Russian Federation: draft resolution

Space technology for promoting peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1348 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1472 A (XIV) of 12 December 1959, 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 76/3 of 25 October 2021, 77/121 of 12 December 2022, 77/251 of 30 December 2022 and its other resolutions on this subject,

Noting the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,¹

Recognizing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Noting the contribution of space technology to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,² including the implementation of General Assembly resolution 76/3, entitled “The “Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development”,

Recognizing the importance of further exploring transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities and their practical implementation,

Noting the interest of the international community in addressing emerging risks to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, and reaffirming the need to

² Resolution 70/1.
ensure that civil space systems, space technology and services are used for their intended peaceful purposes only,

Recognizing the need to develop universal approaches to international information exchange on the situation in outer space to enhance the safety of outer space operations,

Emphasizing the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee, including their work to increase transparency and confidence among States, which contributes to the goal of the exploration and use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes,

Welcoming the adoption in 2019 by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee, the implementation of which may have a positive effect on international peace and security,

Noting the ongoing activities of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities within the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

1. Recommends that the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and Member States promote equal access for all States to space technology on a non-discriminatory basis;

2. Also recommends that the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and Member States seek effective coordination in all key aspects of outer space activities in order to promote international cooperation and understanding;

3. Encourages the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, within its existing mandate and resources, to continue to effectively promote cooperation between States, especially those with major space capabilities and developing countries, in order to expand access to space technology;

4. Welcomes, in this regard, the activities of the Office aimed at increasing the role of women and youth in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes through targeted capacity-building and technical advisory activities, including on the safety of space operations and transparency and confidence-building measures in space activities;

5. Considers that space technology should be used for the peaceful exploration and use of outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding;

6. Urges, to this end, all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to actively contribute to the promotion of international cooperation in building trust and advancing the exploration and use of outer space and space technology for peaceful purposes;

7. Encourages all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, as well as intergovernmental organizations and the private sector, to refrain from conducting activities that may harm the space environment or give rise to concerns of other space players with regard to the use of civil space systems, space technology and services for purposes other than their intended peaceful ones;

8. Urges all States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, of 1967, to comply strictly with article VI and, in

particular, to bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, no matter whether such activities are conducted by governmental bodies or non-governmental entities; and reaffirms that, when space activities are carried out by an international organization, responsibility for compliance is borne both by the international organization itself and by the States parties to the Treaty participating in the organization;

9.  *Suggests* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, within its mandate, continue to closely consider the safety of space operations and related issues that may be useful for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

10.  *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space”, a sub-item entitled “Space technology for promoting peace”.

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