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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space
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Vienna, 8-17 June 2016**

Draft report

Addendum

Chapter II

Recommendations and decisions

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

1. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/82.
2. The representatives of India, Japan, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United States made statements under the item.
3. The Committee heard a presentation entitled “Crowdsourcing new business ideas from space technology: the L.I.V.E. Glacier Case in the NASA Apps Challenge”, by the representative of Italy.
4. The Committee took note of the information provided by States on their national practices regarding spin-offs from space technology that had resulted in the introduction of strategies for the management of regional economic development. It also took note of innovations in numerous scientific areas, such as medicine, dentistry, biology, chemistry and materials sciences. It further took note of practical applications in civil society, such as the use of enhanced robotics in medicine and of colour photometry to monitor water levels for the benefit of agriculture, and the use of enhanced technologies to reduce energy consumption, improve techniques in lubrication, cutting and drilling, and to facilitate resource exploration, infrastructure improvements, firefighting, geographical positioning, navigation and the tracking of search and rescue personnel.



5. The Committee agreed that spin-offs from space technology constituted a powerful engine for technological innovation and growth in both the industrial and the service sectors and that spin-offs had helped to improve public service delivery through modern communications infrastructure and to open new avenues of scientific and technological innovations and had allowed for sustainable growth in the global space industry. It also agreed that spin-offs could be applied to achieve social and economic objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals.
6. The Committee noted that Governments had continued to develop national policies directed specifically at disseminating space technologies and actively promoting spin-offs by streamlining licensing and procedures to protect intellectual property to facilitate and support the market entry of products derived from space technology by start-up companies.
7. The Committee noted that Governments had successfully involved the private sector and academia in various projects in which spin-offs from space technology were put to use.
8. The Committee agreed that the use of spin-offs from space technology should be further promoted because it had fostered the development of innovative technologies in other sectors, thus advancing national economies and contributing to a better quality of life.
9. The Committee noted with interest the publication *Spinoff 2016*, which had been made available by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

I. Future role of the Committee

10. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Future role of the Committee”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/82.
11. The representatives of China, Egypt, Japan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by representatives of other member States.
12. The Committee agreed that it served, together with its two Subcommittees, as the unique common platform for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses and exploration of outer space on a global scale, facilitating rule of law in outer space and capacity-building in space technology and its applications, for the benefit of all nations, in particular developing countries.
13. The view was expressed that UNISPACE+50 was a unique opportunity for the Committee to formulate, through the UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities, its forward-looking agenda and to further strengthen its two main pillars of work (promoting international cooperation and strengthening the rule of law in outer space), as well as to ensure the coordination of the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to avoid duplications, in view of the need for enhanced common outputs of the Committee as a whole.
14. The view was expressed that UNISPACE+50 was also an opportunity for the Committee, as the only guiding body dealing with the promotion of international

cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of outer space, to build synergies and strengthen its cooperation with other United Nations entities, such as the Conference on Disarmament, so that the cross-cutting issues pertaining to the peaceful uses of outer space and disarmament could be addressed in a balanced and comprehensive way.

15. The view was expressed that the Committee should continue to focus its future activities on the following three pillars, as identified in the discussion paper submitted by the Chair of the Committee for the period 2012-2013 entitled "Next phase in global governance for space research and utilization". (A/AC.105/2012/CRP.4): (a) promoting its role and that of its Subcommittees as a unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space research and long-term space utilization; (b) promoting greater dialogue and cooperation between the Committee and regional and interregional cooperation mechanisms; and (c) advancing the use of space science and technology and their applications for the benefit of humankind, in particular for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the goals set forth in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement signed at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

16. The view was expressed that the ongoing discussion on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities was of crucial importance in view of the diversification and increase of actors in space activities, both governmental and non-governmental. That delegation was of the view that the Committee should reaffirm its significance in that regard as an effective international forum to propose solutions in a timely manner.

17. The view was expressed that the Committee should continue to strengthen its efforts to facilitate the utilization of space technology by developing countries through promoting enhanced capacity-building activities and enabling technology transfers, as well as through eliminating technology embargos to deepen international cooperation, with a clear focus on the needs of developing countries.

