United Nations A/AC.105/C.1/WGW/2002/L.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 March 2002

Original: English

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee
Thirty-ninth session
Vienna, 25 February-8 March 2002

Draft report of the Working Group of the Whole

1. In accordance with paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 56/51 of 10 December 2001, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-ninth session reconvened the Working Group of the Whole. The Working Group of the Whole held [11] meetings, from 27 February to [8] March 2002. It considered the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) and the draft provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Subcommittee, in 2003. At its [5th] meeting, on [8] March 2002, the Working Group of the Whole adopted the present report.

2. Muhammad Nasim Shah (Pakistan) was elected Chairman of the Working Group of the Whole at the 565th meeting of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, on 27 February 2002. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, reviewed the mandate of the Working Group of the Whole at its session in 2002. The Working Group of the Whole had before it the list of issues that it should consider (A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.12).

A. United Nations Programme on Space Applications

3. The Working Group of the Whole had before it the report of the Expert on Space Applications (A/AC.105/773) and noted that the Expert had supplemented his report by a statement.

4. The Working Group of the Whole noted the United Nations conferences, training courses and workshops, long-term fellowships for in-depth training, as well as technical advisory services in the years 2002 and 2003 as proposed to the Subcommittee by the Expert on Space Applications (A/AC.105/C.1/L.[258], paras. [...].

V.02-51895 (E) 070302 080302

5. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, within the framework of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, two workshops would be organized on the use of space technology for disaster management, in order to increase the awareness of policy makers of the usefulness of space technology for promoting sustainable development: one workshop in South Africa, to be held shortly before the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which was to be held from 26 August to 4 September 2002; and the other to be held in Addis Ababa, in June 2002. The Working Group of the Whole also noted that the Programme was providing technical advice to the Government of Colombia concerning the organization of the Fourth Space Conference of the Americas, to be held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 14 to 17 May 2002, which would provide regional input for the World Summit.

6. The Working Group of the Whole recognized the opportunity that existed at the World Summit to increase awareness of policy makers of the usefulness of space technology to promote sustainable development. In this regard, the Working Group of the Whole recommended that a statement from the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space be delivered at the World Summit to highlight how space applications could contribute to promoting sustainable development. The Working Group of the Whole agreed on the outline of the statement, as well as the format, and the procedure for presenting the statement (see annex I).

B. Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. Reports by the action teams established by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its forty-fourth session

7. The Working Group of the Whole noted that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its forty-fourth session, had before it the results of the survey (A/AC.105/L.234, A/AC.105/2001/CRP.4 and Add.1) conducted among Member States to identify the level of interest and priority for each recommendation contained in the resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”.[1] The Working Group of the Whole also noted that, on the basis of the results of the survey, the Committee had established 11 action teams to implement those recommendations which had been assigned highest priority by Member States and those for which an offer to be leader of the activity had been received.[2] The Working Group of the Whole further noted that the Committee had requested the interim coordinators of the action teams to report on the work conducted and submit work plans to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-ninth session for its approval.[3]

8. The Working Group of the Whole heard presentations by the action teams on the work conducted as well as work plans. The following information had been submitted by the action teams:

Recommendation [a]	*Interim coordinator(s)*	*Report on behalf of the action team*	*Information submitted*
1 Develop a comprehensive, worldwide environmental monitoring strategy	Islamic Republic of Iran, Philippines and Syrian Arab Republic	Islamic Republic of Iran	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.14
2 Improve the management of Earth's natural resources	India	India	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.19
4 Enhance weather and climate forecasting	Portugal	Portugal	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.10
6 Improve public health services	Canada	Canada	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.9
7 Implement an integrated, global system to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts	Canada, China and France	China	A/AC.105/C.1/L.254, annex I, and A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.8
10 Improve universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems	Italy and United States of America	Italy	A/AC.105/C.1/L.254, annex II
11 Promote sustainable development by applying the results of space research	African States under the leadership of Nigeria	South Africa	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.17
14 Improve the international coordination of activities related to near-Earth objects	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.13
17 Enhance capacity-building by developing human and budgetary resources	Japan	Japan	A/AC.105/C.1/L.254, annex III
18 Increase awareness among decision makers and the general public of the importance of space activities	United States of America, with the active assistance of Austria	United States of America	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.15
32 Identify new and innovative sources of financing to support the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III	France	France	A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.7

[a] The recommendations are numbered in the order of their appearance in the Vienna Declaration. The full text of each recommendation is contained in the Vienna Declaration (*Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1).

