United Nations

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Sixty-eighth session
(25 June–2 July 2025)

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Official Records
Eightieth Session
Supplement No. 20

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[7 July 2025]

Contents

Chapter I

Introduction

1. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its sixty-eighth session in Vienna from 25 June to 2 July 2025. The officers of the Committee were as follows:

Chair	Rafiq Akram (Morocco)
First Vice-Chair	Juan Francisco Facetti Fernandez (Paraguay)
Second Vice-Chair/Rapporteur	Hesa Al-Khalifa (Bahrain)

A. Meetings of subsidiary bodies

2. The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its sixty-second session in Vienna from 3 to 14 February 2025, with Ulpia-Elena Botezatu (Romania) as Chair. The report of the Subcommittee was before the Committee (A/AC.105/1338).

3. The Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its sixty-fourth session in Vienna from 5 to 16 May 2025, with Santiago Ripol Carulla (Spain) as Chair. The report of the Subcommittee was before the Committee (A/AC.105/1362).

B. Adoption of the agenda

4. At its 834th meeting, on 25 June 2025, the Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Statement by the Chair.
4. General exchange of views.
5. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.
6. Report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its sixty-second session.
7. Report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fourth session.
8. Space and sustainable development.
9. Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status.
10. Space and water.
11. Space and climate change.
12. Use of space technology in the United Nations system.
13. Future role and method of work of the Committee.
14. Space exploration and innovation.
15. “Space2030” Agenda.
16. Other matters.
17. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

C. Membership

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1472 A (XIV), 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16, 49/33, 56/51, 57/116, 59/116, 62/217, 65/97, 66/71, 68/75, 69/85, 71/90, 72/77, 74/82, 76/76 and 77/121 and decisions 45/315, 67/412, 67/528, 70/518, 73/517, 79/519 A and 79/519 B, the Committee was composed of the following 104 States: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

D. Attendance

6. Representatives of the following 81 States members of the Committee attended the session: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

7. The session was attended by representatives of the European Union, in its capacity as permanent observer of the Committee and in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 65/276 and 73/91.

8. At its 834th meeting, the Committee decided to admit Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Honduras, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Maldives, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Uganda as observers, at their request, to attend the session and to address it, as appropriate, on the understanding that it would be without prejudice to further requests of that nature and that doing so would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the request of Myanmar to attend the session. The Committee recalled the practice of other United Nations bodies in similar situations to which competing credentials had been submitted and agreed to defer a decision on the credentials of Myanmar, pending guidance from the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to admit the Holy See as an observer, at its request, to attend the session and to address it, as appropriate, on the understanding that it would be without prejudice to further requests of that nature and that doing so would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status.

11. At its 835th meeting, on 25 June 2025, the Committee decided to admit the League of Arab States as an observer, at its request, to attend the session and to address it, as appropriate, on the understanding that it would be without prejudice to further requests of that nature and that doing so would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status.

12. Observers for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) attended the session.

13. The session was also attended by observers for the following intergovernmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee: Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), European Organization for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere, European Space Agency (ESA), European Telecommunications Satellite Organization, Inter-Islamic Network on Space Sciences and Technology, International Organization of Space Communications, Regional Centre for Remote Sensing of the North African States and Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO).

14. At its 834th meeting, the Committee decided to admit the African Space Agency (AfSA) as an observer, at its request, to attend the session and to address it, as appropriate, on the understanding that it would be without prejudice to further requests of that nature and that doing so would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status.

15. The session was attended by the observer for the Space and Global Health Network, in accordance with the agreement of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its sixtieth session (A/AC.105/1279, para. 238).

16. The session was also attended by observers for the following non-governmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee: CANEUS International, Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), European Astronomical Society, European Space Policy Institute, For All Moonkind, Global Satellite Operators Association (GSOA), International Academy of Astronautics (IAA), International Astronautical Federation (IAF), International Astronomical Union (IAU), International Institute of Space Law, International Peace Alliance (Space), Moon Village Association, National Space Society (NSS), Open Lunar Foundation, Outer Space Institute (OSI), Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water, Secure World Foundation (SWF), Space Data Association (SDA), Space Generation Advisory Council, Space Renaissance International (SRI), Three Country – Trusted Broker, University Space Engineering Consortium-Global (UNISEC-Global) and World Space Week Association.

17. At its 834th meeting, the Committee decided to admit the Alliance for Collaboration in the Exploration of Space (ACES Worldwide), the Lunar Policy Platform Foundation and Women in Aerospace Europe as observers, at their request, to attend the session and to address it, as appropriate, on the understanding that it would be without prejudice to further requests of that nature and that doing so would not involve any decision of the Committee concerning status.

18. A list of representatives of States members of the Committee, United Nations entities and other organizations attending the session is contained in A/AC.105/2025/INF/1.

E. General statements

19. Statements were made by representatives of the following States members of the Committee during the general exchange of views: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary,

India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of). Statements were also made by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the representative of Burkina Faso on behalf of the Group of African States and the representative of Peru on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean 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, COSPAR, the European Organization for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere, the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization, For All Moonkind, GSOA, IAA, IAF, IAU, the Moon Village Association, NSS, the Open Lunar Foundation, SDA, SKAO, the Space Generation Advisory Council, SWF, Three Country – Trusted Broker, UNISEC-Global and the World Space Week Association. In addition, statements were made by the observers for Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Maldives, Malta and Serbia, States that had been admitted to the session as observers. Statements were also made by the observers for ACES Worldwide and the Lunar Policy Platform Foundation, organizations that had been admitted to the session as observers.

20. At the 834th meeting of the Committee, the Chair delivered a statement in which he underscored that the eyes of the world were on the Committee as the unique intergovernmental platform for space cooperation, and that emerging technologies, the rapid expansion of space activities and space actors and an increasing number of objects in orbit required that the Committee advance its work, demonstrating its ability to meet rising challenges and seize new opportunities. He recalled that the present session of the Committee was a shortened one, with a demanding programme; in that connection, he expressed his commitment to working diligently with all delegations within a framework of mutual trust and multilateralism in order to bridge differing perspectives through constructive dialogue and build consensus.

21. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee at its sixty-seventh session, Sherif Mohamed Sedky (Egypt), also made a statement, in which he recalled the results of the work of the Committee in 2024, including the establishment of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation; agreement on a new agenda item entitled "Dark and quiet skies, astronomy and large constellations: addressing emerging issues and challenges"; and the declaration of the year 2029 as the International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence, as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 79/86.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs made a statement in which she detailed the broad scope of the work undertaken by the Office, underscoring that the Office was there to support Member States and to deliver on key mandates. She informed the Committee that the Office was being approached more frequently with requests for assistance when States or operators within them received collision alerts and noted that that emphasized the need for Member States to take a more active role in assuming their shared responsibilities related to space traffic coordination. She noted that, in the context of the UN80 Initiative, through which the Secretary-General was seeking efficiencies and budgetary reform, reviewing mandates and planning structural changes to streamline operations, there was a risk that the broader, cross-cutting relevance of the work of the Office might not be appreciated by decision makers in New York, which could result in the fragmentation of the Office. In that connection, she urged Member States to ensure alignment with their counterparts in New York on the importance of the Office, its mandate and its good work and the need to preserve it, especially in the interests of developing nations. She also highlighted the recent establishment of the multi-donor partnership fund known as the "Space Cooperation for Development

Fund", which would support further coordinated, cross-sectoral action across the United Nations system and with external partners.

23. The Chair welcomed Djibouti and Latvia as the newest States members of the Committee.

24. The Chair also welcomed the African Astronomical Society (AfAS), GSOA, OSI, SDA and SRI as the newest international organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee.

25. 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.

26. The Committee agreed that there was a clear need for strengthened international cooperation to ensure the safety and sustainability of outer space activities.

27. The Committee noted that it needed to ensure that it remained able to deliver on its mandates.

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

29. The Committee noted that delegations had, at the current session, shared information and updates on space-related endeavours, including details of national activities, programmes and achievements, as well as examples of related bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. Those included the following:

(a) AfSA had been inaugurated earlier that year, and the African Union Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 was part of the scientific component of the Union's Agenda 2063;

(b) The treaty establishing the Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency had entered into force, and the work of the Agency would be aimed at strengthening the space capabilities of States in the Latin American and Caribbean region;

(c) The Philippines would host the seventh International Space Forum at Ministerial Level: the South-East Asian chapter in December 2025 and the thirty-first Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum from 18 to 21 November 2025;

(d) Australia would host the seventy-sixth International Astronautical Congress in Sydney from 29 September to 3 October 2025, and Türkiye would host the seventy-seventh International Astronautical Congress in Antalya from 5 to 9 October 2026;

(e) Costa Rica would host the United Nations workshop on machine learning applied to space weather and global navigation satellite systems from 16 to 20 February 2026;

(f) New achievements by the civil and commercial space sectors in the United States included a commercial mission to make a soft landing on the Moon through the Commercial Lunar Payload Services programme of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States, as well as a commercial mission to the International Space Station;

(g) The ESA-German Aerospace Center LUNA Analog Facility represented a vital component of existing global capabilities related to future robotic and human lunar missions;

(h) A new Japanese initiative on space debris announced at the ministerial level was being developed to clarify standard coordination matters among stakeholders for future on-orbit servicing in outer space;

(i) The Russian national space project “Cosmos” provided new opportunities and avenues for international cooperation;

(j) The China National Space Administration had granted applications made by seven scientific institutions of six Member States to access Chang’e-5 lunar samples;

(k) Since 2022, the Egyptian Space Agency had been coordinating the African Development Satellite project, involving Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, the Sudan and Uganda, to develop a hyperspectral nanosatellite that was designed to monitor the effects of climate change in Africa and was to be launched in the first quarter of 2026;

(l) On 30 March 2025, the German company Isar Aerospace had launched its rocket Spectrum from Andøya Spaceport in northern Norway – the first orbital rocket launched from continental Europe that, despite its short journey, marked the beginning of a new era in Norwegian and European space flight;

(m) The new European Ariane 6 launcher had successfully completed its first flights from the Guiana Space Centre, which was Europe’s spaceport;

(n) Progress had been made in the development of Ultrasat, an advanced scientific satellite with a wide-field ultraviolet telescope, which was scheduled for launch in 2027 and was being developed by the Israel Space Agency, NASA, the German research centre DESY and the Weizmann Institute of Science;

(o) The Republic of Korea would host the nineteenth meeting of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems in Busan from 19 to 24 October 2025;

(p) Peru would host the fourth workshop on the Artemis Accords on the Principles for Cooperation in the Civil Exploration and Use of the Moon, Mars, Comets, and Asteroids for Peaceful Purposes in 2026 – the first time the workshop would be held in Latin America – with the aim of strengthening international cooperation and fostering the exchange of scientific and technological knowledge within the framework of the Artemis Accords;

(q) The SAOCOM 1 Earth observation mission continued to share data internationally for emergencies and disaster response for the protection of, inter alia, the seas, water and health, and both SABIA-Mar satellite missions were progressing under international cooperation agreements;

(r) A cross-regional partnership had been formed between Mexico, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Türkiye and Australia (MIKTA) aimed at supporting, inter alia, efforts to promote space education, engage young people and enhance the meaningful participation of women in the space sector;

(s) There were now 55 signatories to the Artemis Accords, with Norway having become the most recent signatory;

(t) International cooperation on the International Lunar Research Station project continued to expand, with the involvement of 18 countries and international organizations and over 50 international research institutions;

(u) Chile, jointly with States and permanent observers across various regions, had proposed strengthening the work of the Group of Friends of Dark and Quiet Skies for Science and Society as a platform for technical dialogue and cooperation to address the impact of satellite constellations on astronomy and the preservation of the space environment;

(v) The national space agency of Pakistan, SUPARCO, had developed a natural catastrophe model using geodata to assess disaster risks, launched its first national electro-optical satellite, PRSC-EO1, and signed agreements with China for a lunar rover, astronaut training and future missions. Additionally, Pakistan would host the International Conference on Applications of Space Science and Technology 2025, on the theme “Space for sustainable development”;

(w) Awareness-raising and capacity-building had continued through two projects of the Office for Outer Space Affairs on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and the registration of space objects; those projects were made possible thanks to funding provided by the United Kingdom;

(x) The second meeting of national focal points on registration had been held on the margins of the sixty-fourth session of the Legal Subcommittee;

(y) India had hosted the fourth Global Conference on Space Exploration (GLEX 2025), organized by IAF;

(z) In February 2025, Morocco had hosted the first Africa and Middle East Space Conference, which was aimed at exploring the future of space science, technology and policy in Africa and the Middle East.