J. Other matters

18. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled "Other matters", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/82.

19. The representatives of Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. Statements were also made under the item by the representative of Morocco on behalf of the League of Arab States, and by the representative of Luxembourg on behalf of the Group of Western European and other States. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by representatives of other member States.

1. Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

20. The Committee had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: theme of the sessions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee in 2018” (A/AC.105/L.297);

(b) Conference room paper entitled “UNISPACE+50: Thematic priorities and the way ahead towards 2018” (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.3);

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and global space governance” (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.4);

(d) Conference room paper entitled “‘Open Universe’ proposal, an initiative under the auspices of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for expanding availability of and accessibility to open source space science data: proposal by Italy” (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.6);

(e) Statement by the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs on behalf of the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee.

21. At the 711th meeting, on 11 June 2016, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in her capacity as Chair of the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee, informed the Committee about the status of preparations for UNISPACE+50 in 2018, recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/82, had welcomed the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be commemorated in 2018, which would be an opportunity to consider the current status and chart the future of the contribution of the Committee to global space governance, and for which the Committee and its subsidiary bodies had set in motion the preparatory work for their thematic sessions in 2018. She stressed the importance of the Committee agreeing on a set of thematic priorities at its current session, in accordance with the plan of work endorsed by the Committee at its fifty-eighth session, in 2015 (A/AC.105/L.297), in order to allow for timely and efficient preparations for UNISPACE+50 by the Committee, its subsidiary bodies and the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

22. The Committee noted the progress of work by the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee, which, since its establishment by the Committee at its fifty-eighth session, in 2015, had held four meetings to address both organizational and substantive matters related to UNISPACE+50, and noted that UNISPACE+50 represented a unique opportunity to articulate a long-term vision for space. The Committee also noted that the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee had adopted its terms of reference, which had been made available to the Committee in the annex to the statement by the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs on behalf of the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee.

23. The Committee took note of A/AC.105/2016/CRP.3, prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the above-mentioned plan of work of UNISPACE+50 (contained in A/AC.105/L.297) and as mandated by the Legal Subcommittee at its

fifty-fifth session, in 2016 (A/AC.105/1113, annex I, para. 11), which contained a consolidated list of thematic priorities, as recommended by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fifty-third session (A/AC.105/1109, annex I, para. 8) and by the Legal Subcommittee at its fifty-fifth session (document A/AC.105/1113, annex I, para. 10).

24. The Committee endorsed the following seven thematic priorities of UNISPACE+50, their objectives and mechanisms:

1. *Global partnership in space exploration and innovation*

Objective: Raise awareness of space exploration and innovation as essential drivers for opening up new domains in space science and technology, triggering new partnerships and developing capabilities that create new opportunities for addressing global challenges. Foster dialogue with the space industry and the private sector. Promote cooperation between spacefaring nations and emerging space nations. Allow space exploration activities to become open and inclusive on a global scale. Identify governance and cooperation mechanisms to support this objective.

Proposed mechanism: A new action team to be established to develop a plan of activities to be approved at UNISPACE+50 in 2018 and to identify a mechanism for coordinating global space exploration efforts. Action team, to be led by States members of the Committee on voluntary basis, with the Office for Outer Space Affairs to provide substantive and secretariat support. The Office can build on successful experiences dealing with international mechanisms, for example in acting as the executive secretariat of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG), which was established by an action team originating from UNISPACE III.

2. *Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives*

Objective: Promote the universality of the five United Nations treaties on outer space. Assess the state of affairs of those treaties and their relationship with other relevant international instruments, such as principles, resolutions and guidelines governing space activities. Analyse the effectiveness of the legal regime of outer space in the twenty-first century, with a view to identifying areas that may require additional regulation. Conduct an evaluation by:

(a) Developing the questionnaire of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space to encompass an assessment of the legal regime of outer space as a pillar of global space governance. The questionnaire should be used in the period leading up to 2018 to assist the Legal Subcommittee in addressing the status and scope of, and assessing and, as appropriate, addressing possible gaps in, the legal regime of outer space;

