TEMPLATE C

TOOLS: "Space2030" Agenda midterm review

For States members of COPUOS

1. Have you benefited from any of the "Tools" listed in paragraph 24?

Yes x No

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize their impact.

(a) The seven thematic priorities established in the context of UNISPACE+50, as set out in the agendas of the Committee and its subcommittees;	Russia participates in the implementation of the UNISPACE+50 agenda and in the annual sessions of the United Nations outer space committee and its subcommittees, including discussions on the safety of outer space activities and the provision of Earth remote sensing data.
(b) The United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), a programme of the Office for Outer Space Affairs that provides Member States with access to space-based data and services for disaster-risk reduction and emergency response, and through the UN-SPIDER knowledge portal, enables access to space-based resources in all phases of the disaster management cycle;	Use of Earth remote sensing satellites, including Resurs-P, Canopus-V, Kondor-FKA, Meteor-M, Elektro-L and Arktika-M. Data from these satellites can be made available for the implementation of international mechanisms in the event of emergencies (such as fires or floods) in Russia or abroad. Through the United Nations platform, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia can request remote sensing data from other space agencies around the world.
(c) The regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, including the alliance of the regional centres. The regional centres are designed to enhance capacity-building, education and training in space science and applications, as well as space law and policy, in particular for developing countries;	The Russian Federation collaborates in the activities of the regional centres through the international platforms of the United Nations.
(d) 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), as a worldwide collaboration among space agencies and space system operators, through which satellite-derived information and products are made available to support disaster response efforts;	The Russian Federation is a party to the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, through which satellite-derived information and products are made available to support disaster response efforts as part of a worldwide collaboration among space agencies and space system operators.
(e) The Recovery Observatory of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, as a means to increase the contribution of satellite data to recovery from natural disasters;	Participation in the work of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) is planned. At present, involvement is sporadic, consisting in the sharing of Earth remote sensing data from the Resurs-P, Canopus-V, Kondor-FKA, Meteor-M, Elektro-L, Arktika-M and other satellites.

(f) The World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System, which provides observation data useful for weather analyses, forecasts, advisories and warnings, as well as for climate monitoring and environmental activities;	The Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation participates in the World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System.
(h) The International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems, which promotes voluntary cooperation on matters of mutual interest related to civil satellite-based positioning, navigation, timing and value-added services, and encourages and facilitates compatibility, interoperability and transparency between all the satellite navigation systems;	Russia is a member of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG), representing the GLONASS system, and participates in the consideration of issues relating to the development and modernization of global navigation satellite systems, including observation data and the technical compatibility of navigation signals.
(i) The International Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN) and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG), which are designed to strengthen preparedness for the threat of potential impacts of near-Earth objects through international cooperation and information-sharing.	The problem of near-Earth objects is widely acknowledged and poses a serious global threat. Work relating to the monitoring of near-Earth objects is being carried out in the following areas: - Creation of ground-based and space-based instruments for near-Earth object detection and monitoring - Development and application of algorithms for the optimal planning of activities relating to near-Earth object detection - Increased participation of Russian research centres in the addition of data to the database of the Minor Planet Center and in the International Asteroid Warning Network. State Space Corporation “Roscosmos” is a member of the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group, a significant United Nations body, and stands ready for more active practical participation in the work of the Group, without which a coordinated international system for monitoring near-Earth objects cannot be built. Russia is holding discussions with international partners – primarily the BRICS countries – with regard to a project to create a System for Observation of Day-time Asteroids (SODA). This unique project, which involves a small satellite with an on-board telescope to operate in the vicinity of Lagrangian point L1 of the Sun-Earth system, is proposed as a basic element in the construction of a system for detecting potentially dangerous astronomical objects.

2. In addition, OOSA has developed and is developing several tools and initiatives as part of its activities relating to “capacity-building for the twenty-first century” and the strengthening of cooperation with its partners (A/RES/76/3, para. 25), as outlined in paragraph 25 (a) to (i) of the “Space2030” Agenda;

2.1. Have you benefited from any of the “Tools”, developed by OOSA, listed in paragraph 25?

Yes x No

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize their impact.