30. The Committee encouraged member States to actively share their lunar exploration achievements in order to facilitate cooperative lunar exploration.

31. The Committee was informed about the regional centre for space science and technology education in the Eurasian region, hosted by the Roscosmos Corporate Academy, which was attracting students from all over the world.

32. Some delegations reiterated their opposition to the affiliation to the United Nations of the regional centre for space science and technology education in the Eurasian region, hosted by the Roscosmos Corporate Academy.

33. The view was expressed that the legal aspects of space resource exploration, exploitation and utilization must be regulated by international law. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that past legal experience in that respect included the administration of the international seabed by the International Seabed Authority established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the frequency spectrum management regime of ITU and the legal regime governing Antarctica, and that that long-established, solid international legal practice, adopted within the framework of the United Nations system of which the Committee was also a part, could serve as an inspirational tool and guide in the development of a legal framework for space resource activities.

34. The view was expressed that the Committee and its subcommittees, as the main platforms for discussions on the peaceful use of outer space and the development of international law in that area, played a pivotal role in regulating and managing outer space activities. The delegation expressing that view also stressed that the authorized body was the Committee, which took its decisions by consensus, including with regard to discussions on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources, and that, therefore, the technical mandate of those platforms must be strictly preserved, including with respect to discussions on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources.

35. The Committee noted the proposal of Kazakhstan to establish a regional space situational awareness centre in the country for the purpose of tracking near-Earth objects using ground-based observatories. It was further informed that the proposal, which had been noted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its sixty-second session, was currently under discussion with key regional space stakeholders and partners with a view to establishing the centre as one affiliated with the United Nations.

36. The Committee was informed of the joint achievement, though mutual learning and international cooperation, of the third phase of the National Space Legislation Initiative of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum, which had submitted its joint report to the Committee.

37. Some delegations expressed the view that there was serious concern over space activities conducted in violation of existing Security Council resolutions.

38. The view was expressed that the international community should adhere to the principle of true multilateralism. The delegation expressing that view also expressed concern about the politicization of space cooperation and the plan to deploy weapons in space.

39. The view was expressed that the Committee was responsible for promoting the development of an effective and binding regulatory framework to ensure the peaceful uses of outer space.

40. The view was expressed that the growing number of satellite megaconstellations raised significant concerns regarding orbital crowding, increased collision risks and limited access for developing countries to low Earth orbit. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that all space activities must strictly comply with international law and be conducted with due regard for the interests of all States.

41. The view was expressed that all States Members of the United Nations had an inherent right to conduct peaceful space activities.

42. The view was expressed that a prior disassociation from the Pact for the Future had already been noted. The delegation expressing that view also underscored that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the "Space2030" Agenda remained non-legally binding frameworks and that that statement applied to all items on the agenda.

43. The Committee noted that International Asteroid Day had been observed during the present session, on 30 June 2025, and that International Asteroid Day, as declared by the General Assembly in 2016, was observed each year at the international level on the anniversary of the Tunguska impact event over Siberia, Russian Federation, on 30 June 1908 to raise public awareness of the hazard posed by asteroid impacts.

44. The Committee also noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs had published its *Annual Report 2024: From Strategy to Action* during the present session.

45. The following exhibits were on display in the Vienna International Centre in conjunction with the sixty-eighth session of the Committee:

(a) "Twenty years of the China Lunar Exploration Program", organized by China;

(b) "The eightieth anniversary of victory in the Second World War: let's recall history by remote sensing images of the Earth", organized by the Russian Federation;

(c) "From Armstrong to Artemis: building the future of peaceful space", organized by the United States.

46. The following events were held on the margins of the sixty-eighth session of the Committee:

(a) "The imperative of ensuring space sustainability and safe airspace", co-organized by Austria, Canada and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(b) "Recent experiences with space debris re-entry: lessons learned and best practices", organized by Canada;

(c) "Dark and quiet skies: implementing mitigation measures", co-organized by Chile, Spain, SKAO and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(d) "One humanity, infinite frontiers", organized by China;

(e) "Perspectives on improved access to space for all and socioeconomic benefits of space activities", organized by Germany;

(f) "New opportunities for space technology partnerships", organized by India;

(g) "Exploring space opportunities in South-East Asia", co-organized by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand;

(h) “International cooperation and coordination: towards sustainable space activities”, co-organized by Japan and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(i) “Celebrating African space development: towards a sustainable and inclusive space sector”, co-organized by Morocco and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(j) “Towards gender equality in space: insights from the second phase of the Space4Women landmark study”, co-organized by the Republic of Korea and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(k) “Toward a cleaner orbit: advancing global cooperation on space debris”, organized by Saudi Arabia;

(l) “Unlocking regional potential through Earth observation: a workshop on the Earth observation initiative”, co-organized by Singapore and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(m) “A tale of two forums: how Geneva and Vienna talk about space”, organized by the United Kingdom;

(n) “Space4Women: using the gender mainstreaming toolkit for the space sector from the lab up!”, organized by the United Kingdom;

(o) “A regional bond with universal vision – APSCO reception”, organized by APSCO;

(p) “Towards a safe and sustainable cislunar space: policy priorities for European engagement”, organized by the European Astronomical Society and the European Space Policy Institute;

(q) “Working group proposal – developing a cooperative plan to remediate orbital debris”, organized by Three Country – Trusted Broker;

(r) “Of economy, ecosystems and economics: space as a development imperative and catalyst for growth”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(s) “Space traffic from a constellation perspective”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(t) “Strategic donor briefing on the Space Cooperation for Development Fund”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(u) “Office for Outer Space Affairs/Exolaunch access to space for all EXOpod – announcement of awardees”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

47. The following events had been held immediately prior to the sixty-eighth session of the Committee:

(a) “Earth observation connects – partnerships in Asia, Africa and Latin America”, co-organized by the European Union and ESA;

(b) “One Earth, one ocean: the Space4Ocean Alliance”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

(c) “Towards peaceful, safe and sustainable lunar activities”, co-organized by the Open Lunar Foundation and the Lunar Policy Platform Foundation.

F. Adoption of the report of the Committee

48. After considering the various items before it, the Committee, at its 845th meeting, on 2 July 2025, adopted its report to the General Assembly containing the recommendations and decisions set out below.

Chapter II

Recommendations and decisions

A. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes

49. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Committee continued its consideration, as a matter of priority, of ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and its consideration of the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end.

50. The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under agenda item 5. A statement was made by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. Statements were also made by the observers for CANEUS International and SRI. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

51. The Committee had before it a conference room paper by the Russian Federation entitled “Draft resolution of the United Nations General Assembly ‘Space science and technology for promoting peace’” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.16/Rev.1).

52. The Committee noted that, through its work in the scientific, technical and legal fields and through the promotion of international dialogue, the exchange of information and international and regional cooperation on various topics relating to the exploration and use of outer space, it played a vital role in ensuring the sustainability of outer space activities and in contributing to enhancing and complementing space security and stability.

53. The Committee reaffirmed that international space law, with the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, at its core, should be strictly adhered to and encouraged its member States that were not already Parties to become States Parties to it. The Committee also reaffirmed the obligations of all States Parties under article IV of the Outer Space Treaty not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

54. The Committee noted various national, regional and international efforts to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes and transparency and confidence-building measures, including researching technologies to mitigate risks, sharing information to enhance transparency, organizing capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, and developing regulations and legal frameworks, technical standards and policy guidelines.

55. The Committee noted General Assembly resolutions relating to the ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, such as Assembly resolutions 78/52, 78/72, 79/18, 79/19 and 79/87.

56. Some delegations expressed the view that there were concerns regarding the weaponization of outer space in disregard of the Outer Space Treaty and the General Assembly resolutions.

57. Some delegations expressed the view that there was an urgent need to expedite intergovernmental dialogue within the framework of the United Nations on the elaboration and adoption of a legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

58. The view was expressed that there was significant concern over recent instances where civilian space infrastructure had been used in armed conflict, which had led to unpredictable manoeuvres by the space objects, diminishing transparency and risking the long-term sustainability of space activities.

59. Some delegations expressed the view that the rapidly increasing number of space actors, space activities and space objects was resulting in the further creation of space debris and was presenting risks and threats to space activities, and that such risks could be mitigated through the authorization and supervision of national space activities in accordance with article VI of the Outer Space Treaty.

60. Some delegations expressed the view that space situational awareness capabilities were essential for ensuring safe and sustainable space operations given that the number of space objects continued to grow, and that it was crucial to regularly track and monitor activities in space in order to mitigate associated risks. The coordination and management of space traffic were considered to be equally important for the mitigation of risks.

61. The view was expressed that the establishment of a unified information-sharing platform on space situational awareness under the aegis of the United Nations could make a significant contribution to promoting international cooperation on the matter, including by improving the transparency of space activities and building trust among those using the platform.

62. Some delegations expressed the view that while active debris removal was an effective way to reduce space debris, it was important to further clarify legal uncertainties, to enhance information provided to the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to ensure open and transparent communication in order to enhance trust and confidence among the international community.

63. The Committee noted that articles IX and XI of the Outer Space Treaty were related to the information to be shared and mechanisms for doing so, including prior notification. In that connection, the Committee noted the ongoing work of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation and the Working Group on the Status and Application on the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space of the Legal Subcommittee.

64. The view was expressed that the mechanism established under article IX of the Outer Space Treaty for sharing information, as well as efforts to strengthen that mechanism, were useful tools for ensuring the continued peaceful character of outer space.

65. The view was expressed that the progressive development of articles of the Outer Space Treaty such as articles XI and IX, which addressed the information to be shared and the mechanisms for doing so, including prior notification, were measures that contributed to the peaceful uses of outer space. The delegation expressing that view also noted the importance of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation in that regard.

66. Some delegations expressed the view that the growing threats to international security underscored the importance of international dialogue and negotiation aimed at creating legally binding norms for transparency and confidence-building in outer space activities.

67. Some delegations expressed the view that adherence to voluntary non-legally binding measures, such as norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour, could increase stability and predictability, enable crisis management, enhance operational safety and reduce the risks of misperception and miscalculation.

68. Some delegations expressed the view that pragmatic, non-legally binding norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour could create the conditions necessary for developing a comprehensive legal and normative framework capable of addressing both current and emerging challenges in outer space. The delegations

expressing that view were also of the view that a behaviour-based approach made it possible to maintain flexibility in the face of rapidly changing technologies and supported efforts to foster mutual trust and understanding among space actors.

