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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 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 78/72.
2. The representatives of France, Indonesia, Mexico, the Russian Federation and the United States 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.
3. The Committee heard a technical presentation by the representative of Chile entitled “Space technology development – challenges and opportunities”.
4. The Committee noted that the publication entitled “Spinoff 2024”, issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States, was available on the NASA website. The Committee expressed its gratitude to NASA for the “Spinoff” publication series, which had been made available to delegations every year since the forty-third session of the Committee, in 2000.
5. The Committee took note of innovations in numerous areas, such as commercial hydrogen fuel cell development; agriculture; acreage estimation; sustainable water and natural resource management; forestry monitoring and wildfire detection; geology; geophysics; ecosystem preservation; sea wave height and lake level monitoring and dam management; the identification and development of arable land; industrial fishing and aquafer fishery management; smart buoys; public and individual health; medicine; wireless arthroscopic surgical cameras; biology; chemistry; fundamental physics experiments; material sciences and space-based testing for resilience; the environment; tele-education and telemedicine; electronics; communication; navigation and timing; wearable tracking devices; materials applications, including advanced, large-scale 3D metal printing; energy storage; road development, information corridor systems and oil and gas transportation systems;



commercial aviation safety; Internet access; artificial intelligence and machine learning; automatic identification systems; earthquake and seismic monitoring; solar-terrestrial system monitoring; disaster management and emergency response and search and rescue services; flood area mapping; landslide early warning systems; and climate change monitoring. In addition, it noted that many of the technologies developed for space applications and licensed by space agencies had been transferred to industries and had led to practical applications in society.

6. Some delegations expressed the view that space technology was a driving force behind productive economic sectors, and the benefits of its applications contributed to international cooperation, and that such technology, along with space agencies' technology transfer programmes, facilitated economic development in various industries and economic sectors, which, together with the creation of a large, highly skilled and highly paid workforce through specialized training, made available to entrepreneurs, companies, academia and government agencies, resulted in innovations that increased the overall quality of life of citizens. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that that technology and those programmes had contributed to strategic initiatives to create an integrated international space ecosystem that fostered private sector growth and industrial self-reliance, attracted foreign business investment and encouraged international collaboration.
