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Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Report of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space) on its thirty-eighth session and its fourteenth open session

(New York, 29 October 2018, and Vienna, 21 June 2018,
respectively)

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/77](#), urged the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), under the leadership of the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, to continue to examine how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encouraged entities of the United Nations system to participate, as appropriate, in UN-Space coordination efforts.
2. UN-Space was first set up in the mid-1970s to promote collaboration, synergy, the exchange of information and the coordination of plans and programmes between United Nations entities in the implementation of activities involving the use of space technology and its applications. The Office for Outer Space Affairs leads UN-Space activities and serves as its secretariat.
3. The fourteenth open session of UN-Space was organized in the form of a high-level panel and was held in Vienna on 21 June 2018 as an integral part of the sixty-first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The thirty-eighth session of UN-Space was held on 29 October 2018 at United Nations headquarters in New York. The present document contains the report of UN-Space on its thirty-eighth session and fourteenth open session.

II. UN-Space high-level panel, “United Nations: reinforcing synergies for UNISPACE+50 and beyond”

4. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [72/79](#) and the agreement reached by the Committee at its sixtieth session, the Committee, at its sixty-first session, held a high-level segment on 20 and 21 June 2018, open to all States Members of the United Nations, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE+50).
5. The programme of the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment included the endorsement of the draft resolution entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the first



United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: space as a driver of sustainable development”, opening addresses and addresses by representatives of Member States and permanent observers of the Committee. The programme also included the UN-Space high-level panel discussion entitled “United Nations: reinforcing synergies for UNISPACE+50 and beyond”.

6. The UN-Space high-level panel discussion constituted the fourteenth open session of UN-Space and was held at the level of heads of agencies. The discussion was opened and moderated by the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, and the panel consisted of the following speakers: the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization; the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel; the Managing Director of the Directorate of External Relations and Policy Research and Deputy to the Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the Director of the Office of Operations, Legal and Technology Services, Bureau for Management Services, United Nations Development Programme; and the Director of the Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The programme for the panel is contained in annex I to the present report.

7. In a follow-up to the panel discussion, UN-Space issued a joint statement in which it highlighted the common aspiration of participating United Nations entities to strengthen the capacities of Member States for sustainable development, which could be achieved through the increased integration of space science, technology and their applications, as well as space law and policy, into national development strategies, and recognized the need for an integrated and coordinated approach based on the principles of equality and inclusiveness to ensure that the benefits of outer space shall be accessible to all States irrespective of their level of economic, social, scientific or technical development. The text of the statement is contained in annex II to the present report.

8. The themes of previous open sessions of UN-Space include the following: education and training in space-related areas: challenges and opportunities in the United Nations system (2004); space technology for disaster management: opportunities within the United Nations system (2005); space technology for sustainable development and disaster management: opportunities within the United Nations system (2006); the use of space-derived geospatial data for sustainable development in the United Nations system (2007); public-private partnerships and innovative funding approaches in the United Nations system to promote the use of space technology and its applications (2008); space benefits for Africa: contribution of the United Nations (2009); space technology for emergency communications (2010); space and climate change (2011); space for agriculture and food security (2012); space and disaster risk reduction: planning for resilient human settlements (2013); engaging space tools for development on Earth – contribution of space technology and applications to the post-2015 development agenda (2014); space-based information for development (2015); and “The transformative potential of space technology for development: approaches and opportunities in the United Nations system” (2017).

III. Thirty-eighth session of UN-Space

A. Background and objectives

9. At its thirty-seventh session, held on 24 August 2017 at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, in Geneva, UN-Space agreed to organize a workshop, to be held in New York in the second half of 2018, to consider public-private partnership models and cooperation with the private sector to increase the use of space science, technology and applications for economic growth and sustainable development, as

well as the legal and ethical aspects of cooperation models involving non-State actors. UN-Space further agreed that its thirty-eighth session should be held in conjunction with the workshop.

10. At its sixty-first session, held in Vienna from 20 to 29 June 2018, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space took note of those UN-Space agreements and also noted the plans of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to organize the workshop in conjunction with the consideration of the item on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly.