69. The view was expressed that the concept of responsible behaviour shifted the focus of attention of the international community from the goal of the elaboration and adoption of a legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

70. Some delegations expressed the view that the open-ended working group on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all aspects was an important platform for addressing issues related to dual use and relevant security issues and norms of responsible behaviour. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that the working group should commence substantive discussions without further delay, respecting the mandate contained in General Assembly decision 79/512.

71. Some delegations expressed the view that it would be more appropriate to discuss issues related to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the use of outer space for dual-use activities and relevant national security activities and related matters in forums whose mandates focused on those issues, such as the Conference on Disarmament, the Disarmament Commission and the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) of the General Assembly.

72. The Committee noted that discussions on space in Vienna, Geneva, Montreal and New York should be complementary, promote effective collaboration and avoid duplication or conflict between relevant mandates.

73. The Committee noted that its discussions on the implementation of voluntary guidelines such as the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines and the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee (A/74/20, annex II) contributed to enhancing transparency and confidence in the international community.

74. On the margins of the session, informal consultations were held on the draft resolution entitled “Draft resolution of the United Nations General Assembly ‘Space science and technology for promoting peace’” contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.16/Rev.1.

75. Some delegations expressed support for the draft resolution, which was aimed at strengthening cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and developing space technologies to solve global problems, thus ensuring the peaceful and sustainable use of outer space for the benefit of all humankind.

76. Some delegations expressed the view that the revised “Draft resolution of the General Assembly ‘Space science and technology for promoting peace’” fitted well into agenda item 5, “Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes”, thus facilitating focused discussions on the complex issue of satellite megaconstellations and their peaceful uses. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that there was extensive and growing support for the draft resolution among States Members of the United Nations.

77. The view was expressed that the proposal for a draft General Assembly resolution entitled “Space science and technology for promoting peace” would not be endorsed through consensus by the Committee.

78. Some delegations expressed the view that the Committee was not an appropriate forum to discuss the draft resolution due to its content focusing on security matters.

79. Some delegations expressed the view that the “Draft resolution of the General Assembly ‘Space science and technology for promoting peace’” did not enjoy consensus and that the topics it covered could be adequately accommodated within existing agenda items of the Committee. The delegations expressing that view also expressed the view that any effort to circumvent discussion within the framework of the Committee undermined its mandate and that creating an agenda item for the

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) would result in the duplication of other workstreams and place an undue burden on smaller delegations. Those delegations were further of the view that the first round of informal discussions had not clarified the objectives of the resolution.

80. The Committee recommended that, at its sixty-ninth session, in 2026, consideration of the item on ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes should be continued.

B. Report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its sixty-second session

81. The Committee noted with appreciation the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its sixty-second session (A/AC.105/1338).

82. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Ulpia-Elena Botezatu (Romania) for her able leadership as Chair during the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee.

83. The Chair of the Subcommittee made a statement under the item. The representatives of China, the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates also made statements under the item. Statements were also made by the Chair of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities and the Chair of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space. In addition, a statement was made by the Coordinator of the Space and Global Health Network. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

84. The Committee noted the results of deliberations of the Subcommittee on the following items, considered in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87:

(a) Space for sustainable development: technology and its applications, including the United Nations Programme on Space Applications (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 33–45 and annex I);

(b) Space debris (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 46–58);

(c) Space-system-based disaster management support (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 59–71);

(d) Recent developments in global navigation satellite systems (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 72–83);

(e) Space weather (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 84–92);

(f) Near-Earth objects (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 93–106);

(g) Long-term sustainability of outer space activities (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 107–117 and annex II);

(h) Future role and method of work of the Committee (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 118–136);

(i) Space and global health (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 137–145);

(j) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 146–153 and annex III);

(k) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 154–156);

(l) Dark and quiet skies, astronomy and large constellations: addressing emerging issues and challenges (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 157–164);

(m) Draft provisional agenda for the sixty-third session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 165–169).

85. The Committee endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee as contained in document A/AC.105/1338, paragraphs 5, 29, 45, 54, 55, 62, 69, 71, 115, 117, 129, 132, 135, 136, 153, 156, 167 and 169.

86. The Committee had before it the following:

(a) Working paper by the Chair of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities containing the draft final report of the Working Group (A/AC.105/C.1/L.423);

(b) Note by the Secretariat containing contributions to the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities Information Repository (A/AC.105/1361);

(c) Conference room paper by the Islamic Republic of Iran entitled “Mega-satellite constellations: challenges, implications and solutions – a view from the Islamic Republic of Iran” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.21);

(d) Conference room paper by Germany and the United Arab Emirates on leveraging the expertise of both subcommittees to address urgent questions related to space traffic (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.26);

(e) Conference room paper by the United Arab Emirates containing a proposal for the establishment of an expert group on space situational awareness (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.27/Rev.4);

(f) Conference room paper on dark and quiet skies for science and society submitted by Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, France, Germany, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, the United Kingdom, AfAS, COSPAR, IAA, IAU and SKAO (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.28/Rev.2);

(g) Conference room paper by the Chair of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities containing a non-consensus annex to the final report of the Working Group (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.29);

(h) Conference room paper by the Russian Federation containing considerations on prospects for work in the area of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.30);

(i) Conference room paper by the Chair of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities containing report text for which consensus had been reached at the present session (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.33);

(j) Non-paper by the Chair of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities containing decisions to be taken by the Working Group at the sixty-eighth session of the Committee;

(k) Non-paper by the United Kingdom containing a proposal for the future work of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities.

87. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Working Group of the Whole had been reconvened at the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee, with Prakash Chauhan (India) as Chair, and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group (A/AC.105/1338, para. 45 and annex I, paras. 8, 11 and 12).

88. The Committee noted that the Programme on Space Applications continued to implement the Access to Space for All initiative, which was focused on developing the capacity of Member States to access the benefits of space. In that regard, the Committee noted the activities of the Programme, as listed in the report of the Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1338, para. 41).

89. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Office for Outer Space Affairs for the implementation of the activities of the Programme on Space Applications. The

Committee also expressed its appreciation to the Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had sponsored the activities. The Committee noted with satisfaction that further progress was being made in the implementation of the Programme's activities for 2025.

90. The Committee noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs continued to collaborate closely with the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations. The Committee also noted that the countries hosting the regional centres were providing them with significant financial and in-kind support.

91. The Committee expressed concern at the increasing amount of space debris and encouraged States, agencies, industries and academic institutions that had not yet done so to consider voluntarily implementing the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines and the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee and to work to preserve the space environment.

92. The Committee agreed that Member States and international organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee should continue to be invited to provide reports on research on space debris, the safety of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, problems relating to the collision of such space objects with space debris and the ways in which debris mitigation guidelines were being implemented.

93. The Committee noted the activities and achievements of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as contained in the report on activities carried out in 2024 in the framework of UN-SPIDER (A/AC.105/1339), and the commitment of member States to supporting UN-SPIDER, including through the network of regional support offices, their participation in capacity-building and training programmes, the provision of in-kind expertise and the continued organization of relevant workshops and advisory missions.

94. The Committee encouraged all member States and relevant international organizations to share their expertise, enhance the interoperability of satellite systems, promote open data policies, deepen their partnerships and collaboration, increase awareness of available mechanisms, such as the Charter on Cooperation to Achieve the Coordinated Use of Space Facilities in the Event of Natural or Technological Disasters and Sentinel Asia, and continue to leverage the expertise and services of UN-SPIDER in order to strengthen global and regional preparedness and resilience.

95. The Committee noted the financial and staff resource contributions made by China, France and Germany as well as the in-kind contributions made by other member States and regional support offices to UN-SPIDER in 2024, and encouraged further voluntary support, including financial assistance, to help the Office for Outer Space Affairs respond to requests for assistance.

96. The Committee noted that the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems had continued to advance discussions on the interoperability and compatibility of global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) and was aiming to create an interoperable, multi-GNSS space service volume, which would enable improved navigation for space operations beyond the geostationary Earth orbit, and that GNSS services were expected to be employed in cislunar space.

97. The Committee noted the efforts by the Office for Outer Space Affairs to promote the use of GNSS through its capacity-building and information dissemination initiatives, as well as the role of the Office, as the executive secretariat of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems, in coordinating its annual meetings, its Providers' Forum and its working groups.

98. The Committee noted that space weather, caused by solar variability, was an international concern owing to its potential threat to space systems, human space

flight, ground- and space-based infrastructure and aviation activity, upon which society was increasingly reliant. The Committee also noted that the issue therefore needed to be addressed in a global manner, through international cooperation and coordination, to make it possible to predict potentially severe space weather events and mitigate their impact in order to ensure the safety and sustainability of outer space activities.

99. The Committee noted with appreciation that the General Assembly, in its resolution 79/86, had declared 2029 to be the International Year of Asteroid Awareness and Planetary Defence, in order to take advantage of the unique occasion of the close approach of 99942 Apophis in 2029.

100. The Committee noted the work of the International Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN) and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG).

101. The Committee noted that, should a credible threat of impact be discovered, IAWN would provide information to all Member States through the Office for Outer Space Affairs. In that regard, the Committee noted that the asteroid designated 2024 YR4, first reported on 27 December 2024, had had a 1.9 per cent impact probability for 22 December 2032 as at 6 February 2025, exceeding the 1 per cent threshold, and that the Office had disseminated information to Member States on 30 January 2025. The Committee also noted that continued IAWN observations through February 2025 had confirmed that the probability had dropped below the threshold, with a final notification issued on 25 February 2025 stating that there was no significant potential for impact with the Earth over the next century.

102. The Committee noted that the ninth IAA Planetary Defense Conference had been held in Stellenbosch, South Africa, from 5 to 9 May 2025, for which IAWN and SMPAG had been working on a hypothetical asteroid impact scenario to test their capabilities, and that more information on the work of IAWN and SMPAG was available on their websites (http://iawn.net and http://smpag.net).

103. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities had been reconvened at the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee, with Umamaheswaran R. (India) as Chair, and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group (A/AC.105/1338, para. 117 and annex II, paras. 8 and 9).

104. The Committee recalled that the draft final report of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities was to be finalized and presented to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its sixty-third session, in 2026 (A/AC.105/1258, annex II, appendix, para. 18).

105. The Committee noted that the Working Group had held an informal online meeting on 7 and 8 April 2025, during which it had discussed information and possible recommendations that could be included in its final report, as well as options for the non-consensus annex to its final report.

106. The Committee noted that the Working Group had met both formally, with the benefit of interpretation services, and informally, during the present session of the Committee, as well as informally on 24 June, just prior to the present session.

107. The Committee noted that the Working Group had agreed that it had reached consensus on the text of its draft final report, as contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.33, and that the text of that report would be formally edited and translated into all the official languages of the United Nations following the sixty-eighth session of the Committee.

108. The Committee noted that the Working Group had recommended that, upon presentation of its draft final report to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at the sixty-third session of the Subcommittee, in 2026, the existing Working Group be extended, with the current Chair remaining as such.

109. The Committee noted that the Working Group had agreed to hold an informal online meeting in September or October 2025 in order to work on the drafting of its new workplan.

110. The Committee noted that the Working Group had decided to establish an expert group on space situational awareness, in accordance with the proposal submitted by the United Arab Emirates, contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.27/Rev.4.

111. The Committee noted that the Working Group had elected the United Arab Emirates to assume the position of Chair of the Expert Group on Space Situational Awareness.

112. At its 842nd meeting, on 1 July 2025, and its 844th meeting, on 2 July 2025, the Committee endorsed the decisions taken by the Working Group at the present session.

