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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**
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Vienna, 19–28 June 2024

Draft report

Addendum

Chapter I

I. Introduction

F. General statements

1. Statements were made by representatives of the following States members of the Committee during the general exchange of views: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Statements were made by the representative of Colombia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and by the representative of Burkina Faso on behalf of the Group of African States. The representative of the European Union, in its capacity as permanent observer, made a statement on behalf of the European Union and its member States. Statements were also made by the observers for APSCO, CANEUS International, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), the European Astronomical Society, ESPI, EUTELSAT IGO, For All Moonkind, Moon Village Association, NSS, Open Lunar Foundation, SGAC, SKAO, SWF, UNIDROIT, UNISEC-Global and WSWA. In addition, statements were made by the International Genetically Engineered Machines Foundation and the Outer Space Institute, which had been admitted to the session as observers.

2. At the 818th meeting, on 19 June, the Chair delivered a statement in which he recalled that the Committee and its subcommittees were called upon to rise to the challenge of developing relevant consensual frameworks, as needed, while building upon existing United Nations treaties, for a sector which was advancing at a pace



never seen before. He also highlighted the need to continue to strengthen international collaboration to implement the “Space2030” Agenda, especially by allowing developing countries to harness the benefits of space technology, drive socioeconomic development, improve resilience to environmental challenges and ensure fair access to space. He further underscored the importance of collective efforts to uphold the Vienna spirit through the virtue of compromise and by focusing on the substance of the agenda of the Committee.

3. The Chair welcomed the European Astronomical Society and Three Country – Trusted Broker as the newest international non-governmental organizations with observer status with the Committee.

4. Also at the 818th meeting, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs made a statement in which she informed the Committee that she, together with the Deputy Director of the Office, would serve as secretaries to the Committee at its present session. She highlighted that, in order to ensure that the Office delivered on the priorities of Member States, she and the Deputy Director had launched the Office’s Vision and Strategy 2024–2030 after their first 100 days in office. She also emphasized that, with space activities becoming more complex and more actors involved each year, to remain at the forefront of space governance, the Committee too must keep pace with those developments and that the Office must evolve in order to effectively support it.

5. The Committee heard the following presentations:

(a) “China human space programme: for the advancement of space exploration for all human”, by the representative of China;

(b) “United Nations/Germany World Space Forum 2024”, by the representative of Germany;

(c) “India’s science missions Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya L1”, by the representative of India;

(d) “Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum’s 30 years of contributions to the space sector in the Asia-Pacific region and prospects for new activities”, by the representative of Japan;

(e) “Space sustainability: the advent of commercial on-orbit servicing and the immediate need for space norms”, by the representative of Japan;

(f) “Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency (ALCE): current status and progress”, by the representative of Mexico;

(g) “Introduction of the Korea Aerospace Administration (KASA)”, by the representative of the Republic of Korea;

(h) “The Spanish Space Agency”, by the representative of Spain;

(i) “Artemis”, by the representative of the United States;

(j) “Implementation mechanisms for the ‘Pact for the Future’”, by the observer for CANEUS International.

6. The Committee reaffirmed that, together with its subcommittees, and with the support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, it remained the unique international forum tasked with promoting international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space and that additionally it had a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and building confidence.

7. The Committee agreed that the fact that new States were applying to become members of the Committee was a clear signal of the international recognition of the value of the work undertaken by the intergovernmental body.