11. The thirty-eighth session of UN-Space was organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in its capacity as the secretariat of UN-Space and was co-hosted by the United Nations Office for Partnerships. The session was chaired by the Secretary of UN-Space.

12. The objectives of the session were the following:

(a) To share experiences in forming partnerships in undertaking space-related activities for the implementation of specific mandates of individual entities of the United Nations system;

(b) To identify challenges in building successful partnerships with partners outside the United Nations system in support of the sustainable development agenda and share practices to overcome those challenges;

(c) To share information on future plans and programmes of common interest for cooperation and exchange of views on current activities in the practical application of space technology and related areas, with a focus on cooperation with the private sector;

(d) To provide networking opportunities to build stronger partnerships, including within the United Nations system;

(e) To increase awareness on the outcomes of the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment, held in June 2018, and on preparations for “Space2030”;

(f) To agree on the focus of the upcoming UN-Space special report, to be submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixty-second session, in June 2019.

B. Attendance

13. The thirty-eighth session of UN-Space was attended by representatives of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Department of Field Support, the Department of Public Information, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Ethics Office, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, the United Nations Office for Partnerships, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Global Compact, the Global Pulse initiative, and the secretariats of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management and its United Nations system network on geospatial information management, UN-Space and UN-Water. The list of participants is contained in annex III to the present report.

C. Organization of work and programme

14. The programme was developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in consultation with the United Nations Office for Partnerships, taking into account the following agreements of UN-Space:

(a) The agreement referred to in paragraph 9 above;

(b) The agreement reached at the thirty-fourth session of UN-Space, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in May 2014, to adopt a flexible approach to the setting of its agenda in order to be more adaptive to current needs and interests of participating United Nations entities;

(c) The agreement reached at the thirty-seventh session of UN-Space in 2017 to include the following substantive items in the provisional agenda for its thirty-eighth session: (i) orientation on the outcomes of the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment and preparations for “Space2030”; (ii) report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of space-related activities within the United Nations system: directions and anticipated results for the period 2018–2019; (iii) special reports by UN-Space on initiatives and applications for space-related inter-agency cooperation; and (iv) coordination of future plans and programmes of common interest for cooperation and exchange of views on current activities in the practical application of space technology and related areas.

15. The programme included three interactive thematic sessions, which provided a platform to share experiences in undertaking space-related activities in cooperation with the private sector for the implementation of specific mandates of individual entities of the United Nations system and to disseminate knowledge and best practices in building successful partnerships with partners inside and outside the United Nations system in support of the sustainable development agenda. Other substantive items, namely, orientation on the outcomes of UNISPACE+50 and preparations for “Space2030”; the report of the Secretary-General; and the UN-Space special report, were addressed in the opening and closing meetings.

D. Opening meeting

16. The session was opened by the representatives of the co-hosting entities. The Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Partnerships acknowledged the importance of global partnership and strengthened cooperation among Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, industry and the private sector and underscored the value of focusing the session on the development of meaningful partnerships for increased use of space science, technology and applications for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Orientation on the outcomes of the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment and preparations for “Space2030”

17. UN-Space noted that the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment of the sixty-first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had led to the adoption by the General Assembly on 26 October 2018 of its resolution [73/6](#), entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: space as a driver of sustainable development”.

18. UN-Space also noted that in that resolution, the Assembly had noted with appreciation that the preparatory process and the high-level segment of UNISPACE+50 had resulted in documents aimed at articulating a comprehensive, inclusive and strategically oriented vision on strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, in which space is seen as a major

driver of and contributor to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals¹ for the benefit of all countries.

19. UN-Space further noted that in that resolution, the Assembly had invited the Committee to continue to develop, on the basis of the results of the UNISPACE+50 process, a “Space2030” agenda and an implementation plan, and to provide the outcome of its work for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, in 2020.

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of space-related activities for the period 2018–2019

20. UN-Space noted that the Committee, at its sixty-first session, had welcomed with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Coordination of space-related activities within the United Nations system: directions and anticipated results for the period 2018–2019 – a United Nations that delivers” (A/AC.105/1179). The Committee also welcomed the focus of the report on reinforcing synergies in efficiency measures in the use of space science, technology and applications within the United Nations system in support of global development.