113. The Committee was informed of a number of national, regional and international scientific, technical, legal and policy measures and initiatives that had been or were currently being undertaken to support the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and to implement the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee (A/74/20, annex II).

114. The Committee noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 79/87, had requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to strengthen capacity-building and networking in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean through regional technical cooperation projects, and to support field projects for strengthening collaboration between the space and global health sectors as an efficient strategy for making better use of space science and technology for access to global health for beneficiary States and taking better advantage of opportunities offered by bilateral or multilateral collaboration, as mandated by the Assembly in its resolution 77/120, entitled “Space and global health”.

115. The Committee noted with appreciation that the long-term strategy on space and global health for the period 2025–2035 served as an effective framework for the implementation of recommendations contained in resolution 77/120.

116. The Committee also noted the meeting of the Space and Global Health Network held on 26 June 2025 on the margins of the current session, at which the Network had presented the draft of the curriculum on space and global health and discussed the plans for the development of the space-based essential health variables and other upcoming activities.

117. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space had been reconvened at the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee, with Leopold Summerer (Austria) as Chair, and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group (A/AC.105/1338, para. 153 and annex III, paras. 5 and 11–15).

118. The Committee noted that the Working Group had agreed on a questionnaire containing a set of questions to be used to collect information relating to the three main objectives of the workplan of the Working Group (A/AC.105/1338, annex III, appendix).

119. The Committee noted that the Working Group had held two informal meetings on the margins of the current session, on 30 June and 1 July 2025, to discuss the modalities of a joint workshop with IAEA, which was another possible method of collecting information under the objectives of its workplan, in particular under objective 2 relating to potential future uses of nuclear power sources in outer space, in particular those involving nuclear reactors; that workshop would be held in 2026, possibly in conjunction with the sixty-ninth session of the Committee.

120. The Committee noted that the Working Group had proposed that the joint workshop with IAEA be held on 9 June 2026 as a full-day workshop, co-chaired by

the Chair of the Working Group and a representative of IAEA. The Committee further noted that the workshop could consist of presentations by States and presentations by industry representatives, the latter of which were to be invited through national delegations.

121. The Committee also noted that an intersessional meeting of the Working Group would be held in the third quarter of 2025, preferably on 13 November, to prepare a draft programme for the workshop, to be finalized at the meetings of the Working Group to be held during the sixty-third session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

122. The Committee noted the reports presented by the observer for ITU at the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee under the agenda item related to the geostationary orbit and invited ITU to continue to submit reports to the Subcommittee.

123. The Committee noted the inclusion of the item on dark and quiet skies, astronomy and large constellations on the agenda of the Subcommittee until 2029 and stressed the importance of a balanced approach for safeguarding astronomy while maintaining the benefits offered by satellites and constellations.

124. Some delegations expressed the view that sharing experiences and information on technical solutions such as the recommendations made by the Group of Friends of Dark and Quiet Skies for Science and Society, supported by Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, France, Germany, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, AfAS, COSPAR, IAA, IAU and SKAO, would be beneficial.

125. On the basis of the deliberations of the Subcommittee at its sixty-second session, the Committee agreed that the following items should be considered by the Subcommittee at its sixty-third session:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Election of the Chair.
3. Statement by the Chair.
4. General exchange of views and introduction of reports submitted on national activities.
5. Space for sustainable development: technology and its applications, including the United Nations Programme on Space Applications.
6. Space debris.
7. Space-system-based disaster management support.
8. Recent developments in global navigation satellite systems.
9. Space weather.
10. Near-Earth objects.
11. Long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

    (Work for 2026 as reflected in the multi-year workplan of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities (see A/AC.105/1258, annex II, appendix, para. 18))
12. Future role and method of work of the Committee.
13. Space and global health.
14. Use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

    (Work for 2026 as reflected in the five-year workplan of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (see A/AC.105/1279, annex III, para. 8; and A/AC.105/1307, annex III, para. 6))

15. Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union.

(Single issue/item for discussion)

16. Dark and quiet skies, astronomy and large constellations: addressing emerging issues and challenges.

(Single issue/item for discussion)

17. Draft provisional agenda for the sixty-fourth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

18. Report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

126. The Committee agreed that the Working Group of the Whole, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space and the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities should be reconvened at the sixty-third session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

127. The Committee endorsed the agreement reached by the Subcommittee that a symposium be held at the sixty-third session of the Subcommittee in accordance with the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1338, para. 169).

C. Report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fourth session

128. The Committee noted with appreciation the report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fourth session (A/AC.105/1362).

129. The Committee expressed its appreciation to Santiago Ripol Carulla (Spain) for his able leadership as Chair during the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee.

130. The Chair of the Subcommittee made a statement under the item. The representative of Germany also made a statement under the item. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

131. The Committee noted the results of deliberations of the Subcommittee on the following items, considered in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87:

(a) Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 48–54);

(b) Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space, and ways and means, including capacity-building, to promote their implementation (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 55–79 and annex I);

(c) Matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 80–108 and annex II);

(d) Future role and method of work of the Committee (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 109–164);

(e) General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 165–212 and annex III);

(f) General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 213–242);

(g) General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 243–257);

(h) General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 258–279);

(i) General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 280–294);

(j) Proposals to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-fifth session (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 295–305).

132. The Committee endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee as contained in document A/AC.105/1362, paragraphs 54, 58, 73, 77–79, 85, 146–148, 159–162, 164, 168–170, 221, 246, 279, 294, 297 and 304.

133. The Committee had before it the following:

(a) Conference room paper by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates containing a proposal for a study group on legal and policy aspects of space traffic (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.25);

(b) Conference room paper by Germany and the United Arab Emirates on leveraging the expertise of both subcommittees to address urgent questions related to space traffic (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.26);

(c) Conference room paper containing a report on the status of the national space legislation of countries of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum National Space Legislation Initiative, third phase (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.20);

(d) Conference room paper by the International Institute of Space Law entitled “Balancing innovation and responsibility: international recommendations for artificial intelligence regulation in space” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.14);

(e) Conference room paper by the Open Lunar Foundation entitled “The Lunar Ledger: a global database of lunar objects and activities” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.15);

(f) Conference room paper by NSS entitled “Benefit-sharing of space development and space resource exploitation” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.34).

134. The Committee noted the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law and the role of such organizations in the development, strengthening and furtherance of the understanding of international space law.

135. The Committee agreed that it was important to continue to exchange information on recent developments in the area of space law with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and that such organizations should once again be invited to report to the Subcommittee, at its sixty-fifth session, on their activities relating to space law.

136. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space had been reconvened at the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, with Franziska Knur (Germany) as Chair, and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group (A/AC.105/1362, para. 58 and annex I, paras. 4, 6 and 13–15).

137. The Committee noted the growing number of States Parties to the five United Nations treaties on outer space and encouraged those States that had not yet become Parties to the treaties to consider doing so.

138. The Committee noted that the implementation of article XI of the Outer Space Treaty was important to enhance transparency among member States. The Committee noted in that regard the work of the Working Group, which was currently focused on the development of a standardized template for the submission of information pursuant to that article, which could be used on a voluntary basis.

139. The Committee noted that a background paper would be prepared by the secretariat on how an easily accessible and searchable repository of information submitted under article XI of the Outer Space Treaty could be maintained, drawing on the experience of other international information exchange mechanisms and also taking into account the ongoing work on the enhanced space object registration portal in order to foster synergies while avoiding duplication.

140. The Committee noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs was shortly to publish a treaty booklet in all official languages of the United Nations, entitled *International Space Law: United Nations Instruments* (ST/SPACE/61/Rev.3).

141. The Committee noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs had updated the directory of educational opportunities in space law (A/AC.105/C.2/2025/CRP.7), including the information on available fellowships and scholarships, and agreed that the Office should continue to update the directory. In that connection, the Committee invited member States to encourage contributions at the national level for the future updating of the directory.

142. The Committee recommended that States members and permanent observers of the Committee inform the Subcommittee, at its sixty-fifth session, of any action taken or planned at the national, regional or international levels to build capacity in space law.

143. The Committee agreed that it was important to continue to regularly exchange information on developments in the area of national space-related regulatory frameworks, and encouraged member States to continue to submit to the secretariat the texts of their national space laws and regulations and to provide updates on their national regulatory frameworks for space activities.

144. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 79/87 and pursuant to the agreement of the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space in 2021 (A/AC.105/1243, annex II, para. 6), the Working Group had been reconvened at the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, with Ian Grosner (Brazil) as Chair, and also noted its work, as reflected in the report (A/AC.105/1362, para. 85 and annex II).

145. The Committee noted that the Working Group would next meet at the sixty-sixth session of the Legal Subcommittee, in 2027, and that, as per the agreement reached in 2023 (A/AC.105/1285, annex II, paras. 8 and 9), new documentation would also be prepared by the secretariat for the sixty-sixth session.

146. The Committee noted the outcome of discussions relating to the management of technical presentations, led by the delegation of India at the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, and agreed that the following approach would be applied to sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees:

(a) One or more full meetings per session of the Committee or its subcommittees could be allocated for technical presentations;

(b) Presentations should be grouped according to relevant agenda item;

(c) The dates of the meetings fully dedicated to technical presentations should be included in the indicative schedule of work contained in the annotated provisional agenda for the respective session;

(d) Whenever feasible, presentations should be followed by a question-and-answer segment to facilitate interactive discussions.

147. The Committee noted that, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 79/87, the Working Group on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities had been reconvened at the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, with Steven Freeland (Australia) as Vice-Chair, and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Subcommittee and the Working Group (A/AC.105/1362, para. 170 and annex III, paras. 10–14).

148. The Committee endorsed the appointment of Steven Freeland (Australia) as Chair and Ayman Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed (Egypt) as Vice-Chair of the Working Group.

149. The Committee noted that an initial draft set of recommended principles for space resource activities (A/AC.105/C.2/L.339) had been prepared by the former Vice-Chair of the Working Group, prior to his appointment as Chair, on the basis of the discussions held during the sixty-third session of the Legal Subcommittee and the contributions received by States members and permanent observers of the Committee.

150. The Committee noted that the Working Group had agreed to continue developing a set of recommended principles and to apply a step-by-step approach to the discussions. In that regard, the Committee noted that an updated draft set of recommended principles for space resource activities would be prepared by the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on the basis of the discussions held at the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, and would be disseminated in a timely manner to States members of the Committee in July 2025.

151. The Committee noted that the Working Group had also agreed to hold one or more online intersessional meetings to advance discussions on the updated draft set of recommended principles for space resource activities.

152. The Committee noted that the compendium of space debris mitigation standards adopted by States and international organizations was being continuously updated by the Office for Outer Space Affairs. The Committee agreed that States Members of the United Nations and international intergovernmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee should continue to be invited to contribute further to the compendium.

153. The Committee noted that the compendium on mechanisms adopted by States and international organizations in relation to non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space had been made available by the Office for Outer Space Affairs on a dedicated web page, and invited States members of the Committee and international intergovernmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee to continue to submit responses to the secretariat for their inclusion in the compendium.

154. The Committee noted that interested delegations had conducted informal consultations on the margins of the sixty-fourth session of the Subcommittee on the proposal to establish a study group on the legal and policy aspects of space traffic and that the proposal would be considered further during the present session.

155. The Committee noted the updated proposal for a study group on the legal and policy aspects of space traffic, as contained in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.25, and that further informal consultations on the proposal had been held on the margins of the present session.