(b) Studying potential future legal and institutional initiatives intended to ensure that outer space is explored and used for peaceful purposes and that access to outer space remains open and free for the benefit of all countries, in order to ensure that international space law is a relevant part of global space governance in the twenty-first century in the light of the significant scientific developments and technical advances that have affected space activities;

(c) Studying legal mechanisms to foster an international regime of responsibility and liability to cope with present and future challenges to the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities, including mechanisms for space traffic management and an enhanced exchange of information on space objects and events. Specific consideration is to be given to current practical concerns of the international community, such as in-orbit collisions and interferences. In particular, there should be an assessment of the need for enhanced registration and notification procedures and their institutional requirements under the registration and notification platform maintained by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(d) Identifying, by 2018, the criteria for developing, by 2020, a guidance document to be issued by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with essential information on the state of affairs of the legal regime governing outer space, including relevant instruments applied through national regulatory frameworks and international mechanisms for cooperation. Such a document should serve as valuable guidance for States wishing to become a party to the five United Nations treaties on outer space;

(e) Considering means to strengthen the Legal Subcommittee as the prime multilateral body with a mandate to promote the progressive development of international space law, including procedural and institutional improvements and closer cooperation with the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

Proposed mechanism: Existing Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space of the Legal Subcommittee.

3. *Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events*

Objective: Define and develop requirements for enhanced information exchange and notification procedures under the United Nations Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities (A/68/189) and the future guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities specifically addressing risk reduction notification needs. Identify cooperation mechanisms to support this objective. Encourage capacity-building and outreach activities on transparency and confidence-building measures.

Proposed mechanism: A new agenda item to be considered by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fifty-fourth session in 2017, entitled “Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events” with a working group under a multi-year workplan covering the period 2018-2020, and coordinating its work with the Legal Subcommittee and the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities.

4. *International framework for space weather services*

Objective: Strengthen the reliability of space systems and their ability to respond to the impact of adverse space weather. Develop a space weather road map for international coordination and information exchange on space weather events and their mitigation, through risk analysis and assessment of user needs. Recognize space weather as a global challenge and the need to address the vulnerability of society as a whole. Increase awareness through developed communication,

capacity-building and outreach. Identify governance and cooperation mechanisms to support this objective.

Proposed mechanism: Existing Expert Group on Space Weather of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, to be substantively supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs. Space weather-related activities to be implemented also through the capacity-building activities of the Office and through the role of the Office as the executive secretariat of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG). Taking into account the existing workplan of the Expert Group (as contained in document A/AC.105/1088, para. 169).

5. *Strengthened space cooperation for global health*

Objective: Improve the use of space technologies and space-based information and systems in the global health domain. Promote enhanced cooperation and sharing of information in emergencies, epidemics and early warning events, as well as on environmental parameters. Enhance capability in integrating health data in disaster management plans. Strengthen capacity-building in advancing space technologies in global health efforts. Identify governance and cooperation mechanisms to support this objective.

Proposed mechanism: Existing Expert Group on Space and Global Health of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, to be substantively supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs. Space and global health-related activities to be implemented also through the capacity-building activities of the Office, and taking into account the existing workplan of the Expert Group (as contained in document A/AC.105/1088, annex I, para. 7).

6. *International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies*

Objective: Define synergies between climate change mitigation efforts, disaster risk reduction and global development. Develop a road map for enhanced resiliency of space-based systems and the affiliation of existing and future Earth observation, global navigation satellite system and telecommunication constellations for disaster risk reduction and climate change monitoring and mitigation. Improve integrated space applications approaches and the interoperability of space-based systems and ground/in situ systems. Provide requirements to new developers for coverage in geographical areas not sufficiently monitored or applications that need further development. Identify governance and cooperation mechanisms to support this objective.

Proposed mechanism: The Office for Outer Space Affairs to undertake the work under this thematic priority and report regularly to the Committee and its Subcommittees on the work under this thematic priority.

7. *Capacity-building for the twenty-first century*

Objective: Define new innovative and effective approaches to overall capacity-building and development needs as a fundamental pillar of global space governance. Strengthen comprehensive capacity-building and outreach activities of the Office for Outer Space Affairs. Develop infrastructure for cross-sectoral and integrated applications, with combined scientific, technical, legal and policy outputs. Enhance existing partnerships and forge new ones to strengthen and deliver

targeted capacity-building and technical advisory activities based on needs assessments. Promote efforts to encourage science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, especially for women in developing countries.