9. The Working Group of the Whole took note with satisfaction of the work conducted by the action teams and noted that some action teams had made an impressive progress within a short time. The Working Group of the Whole expressed its appreciation to all the interim coordinators, who had exercised leadership in conducting the work associated with the recommendations and coordinated the activities of the action teams.

10. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that the States that had been acting as interim coordinators should assume chairmanship of their respective action teams, in order to move forward from the interim leadership arrangement, except for the action team for recommendation 1, which would be jointly chaired by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

11. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, as requested by the Committee at its forty-fourth session,[4] the Office for Outer Space Affairs had compiled a list of contacts in those States acting as interim coordinators and participating in the action teams. The list had been made available on the web site of the Office (http://www.oosa.unvienna.org/unisp-3/followup/teams_contact_list.html) and was being updated on a regular basis. The list updated as at 22 February 2002 had been made available in a conference room paper (A/AC.105/C.1/2002/CRP.4).

12. The Working Group of the Whole noted that some States that had offered to be members of the action teams had not yet provided their contacts. In order to ensure the exchange of information among all members of the action teams and to facilitate the work of the States that were leading the teams, the Working Group of the Whole encouraged those States that had not done so to provide their contacts for the teams concerned as soon as possible.

13. The Working Group of the Whole recognized that ensuring the transparency of the work of the action teams was of fundamental importance to Member States. In that regard, the Working Group of the Whole recommended that any Member State that wished to receive information from an action team that had not made information available should contact the States responsible for the chairmanship of that team.

14. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that, in order for the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to review the work of the action teams and to approve the proposals emanating from their work, it was important that all action teams continue to fulfil their reporting responsibilities. In order to assist the action teams in reporting on their work to the Committee at its forty-fifth session, in 2002, the Working Group of the Whole agreed to develop a template that the action teams could use for their reports. The template agreed upon by the Working Group of the Whole is contained in annex II.

2. Establishment of other action teams and involvement of entities of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having permanent observer status with the Committee

15. The Working Group of the Whole recalled that the Committee at its forty-fourth session had agreed to invite all Member States to identify the recommendations for which specific actions had not been undertaken through the action teams and to consider offering to lead action teams to implement recommendations on a priority basis for reasons of urgency, importance and the availability of resources to undertake the activity.[5] The Working Group of the Whole recalled the agreement of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-ninth session, should identify any recommendations for which urgent actions were required and should agree on interim coordinators of the teams to be responsible for those recommendations.[6]

16. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, as requested by the Committee at its forty-fourth session, the Office for Outer Space Affairs had conducted a questionnaire survey among the organizations of the United Nations system and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having observer status with the Committee in order to identify the recommendations for which they wished to be members of the action teams. The Working Group of the Whole had before it the results of the survey (A/AC.105/C.1/L.255 and Corr.1).

17. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, at its twenty-second session, held in Rome from 23 to 25 January 2002, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities had welcomed the establishment by the Committee of action teams to implement recommendations of UNISPACE III. The Working Group of the Whole also noted the recommendation by the Inter-Agency Meeting that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-ninth session, should consider the possibility of having, wherever appropriate, a combination of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant entities as coordinators for the action teams to be established for some of the recommendations (A/AC.105/779, paras. 36 and 38).

18. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that some of the recommendations could be implemented through action teams that could be led jointly by Member States. The implementation could be carried out by those action teams in cooperation with other interested Member States, organizations of the United Nations system or intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having observer status with the Committee.

