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**Committee on the Peaceful
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Scientific and Technical Subcommittee
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Draft report

Addendum

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

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/217, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee continued its consideration of agenda item 6, on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. Pursuant to paragraph 13 of Assembly resolution 62/217, the Subcommittee requested the Working Group of the Whole, reconvened at its 683rd meeting, on 13 February, to consider the issue.
2. At its [...]th meeting, on [...] February, the Subcommittee endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole concerning the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III, as contained in the report of the Working Group (see annex [...]).
3. The representatives of Canada, India, Japan and the United States made statements on the item.
4. The Subcommittee heard the following scientific and technical presentations on the item:
 - (a) “A response model for an early warning system”, by the representative of Germany;
 - (b) “Bridging the gap, or why in the twenty-first century students no longer reach for the stars”, by the observer for SGAC;



(c) “Space activities of students from Warsaw University of Technology”, by the representative of Poland;

(d) “Practice of the Ukrainian Youth National Aerospace Education Center in the field of dissemination of knowledge about space among youth”, by the representative of Ukraine.

5. The Subcommittee recalled the importance of implementing the Plan of Action contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/59/174, sect. VI.B) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/2 of 20 October 2004.

6. The Subcommittee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 59/2, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should continue to consider, in its future sessions, the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III until the Committee considered that concrete results had been achieved.

7. The Subcommittee expressed its satisfaction with the flexible approach that had been adopted for implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE III. By making use of multi-year workplans and establishing action teams, the Committee was able to address a wide range of issues, thereby enabling maximum implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III.

8. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation that a number of activities and initiatives had been undertaken by Member States in the previous year with a view to contributing to the further implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. The Subcommittee also noted with appreciation the contributions made by United Nations entities and other observers of the Committee to the implementation of those recommendations.

9. The Subcommittee noted the unique contributions that the action teams had made to the efforts to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III. Under the voluntary leadership of Governments, that innovative mechanism had made possible the participation of governmental and non-governmental entities in the follow-up to UNISPACE III, while preserving the pivotal role of Member States.

10. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation the work of the Action Team on Public Health, co-chaired by Canada and the World Health Organization (WHO), to improve public health services through the use of space technologies.

11. The Subcommittee endorsed the recommendation of the Working Group of the Whole that the Secretariat should prepare, for consideration by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fifty-first session, a template and guidelines for use by member States and permanent observers of the Committee in preparing inputs to the contribution of the Committee to the issues to be addressed by the Commission on Sustainable Development in the period 2010-2011.

12. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation that a number of the recommendations, as set out in the Plan of Action contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III (A/59/174, sect. IV.B), had already been

implemented and that satisfactory progress had been made in implementing the outstanding recommendations.

13. The view was expressed that the Working Group of the Whole should focus its discussion on the implementation of the following three actions called for in the Plan of Action: maximizing the benefits of existing space capabilities for disaster management; maximizing the benefits of the use and applications of GNSS to support sustainable development; and enhancing capacity-building in space-related activities.

VII. Space-system-based disaster management support

14. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/217, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee considered agenda item 9, "Space-system-based disaster management support". Pursuant to paragraph 155 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its fiftieth session,¹ the Subcommittee requested the Working Group of the Whole, reconvened at its [683rd] meeting, on 13 February, to consider the agenda item.

15. At its [...] meeting, on [...] February, the Subcommittee endorsed the report of the Working Group of the Whole (annex [...]), including its consideration of and its recommendations on the item on space-system-based disaster management support.

16. The representatives of Chile, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements under the agenda item.

17. The Subcommittee heard the following scientific and technical presentations on the item:

(a) "Space-based disaster management support – the Indian experience", by the representative of India;

(b) "Sentinel Asia – towards the next step", by the representative of Japan;

(c) "Earth system science education: extending a network of universities in support of space-based solutions for disaster management", by the observer for the Universities Space Research Association;

(d) "An airborne platform for emergency communications and disaster management", by the representative of Austria.

18. The Subcommittee had before it the report on activities carried out in 2007 in the framework of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (A/AC.105/899).

19. At the [685th] meeting, the Programme Coordinator of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) made a statement on the activities carried out in 2007 within the framework of UN-SPIDER and on the activities to be carried out in the period 2008-2009.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/62/20).*

20. The Subcommittee noted with satisfaction the establishment of UN-SPIDER and the progress made in the implementation of the activities for 2007, including the inauguration of the office of UN-SPIDER in Bonn, Germany, on 29 October 2007.

21. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation that significant extrabudgetary resources had been provided by various member States and that additional member States had indicated their willingness to make cash and in-kind contributions to support the implementation of the programme. The Subcommittee also noted the offers made by some member States to set up regional support offices.

22. The Subcommittee agreed that UN-SPIDER should continue coordinating its activities with other initiatives that promoted the use of space-based solutions for disaster and risk management and that UN-SPIDER should work closely with those initiatives for the benefit of developing countries.

23. The Subcommittee noted the activities of member States that were contributing to increasing the availability and use of space-based solutions to support disaster management. Those activities included the GMES Emergency Response Core Service; the implementation of the Tsunami Early Warning System for the Indian Ocean under the coordination of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Satellite System for Search and Rescue (COSPAS-SARSAT), which had access to INSAT-3A services; the Sentinel-Asia project of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), which would ensure access to satellite data from additional Earth observation satellites in its second phase of implementation; the launch of TerraSAR-X, CBERS-2B and the first two satellites in the COSMO-SkyMed constellation; the Charter on Cooperation to Achieve the Coordinated Use of Space Facilities in the Event of Natural or Technological Disasters (also called the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters); GEONETCast, which was a near-global, satellite-based data dissemination system; the Mesoamerican Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR); the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET); and the Earthquake Readiness Programme of the Caribbean Disaster Management Response Agency (CDERA).