), International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS), Manila Observatory and Space Generation Advisory Council (SGAC)
2. Management of Earth's natural resources	India	27	Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States	6	ECE, ESCAP, UNESCO, ^b Manila Observatory, Philippine Astronomical Society (PAS) and SGAC
4. Weather and climate forecasting	Portugal	25	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan,	5	ESCAP, UNESCO, ^b World Meteorological Organization, Manila Observatory and PAS

Action team ^a	Chair(s)	Countries that are members of the action team (as at 15 January 2003)		Entities of the United Nations system and organizations that are participating in the action team (as at 15 January 2003)		
		Number	Countries	Number	Entities and organizations	
4.	Weather and climate forecasting	Portugal	25	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and United States	5	ESCAP, UNESCO, ^b World Meteorological Organization, Manila Observatory and PAS
6.	Public health	Canada	23	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and United States	5	ESCAP, World Health Organization (WHO), ^c Manila Observatory, PAS and SGAC
7.	Disaster management	Canada, China and France	40	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States	13	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ESCAP, UNEP, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO, ^c ESA, European Association for the International Space Year (EURISY), Manila Observatory, PAS and SGAC
10.	Global navigation satellite	Italy and United States	32	Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech	12	ESCAP, International Telecommunication Union, American Institute of Aeronautics

Action team ^a	Chair(s)	Countries that are members of the action team (as at 15 January 2003)		Entities of the United Nations system and organizations that are participating in the action team (as at 15 January 2003)		
		Number	Countries	Number	Entities and organizations	
10.	Global navigation satellite systems	Italy and United States	32	Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and United States	12	ESCAP, International Telecommunication Union, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Civil GPS Service Interface Committee, ESA, EURISY, European Commission, European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, International Association of Institutes of Navigation, International Bureau of Weights and Measures, International Federation of Surveyors and International GPS Service
11.	Sustainable development	Nigeria	26	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States	8	ESCAP, UNESCO, ^b EURISY, ISPRS, National Space Society (NSS), Manila Observatory, PAS and SGAC
14.	Near-Earth objects	United Kingdom	17	Australia, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States	7	Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), ESA, European Space Science Committee of the European Science Foundation, International Astronomical Union (IAU), NSS, SGAC and Spaceguard Foundation
17.	Capacity-building	Japan	24	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan,	7	ESCAP, UNESCO, COSPAR, ESA, IAU, Manila Observatory and SGAC

Action team ^a	Chair(s)	Countries that are members of the action team (as at 15 January 2003)		Entities of the United Nations system and organizations that are participating in the action team (as at 15 January 2003)	
		Number	Countries	Number	Entities and organizations
17. Capacity-building	Japan	24	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic and United States	7	ESCAP, UNESCO, COSPAR, ESA, IAU, Manila Observatory and SGAC
18. Increasing awareness	Austria and United States	22	Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic and United States	14	ESCAP, UNESCO, ^b Austrian Space Agency, COSPAR, ESA, EURISY, International Law Association, International Space University, ISPRS, Manila Observatory, NSS, PAS, SGAC and Spaceweek International Association
32. Innovative sources of financing	France	14	Algeria, Australia, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa and Syrian Arab Republic	6	ESCAP, ESA, Manila Observatory, NSS, PAS and SGAC

^a The number of the action team corresponds to the number of the respective recommendation of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), as indicated in annex I.

^b To be communicated through the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

^c Only to receive information.

Objectives and principal products to be delivered by the action teams

<i>Recommendation being implemented by the action team^a</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Principal products to be delivered</i>	<i>Progress reports submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to date^b</i>
1. Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	To address the needs and requirements for use and protection of the environment through improvement and control methods approved by different States and to develop a comprehensive worldwide environmental monitoring strategy for long-term global observations by building on existing space and ground capabilities.	Pilot projects related to, for example, environmental monitoring at the national, regional and global levels; global conference, supported by the United Nations, in 2003; and report demonstrating the practical utility of space-based monitoring systems.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.8 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.14
2. Improve the management of Earth's natural resources	To identify appropriate strategies and action plans to improve natural resource management and to address ways and means of enhancing international cooperation to assist developing countries in their efforts to improve the management of Earth's natural resources in order to enhance the quality of life.	Comprehensive report on success stories around the world; and set of strategies and action plans by Member States, space agencies and international bodies for effective management of natural resources	A/ACV.105/C.1/2002/CRP.19
4. Enhance weather and climate forecasting	To propose and implement actions that contribute to promoting international cooperation in the field of meteorological and climate satellite applications in close collaboration with national and international organizations and programmes.	Compilation of reports from Member States and international organizations on current activities regarding meteorological and climate satellite applications, including success stories and difficulties with regard to data dissemination and strategies to develop international cooperation between Member States; and assessment report that would examine the present range of weather and climate satellite applications, identify the most promising areas for the development of international cooperation and include recommendations to be implemented and proposed actions to be taken by decision makers.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.11 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.10