21. UN-Space noted that, at that session, the Committee had requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to further promote, through United Nations entities, the increased practical application of space science and technology for development in view of the catalytic role that they could play in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

22. UN-Space noted that, in line with its reporting structure, the next report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of space-related activities within the United Nations system would be prepared for the sixty-third session of the Committee in 2020, and that the theme for that report would be decided at the thirty-ninth session of UN-Space, in 2019.

E. Coordination of future plans and programmes of common interest for cooperation and exchange of views on current activities in the practical application of space technology and related areas

23. In the course of three thematic sessions, representatives of participating United Nations entities provided overviews of their current activities, focusing on cooperation with the private sector in areas of common interest related to the application of space technology for development:

(a) Thematic session A, “Partnerships in space-related activities”, considered specific examples of cooperation with the private sector in space-related activities of United Nations entities and served as a forum to exchange views on current and future space-related plans and programmes;

(b) Thematic session B, “Partnerships in the United Nations system”, focused on practices, experiences and lessons learned in forming partnerships between United Nations entities and the private sector and discussed legal, ethical, programmatic, budgetary, operational, awareness-raising and other aspects of such cooperation;

(c) Thematic session C, “Leveraging partnerships through stronger cooperation mechanisms”, continued to provide a platform for exchanging views on current and future space-related plans and programmes and considered the experiences of other coordination mechanisms in building partnerships.

24. The representative of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General identified the engagement with new technologies as a critical issue in the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. She underscored that

¹ A/AC.105/1168, A/AC.105/1169, A/AC.105/1170, A/AC.105/1171, A/AC.105/1172, A/AC.105/1173, A/AC.105/1174, A/AC.105/1175, A/AC.105/1180 and A/AC.105/1181.

the current session fitted well with the commitments and principles of the Secretary-General's strategy on new technologies, in particular the first commitment thereof, which is to deepen the system's internal capacity for and its exposure to new technologies. The session was also in line with principle 3 of that strategy, which encouraged more frequent engagement with partners, both across the United Nations system and with the private sector.

25. The representative of the Office for Outer Space Affairs provided selected examples of the work of the Office, highlighting that an outcome of a triangular cooperation arrangement was the deployment of the first Kenyan satellite from the Japanese Kibo module of the International Space Station in May 2018. He also outlined the Office's activities with its wide range of partners, which included space agencies, private sector entities (Airbus, Digital Globe, Sierra Nevada Corporation), academic and research institutions, and non-governmental organizations, highlighting the collaboration with the Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water to promote the use of space-based technologies for increased access to water.

26. The representative of the Office of Legal Affairs informed participants that the Office, through its General Legal Division, provided a wide spectrum of advice, services and assistance on legal matters affecting the operation and activities of the Organization. The Division's activities included the development and implementation of guidelines and modalities for expanding and evolving partnerships and other forms of cooperation with the private sector, including on the use of the name and emblem of the United Nations, and supporting the peacekeeping operations of the Organization, including through arrangements with commercial vendors for personnel, equipment and logistics support.

27. The representative of the United Nations Ethics Office described the role of the Office in due diligence, which includes identification of risks and potential conflicts of interest, provision of advice and recommendations to offices upon request, referrals to other offices where necessary and provision of advice on risk management. Any activities of the United Nations should be consistent with core values of the Organization and adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct; there should be no involvement in any form of corrupt or fraudulent practices; and partnerships should serve the best interests of the United Nations and should not have a negative impact on the reputation, integrity and credibility of the Organization.

28. The representatives of the United Nations Office for Partnerships spoke of the role of the Office as a global gateway for partnerships to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and as a platform for effective partner engagement. The Office provided support to the United Nations system in connecting with the private sector, civil society and other key stakeholders. An example of such cooperation was the Office's partnership with the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the non-profit Space Trust for the event "'Space2030': space as a driver for peace", which engaged world leaders from Cyprus, Indonesia, Italy and Malta, among others, to highlight the importance of utilizing space as the new frontier for peace on Earth.