8. The Committee agreed that it must ensure that it remained able to deliver on its mandates.

9. Some delegations expressed the view that the upcoming Summit of the Future, to be held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2024, would provide an excellent opportunity to strengthen the role of the Committee and its subcommittees, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, and to address the topics of space traffic management, space debris and space resources and, in that connection, noted the Lisbon Declaration on Outer Space (A/AC.105/1315, annex).
10. Some delegations expressed the view that the Summit of the Future and the Pact for the Future should provide a unique opportunity to foster cooperation and coordination for the exploration and utilization of outer space, in particular capacity-building efforts and technical support for the benefit of all developing countries.
11. Some delegations expressed the view that the most important principles that should govern activities in outer space included universal and equal access to outer space for all countries, regardless of their level of scientific, technical and economic development, without discrimination; the equitable and rational use of outer space for the benefit of and in the interests of all humankind; the principle of non-appropriation of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies; and international cooperation in the development of space activities, especially those referred to in the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking in Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 51/122, annex).
12. Some delegations expressed the view that all space activities, including those involving megaconstellations and their related operations, should fully respect the Charter of the United Nations and its principles, including the principle of non-intervention, and international law. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that if megaconstellations or any company providing satellite-based Internet services wished to operate within a country, those operations must respect the legal requirements and landing rights of that country and the relevant legal instruments of ITU.
13. Some delegations welcomed the most recent signatories of the Artemis Accords on the Principles for Cooperation in the Civil Exploration and Use of the Moon, Mars, Comets, and Asteroids for Peaceful Purposes, noting that the number of signatories had increased to 43, and expressed the view that the shared international vision contained in the Accords facilitated sustainable human activity on the Moon and Mars and would enhance peaceful relationships between nations.
14. Some delegations noted that additional States were cooperating on the International Lunar Research Station initiated by China and the Russian Federation and that other interested countries, international organizations and international partners were welcome to join.
15. Some delegations expressed the view that the African Union's space programme and its Science, Technology, and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 would generate new impetus across Africa and significantly increase the participation of all African States in space activities.
16. The view was expressed that strengthening space cooperation among the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be supported, which was why the Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency (ALCE) was an important regional body seeking to contribute to and strengthen the sustainable development of the space activities environment in the region for the benefit of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean.
17. The view was expressed that there was serious concern over space activities conducted in violation of existing Security Council resolutions.
18. The view was expressed that the politicization of the work of the Committee was a serious concern, especially when issues that were beyond the mandate for its work were brought before the Committee.

19. The Committee welcomed the publication by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of its *Annual Report 2023*, which focused on a year of transition for the Office.
20. The following exhibitions were presented in the Vienna International Centre in conjunction with the sixty-seventh session of the Committee: “The Italian spaceway: towards the International Astronautical Congress 2024, Milan”, organized by the Permanent Mission of Italy; and “Visualizing Earth: the pale blue dot challenge”, organized by the Permanent Mission of the United States.
21. The following events were held on the margins of the sixty-seventh session of the Committee:
 - (a) “Space solutions supporting the Sustainable Development Goals: Space Solutions Compendium”, co-organized by Austria, Canada, NASA, ESA and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
 - (b) “Panel discussion: preserving dark and quiet skies – responsible behaviour for science and development”, co-organized by the Permanent Mission of Chile and the Permanent Mission of Spain and supported by the European Astronomical Society, ESO, ESPI, IAU, SKAO and the Institute of Astrophysics of the Canary Islands;
 - (c) “Sustainability of space activities: a perspective from the French space industry”, organized by France;
 - (d) “Outer space in the Pact for the Future: concluding the dialogue”, co-organized by the Permanent Mission of Germany and the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in cooperation with the German Aerospace Center (DLR);
 - (e) “The Italian spaceway: towards the International Astronautical Congress 2024, Milan” organized by Italy;
 - (f) “Latest developments in space debris mitigation and remediation”, co-organized by Japan and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
 - (g) “Space4Women: where we are and the way forward”, organized by the Republic of Korea and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
 - (h) “Saudi towards space: igniting the space sector”, organized by Saudi Arabia;
 - (i) “Empowering Africa: leveraging space technologies for development”, organized by South Africa;
 - (j) “Space situational awareness activities and global coordination”, organized by the United States;
 - (k) “Pale blue dot challenge: winning teams present their Earth observation visualizations”, organized by the United States;
 - (l) “The European Union Space Programme and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: key highlights of Copernicus regional centres in Chile, Panama and the Philippines”, organized by the European Union, in cooperation with Chile, Panama, the Philippines, ESA and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
 - (m) “Reflections on the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Lunar Activities: priorities and capacity-building”, co-organized by SWF and the Lunar Policy Platform and supported by the Republic of Korea;
 - (n) “Fourth Interregional Space Policy Dialogue between Asia-Pacific and Europe: exploring new funding pathways for the global space economy”, co-organized by APRSAF and ESPI;
 - (o) “Sustainable lunar environment: challenges and opportunities”, co-organized by COSPAR, IAU, For All Moonkind and the Moon Village Association;
 - (p) “Three Country – Trusted Broker: process and principles for cooperative remediation of massive derelicts”, organized by Three Country –Trusted Broker.