19. The Working Group of the Whole noted that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) had offered to lead the action team, if established, for recommendation 3 (Develop and implement the Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS)) from the perspective of the United Nations system. In view of the activities already being conducted by the IGOS Partnership that had direct relevance to recommendation 3, the Working Group of the Whole agreed that there was no need to establish an action team. The Working Group of the Whole also agreed that the IGOS Partnership should be invited to make a presentation on its activities at the fortieth session of the Subcommittee.

20. The Working Group of the Whole noted that the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing had offered to lead the action team, if established, for recommendation 21 (Provide educational opportunities for youth to learn more about space science and technology) and recommendation 22 (Create, within the framework of the Committee, a consultative mechanism to facilitate the participation of youth in cooperative space activities). The Working Group of the Whole also noted that the Space Generation Advisory Council had offered to lead the action teams, if established, for recommendation 22 and recommendation 23 (Create awards to recognize outstanding contributions in space activity). The Working Group of the Whole further noted that the Space Generation Advisory Council had submitted proposals regarding the work that could be conducted by the action teams for recommendations 22 and 23.

21. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that before establishing an action team for recommendation 21, there should be an offer by a Member State to lead the team. The Working Group of the Whole also agreed that the International Society

for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing could develop a proposal containing objectives, products to be delivered and a work plan of a possible action team for that recommendation and that the proposal could be submitted, through the interested Member State, which would act as the chairman of the action team, to the Committee at its forty-fifth session for review and approval.

22. The Working Group of the Whole noted that Austria had offered to lead an action team for recommendation 22. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that an action team for that recommendation should be established under the chairmanship of Austria and that a proposal containing objectives, products to be delivered and a work plan would be submitted to the Committee at its forty-fifth session for review and approval.

23. The Working Group of the Whole requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to invite Member States to indicate whether they wished to lead or participate in action teams, if established, for recommendation 23 and any other outstanding recommendations.

24. Some delegations expressed the view that only Member States should lead action teams.

3. Engagement of non-governmental entities in action teams

25. The Working Group of the Whole noted the agreement of the Committee, at its forty-fourth session, that, for each recommendation, the action team should actively consider non-governmental entities that could be invited to participate in the team.[7]

26. The Working Group of the Whole requested the action teams to report to the Committee, at its forty-fifth session, on the measures that they had taken to engage non-governmental entities in the activities of the action teams and on the status of the participation of non-governmental entities.

27. The Working Group of the Whole recommended that a briefing be held, with the participation of the chairmen of the action teams, in conjunction with the forty-fifth session of the Committee, for the benefit of interested non-governmental entities concerning the activities being conducted by the action teams. The Working Group of the Whole invited the States responsible for the chairmanship of the action teams to provide the Office for Outer Space Affairs by mid-April 2002 with a list of non-governmental entities and their contacts that should be invited to the briefing. The Working Group of the Whole also agreed that a similar briefing could be held by the chairmen of the action teams in conjunction with the World Space Congress, to be held in Houston, Texas, United States of America, from 10 to 19 October 2002.

4. Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III

28. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, while some of the recommendations of UNISPACE III were being implemented through the establishment of action teams, some other recommendations were being implemented through the consideration of agenda items by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. In that regard, the Working Group of the Whole recalled that the Committee, at its forty-second session, in 1999, had revised the structure of the

agenda of each of its subcommittees, enabling them to introduce new agenda items either under multi-year work plans with clear objectives to be achieved within a fixed time period or as single issues/items for discussions to be considered, in principle, for one session.[8]

29. The Working Group of the Whole noted that the annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III was submitted to the General Assembly each year. The Working Group of the Whole recommended that the Office prepare an updated report on the subject in a tabular form for submission to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its annual sessions.

C. Draft provisional agenda of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fortieth session, in 2003

30. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/51, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee would submit to the Committee its proposal on the draft provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Subcommittee, to be held in 2003.