29. The representative of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs stressed that in the fast-changing world, with the digital revolution taking prominence and new technologies entering all spheres, space technology was becoming a part of the playbook for smart government and resilient, sustainable and liveable societies. He mentioned that the use of pioneering technologies could create new opportunities for development and economic growth in almost every aspect of government and society, that space technology was an indispensable and universal resource for humanity and that it must be equally distributed within and among countries and be available for everyone and every government, regardless of level of development or capacity.

30. The representative of the Department of Field Support reported that satellite imagery was the basis for many geospatial products and services provided by the Department's Geospatial Information Section to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, the Secretariat and United Nations peacekeeping operations, to support the management of operations, situational awareness and geospatial

intelligence for crisis-response operations. Those satellite images and services were obtained through partnerships with regional organizations such as the European Union, under the Copernicus programme, Member States such as the United States of America and systems contracts with private vendors (Airbus, MDA Geospatial Services Inc. and Effigis Geo-Solutions).

31. The representative of the Department of Management provided an update on the programme budget reform, which included the transition from a biennial to an annual budget, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/266 A, and further elaborated on the work of the Department's Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts. Mentioning the role of partnerships with non-State actors as a form of leverage for the existing regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, he described the evolution of regular budget resources and distribution of post and non-post resources over a 12-year period, and further shared practices and examples of language triggering programme budget implications.

32. The representative of the Department of Public Information outlined the landscape of partnerships being operated by the Department and provided information on its ongoing reform, aimed at promoting agility and boosting impact, and its transformation into the Department of Global Communications. He stressed that partnerships were vital for the achievement of the global communications objectives of the Department's Web Services Section and highlighted existing partnerships, which bring space-related messages to a global audience in multiple languages, as was achieved through the dedicated websites for the International Day of Human Space Flight and World Space Week and the extensive coverage of UNISPACE+50.

33. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific focused attention on the Commission's work in enhancing national institutional capacities for effective use of space-derived and geospatial data in disaster risk management, and in addressing challenges to the wider utilization of such data for accurate and evidence-based decision-making. He placed emphasis on the outcomes of the third Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok on 10 October 2018, which included the adoption of the ministerial declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018–2030).

34. The representative of UNICEF briefed the meeting on the work of its Office of Innovation with partners, and through the UNICEF network of global problem solvers, to tackle the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities facing the world's children. He introduced partnership approaches in the work of the Office involving the use of remote sensing data, such as the mapping of schools, using high-resolution satellite imagery and deep-learning algorithms for automatic detection; crop type mapping using drone and satellite imagery; mapping poverty with mobile data and satellite imagery; monitoring of informal settlements; and disaster impact mapping.

35. The representative of UNOSAT provided an update on the activities of that technology-intensive programme of UNITAR, dedicated to satellite imagery analysis and capacity development. He provided a summary of UNOSAT partnerships addressing rapid mapping requests relating to response to floods, typhoons, earthquakes and other disasters; human rights; conflict monitoring; and humanitarian response, which required landcover mapping and hydrological assessments, as well as assessments of security issues, damage and population displacement.

36. The representative of ITU provided an overview of the involvement of non-State actors in the regulation of the radio spectrum and orbits, emphasizing that ITU, with a membership of 193 countries and over 700 private-sector entities and academic institutions, had since its advent been based on the principle of international cooperation between governments and sector members, associates and academia. She stressed that the Radio Regulations, benefiting from public-private synergies, evolved to adapt to the needs of States and their satellite operators, which ensured their

continuing relevance and legal stability. States and the satellite industry alike provided technical expertise in the process of revising the Radio Regulations.

37. The representative of the United Nations Global Compact underscored its activities in mobilizing a global movement of sustainable companies to support the attainment of the global development agenda and sharing resources for equipping the private sector with means to uphold its basic responsibilities to people and the planet. Those resources included the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact, a framework for businesses in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption endeavours; as well as guidance and policy documents, case examples, webinars, reports and other tools. Having engaged almost 10,000 private companies, the Global Compact continued to raise awareness and drive responsible business action to support the 2030 Agenda.

38. The representative of the Global Pulse initiative introduced its mission: to accelerate discovery, development and scaled adoption of big-data innovation for sustainable development and humanitarian action. Recognizing that digital data offered the opportunity to gain a better understanding of changes in human well-being and to get real-time feedback on how well policy responses were working, Global Pulse worked to promote awareness of the opportunities offered by big data, forge public-private data-sharing partnerships, generate high-impact analytical tools and approaches through its network of Pulse Labs and drive broad adoption of useful innovations across the United Nations system.

39. The representative of UN-Water shared best practices of that inter-agency coordination mechanism and a technical network of the High-Level Committee on Programmes under the United Nations Chief Executives Board in coordinating efforts of United Nations entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. In supporting its members and partners in assisting Member States to sustainably manage water and sanitation, UN-Water informed policy processes by identifying emerging issues and developing effective, collaborative responses; provided coherent and reliable data and information on key water trends and management issues; and promoted international awareness and action on those issues.

40. The representative of the Department of Field Support, on behalf of the secretariat of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), made a presentation on the United Nations System Network on Geospatial Information Management, established in 2017 by UN-GGIM. The network aimed, inter alia, to strengthen coordination, collaboration and sharing mechanisms on geospatial information within the United Nations system, with regard to relevant policies, capacity-building, delivery infrastructures and systems, and geospatial information management, collection, dissemination, usage and sharing; and to increase communication on and awareness among senior management of the relevance of geospatial information and its management.

F. Closing meeting and other business

Special reports by UN-Space on initiatives and applications for space-related inter-agency cooperation

41. UN-Space recalled that its previous special reports had addressed the following themes: new and emerging technologies, applications and initiatives for space-related inter-agency cooperation ([A/AC.105/843](#)); space benefits for Africa: contribution of the United Nations system ([A/AC.105/941](#)); use of space technology within the United Nations system to address climate change issues ([A/AC.105/991](#)); space for agriculture development and food security ([A/AC.105/1042](#)); space for global health ([A/AC.105/1091](#)); implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities ([A/AC.105/1116](#)); and space weather ([A/AC.105/1146](#)).

42. UN-Space noted the wealth of discussion and experiences of United Nations entities in cooperation with the private sector and agreed that its special report to be presented to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixty-second session, in 2019, would focus on promoting partnerships in the use of space science, technology and applications for economic growth and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

43. UN-Space agreed that its future special report to be issued after 2020 could focus on the use of space science, technology and applications for water. UN-Space also agreed that it could produce, in 2020, a publication on the use of space technology within the United Nations system.

Other matters

44. UN-Space noted that, building on the success of the joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees of the General Assembly on possible challenges to space security and sustainability, held in New York in October 2017, a similar panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees, with the joint support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, would be held in 2019.

45. UN-Space agreed that participating entities, through UN-Space focal points, should continue to provide to the Office for Outer Space Affairs, on a regular basis, updated information on their space-related programmes and activities, and that such information could be used to form a calendar of events, with a view to increasing awareness of upcoming conferences, meetings and events.

46. UN-Space recommended that UN-Space focal points should also be provided, on a regular basis, with updated information on space-related developments.

47. UN-Space noted with appreciation the invitation to become a member of the United Nations system network on geospatial information and expressed its willingness to participate in the activities of the network.

48. UN-Space expressed its gratitude to the United Nations Office for Partnerships for the excellent arrangements made in co-hosting the session.

49. UN-Space recalled with appreciation the proposal of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to host the thirty-fifth session, held in 2015, and noted with appreciation its offer to host the upcoming session. UN-Space agreed to hold its fortieth session in Bangkok in 2020, in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and to hold its thirty-ninth session in New York in October 2019, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

50. UN-Space agreed that substantive items on the agenda of its thirty-ninth session would include (a) orientation on the preparations for "Space2030"; (b) preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of space-related activities within the United Nations system, to be submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixty-third session, in 2020; (c) special report by UN-Space on initiatives and applications for space-related inter-agency cooperation; and (d) coordination of future plans and programmes of common interest for cooperation and exchange of views on current activities in the practical application of space technology and related areas.

51. UN-Space agreed that the agenda of the thirty-ninth session would be finalized in cooperation with the host entity, and that the exact date of the session would be identified during the intersessional period by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in its capacity as secretariat of UN-Space.