156. Noting the importance of further discussion on the legal and policy aspects of space traffic management, and taking into account the interests of developing countries and emerging spacefaring nations and that it should be able to rely on the expertise of both of its subcommittees, the Committee requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to collect information from member States and permanent observers on the relevant regulations, policies, best practices and requirements at the national and regional levels, including for the identification of existing international norms, for

consideration by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-fifth session under the agenda item entitled “General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management”, in order to discuss and decide on a possible way forward for future work relating to the topic.

157. The Committee noted that the item entitled “General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities” continued to be on the agenda of the Subcommittee and agreed that its retention contributed to addressing and raising awareness of issues relating to international and national policy and regulatory measures regarding the use of small satellites.

158. The Committee noted that activities involving small satellites should be carried out in compliance with existing international frameworks, including the United Nations treaties and principles on outer space, the ITU Constitution and Convention and the ITU Radio Regulations.

159. On the basis of the deliberations of the Subcommittee at its sixty-fourth session, the Committee agreed that the following substantive items should be considered by the Subcommittee at its sixty-fifth session:

Regular items

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Election of the Chair.
3. Statement by the Chair.
4. General exchange of views.
5. Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law.
6. Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space, and ways and means, including capacity-building, to promote their implementation.
7. Matters relating to:
   (a) The definition and delimitation of outer space;
   (b) The character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union.
8. Future role and method of work of the Committee.

Items under workplans

9. General exchange of views on potential legal models for activities in the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources.

   (Work for 2026 as reflected in the multi-year workplan of the Working Group on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities (A/AC.105/1260, annex II, appendix))

Single issues/items for discussion

10. General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.
11. General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space.
12. General exchange of views on the legal aspects of space traffic management.

13. General exchange of views on the application of international law to small-satellite activities.

New item

14. Proposals to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for new items to be considered by the Legal Subcommittee at its sixty-sixth session.

160. The Committee agreed that the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and the Working Group on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities should be reconvened at the sixty-fifth session of the Subcommittee.

161. The Committee endorsed the agreement reached by the Subcommittee that a symposium be held during the sixty-fifth session of the Subcommittee in accordance with the report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fourth session (A/AC.105/1362, para. 304).

D. Space and sustainable development

162. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled "Space and sustainable development", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

163. The representatives of Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. Statements were made by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and by the representative of Nigeria on behalf of the Group of African States. A statement was also made by the representative of Brazil, on behalf of the Group of African States and Brazil, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan and Panama, on the outcomes of informal consultations on the topic "Space for development: international cooperation and implementing benefit-sharing in space activities". The observer for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific also made a statement. In addition, statements were made by the observers for APSCO and For All Moonkind. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

164. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report on the United Nations World Space Forum 2024: Sustainable space for sustainability on Earth (A/AC.105/1342);

(b) Report on the United Nations/Kenya Space for Women expert meeting: integrating women in space activities and solutions, held in Nairobi on 27–29 November 2024 (A/AC.105/1343);

(c) Conference room paper by NSS entitled "Disposal of the International Space Station and future large space objects" (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.35).

165. The Committee noted the value of space technology and applications, as well as of space-derived data and information, for sustainable development, including in improving the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes of action relating to environmental protection, land and water management, urban and rural development, marine and coastal ecosystems, healthcare, climate-related events, disaster risk reduction and emergency response, energy, infrastructure, navigation, seismic monitoring, natural resource management, snow and glaciers, biodiversity, agriculture and food security.

166. The view was expressed that space technology, including technologies related to telecommunications, such as those developed in the area of geostationary satellites,

were elements that contributed to reducing the digital gap by providing connectivity throughout countries and regions.

167. The Committee noted the information provided by States on their efforts to integrate cross-sectoral activities at the national, regional and international levels and to incorporate space-derived geospatial data and information into all sustainable development processes and mechanisms.

168. The Committee also noted the information provided by States on their actions and programmes aimed at building capacity through education and training, at increasing awareness and understanding in society of the applications of space science and technology for meeting development needs, and at increasing interest in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

169. The Committee noted the value of international cooperation and partnerships for the realization of the full potential of space science, technology and applications for sustainable development.

170. Some delegations noted the need to promote equal opportunities in the space sector by encouraging young people and women to consider careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

171. The Committee noted that the United Nations World Space Forum 2024 on the theme "Sustainable space for sustainability on Earth", organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in collaboration with Germany, the United Arab Emirates and Peru in Bonn, Germany, from 3 to 5 December 2024, served as a platform for the exchange of knowledge and the promotion of international cooperation in addressing current and emerging challenges in the space sector.

172. Some delegations noted the need for inclusive space development, urging advanced spacefaring nations and the Office of Outer Space Affairs to provide intensified support to developing countries in the form of strengthened international cooperation, capacity-building, technical assistance and the transfer of technology, in order to ensure equitable access to the benefits of space activities.

173. The view was expressed that the Committee should initiate a structured, depoliticized dialogue on large constellations of small satellites, focusing on the development of measures of self-regulation.

174. The view was expressed that the Committee should urgently establish an international space traffic coordination committee.

175. The view was expressed that the proposed expert group on space traffic would contribute to advancing international cooperation, data standardization and the technical interoperability of space activities.

176. The Committee noted the initiative undertaken by several States entitled "Space for development: international cooperation and implementing benefit-sharing in space activities", as presented by the Group of African States and Brazil, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan and Panama. The initiative was aimed at further enhancing implementation of the principle that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their level of economic or scientific development, in accordance with article I of the Outer Space Treaty and as recognized in applicable United Nations resolutions and instruments, including General Assembly resolution 51/122.

177. The Committee acknowledged the informal consultations on the topic led by several member States, and noted that member States would continue to consider the topic under the existing agenda item "Space for sustainable development". The Committee further noted that the initiative would build on the existing work of the Committee and its subcommittees.

178. The Committee also acknowledged that informal consultations on the topic would continue, led by the supporting States. Those consultations would enable the conduct of a gap analysis of current and future benefits and opportunities, as well as

evolving needs and challenges, particularly for developing countries. That would, in turn, allow an initial draft to be created of a consensual framework for voluntary international cooperation in space activities, which could include different forms of assistance, and enhance the sharing of benefits derived from the exploration and use of outer space, particularly for developing countries and emerging spacefaring nations. The intention was for the initiative to incorporate contributions from governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental actors. The aforementioned initial draft would be presented to the Committee at its sixty-ninth session for its consideration, with a view to producing a tangible outcome on the topic for a possible fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV). The Office for Outer Space Affairs would facilitate those endeavours as needed, within existing resources and mandates.

179. The Committee noted a proposal to create a group of interested countries on the topic to help shape and support its efforts.

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

180. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

181. The representatives of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, France, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements under the item. The representative of Kenya also made a statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

182. The Committee noted that the publication entitled “Spinoff 2025”, issued by NASA, was available on the NASA website, and that the “Spinoff” publication series had been made available to delegations every year since the forty-third session of the Committee, in 2000.

183. The Committee noted innovations in numerous areas, such as agricultural monitoring and urban analysis to support public planning processes; geolocation, navigation and timing technologies and systems to support environmental and climate monitoring and precision agriculture; advanced Earth observation data analytics to strengthen border surveillance and the control of illicit crops and mining within national territories; microgravity research using centrifuges to develop medical solutions for bone and muscle loss in terrestrial patients; the adaptation of frameless motors used in satellites and Mars rovers for use in the implantation of cardiovascular heart implants by means of magnetic levitation technology; the adaptation of ion propulsion systems for use in portable X-ray imaging devices; 3D printing of knee cartilage and living human heart tissue in microgravity conditions on board the International Space Station; the use of direct-to-device technology to enable mobile devices to communicate directly with satellites in order to support emergency and public safety services; the use of Earth observation, telecommunications connectivity and satellite positioning technology for the management of rail infrastructure; the adaptation of fungus technology used for lunar and Martian building materials into a low-cost solution for terrestrial building materials; commercial aviation safety and traffic management; the integration of space launch propellant control systems into a precision fluid valve commercialized for use in the manufacture of semiconductors; search and rescue services and the coordination of maritime response efforts; advanced weather forecasting and the use of Earth observation and remote sensing data to detect and respond to extreme weather events; and training programmes on the use of satellite images to promote development. In addition, the Committee noted that many of the technologies developed for space applications and licensed by space agencies had been transferred to industries and had been found to have practical applications in society that benefited all of humanity.

184. Some delegations expressed the view that developing countries should not be left behind or unfairly disadvantaged by the exploration, exploitation and peaceful uses of outer space, and that the application of technology must translate into concrete benefits for developing countries. The delegations expressing that view were also of the view that technology transfer, combined with complementary capacity-building and training that promoted the practical uses of space-derived technology, and the promotion of incubation programmes were essential to ensuring that all States had the opportunity to use space technology to develop practical solutions for socioeconomic development on Earth.

F. Space and water

185. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space and water”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

186. The representatives of Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Thailand 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.

187. The Committee noted the critical importance of space technologies and applications, practices and initiatives enabled by space-based observations of water for development. The Committee noted, in particular, that ensuring universal access to clean water and sanitation would not be possible without the effective implementation and monitoring of integrated water resource management.

188. The Committee noted the growing importance of international cooperation in water-related space activities, highlighting the benefits of sharing remote sensing data through national, bilateral and regional initiatives for water management.

189. The Committee noted that space technology, applications and data, combined with non-space technologies, were essential for addressing water-related issues, including the monitoring of sea levels and ocean temperatures; the monitoring of coastal areas for oil spills and harmful algal blooms; the monitoring of fishing vessels and maritime surveillance; the creation of an integrated water resource management approach that balanced environmental, agricultural and domestic needs; the use of geospatial data to address the effects of drought and rainfall and of models derived from satellite data for glacier monitoring, water calculations and irrigation management; the conduct of hydrological projects focused on evaporative flux monitoring, drought indices, glacial lake and outburst risk assessment and early flood warning; the monitoring of glacial retreat; the monitoring of floods and droughts and changes in rivers, lakes and aquifers; the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) to detect aerosols in clouds and support climate and weather monitoring and air quality; the development of water infrastructure such as dams, dykes, storm surge barriers and pumping systems; the detection of harmful algal blooms, sediment flows and pollution in surface waters to support regulatory compliance and protect ecosystems and public health; the use of space technology to advance marine environmental protection, water resource management and disaster response; the tracking of weather patterns and the sustainable management of natural resources; the improvement of agriculture, food production, public health and energy production; the establishment of water management as a major contributor to the response to disasters caused by floods and droughts; and the detection of microplastics in oceans.

190. Some delegations expressed support for the Space4Ocean initiative, which sought to foster dialogue between maritime and space communities in order to enhance the benefits of space technology for the monitoring and protection of the seas and oceans. The delegations expressing that view noted that 27 space agencies and organizations had joined the Space4Ocean Alliance – an initiative, proposed by the Centre national d’études spatiales (CNES) and endorsed by the Office for Outer Space

Affairs – through declarations of interest in order to demonstrate collective support for the initiative.

191. The view was expressed that the World Water Quality Portal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had been made available to nations sharing cross-border basins to promote peaceful cooperation and diplomacy between those nations.

192. The view was expressed that the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, should establish an effective platform for targeted dialogue among Member States and stakeholders, including data providers and end users. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that such a platform would promote knowledge transfer, capacity-building and the synergistic use of space technologies for the protection of water resources, the enhancement of climate resilience and the advancement of the equitable and sustainable use of shared water resources, and that such cooperation could help to prevent regional and international tensions over water and mitigate the risk of water-related conflicts.

193. The Committee noted that the fourth Space4Water stakeholder meeting had been hosted online on 23 and 24 October 2024 and that the fifth Space4Water stakeholder meeting had been held in Vienna on 29 and 30 May 2025.

