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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**
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Vienna, 6-15 June 2012

Draft report

Chapter II

Recommendations and decisions

B. Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III)”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/71.
2. The representative of Japan made a statement under the item. Representatives of other member States also made statements relating to the item during the general exchange of views and the discussion on the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its forty-ninth session.
3. The Committee heard the following presentations under the item:
 - (a) “The 28th National Space Symposium — supporting COPUOS objectives at the premier space gathering”, by the representative of the United States;
 - (b) “Space-based geospatial information development in Indonesia”, by the representative of Indonesia;
 - (c) “Space technology applications for disaster reduction in China”, by the representative of China;



(d) “Results from the inaugural Space Generation Fusion Forum — the fusion of today’s international space leaders with the next generation”, by the observer for the Space Generation Advisory Council (SGAC).

4. The Committee endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Working Group of the Whole, which had been reconvened under the chairmanship of S. K. Shivakumar (India) to consider, inter alia, the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III (A/AC.105/1001, para. 61 and annex I, paras. 4-5).

5. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the importance of space technology-based data and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations was to be recognized in the context of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, as reflected in the zero draft of the Rio+20 outcome document entitled “The future we want”.

6. In the course of the discussion, delegations reviewed national and cooperative activities in the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III. The Committee recalled that the outcomes of the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III included the establishment of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG) and the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), the results of the work of the thematic action teams, and other initiatives. The Committee noted that the UNISPACE III resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development” would continue to be a pillar for promoting international cooperation for peaceful uses of outer space activities.

7. The Committee took note of an event entitled “Humanitarian telemedicine”, organized by the European Space Policy Institute (ESPI) on the margins of the fifty-fifth session of the Committee.

8. The Committee noted that a workshop of the Action Team on Public Health (action team 6) on the use of space technology to improve public health would be organized by the University of Koblenz-Landau (Germany) in cooperation with the Office for Outer Space Affairs from 30 July to 1 August 2012 in Bonn, Germany. The workshop would focus on public health problems and would include items on spatial epidemiology, spatial logistic optimization of public health response and the possibilities for space technology applications to reduce pesticide application.

E. Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status

9. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/71.

10. The representatives of Germany, Japan, India, the Russian Federation and the United States made statements under the item.

11. The Committee took note of the information provided by States on their national practices regarding spin-offs of space technology that had resulted in the introduction of strategies for the management of regional economic development, as well as useful innovations in numerous scientific and practical areas of civil society, such as medicine, biology, chemistry, astronomy, agriculture, aviation, land transport, firefighting, the protection of nature and energy.
12. The Committee agreed that spin-offs of space technology constituted a powerful engine for technological innovation and growth in both the industrial and service sectors and that they could be beneficially applied to achieve social and economic objectives and the development of national communications infrastructure, and be applied in projects aimed at achieving sustainable development.
13. The Committee agreed that spin-offs of space technology should be promoted because they fostered innovative technologies, thus advancing economies and contributing to the improvement of the quality of life.
14. The Committee noted that Governments had successfully involved the private sector and academia in various projects in the area of spin-offs of space technology.
15. The Committee noted that a publication by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States, *Spinoff 2011*, was available online at <http://spinoff.NASA.gov>.

F. Space and society

16. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space and society”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/71.
17. The representatives of Austria, Canada, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. A statement was also made by the observer for EURISY. Representatives of other member States made statements relating to the item during the general exchange of views.
18. The Committee heard the following presentations:
 - (a) “Establishment of the International Center for Space Weather Science and Education at Kyushu University, Japan”, by the representative of Japan;
 - (b) “ASI educational activities”, by the representative of Italy;
 - (c) “Micro/Nano-satellite activities by Japanese Universities and vision towards international contribution”, by the representative of Japan.
19. The Committee noted the information provided by States on their actions and programmes aimed at increasing awareness and understanding in society of the applications of space science and technology for meeting development needs.
20. The Committee noted the ongoing commitment of States and international organizations to promoting space curricula and programmes established by national space and educational organizations for children, young people and the general public and to enhancing educational opportunities using distance-learning

technologies such as tele-education and e-learning to promote awareness of the benefits of space science and technology applications for sustainable development.

21. The Committee noted the importance of space education in promoting the greater participation of young people in space science and technology by inspiring them to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, thus strengthening national capabilities in those fields.

22. The Committee noted the importance of keeping society connected with space activities by disseminating information on space activities among various target groups, including policy- and decision-makers, academics, educators, professionals, young people and industrial and scientific communities, using a variety of outreach tools and platforms, including social media.

23. The Committee noted the continued role played by the International Space Station in education and reaching out to educational communities worldwide.

24. The Committee noted with satisfaction the large number of outreach activities carried out at the regional level for building capacity through education and training in using space science and technology applications for sustainable development. The Committee noted with appreciation the role played by the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, in space-related education.

25. The Committee took note of a number of space-related conferences, competitions, exhibitions, symposia and seminars worldwide connecting educators and students and providing them with training and educational opportunities.

26. The Committee noted with satisfaction that World Space Week, observed from 4 to 10 October each year pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/68, continued to raise awareness of outer space activities among young people and the general public through a number of global space-related events and educational opportunities.