31. The Working Group of the Whole noted that, during the thirty-ninth session of the Subcommittee, the following single issues/items for discussion had been proposed by the United States for possible inclusion in the agenda for the fortieth session of the Subcommittee: (a) space solar power; (b) the use of space technology for the medical sciences and public health; and (c) applications for micro-/nano-satellites.

32. The Working Group of the Whole recommended the following draft provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee:

1. General exchange of views and introduction to reports submitted on national activities.
2. United Nations Programme on Space Applications.
3. Implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III).
4. Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment.
5. Items to be considered under work plans:

   (a) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

   (Fourth year of the work plan: The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee determines whether or not to take any additional steps concerning the information in the report of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.)[9]

(b) Means of and mechanisms for strengthening inter-agency cooperation and increasing the use of space applications and services within and among entities of the United Nations system;

(Third year of the work plan: Specific, concrete proposals and, as appropriate, action plans are developed for strengthening inter-agency cooperation in the use of space within the United Nations system and for increasing the use of space applications and services within the system in general and among particular United Nations entities.)[10]

(c) Implementation of an integrated, space-based global natural disaster management system;

(Third year of the work plan: The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee reviews possible global operational structures to handle natural disaster management, making maximum use of existing and planned space systems.)[11]

(d) Space debris.

(Second year of the work plan: The Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) presents to the Subcommittee its proposals on debris mitigation, based on consensus among IADC members; Member States review the IADC proposals on debris mitigation and discuss the means of endorsing their utilization.)[12]

6. Single issues/items for discussion:

(a) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(b) Mobilization of financial resources to develop capacity in space science and technology applications;

(c) The use of space technology for the medical sciences and public health.

7. Draft provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, including identification of subjects to be dealt with as single issues/items for discussion or under multi-year work plans.

8. Report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

33. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that, owing to the limited time available during the fortieth and forty-first sessions of the Subcommittee, in 2003 and 2004, in view of the review by the Subcommittee of the reports of the action teams to implement recommendations of UNISPACE III, the organization of the symposium by the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and the industry symposium should alternate each year, starting in 2003. In the year 2003, the symposium by COSPAR and IAF would be organized and the organization of the industry symposium would be suspended.

In the year 2004, the industry symposium would be organized and the organization of the symposium by COSPAR and IAF would be suspended. Thereafter, the normal practice of holding both symposiums during the annual sessions of the Subcommittee would be re-examined. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that, at its fortieth session, in 2003, the Subcommittee should invite representatives of industry to make presentations on a few themes being addressed by the action teams, focusing their presentations on the contributions that industry could make to the work of the individual action teams.

34. The Working Group of the Whole recommended that COSPAR and IAF, in liaison with Member States, be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on applications of satellite navigation and their benefits to developing countries. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that the symposium should be organized during the first week of the fortieth session of the Subcommittee.

D. Other matters

35. The Working Group of the Whole recommended that it be reconvened during the fortieth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, in 2003.

Notes

[1] *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19-30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3), chap. I, resolution 1.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20* and corrigendum (A/56/20 and Corr.1), paras. 50 and 55.

[3] Ibid., para. 62.

[4] Ibid., para. 57.

[5] Ibid., para. 60.

[6] Ibid., para. 62.

[7] Ibid., para. 60.

[8] Ibid., *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* and corrigendum (A/54/20 and Corr.1), annex I.

[9] A/AC.105/697 and Corr.1, annex III, appendix.

[10] A/AC.105/736, annex II, para. 40.

[11] A/AC.105/736, annex II, para. 41.

[12] A/AC.105/761, para. 130.

Annex I

Possible statement to be presented to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

I. Highlights of space benefits that could be covered

Overview

1. Space activity helps achieve a sustainable world in which the necessities of life remain generally available and where improving the quality of life inspires continuous striving for sustainability.

2. Space science and technology and their applications strengthen the efforts of humankind to promote sustainable development in various ways.

3. At the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held in 1999, the participating States identified various ways in which space applications could enhance the human condition.

