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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee
Sixty-second session
Vienna, 3–14 February 2025**

Draft report

Addendum

X. Space and global health

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution [79/87](#), the Subcommittee considered agenda item 12, entitled “Space and global health”.
2. The representatives of China, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom made statements under agenda item 12. A statement was also made on behalf of the Coordinator of the Space and Global Health Network. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were also made by representatives of other member States.
3. The Subcommittee had before it the following:
 - (a) Report on the United Nations/World Health Organization Regional Conference on Space Technology for Advancing Global Health, held in Vienna from 23 to 25 October 2024 ([A/AC.105/1333](#));
 - (b) Note by the Secretariat on the long-term strategy on space and global health for the period 2025–2035 ([A/AC.105/C.1/127](#));
 - (c) Conference room paper entitled “Report on the meetings of the Space and Global Health Network held on the margins of the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee” ([A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.29](#));
 - (d) Conference room paper entitled “Space and Global Health Network annual report 2024” ([A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.30](#));
 - (e) Conference room paper entitled “Draft syllabus of the space and global health curriculum” ([A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.31](#)).
4. The Subcommittee heard the following scientific and technical presentations:
 - (a) “Australian progress in digital health leveraging space technologies”, by the representative of Australia;
 - (b) “Disease prevention and control in China based on spatial information technology”, by the representative of China;



(c) “Development of a neuro-helmet for monitoring cognitive and behavioural processes of cosmonauts in extreme conditions”, by the representative of Kazakhstan;

(d) “Health research in the SSA-HSF1 mission”, by the representative of Saudi Arabia;

(e) “Designing resilience: healthcare innovations from space to remote environments”, by the observer for NSS.

5. The Subcommittee noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution [79/87](#), 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 General Assembly in its resolution [77/120](#), entitled “Space and global health”. Furthermore, the Subcommittee 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](#).

6. In that regard, the Subcommittee noted with satisfaction that the United Nations/World Health Organization Regional Conference on Space Technology for Advancing Global Health, which had focused on the Americas, had been co-organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Space and Global Health Network and with the support of ESA, as the first regional event since the adoption of General Assembly resolution [77/120](#) and the long-term strategy.

7. The Subcommittee heard a status report by the Coordinator of the Space and Global Health Network and noted that the Network had held two meetings on 6 February 2025 (see [A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.29](#)), at which the Coordinator had presented the Network’s priorities for 2025, which were in line with the long-term strategy and included the following:

(a) Strengthening mechanisms and institutions at the national level to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders, and promoting interdisciplinary approaches;

(b) Focusing on knowledge and awareness-raising;

(c) Continuing to develop an interdisciplinary curriculum in the area of space and global health aimed at examining the intersection between space sciences, technology and global health;

(d) Developing a strategic road map and methodology of work to guide the identification and description of space-based essential health variables.

8. The Subcommittee expressed its appreciation to the Office for Outer Space Affairs for facilitating the work of the Space and Global Health Network within existing resources.

9. The Subcommittee noted a broad array of activities relevant to space and global health in areas such as telemedicine and e-health, space life sciences, space technologies, microgravity research, the promotion of human health and welfare, the addressing of global health issues, the monitoring of environmental factors that affect public health, the use of artificial intelligence for health, the provision of healthcare services to individuals and communities, including in rural areas with limited access to healthcare, tele-epidemiology and disaster management, including responses to epidemics and heat risks, as well as activities undertaken through space-based research, including at the International Space Station.

10. Some delegations expressed their support for the Space and Global Health Network and the activities to promote interdisciplinary collaboration and the sharing of relevant information to address global health.