<i>Recommendation being implemented by the action team^a</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Principal products to be delivered</i>	<i>Progress reports submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to date^b</i>
6. Improve public health services	To address the technological and organizational challenges associated with demonstrating the practical utility of space-based telemedicine in improving the organization and management of health care, in particular in developing countries.	An international cardiovascular disease knowledge management network—a clinical decision support tool for cardiovascular disease; a global United Nations conference on telemedicine for telemedicine specialists and interested government officials; and a report on the status and potential of telemedicine worldwide.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.16 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.9
7. Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts (Chairs: Canada, China, France)	To analyse current mechanisms and technologies, define requirements, develop solutions and make recommendations leading to the implementation of an integrated space-based global natural disaster management system and its utilization by Member States.	A detailed study that would examine in detail how to establish global, space-based natural disaster management systems; and set of recommendations on how to fully utilize existing space and ground resources, mechanisms and initiatives for disaster management and how to ensure sustainable and stable development of the existing disaster management systems.	A/AC.105/C.1/L.254 (annex I); A/AC.105/C.1/L.263; and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.8
10. Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	To survey current international and regional efforts to achieve a seamless multi-modal satellite-based radio navigation and positioning system throughout the world; to assess current institutional models of international cooperation and coordination and identify those with potential applicability to evolving global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) and services and GNSS user interests; to propose specific recommendations to the United Nations, Member States and international organizations on actions that should be taken to promote GNSS user interests and to increase the level of awareness, improve the quality and facilitate utilization of GNSS services, in particular in developing countries;	Report containing information on relevant national and international activities on promoting access to and use and quality of GNSS services and including proposals for specific recommendations to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, other relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations, Member States and international organizations concerning development, coordination and increased use of GNSS, in particular for the benefit of developing countries.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.13 and A/AC.105/C.1/L.254 (annex II)

<i>Recommendation being implemented by the action team^a</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Principal products to be delivered</i>	<i>Progress reports submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to date^b</i>
10. Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	To survey current international and regional efforts to achieve a seamless multi-modal satellite-based radio navigation and positioning system throughout the world; to assess current institutional models of international cooperation and coordination and identify those with potential applicability to evolving global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) and services and GNSS user interests; to propose specific recommendations to the United Nations, Member States and international organizations on actions that should be taken to promote GNSS user interests and to increase the level of awareness, improve the quality and facilitate utilization of GNSS services, in particular in developing countries; and to propose specific recommendations on global coordination and cooperation.	Report containing information on relevant national and international activities on promoting access to and use and quality of GNSS services and including proposals for specific recommendations to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, other relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations, Member States and international organizations concerning development, coordination and increased use of GNSS, in particular for the benefit of developing countries.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.13 and A/AC.105/C.1/L.254 (annex II)
11. Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	To assess the current status of the application of space research in sustainable development; to identify aspects of space research that could have a positive impact on sustainable development; and to develop a proposal for a plan of action making appropriate recommendations on how space research can support sustainable development.	Report with proposed action plans to be followed by Governments in order to implement the recommendation, describing, among other things, the potential of space-based data and capabilities to support decision-making for development, the potential of space-based technologies to monitor development, environmental hazards, food production and environmental influences and developments, the need to identify and work with regional centres of excellence in a systematic and cooperative manner and the need to identify and interact with development agencies and other players in the field of	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.14 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.17 Final report submitted to the Subcommittee at its fortieth session (A/AC.105/C.1/L.264 (annex))

<i>Recommendation being implemented by the action team^a</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Principal products to be delivered</i>	<i>Progress reports submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to date^b</i>
11. Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	To assess the current status of the application of space research in sustainable development; to identify aspects of space research that could have a positive impact on sustainable development; and to develop a proposal for a plan of action making appropriate recommendations on how space research can support sustainable development.	Report with proposed action plans to be followed by Governments in order to implement the recommendation, describing, among other things, the potential of space-based data and capabilities to support decision-making for development, the potential of space-based technologies to monitor development, environmental hazards, food production and environmental influences and developments, the need to identify and work with regional centres of excellence in a systematic and cooperative manner and the need to identify and interact with development agencies and other players in the field of sustainable development (A/AC.105/C.1/L.264, annex).	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.14 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.17 Final report submitted to the Subcommittee at its fortieth session (A/AC.105/C.1/L.264 (annex))
14. Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	To review the content, structure and organization of ongoing effort in the field of near-Earth objects; to identify gaps in ongoing work where additional coordination is required and/or where other States or entities could make a contribution; and to propose steps for the improvement of international coordination in collaboration with appropriate specialist bodies.	Summary of the structure and scope of ongoing activities; study on the work of specialist groups or States active in the relevant fields; proposal for steps for the improvement of international collaboration in the relevant areas; annual report to the Subcommittee in 2003 and future years on the subject; and analysis of the groups identified.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.13/Rev.1
17. Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	To share information on existing infrastructure, including fellowships, for scientists, engineers and technicians and to enhance education and training opportunities for them; and to organize a forum-type meeting to exchange information, experience and know-how on teaching methods and materials of space-faring nations and organizations	List of existing infrastructure for capacity-building, including fellowships, with details; and report on teaching methods, materials and experience of space-faring nations and organizations for youth.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.12 and A/AC.105/C.1/L.254 (annex III)

<i>Recommendation being implemented by the action team^a</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Principal products to be delivered</i>	<i>Progress reports submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to date^b</i>
17. Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	To share information on existing infrastructure, including fellowships, for scientists, engineers and technicians and to enhance education and training opportunities for them; and to organize a forum-type meeting to exchange information, experience and know-how on teaching methods and materials of space-faring nations and organizations for youth.	List of existing infrastructure for capacity-building, including fellowships, with details; and report on teaching methods, materials and experience of space-faring nations and organizations for youth.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.12 and A/AC.105/C.1/L.254 (annex III)
18. Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities	To evaluate ongoing efforts to increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the value of space activities and the role those activities can play in key areas such as sustainable development; to prepare a list of illustrative examples of successful outreach activities; to identify potential outreach activities in particular with regard to the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Office for Outer Space Affairs; and to formulate recommendations for future outreach activities.	Report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to include a list of illustrative examples of public outreach activities.	A/AC.105/2002/CRP.17 and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.15
32. Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	To find other financial resources, in addition to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III.	Report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with information and proposals.	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.7

^a The recommendations have been numbered in accordance with their order of appearance in the resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development” (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3, chap. I, resolution 1).

^b All the action teams made oral reports to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its thirty-ninth session and/or to the Committee at its forty-fifth session, in 2002.