194. The Committee noted the value of the Space4Water portal of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, supported by the Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water, and highlighted the role of the portal in the dissemination of information on the use of space technology for water-related purposes.

G. Space and climate change

195. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space and climate change”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

196. The representatives of Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, the United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. The observer for APSCO also made a statement. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

197. The Committee emphasized the critical need for collective action and international cooperation to address the climate crisis as an urgent global challenge, and the crucial role of space-based systems in supporting the global response to the climate crisis, including mitigation, adaptation and long-term resilience.

198. The Committee highlighted the increasing importance of space-based technologies and observations for advancing scientific research, enhancing understanding of climate-related events and their impacts and generating actionable data to support informed decision-making. In that regard, the Committee stressed the importance of ensuring equitable access to climate-relevant satellite data, particularly for developing countries.

199. The Committee noted the increasing efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to develop and operate satellites for the observation of atmospheric conditions.

200. The Committee underscored the importance of international cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the area of Earth observation as a critical enabler of climate action, including through long-established organizations and bodies such as the World Meteorological Organization, CEOS, the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites, the Global Climate Observing System, the Group on Earth Observations, APSCO, the Space Applications for Environment (SAFE) initiative of the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum and Sentinel Asia.

201. The Committee noted the efforts of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, through its UN-SPIDER programme and its network of 28 regional support offices, to build capacity and increase access to and the use of space-based solutions for disaster management, inter alia, in relation to climate-related natural disasters.

202. The Committee noted that following the entry into effect of the Charter of the Space for Climate Observatory on 1 September 2022, the Charter now had 53 signatories, including 28 countries and the Office for Outer Space Affairs. The Committee further noted that to date, the Observatory's portfolio of projects included 123 operational applications in 50 countries.

203. The Committee noted that the Group on Earth Observations Global Forum 2025, co-organized with Italy and held in Rome from 5 to 9 May, addressed in its ministerial segment the use of space-based observations for climate action.

204. Some delegations expressed the view that there was a need for open data policies, technical assistance and inclusive governance to improve access to and the use of space-based data, which would enhance collective efforts to utilize space solutions to address climate-related challenges.

205. The view was expressed that developing countries needed better access to timely satellite data, analytical tools and technical assistance in order to harness space for the purposes of climate adaptation, food security and environmental monitoring. The delegation expressing that view highlighted the digital twin project developed for Accra under the CommonSpace initiative of the Commonwealth and supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, and called for such initiatives to be scaled up in Africa and the global South.

206. The view was expressed that it was important to strengthen international cooperation through organizations such as the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, which provided developing countries with access to space data for the timely mitigation of the consequences of climate change.

207. The view was expressed that it was important to integrate Earth observation, artificial intelligence, in situ sensors and socioeconomic models in order to support evidence-based policymaking. The delegation expressing that view encouraged continued international cooperation in those areas.

H. Use of space technology in the United Nations system

208. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled "Use of space technology in the United Nations system", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

209. The representatives of Chile, Ecuador, France, India, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation made statements under the item. A statement was also made by the representative of the Office for Outer Space Affairs. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

210. The Committee had before it a document entitled "Report of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities on its forty-third session and its twentieth open session" (A/AC.105/1341).

211. The Committee noted that the forty-third session of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities had been held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in October 2024. The Committee also noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 78/72, the Inter-Agency Meeting had considered a proposal to establish a United Nations inter-agency imagery procurement secretariat, to improve access to high-resolution satellite imagery and enhance coordination across the United Nations system, in particular to meet the needs of developing countries, by aggregating demand and streamlining procurement processes. The Committee further noted that the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in collaboration with NASA, the

Capacity Development and Operational Training Service of the Department of Operational Support and CEOS, had delivered a dedicated training session for United Nations personnel on the use of satellite data, entitled “Earth observations for societal benefit”.

212. The Committee noted that the twentieth open session of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities had been held in Vienna on 20 November 2024 in conjunction with the 2024 United Nations Conference on Space Law and Policy. The open session brought together representatives of Member States, United Nations entities and other stakeholders, providing an opportunity for them to learn about each other’s work and explore possible synergies.

213. The Committee noted the publication *Leveraging Space Technology for Agricultural Development and Food Security*, produced jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Office for Outer Space Affairs. The Committee noted that the publication highlighted tangible benefits of satellite applications in areas such as crop monitoring, food system resilience and early warning and served to strengthen connections with the recently established Vienna-based Group of Friends of Food Security.

214. The Committee noted that many member States continued to contribute satellite data and geospatial products in support of global emergency response through international mechanisms such as the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters and UN-SPIDER.

215. The Committee noted national efforts to enhance access to satellite data and strengthen related capacity-building by, among other means, providing open access platforms for rapid data distribution, developing multilingual training resources on the use of optical and radar imagery and promoting coordinated approaches to post-disaster recovery using geospatial information. The Committee also noted continued support for international training programmes and technical cooperation aimed at building institutional and human capacity in space applications.

216. The view was expressed that the introduction of terrestrial mobile telecommunications systems into frequency bands currently used by radar Earth observation and meteorological satellites, including synthetic aperture radar systems, could result in harmful interference with the operation of those satellites. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that such interference could negatively affect the ability of space-based systems to monitor the Earth and transmit critical environmental and weather data, and that comprehensive analysis of the matter and consultation within the United Nations system in preparation for the World Radiocommunication Conference in 2027 should be encouraged, in order to ensure informed and coordinated decision-making on frequency sharing.

I. Future role and method of work of the Committee

217. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Future role and method of work of the Committee”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

218. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. A statement was also made by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. Statements were made by the representative of Romania on behalf of Pakistan and Romania, in their capacity as Co-Chairs of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation, and the representative of Morocco on behalf of Italy and Morocco, in their capacity as co-facilitators of the informal consultations on the proposal to hold UNISPACE IV. The observer for SWF also made a statement. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

219. The Committee recalled the deliberations on the item as reflected in the report of the Committee on its sixty-seventh session (A/79/20, paras. 325–353), the report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its sixty-second session (A/AC.105/1338, paras. 118–136) and the report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fourth session (A/AC.105/1362, paras. 109–164).

220. The Committee noted that the Committee and its subcommittees served as a unique platform for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

221. The view was expressed that the Committee and its subcommittees should focus on the safety and sustainability of outer space activities, and that security matters should be addressed by Geneva-based international bodies.

222. The view was expressed that the dilution or undermining of the Committee through the creation of unnecessarily duplicative mandates in other United Nations forums, including those in New York, Geneva and Montreal, should be avoided. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that such duplication would, in addition, undercut the technical, policy and legal expertise of the Committee and place undue burden on small delegations.

223. The view was expressed that the liquidity crisis should not be used as a justification for deliberately reducing the effectiveness of the Committee by transferring discussions on specialized issues to parallel platforms.

224. Some delegations expressed the view that the subcommittees should increase coordination, interaction and synergies in relation to cross-cutting issues.

225. The view was expressed that it was essential to avoid the overlapping of the discussions of the two subcommittees.

226. The view was expressed that it was necessary to improve communication and coordination among working groups in order to foster synergies and avoid mutual interference.

227. Some delegations expressed the view that it was important to retain the intergovernmental nature of the governance of outer space activities.

228. The view was expressed that, although non-governmental processes could supplement the work of the Committee in certain ways, such processes should not interfere with that work.

229. The view was expressed that experts and observer organizations should continue to be invited to provide contributions on the latest developments closely related to specific agenda items, for further consideration by member States in various settings, such as working groups, action teams, study groups, technical presentations and side events.

230. The view was expressed that greater efforts needed to be made to engage the private sector and the scientific community. In that regard, States were urged to consider including non-governmental actors as part of their delegations.

231. The view was expressed that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should continue to use its unique convening ability to host additional United Nations Space Bridge events and find new opportunities for robust engagement with non-governmental actors.

232. The view was expressed that proposals to address the shortages in the regular budget by attracting extrabudgetary resources, including from the private sector, raised serious concerns.

233. The Committee recalled that adjustments made to the present session had been made on an exceptional basis and should not serve as precedents.

234. Some delegations expressed the view that the customary duration of eight days was insufficient for the purposes of the Committee’s sessions and that one or two days

should be reallocated to the Committee's sessions from those of the Legal Subcommittee.

235. Some delegations expressed the view that reaching consensus on the reports of the Committee and its subcommittees was crucial for advancing the peaceful uses of outer space and stressed the importance of avoiding the politicization and unnecessary prolongation of discussions.

236. Some delegations expressed the view that streamlined, action-oriented reporting would enable more substantive exchanges, focused on decisions and consensus, in plenary meetings.

237. The view was expressed that regular reports provided an opportunity to reflect different perspectives.

238. The view was expressed that regular reports resulted in duplication of records, given that video recordings and online statements already provided an accurate record of discussions.

239. Some delegations expressed the view that more time should be granted for statements by major groups.

240. The view was expressed that statements under the agenda item on the general exchange of views should continue to be limited to five minutes, while statements under other agenda items should be limited to three minutes.

241. Some delegations expressed the view that a three-minute time limit for statements, along with the posting of full statements online, should be adopted on a permanent basis and should also apply to statements delivered at the sessions of the subcommittees.

242. The view was expressed that statements under the item on the general exchange of views should be clustered together and delivered on the first three days of the session, before other agenda items were taken up.

243. The view was expressed that enhanced management of the speakers list would serve to enhance predictability and would enable delegations to prepare more effectively.

244. The view was expressed that the addition of a new agenda item should not depend exclusively on the removal of, or exhaustion of discussions on, another item.

245. The Committee recalled its commitment to multilingualism and that all working languages of the United Nations had equal status.

246. The view was expressed that the paperless approach that had been applied at the current session should be applied to future sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees.

247. The view was expressed that technical presentations should be scheduled to be made before the opening of the sessions in order to maximize attendance and encourage active participation.

248. The view was expressed that informal meetings and side events overlapped. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that side events contributed to knowledge-sharing and capacity-building promoted by the Committee. That delegation was further of the view that the scheduling of informal meetings and side events should be streamlined to ensure the efficient use of working hours and allow full participation, especially by small delegations.

249. The view was expressed that cooperation among regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, should be strengthened and that international cooperation and capacity-building efforts should address the needs of emerging spacefaring nations.

250. The view was expressed that there was an urgent need for an effective regulatory framework, based on legally binding instruments, that prioritized issues such as the

non-militarization of outer space, the definition and delimitation of outer space, the prevention of monopolies in the exploration and utilization of outer space, intellectual property challenges and benefit-sharing schemes.

251. The view was expressed that the Committee should intensify its work to develop new legal instruments and improve existing ones in the area of space traffic management. In that connection, special emphasis was placed on developing additional guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, aimed at updating existing rules and addressing previously unresolved issues related to the safety of space operations.

Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation

252. The Committee noted that, as agreed at its sixty-seventh session, the secretariat had invited contributions from States members of the Committee on the bureau and the workplan of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation.

253. The Committee noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Bureau of the Action Team, consisting of two Co-Chairs, Hasan Abbas (Pakistan) and Ulpia-Elena Botezatu (Romania).

254. The Committee noted that the Action Team had commenced its work by holding meetings during the sixty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to develop a workplan in accordance with its mandate and methods of work (A/79/20, annex IV, paras. 1 and 11).

255. The Committee noted that the Action Team had met during the sixty-fourth session of the Legal Subcommittee and the sixty-eighth session of the Committee, as well as during the intersessional periods, to finalize the workplan for submission to the Committee for its endorsement.

