



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 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

I. Introduction

C. General statements

1. Statements were made by representatives of the following member States during the general exchange of views: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Statements were made by the representative of Burkina Faso on behalf of the Group of African States and by the representative of Colombia 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. Additional statements were made by the observers for APSCO, CANEUS International, COSPAR, ESA, For All Moonkind, IAA, IAF, IAU, ISNET, the Moon Village Association, NSS, OSI, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water, SWF, SKAO, SGAC, UNISEC-Global and WSWA.

2. The Subcommittee had before it the following:

(a) Conference room paper submitted by Germany, Peru and the United Arab Emirates on key takeaways from the World Space Forum 2024 on the implementation of action 56 of the Pact for the Future (A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.12);

(b) Conference room paper submitted by Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States containing an update on the work of the signatories of the Artemis Accords (A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.16/Rev.1);



(c) Conference room paper submitted by COSPAR, IAA, IAU and the Moon Village Association on the need for the designation and preservation of sites of special scientific interest on the Moon (A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.18);

(d) Conference room paper submitted by the Moon Village Association containing reports on the status and plan for 2025 of the Global Expert Group on Sustainable Lunar Activities; International Moon Day 2024 and the outlook for 2025; and the Participation of Emerging Space Countries project (A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.19);

(e) Conference room paper submitted by ICAO on the outcomes of related meetings of ICAO (A/AC.105/C.1/2025/CRP.28).

3. The Subcommittee heard the following scientific and technical presentations:

(a) “Brazil’s investment policy in the space sector”, by the representative of Brazil;

(b) “Chang’E-6 mission”, by the representative of China;

(c) “SpaDeX mission”, by the representative of India;

(d) “Current status and future of human resource development and industry innovation through international collaboration”, by the representative of Japan;

(e) “Basic principles of airspace integration”, by the observer for ICAO;

(f) “The third International Moon Day results and outlook for 2025”, by the observer for the Moon Village Association.

4. At its 1015th meeting, the Chair of the Subcommittee made a statement in which she outlined the work of the Subcommittee at its sixty-second session. She noted that space had become increasingly high on the global political agenda. Looking back at historical achievements, she noted that 2025 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Apollo-Soyuz mission, the first crewed international space mission, and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope, which had revolutionized understanding of the universe. Looking forward, she emphasized the importance of the Subcommittee delivering on its agenda, as the outcomes of its work could be impactful for both current and future generations and for all countries and stakeholders and could expand opportunities for people and the planet through the development and implementation of measures to further enhance the safety and sustainability of the exploration and use of outer space.

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

6. The Chair also welcomed the African Astronomical Society, GSOA, OSI, the Space Data Association and SRI as the newest organizations with observer status with the Committee.

7. Also at the 1015th meeting, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs made a statement in which she recalled the development of the Office’s Vision and Strategy 2024–2030 and noted that attention had now turned to implementation of the vision and strategy. She highlighted, in that connection, recent activities by the Office, including the first United Nations Conference on Sustainable Lunar Activities, the first United Nations Space Bridge round table on global space traffic coordination and the first United Nations Space Sustainability Days, held directly prior to the present session. She emphasized that the fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV) was a potential milestone event to work towards and to deliver mechanisms and solutions that the space community and the developing world urgently needed. She also called for the Office to be strengthened and fully resourced to truly be the bridge between investments and the needs of millions around the world.

8. The Subcommittee noted with regret the passing of Andrzej Misztal of Poland, who had been the Chair of both the Legal Subcommittee and of the Working Group

on Legal Aspects of Space Resource Activities of the Legal Subcommittee, and of Adigun Ade Abiodun of Nigeria, who had been the Chair of the Committee and the Expert on Space Applications of the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

9. The Subcommittee noted with appreciation the landmark achievements that had been made by space programmes in areas such as space exploration and innovation, human space flight, space science, planetary defence and astronomy since it had held its sixty-first session, in 2024.

10. The Subcommittee agreed that it, together with the Committee and the Legal Subcommittee, and with the support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, remained a unique international forum for promoting international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

11. The Subcommittee agreed that joint efforts should be made to maximize the effectiveness of its work.

12. Some delegations encouraged all States to ratify and fully implement the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, in order to preserve a secure, safe, stable and sustainable outer space environment, and called for States to develop further transparency and confidence-building measures and foster responsible behaviour in the peaceful and free exploration of outer space.

13. Some delegations expressed the view that it was crucial that developing countries did not get left behind and were not left unfairly disadvantaged by the exploration, exploitation and use of space, that space technology applications must produce concrete benefits for developing countries and that, in order to achieve that goal, the transfer of technology on favourable terms for developing countries, as well as associated capacity-building, were of vital importance. The delegations expressing that view encouraged States to strengthen international, multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, including by addressing related challenges and obstacles.

14. Some delegations also expressed the view that the Committee must remain the forum for enhancing cooperation on the peaceful uses of outer space. Those delegations called upon the Office for Outer Space Affairs and Member States to provide greater support to enhance both North-South and South-South cooperation to facilitate the transfer of technology and equipment among nations.

15. Some delegations welcomed the inclusion of action 56 of the Pact for the Future, on strengthening international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all humanity.

16. Some delegations welcomed the most recent signatories of the Artemis Accords on the Principles for Cooperation in the Civil Exploration and Use of the Moon, Mars, Comets, and Asteroids for Peaceful Purposes, which were a common set of principles for the safe, sustainable and transparent civil exploration and use of outer space.

17. Some delegations welcomed ongoing cooperation on the International Lunar Research Station initiated by China and the Russian Federation.

18. Some delegations welcomed the appointment of the President of the African Space Council and looked forward to the full operationalization of the African Space Agency, which would build Africa's space capacities. The same delegations looked forward to the New Space Africa Conference, to be hosted by the Egyptian Space Agency in April 2025.

19. Some delegations welcomed work on the Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency, which would strengthen and support space capabilities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

20. The following events were held on the margins of the sixty-second session of the Subcommittee:

- (a) “Space-based solutions for disaster management”, co-organized by Austria, Germany and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (b) “Preserving our celestial heritage: dark and quiet skies”, co-organized by Chile and Spain, and supported by EAS, ESO, the Institute of Astrophysics of the Canary Islands, IAU, SKAO and the Spanish Space Agency;
- (c) “Shaping an effective framework for space traffic”, co-organized by Germany and ESPI;
- (d) “Innovation, beauty, inspiration: space design Italiano”, co-organized by Italy and ESPI;
- (e) “Japan Day”, co-organized by Japan and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (f) “SpaceUp: unlocking the space economy”, organized by Saudi Arabia;
- (g) “Networking lunch hosted by the delegation of Thailand to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee”, organized by Thailand;
- (h) “Launching the long-term sustainability of outer space activities information repository”, co-organized by the United Kingdom and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (i) “Sustainability of the space environment: join us for a discussion on metrics and models”, co-organized by the United Kingdom and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (j) “Apothis 2029: advancing science and planetary defence in the International Year of Asteroid Awareness”, organized by COSPAR;
- (k) “Leveraging space technology for agricultural development and food security”, co-organized by FAO and the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (l) “Lunar sites of special scientific interest: designation and preservation”, organized by the Moon Village Association;
- (m) “Harnessing space and artificial intelligence for disaster risk management”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (n) “Office for Outer Space Affairs partnership and fundraising, supporting the Office’s leadership vision: driving innovation to address global needs”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs;
- (o) “Space4Women project: celebrating women and girls in science”, organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs.