



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 February 2025

Original: English

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

Draft report

Addendum

VI. Space weather

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution [79/87](#), the Subcommittee considered agenda item 8, entitled “Space weather”.
2. The representatives of China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements under agenda item 8. During the general exchange of views, statements relating to the item were made by representatives of other member States.
3. The Subcommittee had before it the report on the United Nations/Germany workshop on the International Space Weather Initiative: Preparing for the Solar Maximum ([A/AC.105/1326](#)).
4. The Subcommittee heard the following scientific and technical presentations:
 - (a) “China meteorological administration space weather operations update”, by the representative of China;
 - (b) “Development of space weather capability in China”, by the representative of China;
 - (c) “ASI activities on space weather”, by the representative of Italy;
 - (d) “Update of Japanese activities for operational space weather services”, by the representative of Japan;
 - (e) “Development of space weather monitoring system components in Kazakhstan”, by the representative of Kazakhstan;
 - (f) “Space weather research in the Philippines: status and opportunities”, by the representative of Philippines;
 - (g) “Preparedness and response of the Republic of Korea to space weather during the solar maximum”, by the representative of Republic of Korea;
 - (h) “Ensuring operational capabilities at the Russian segment of the ICAO international space weather service”, by the representative of Russian Federation;



(i) “The general issues of space sunshade system creation”, by the representatives of Ukraine;

(j) “Activities of the Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (SCOSTEP)”, by the observer for the Scientific Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics.

5. The Subcommittee noted that space weather, caused by solar variability, was a global concern that affected all Member States as it posed economic and societal risks 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 issue of space weather therefore needed to be urgently 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.

6. The Subcommittee noted a number of national, regional and international activities had been undertaken in relation to space weather research and capacity-building to improve scientific and technical understanding of adverse space weather effects, with the aim of strengthening space weather resilience.

7. The Subcommittee also noted the importance of the work of WMO, including the development of its technical and regulatory framework for space weather, and the opportunities offered by its Integrated Global Observing System and related systems, as well as the importance of the engagement of Member States with COSPAR in developing international space weather action teams for scientific research in support of transitional efforts related to research for operations, and their engagement in the space weather-related work of the International Space Environment Service and ITU.

8. The Subcommittee noted the collaboration between COSPAR, the International Space Environment Service and WMO on space weather.

9. The Subcommittee noted that activities related to space weather could have an impact on aviation and, in particular, could potentially interrupt high-frequency communications and satellite navigation. In that regard, the Subcommittee noted the importance of the four International Civil Aviation Organization global space weather information centres, which were tasked to provide the civil aviation sector with information about space weather that could potentially affect communications, navigation and the health of passengers and crew.

10. Some delegations expressed views on the importance of the implementation of the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee ([A/74/20](#), annex II), in particular guidelines B.6 and B.7, which addressed the safety of space operations.