256. The Committee noted that the Action Team had submitted its draft workplan (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.31), which included the priority topics of the Action Team, for endorsement by the Committee. The Committee also noted that the priority topics would be updated until 2026.

257. The Committee endorsed the workplan, including the priority topics of the Action Team, as contained in annex I to the present report.

258. The Committee further noted that the Action Team would hold intersessional meetings to advance its work in accordance with the workplan and would report on the progress made to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Legal Subcommittee and the Committee at their sessions in 2026.

Holding of a fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

259. The Committee, at its sixty-seventh session, had noted a proposal to hold a fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV) in 2027. The General Assembly, in its resolution 79/87, encouraged the Committee to further consult on the proposal.

260. The Committee noted with appreciation that consultations on the proposal, led by Italy and Morocco, had been held at the sixty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at the sixty-fourth session of the Legal Subcommittee and during the intersessional period. The Committee heard a report by the representatives of Italy and Morocco, in their capacity as co-facilitators, on the outcomes of the consultations.

261. The Committee agreed that UNISPACE IV was still under consideration and was proposed to be held in 2027 with the objectives, form, venue, dates, participants, organization and scope, and financial aspects as contained in annex II to the present report.

262. The Committee noted, however, that a revised proposed programme budget for 2026 to be submitted by the Secretary-General could significantly affect the funding arrangements for UNISPACE IV. The Committee therefore agreed that more information on the funding arrangements would be required before taking a decision to hold UNISPACE IV in 2027.

263. The Committee agreed to hold additional informal consultations, led by Italy and Morocco as co-facilitators, during the intersessional period to assess the funding arrangements for UNISPACE IV, as outlined in the proposal contained in annex II, with a view to making a recommendation to the General Assembly at its eightieth session.

264. The Committee also agreed that if it was agreed to hold UNISPACE IV, the Committee would act as the preparatory committee for the Conference and that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee would act as the advisory committees. The Office for Outer Space Affairs would act as the secretariat of UNISPACE IV. The organization and outcomes of UNISPACE IV would be in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and the established rules and practices of the Committee.

265. The Committee requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to present its plan for funding UNISPACE IV during the above-mentioned informal consultations, taking into account the possible impact of a revised proposed programme budget for 2026 and the anticipated budgetary implications for the Office in 2027.

J. Space exploration and innovation

266. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space exploration and innovation”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

267. The representatives of Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. The observers for APSCO and the Moon Village Association also made statements. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

268. The Committee had before it the following:

(a) Conference room paper by the Moon Village Association entitled “Reports by the Moon Village Association” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.18);

(b) Conference room paper by COSPAR, IAA, IAU and the Moon Village Association entitled “Designation and preservation of sites of special scientific interest on the Moon – report update” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.23).

269. The Committee noted that delegations had, at the current session, shared information and updates on space exploration and innovation endeavours, including details of national activities, programmes and achievements, as well as examples of related bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation.

270. The Committee noted that, in the course of the discussions, information had been provided on, inter alia, research and development activities; space object launches; developments in human space flight programmes; activities and cooperation opportunities related to the International Space Station and the China Space Station; the development of national frameworks; space surveillance and tracking services; missions to the Moon, Mars and other celestial bodies; the collection, return, curation and study of samples; developments in global navigation satellite systems; membership, activities and cooperation opportunities related to the International Lunar Research Station; position and navigation on and around the Moon; space weather missions; a facility for future robotic and human lunar missions; the open sharing of data from space exploration missions; initiatives using Earth

observation technologies, data and applications; the development of spaceports and other essential infrastructure to support space flights; the launch of a telescope to create a 3D map of the universe; innovative uses of artificial intelligence; a ministerial forum; satellite-, lander- and rover-based experiments; initiatives inspiring space exploration; the use of a muon detector for studies on solar-terrestrial interactions; the first crewed spacecraft entering a polar retrograde orbit; systems for supporting infrastructure for Earth orbit, cislunar and lunar missions; the delivery of a fully automated optical telescope; the planned establishment of an orbital station and a space station; the demonstration of space docking and undocking technologies; a planned mission to Venus; the discovery of particles of water ice in the frozen Kuiper Belt using a next-generation telescope; multipurpose medical and research platforms to address risks associated with human space flight; the development of a multipurpose lunar utility rover; the development of measurement devices for space weather and radiation levels in deep space; interplanetary telecommunication systems; the development of a crewed pressurized rover; lunar polar exploration missions investigating water and the potential for resource utilization; innovation centres for space exploration and resources; the development of a lunar descent element; developments in in situ resource utilization; a demonstration of the technical feasibility of space flight with a crew with physical disabilities; the publication of a technical framework for planetary protection to support space exploration; the launch of an environmentally friendly propulsion system for lunar rovers; a facility for testing subsystems under lunar surface conditions; support for start-ups working in the area of space resources; the development of the Multi-Purpose Habitation Module; a lunar communications and navigation network; a medical research initiative to develop healthcare solutions rooted in the space environment; space farming; and the increasing human and financial resources being committed to space exploration and innovation.

271. The Committee noted the importance of collaboration among all stakeholders in space exploration and innovation activities, including Governments and government agencies, non-governmental entities, academic institutions, scientific and technical research centres, industry and the private sector.

272. The Committee noted that 2025 marked the seventieth anniversary of the creation of the world's first spaceport and the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first international human space flight mission.

273. The Committee noted the importance of the work of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation to facilitate international consultations in order to ensure that lunar activities were conducted in a safe, peaceful and transparent manner.

274. Some delegations expressed the view that developing countries should not be left behind in space exploration efforts to ensure openness and cooperation.

275. Some delegations expressed the view that participation in the Artemis Accords promoted cooperation, innovation and transparency.

276. Some delegations expressed the view that space exploration and innovation often encouraged young people to pursue studies and careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

277. Some delegations welcomed efforts to promote the space industry, especially among young people and women, and to foster the development of human capital in space exploration and innovation.

278. Some delegations expressed the view that there was increasing awareness of the important role played by women in space exploration and innovation.

279. Some delegations expressed the view that space exploration and innovation endeavours provided opportunities to benefit humanity by advancing science and technology as well as sustainable socioeconomic development on Earth.

280. The view was expressed that space-related programmes and projects of the Office for Outer Space Affairs for which funding was available to allow participation

in them promoted access and opportunities for all countries in the field of space in full compliance with United Nations principles on the use of outer space in equal conditions without discrimination, regardless of their level of technical, scientific and economic development.

K. “Space2030” Agenda

281. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “‘Space2030’ Agenda”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

282. The representatives of Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and South Africa made statements under the item. A statement was made by the representative of Kenya on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. 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. The observers for OSI and SRI also made statements. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

283. The Committee had before it a conference room paper containing a note by the Secretariat entitled “Mid-term review of the ‘Space2030’ Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development: submissions by Member States and permanent observer organizations” (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.17).

284. The Committee recalled that the non-legally binding document entitled “‘Space2030’ Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development” and its implementation plan, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/3, highlighted the broad societal benefits of space activities and the essential role of space tools, technologies and applications in promoting economic growth and prosperity.

285. The Committee also recalled that, in line with paragraph 30 of General Assembly resolution 76/3, it had been tasked with conducting in 2025 a midterm review of progress made in implementing the “Space2030” Agenda, followed by a final review in 2030, the results of which were to be reported to the General Assembly.

286. The Committee noted that Member States and organizations having observer status with the Committee had been invited to report on their key activities related to the implementation of the “Space2030” Agenda and that the Office for Outer Space Affairs had circulated a questionnaire and templates to facilitate the submission of reports. The submissions received by the Office were made available on the web page dedicated to the “Space2030” Agenda on the Office’s website (unoosa.org).

287. The Committee noted the limited number of written submissions received thus far from Member States and from organizations having observer status with the Committee and recommended that the timeline for submitting reports be extended until the end of 2025.

288. The Committee requested the secretariat to continue to invite Member States and organizations having observer status with the Committee to submit reports on the implementation of the “Space2030” Agenda for consideration by the Committee at its sixty-ninth session. In that regard, the Committee noted that the reports to be submitted could identify actions, tools and partnerships that promote the use of space solutions as a driver of sustainable development, as well as existing gaps and needs for further capacity-building, in particular among developing countries.

289. The Committee noted a number of activities carried out by States and permanent observer organizations in implementing the “Space2030” Agenda, under the four overarching objectives of the Agenda, by drawing on the partnerships and tools outlined in the implementation plan for the Agenda, including the tools provided by the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

290. Some delegations expressed the view that the midterm review of the "Space2030" Agenda was an opportunity to consolidate aspirations and the engagement of developing countries in the peaceful uses of outer space, including by strengthening international cooperation, enhancing equal access and the sharing of benefits and providing additional support to developing countries in relation to space science, technology and their applications. The delegations expressing that view, taking note of General Assembly resolution 51/122, were also of the view that capacity-building and technical assistance should be prioritized in order to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries, and that adequate resources should be secured for that purpose.

291. Some delegations expressed the view that the "Space2030" Agenda represented a crucial framework for bringing the benefits of space to Earth by translating space innovations into tangible actions. In that connection, they expressed their commitment to ensuring that space technology remained a driver of sustainable development.

292. Some delegations expressed the view that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should be sufficiently funded to ensure that it could fully and effectively implement its mandate, including with regard to providing capacity-building activities for Member States in the field of space science and technology and their applications, and in the field of space law and policy.

293. The view was expressed that the foundational principle of the Outer Space Treaty was that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development. The delegation expressing that view was also of the view that that principle should be pursued through many well-established avenues, including the capacity-building opportunities provided by, for example, the Office for Outer Space Affairs supported by financial and in-kind contributions from member States in the form of expertise, cost-free and open scientific data from space missions, and satellite data and imagery.

294. The view was expressed that initiatives such as the proposals relating to the draft resolution on space science and technology for promoting peace and to the United Nations information platform for the provision of information on objects and events in space contributed to all four objectives of the "Space2030" Agenda.

295. The view was expressed that progress had been made in implementing the "Space2030" Agenda in several key areas, such as strengthening national space legislation and adherence to international obligations under the Outer Space Treaty, promoting international cooperation and developing open and inclusive partnerships, and leveraging space technologies in order to address global challenges and enhance livelihoods.

296. The view was expressed that the "Space2030" Agenda was important because of one of its aims, namely, to promote and strengthen the use of outer space in order to ensure sustainable ocean economies, which could be pursued through, for instance, the Space4Ocean Alliance, which was of vital importance for many countries.

L. Other matters

297. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled "Other matters", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/87.

298. The representatives of Paraguay and the Russian Federation made statements under the item. 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. A statement was also made by the representative of the Office for Outer Space Affairs. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.

1. Composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies for the period 2026–2027

299. The Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in paragraph 11 of its resolution 58/89, had endorsed the agreement reached by the Committee on the future composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies (A/58/20, annex II, paras. 5–9), on the basis of the measures relating to the working methods of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies (see A/52/20, annex I, and A/58/20, annex II, appendix III), which had previously been endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 52/56.

300. The Committee also recalled that the General Assembly, in paragraph 46 of its resolution 79/87, had noted that the Western European and other States, the Asia-Pacific States and the Eastern European States had nominated their candidates for the offices of Chair of the Committee, Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and First Vice-Chair of the Committee, respectively, for the period 2026–2027, and had urged the African States and the Latin American and Caribbean States to nominate their candidates for the offices of Second Vice-Chair/Rapporteur of the Committee and Chair of the Legal Subcommittee, respectively, for the period 2026–2027, before the respective sessions of the Committee and its subcommittees, to be held in 2025.