52. UN-Space noted that a teleconferencing link was made available to allow for the cost-effective participation of United Nations entities based overseas. UN-Space also noted that the time difference between the meeting venue and other duty stations hindered the possibility of participation in the entire session, and encouraged participating entities to support, to the extent possible, the in-person participation of their representatives in its sessions.

Annex I

Programme for the fourteenth open session of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), held in Vienna on 21 June 2018

UN-Space high-level panel, “United Nations: reinforcing synergies for UNISPACE+50 and beyond”

Introductory remarks

Simonetta Di Pippo	Director, Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat
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Panel discussion

Panellists:

Yuri Fedotov	Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Lassina Zerbo	Executive Secretary, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
Stephen Mathias	Assistant-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
Hiroshi Kuniyoshi	Managing Director, Directorate of External Relations and Policy Research, and Deputy to the Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Bruce McCarron	Director, Office of Operations, Legal and Technology Services, Bureau for Management Services, United Nations Development Programme
Tiziana Bonapace	Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Annex II

Joint statement of the United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space)

Since the early years of the space age, outer space has been a powerful force for humankind's greatest scientific and technological achievements. Tools and benefits offered by outer space can catalyse the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contribute to the monitoring and acceleration of the attainment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and the UNISPACE+50 high-level segment of the sixty-first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, we pledge to further increase the utilization of the benefits offered by outer space by working, within our respective mandates and in close collaboration with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, to facilitate the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

We join Member States and other stakeholders in building on synergies to promote access to the scientific, technological, economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits of space activities through international cooperation. Using the opportunity offered by UNISPACE+50 to reflect on more than 50 years of achievement in space exploration and use, and to chart the future contribution of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the global governance of outer space activities, we stand ready to deliver together within the framework of the United Nations, avoiding silos and fragmentation. In the coming years, efforts will be intensified within the respective mandates at the global, regional and national levels, and through engagement with our governing bodies, in order to promote and support:

(a) An integrated and coordinated approach that strengthens the means of implementation and builds stronger partnerships and international cooperation and coordination in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space through greater involvement of the space community in global development efforts;

(b) Strengthened capacities of Member States for sustainable development, including through increased integration of space science, technology and their applications, as well as space law and policy, in national development strategies; and

(c) Equality and inclusiveness, reaffirming that the benefits of outer space shall be accessible to all States, irrespective of their level of economic, social, scientific or technical development and in accordance with international law, and promoting gender equality throughout all sectors.

We reaffirm our commitment to incorporate a wider use of space science, technology, their applications and enabling environment within our organizations and in the United Nations system.

Annex III

List of participants in the thirty-eighth session of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), held in New York on 29 October 2018

Chair: N. Hedman (Office for Outer Space Affairs)

Secretary: A. Duysenhanova (Office for Outer Space Affairs)

United Nations Secretariat

Offices

Executive Office of the Secretary-General	A. Suzuki D. Kelly
Office for Outer Space Affairs	S. Di Pippo L. Czarán N. Kickinger
Office of Internal Oversight Services	P. Dixon Y. Nadeau
Office of Legal Affairs	J. Pozenel
United Nations Ethics Office	S. Leber
United Nations Office for Partnerships	R. Skinner L. Brigham

Departments

Department of Economic and Social Affairs	V. Aquaro
Department of Field Support	A. Kagawa G. Le Sourd T. Obukhov
Department of Management	T. Pokwal
Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ Department of Field Support	B. Madgett
Department of Public Information	P. Dawkins

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	K. Wang (via teleconference)
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United Nations funds and programmes

United Nations Children's Fund	T. Wicks D. Kim
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United Nations research and training institutes

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	A. Buckley
United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	L. Bromley

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

International Telecommunication Union	V. Glaude
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United Nations initiatives

United Nations Global Compact

A. Rennie

Global Pulse

T. Logar

M. Luengo-Oroz

United Nations networks and coordination mechanisms

UN-Water

L. Burney

United Nations system network on geospatial
information management of the Committee of
Experts on Global Geospatial Information
Management

G. Le Sourd