Proposed mechanism: The Office for Outer Space Affairs to undertake the work under this thematic priority and report regularly to the Committee and its Subcommittees on the work under this thematic priority.

25. The Committee noted that, in order to allow for timely actions in the lead-up to UNISPACE+50, in 2018, the respective mechanisms under each of the thematic priorities, in coordination with the Secretariat, would begin preparations during the intersessional period to develop further expected outcomes and workplans with timelines under each of the thematic priority, for consideration and agreement by delegations at the sessions of the Committee and its Subcommittees in 2017 and thereafter.

26. The Committee called upon States members of the Committee to put forward in writing their nominations to lead and co-lead a new action team, to be established under the thematic priority on global partnership in space exploration and innovation to the Secretariat by the end of July 2016.

27. The Committee welcomed the proposal by Italy entitled “‘Open Universe’ proposal, an initiative under the auspices of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for expanding availability of and accessibility to open source space science data”, as contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2016/CRP.6, and agreed that the initiative would be included in the preparations for UNISPACE+50.

28. The Committee welcomed the proposal by IAF on the topic for the symposium entitled “Space: What is at stake in 2017 and 2018”, to be held at the fifty-fourth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in 2017, in accordance with agreement of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fifty-third session (document A/AC.105/1109, para. 263) and agreed that the Secretariat would liaise with IAF in the intersessional period to align the symposium with the UNISPACE+50 endeavour.

29. The Committee noted a number of proposals related to UNISPACE+50 in 2018, to be held in conjunction with the sixty-first session of the Committee, which had been tentatively scheduled from 20 to 29 June 2018, with an additional two days (18 and 19 June 2018) allocated to symposium and outreach events (see A/AC.105/2016/CRP.3, paras. 13-18).

30. The Committee also noted the proposal for an exhibition, to be held in conjunction with the sixty-first session of the Committee, in 2018, and that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should start preparations, in cooperation with Member States and other stakeholders, to organize a UNISPACE+50 exhibition, on the theme “Space for sustainable development”, to be held from 18 to 29 June 2018 at the Vienna International Centre.

31. The Committee welcomed the proposals by the Office for Outer Space Affairs on preparatory work in the lead-up to UNISPACE+50, and invited States members of the Committee to volunteer to host United Nations workshops and conferences during the period June 2016-December 2017 that would present thematic priorities to Member States and other, space-related regional and international stakeholders and engage them further in the implementation process. States members of the

Committee were invited to express their willingness to host such activities to the Secretariat before the end of July 2016.

32. The Committee commended the Office for Outer Space Affairs for its efficient preparation of the documentation in preparation for UNISPACE+50, including by issuing a conference room paper on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and global space governance (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.4). That paper contained a historical overview of the UNISPACE conferences and connected the resulting mandates and programmes with the way towards UNISPACE+50. The Committee noted that the paper had been made available to the Committee and its Subcommittees at their sessions in 2016 and would subsequently be updated to reflect the suggestions made during those sessions. The final version would be circulated in the six official languages of the United Nations at the sessions of the Committee and its Subcommittees held in 2017.

33. The Committee also welcomed with appreciation the strong emphasis on the outreach component of UNISPACE+50 that aimed to engage all relevant stakeholders, including States that were not yet members of the Committee, permanent observers, the private sector, as appropriate, civil society and the media, in an all-inclusive manner to foster global space governance for the twenty-first century. In that regard, the Committee encouraged the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the UNISPACE+50 Steering Committee to continue their outreach efforts in the lead-up to UNISPACE+50, through participation at conferences, lectures and other awareness-raising activities, to present UNISPACE+50 through its thematic priorities and their deliverables to a wider audience.

34. The Committee also welcomed with appreciation the presentation of the branding for UNISPACE+50, which was made by the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

35. The Committee welcomed with appreciation the engagement by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in working towards UNISPACE+50 in 2018 and noted that, in order to strengthen the Office's human resources and financial structure to be able to perform all the preparatory activities related to UNISPACE+50, the Office had launched the Multi-Donor Strategic Support to UNISPACE+50 initiative, which sought to provide flexible, coordinated and predictable funding on a voluntary basis.