301. The Committee noted that the Latin American and Caribbean States had endorsed the candidatures of Pablo Adrián Arrocha Olabuenaga (Mexico) and Natanael Pineda Rodríguez (Panama) for the office of Chair of the Legal Subcommittee for 2026 and 2027, respectively (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.2).

302. The Committee urged the African States to nominate their candidate for the office of Second Vice-Chair/Rapporteur of the Committee for the period 2026–2027, before the consideration by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the draft resolution on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space at the eightieth session of the General Assembly, in 2025.

2. Composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies for the period 2028–2029

303. The Committee recalled that, in accordance with the measures relating to the future composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, the Committee should reach agreement at its sixty-ninth session, in 2026, on all officers of the bureaux for the period 2028–2029.

304. The Committee noted that the established rotation scheme stipulated that the nominations by the regional groups for 2028–2029 should be made as follows:

Chair of the Committee: Latin American and Caribbean States

First Vice-Chair of the Committee: Asia-Pacific States

Second Vice-Chair/Rapporteur of the Committee: Western European and other States

Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: African States

Chair of the Legal Subcommittee: Eastern European States

3. Membership of the Committee

305. The Committee noted the following conference room papers containing information relating to membership with the Committee: A/AC.105/2025/CRP.3, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.4, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.5, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.6, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.7, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.8, A/AC.105/2025/CRP.19 and A/AC.105/2025/CRP.32.

306. The Committee acknowledged the membership applications received from Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Honduras, Maldives, Malta and Zimbabwe. The Committee

noted two separate communications regarding membership received from Myanmar. The Committee agreed to refer those matters to the General Assembly.

307. The Committee agreed that that decision did not set a precedent and noted its historical practice of making recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to applications for membership of the Committee.

4. Observer status

308. The Committee noted the application of the AfSA for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.24.

309. The Committee decided to grant AfSA the status of permanent observer with the Committee.

310. With regard to the applications of non-governmental organizations for the status of permanent observer with the Committee, the Committee recalled its agreement at its fifty-third session, in 2010 (A/65/20, para. 311), that observer status would be granted to non-governmental organizations on a provisional basis, for a period of three years, pending information on the status of their application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, that the provisional observer status could be extended for an additional year, if necessary, and that it would grant permanent observer status to such non-governmental organizations upon confirmation of their consultative status with the Council.

311. The Committee noted the application of the International Council on Monuments and Sites for permanent observer status with the Committee. The Committee also noted that the International Council on Monuments and Sites had enjoyed special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 2021. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.9.

312. The Committee decided to grant the International Council on Monuments and Sites the status of permanent observer with the Committee.

313. The Committee noted the application of ACES Worldwide for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.10.

314. The Committee decided to grant ACES Worldwide the status of observer, on a provisional basis, for a period of three years, pending information on the status of its application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

315. The Committee noted the application of the Lunar Policy Platform Foundation for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.11.

316. The Committee decided to grant the Lunar Policy Platform Foundation the status of observer, on a provisional basis, for a period of three years, pending information on the status of its application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

317. The Committee noted the application of AeroAI Global Solutions, Inc. for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.12.

318. The Committee decided to grant AeroAI Global Solutions, Inc. the status of observer, on a provisional basis, for a period of three years, pending information on the status of its application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

319. The Committee noted the application of Women in Aerospace Europe for permanent observer status with the Committee. The application and the relevant correspondence were before the Committee in conference room paper A/AC.105/2025/CRP.13.

320. The Committee decided to grant Women in Aerospace Europe the status of observer, on a provisional basis, for a period of three years, pending information on the status of its application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

5. Programme 5, Peaceful uses of outer space: proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance in 2024

321. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Conference room paper entitled "Programme 5, 'Peaceful uses of outer space': proposed programme plan for the period 2026" (A/AC.105/2025/CRP.22);

(b) Proposed programme budget for 2026 (A/80/6 (sect. 6)).

322. The Committee noted that the proposed programme plan for 2026 had been reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the subsidiary organ of the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination, at that Committee's sixty-fifth session, held from 12 May to 13 June 2025, and that the views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination under programme 5 were contained in document E/AC.51/2025/L.4/Add.6.

323. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space noted the presentation by the Deputy Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs on the proposed programme plan for 2026 and the information provided by the Office on key areas of work.

6. Draft provisional agenda for the sixty-ninth session of the Committee

324. The Committee recommended that the following items be considered at its sixty-ninth session, in 2026:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Election of officers.
4. Statement by the Chair.
5. General exchange of views.
6. Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.
7. Report of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee on its sixty-third session.
8. Report of the Legal Subcommittee on its sixty-fifth session.
9. Space and sustainable development.
10. Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status.
11. Space and water.
12. Space and climate change.
13. Use of space technology in the United Nations system.
14. Future role and method of work of the Committee.
15. Space exploration and innovation.
16. "Space2030" Agenda.
17. Other matters.
18. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

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

325. The Committee agreed on the following tentative timetable for its session and those of its subcommittees in 2026:

Body	*Date*	*Location*
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee	2–13 February 2026	Vienna
Legal Subcommittee	13–24 April 2026	Vienna
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	10–19 June 2026	Vienna

326. The Committee expressed its regret that the constraints related to the availability of interpretation services, stemming from the ongoing liquidity crisis, had resulted in the shortened duration of its present session and were having a negative impact on its work. The Committee therefore requested the Secretariat to facilitate a careful review by member States of available meeting entitlements and existing resources in advance of the sixty-ninth session of the Committee and the sessions of its subcommittees in 2026 to ensure the balanced allocation of resources between the Committee and its subcommittees, including to the provision of full interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, for the entire duration of sessions, to ensure the effective and equitable participation of all member States within existing resources.

Annex I

Workplan of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation

1. In accordance with its mandate, the work of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation is to be without prejudice to the consultations stipulated in article IX of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and to relevant ongoing efforts within the framework of the Committee and its subcommittees. The workplan of the Action Team is structured over three years, from 2025 to 2027. The list of potential priority topics could be updated until 2026.

2025: Establishment of the workplan

- Objective: define and agree upon a multi-year workplan as well as consider a list of potential priority topics.
- Expected outcome: endorsement of the workplan and an initial list of potential priority topics by the Committee at its sixty-eighth session.

2026: Elaboration of draft recommendations

- Objective: conduct focused, expert-level exchanges to develop recommendations aimed at improving consultations related to lunar activities, considering different options, including, for instance, whether to recommend the establishment of an international mechanism. Report on progress made at the sixty-ninth session of the Committee.
- Expected outcome: consolidated draft recommendations. Further guidance is to be provided by the Committee based on the report of the Action Team.

2027: Finalization of recommendations

- Objective: finalize recommendations on consultations related to lunar activities for consideration and endorsement by the Committee.
- Expected outcome: endorsement of final recommendations by the Committee at its seventieth session.

Action Team priority topics

2. The Action Team will focus on considering modalities for potential international consultation mechanisms, with a view to facilitating the exchange of information on lunar exploration activities, including actors, programmes, methods and tools envisaged for all phases of lunar missions. In that framework, the Action Team could recommend the establishment of an international mechanism that includes but is not limited to information-sharing on lunar exploration missions, with a view to fostering international cooperation, as well as capacity-building, and avoiding harmful interference in the interest of peaceful, safe and sustainable lunar activities for the benefit of all humankind.

Annex II

Possible objectives, form, venue, dates, participants, organization and scope, and financial aspects of a fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

A. Objectives of a fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV)

1. The objectives of a fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV) would be to deliver concrete results in the following areas:

(a) *Safe and sustainable exploration and use of outer space*. Accelerate the development of frameworks or information-sharing and coordination to ensure space safety and sustainability, in particular with regard to:

(i) Space situational awareness and space traffic;

(ii) Lunar activities;

(iii) Space debris;

(iv) Space resources;

(v) Long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

(b) *International cooperation and space for development.* Identify existing and future opportunities and evolving needs and challenges in order to enhance and increase the sharing of the benefits of the exploration and use of outer space for all, particularly for developing countries and emerging spacefaring nations;

(c) *International cooperation and the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.* Leverage high-level engagement at UNISPACE IV to enhance international cooperation and strengthen the Committee as the central multilateral body for cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and improve, as appropriate, its methods of work.

B. Form, venue and dates of UNISPACE IV

2. UNISPACE IV would include a special high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, as well as a regular session of the Committee. It would be held in Vienna for a period of up to 10 days, from 12 to 23 July 2027.

C. Participants

3. In addition to States Members of the United Nations, the following types of organizations would be invited to attend UNISPACE IV as observers, in accordance with the established practices of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: (a) intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee; (b) entities of the United Nations system; (c) relevant intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, such as of academia and youth, involved in space activities, and industry.

D. Organization and scope of UNISPACE IV

4. UNISPACE IV would consist of two main segments, if approved:

(a) A special high-level segment of the seventieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the first two days of the session, open to all States Members of the United Nations. The high-level segment would replace the Committee's agenda item on the opening of the session;

(b) A regular session of the Committee, for six days only, on an exceptional basis, with the participation of the States members of the Committee and permanent observers.

5. UNISPACE IV would include, subject to the availability of resources, the following additional components:

(a) A symposium aimed at the broader space community;

(b) A space exhibition with the active participation of space-related industry and other interested parties;

(c) Treaty-signing events for new signatories to the existing international space treaties.

6. At the opening of the high-level segment, a short, action-oriented political declaration may be adopted to take stock of the landmark deliverables of the Committee in recent years, the expected outcomes of UNISPACE IV and the following steps to operationalize such outcomes.

7. UNISPACE IV would endeavour to achieve the following deliverables:

(a) Safe and sustainable exploration and use of outer space:

(i) Based on the ongoing deliberations in the Committee, in its subcommittees and in the working groups, UNISPACE IV could define the concrete actions to establish an international information-sharing and coordination mechanism, or alternative solutions, for space situational awareness and space traffic;

(ii) Based on the work of the Action Team on Lunar Activities Consultation, UNISPACE IV could adopt its recommendations and define the concrete actions for their implementation;

(iii) Based on the ongoing deliberations in the Committee, in the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and in the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, UNISPACE IV could discuss updating international guidelines on space debris;

(iv) Based on the ongoing deliberations in the Committee, in the Legal Subcommittee and in the Working Group on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities, UNISPACE IV could endorse the initial recommended principles proposed by the Working Group and pave the way for future work;

(b) International cooperation and space for development:

Based on the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, General Assembly resolution 51/122 and other relevant Assembly resolutions, and based on the ongoing deliberations in the Committee and in its subcommittees, UNISPACE IV could consider and recommend a consensual framework for voluntary international cooperation, which could include different forms of assistance, to enhance and increase the sharing of the benefits of the exploration and use of outer space for all, particularly for developing countries and emerging spacefaring nations;

(c) International cooperation and the role of the Committee;

(i) UNISPACE IV could raise awareness about the importance of international cooperation in the space sector, encouraging new accessions to the treaties on outer space, including through treaty-signing events on the margins of the Conference, as well as new applications for membership in the Committee;

(ii) UNISPACE IV could, where appropriate, improve the working methods and streamline the agendas of the Committee and its subcommittees, making them dynamic and efficient in addressing the key priorities of the space sector in the twenty-first century.

E. Financial aspects

8. In planning and convening UNISPACE IV, all efforts should be made to limit costs and to keep within the existing resources of the Committee and its secretariat. Additional activities might be undertaken using voluntary contributions from Member States and international organizations and other relevant space stakeholders and actors, in the form of financial, human and other in-kind resources.