(a) Access to Space for All initiative, aimed at broadening access to space in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through triangular cooperation between spacefaring nations, the United Nations and non-spacefaring or emerging spacefaring nations, with the involvement of the private sector;	The Russian Federation provides countries that do not have their own space capabilities with access to satellite launch and other space services.
(b) The Open Universe initiative, in order to enhance access to astronomical and space science data;	Participation is limited to experts and representatives of institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences and universities, and involves, inter alia, data from the Spektr-RG spacecraft.
(c) The space solutions compendium, as a tool for supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, linking space solutions with Sustainable Development Goals and targets;	Participation of the Russian Federation in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs; use of Earth remote sensing data, including data from the Resurs-P, Canopus-V, Kondor-FKA, Meteor-M, Elektro-L and Arktika-M satellites; participation in satellite navigation activities through the GLONASS system.
(d) The Space for Women project, aimed at broadening the possibilities for women to pursue space-related education and careers;	Participation in some educational programmes.
(e) The “Space law for new space actors” project, as part of capacity-building and advisory services in response to the needs and requirements of policymakers and legislators in governmental and regulatory authorities of countries that are either entering the space sector for the first time or that are embarking upon new phases of space activities;	Participation in COPUOS working groups; provision of opportunities in the area of spacecraft launches; cooperation of higher education institutions at the international level in the area of space law.
(f) The Space4Water portal, as a platform for interdisciplinary knowledge exchange on space technologies and water-related topics;	Some participation in working groups; use of Earth remote sensing data from the Resurs-P, Canopus-V, Kondor-FKA, Meteor-M, Elektro-L, Arktika-M and other satellites.
(g) Space for Youth, to advance Youth 2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth, the United Nations-wide initiative in the area of space-related activities and projects;	Participation through higher education institutions.
(h) The “Space solutions for the Pacific” project, aimed at offering a range of programmatic services to Pacific island States to	Participation of the Russian Federation in collaboration with individual countries.

enhance their ability to meet Sustainable Development Goals, including in the areas of climate change, illegal fishing, telecommunications, global health and disaster risk reduction;	
(i) The World Space Forums on space as a driver for socioeconomic sustainable development, aimed at strengthening partnerships and continuous dialogue among the global community on a broad range of space matters and at raising awareness and supporting the implementation of the "Space2030" Agenda through the broad involvement of all relevant space actors.	Participation in national projects relating to the socioeconomic development of the Russian Federation; demonstration of achievements in the field of space technologies.

3. As the lists contained in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the "Space2030" Agenda and implementation plan are not exhaustive, and new initiatives could be developed, including by OOSA, with a view to assisting Member States in implementing the "Space2030" Agenda, please indicate additional relevant tools and any proposed enhancements to the ones listed.

Tools (new or enhanced existing ones)	**How they could benefit your country**
Programme of collaboration and cooperation in space activities of the States members of BRICS	Further enhancement of the engagement of the Russian Federation and of the country's participation in international space exploration.
Improvement of the platform for the exchange of data on conditions in near-Earth space	This will make it possible to significantly increase awareness of the conditions in near-Earth space and simplify the prediction of collisions in near-Earth space, and to facilitate information-sharing with both governmental and commercial space system operators.
Formulation of international norms governing the management of satellite megaconstellations	Given the growing number of non-State space actors and the increasing number of satellites in orbit, it is necessary to establish international standards for the management of large satellite constellations. This will make it possible to reduce collision risks and to ensure the sustainable use of near-Earth space.
Working paper A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.26 of the Russian Federation, entitled "The United Nations Information Platform as a larger configuration of competencies in the domain of sharing information on objects and events in outer space"	The creation of the platform will make it possible: (1) To provide the world community, on a centralized basis, with information on objects (already in orbit or due to be launched) and events (those that are planned or forecast and those that have occurred) in near-Earth space; (2) To provide information on potential hazards for operational space objects posed by other objects in near-Earth space; (3) To ensure the centralized accumulation of information possessed by various providers on objects

	and events with a view to making the data required for analysis of the situation in outer space, and for necessary decision-making, more complete, reliable, accurate and timely; (4) To enhance, within the framework of the United Nations outer space committee, the exchange of information on space objects and events, as well as the discussion on the prediction and prevention of potential collisions.