36. The Committee noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs had invited States members and permanent observers of the Committee to support the Multi-Donor Strategic Support initiative in order to prepare, structure and implement activities on the promotion of space-based applications and technologies for innovative and timely actions to support Member States in meeting objectives of the global development agenda.

2. Proposed strategic framework for the programme on the peaceful uses of outer space for the period 2018-2019

37. The Committee had before it for its consideration the proposed strategic framework for the programme on the peaceful uses of outer space for the period 2018-2019 (A/71/6 (Prog. 5)). The Committee agreed on the proposed strategic framework.

3. Composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies for the period 2018-2019

38. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/82 and pursuant to the measures relating to the working methods of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies,¹ as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/56, the Committee considered the question of the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies for the period 2018-2019.

39. The Chair of the Committee drew the attention of the delegations to the fact that not all regional groups had submitted their nominations at the current session. In that connection, the Chair requested all regional groups to submit their nominations as soon as practicable and no later than by the start of the sixtieth session of the Committee, in 2017.

4. Membership of the Committee

40. The Committee welcomed the application of New Zealand for membership in the Committee (see A/AC.105/2016/CRP.7).

41. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, in 2016, that New Zealand should become a member of the Committee.

5. Observer status

42. The Committee took note of the application of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2016/CRP.8.

43. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly, at its seventy-first session, in 2016, grant to the International Air Transport Association the status of permanent observer with the Committee.

44. In accordance with the request of the Committee at its fifty-sixth session, in 2013, the Secretariat had compiled information on the consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of non-governmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.9). The Committee urged non-governmental organizations having permanent observer status with it that had not yet initiated the application process for consultative status with the Council to do so in the near future.

6. Organizational matters

45. The Committee welcomed with appreciation the compendium of rules of procedure and methods of work related to the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2016/CRP.5 and prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the request made by the Committee in 2015 (A/70/20, para. 359).

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/52/20), annex I; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20), annex II, appendix III.*

7. Draft provisional agenda for the sixtieth session of the Committee

46. The Committee recommended that the following items should be considered at its sixtieth session, in 2017:

1. General exchange of views.
2. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.
3. Report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its fifty-fourth session.
4. Report of the Legal Subcommittee on its fifty-sixth session.
5. Space and sustainable development.
6. Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status.
7. Space and water.
8. Space and climate change.
9. Use of space technology in the United Nations system.
10. Future role of the Committee.
11. Other matters.

47. The Committee endorsed the recommendation made by the Legal Subcommittee at its fifty-fifth session that a high-level panel discussion should be held on the afternoon of the opening day of the sixtieth session of the Committee to provide legal, policy and scientific and technical perspectives related to the Outer Space Treaty, to be organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, taking into account equitable geographical and gender representation in the panel (A/AC.105/1113, annex I, para. 19 (b)).

48. Some delegations expressed the view that the Committee should introduce a new agenda item entitled “Combating terrorism using space technology” and that in order to combat the threat of international terrorism, spacefaring nations should make available, at no cost, high-resolution imagery to countries with no such capabilities. In that connection, the Committee had before it a conference room paper outlining the detailed contents and expected outcome of the proposed agenda item (A/AC.105/2016/CRP.18).

49. Some delegations expressed the view that combating terrorism was an issue of utmost importance for international peace and security and that the proposal for addressing the issue in the Committee should be carefully studied and addressed at the forthcoming session of the Committee.

50. The view was expressed that, owing to the unique position of the Committee in promoting international cooperation in using outer space for peaceful purposes and owing to its unique composition of representatives from diplomatic and scientific circles, the Committee should address, in the future, the pertinent issue of combating terrorism by using space technology.

51. Some delegations were of the view that there were other mechanisms in the United Nations system that already addressed the issue effectively within their mandates.

K. Schedule of work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies

52. The Committee agreed on the following tentative timetable for its session and those of its Subcommittees in 2017:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee	30 January to 10 February 2017	Vienna
Legal Subcommittee	27 March to 7 April 2017	Vienna
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	7 to 16 June 2017	Vienna