4. The resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”, which was unanimously adopted at UNISPACE III and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/68, spells out a global strategy to turn into reality the potential of space applications to create conditions for sustainable development.

5. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is taking steps to implement the recommendations of UNISPACE III through action teams consisting of Member States, entities of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are willing to carry out the work necessary to obtain tangible results in the next few years.

6. Space science and technology can make important contributions to achieving the objectives of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to meeting the challenges to improving people’s lives and conserving natural resources in a world with a growing population that is increasing the demand for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.

Advancing knowledge of the Earth and its environment

7. Satellites can provide the synoptic, continuous and long-term global observation needed to understand the Earth’s system more comprehensively, in conjunction with the use of modelling technology, to address issues such as: (a) the influence of the Sun on the Earth’s environment; (b) global climate change; and (c) the impact of anthropogenic activities and changes in the ozone layer on the environment and human health.

Protecting the environment and managing natural resources

8. Weather forecasting, climate predictions, disaster management and the management of the Earth's resources are areas where remote sensing is contributing successfully to the improvement of the human condition.

9. Satellites are increasingly providing important information for early warning and management of the impact of disasters, as well as information that is useful in the management of agriculture, forestry, minerals, water resources and fisheries.

Facilitating communications and reducing the information gap

10. Information infrastructure is an essential element of development in any country and space technology is a potent tool for gathering information and for communicating it rapidly and efficiently over wide and remote areas.

11. Newly proposed or enhanced satellite services include mobile telephony, data, imaging, videoconferencing, digital audio, multimedia and global Internet access.

12. Wide-ranging applications include distance learning and telemedicine, providing essential health and medical services and educational opportunities, in particular in rural and remote areas.

13. Satellite communications can provide an essential communications tool in disaster mitigation and relief operations and it is important that more States ratify or adhere to the 1998 Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations.

Using position and location capabilities to enhance human security and development

14. Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) are increasingly becoming part of the infrastructure to support our daily activities, to the extent that they may be considered a utility.

15. The signals from GNSS are being used to enhance the safety and convenience of transportation by land, sea and air.

16. With their extremely high accuracy, global coverage, all-weather capability and usefulness at high velocity, GNSS applications also support and improve a wide range of activities, such as telecommunications, power systems, mapping and surveying, agriculture, crime prevention and law enforcement, as well as emergency response and disaster reduction.

Spin-offs and commercial benefits from space activities

17. Products and services derived from space technology have improved the quality of life all over the world in countless ways.

18. Space research and development promotes and incorporates innovations in many high-technology areas, such as computer software and hardware, advanced electronics and materials, telecommunications and health sciences.

19. Other major beneficiaries from space technology investments and spin-offs include transportation, environmental monitoring, public safety and computer and information technology sectors, including various aspects of sustainable development.

Furthering knowledge and building capacity

20. Concerted efforts are being made by Member States through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, to develop human resources with appropriate knowledge and skills, including training project management, in particular in developing countries, to use and benefit from space science and technology.

21. A key element of the efforts to build such capacities in developing countries is the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, of the regional centres for space science and technology education and the Network of Space Science and Technology Education and Research Institutions of Central Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

II. Possible recommendations for the World Summit

22. The delegations to the summit preparatory committees and to the World Summit on Sustainable Development are invited:

(a) To recognize the high importance of space activities for the provision of operational services and information in support of sustainable development;

(b) To bear in mind the progress made in the capability and responsiveness of space activities since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992;

(c) To call upon the space-related organizations, through their member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities and the private sector to carry out space activities that can support sustainable development;

(d) To recognize that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a focal point for coordinating and achieving international cooperation in space activities and that the Committee is an appropriate forum in which to initiate action utilizing space technologies to implement the recommendations of the World Summit for Sustainable Development and follow-up to them;

(e) To call for close dialogue and coordination between decision makers involved in the follow-up of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to ensure that space activities contribute effectively to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit;

(f) To invite the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to examine the recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to identify ways through which space activities can support those recommendations.

III. Schedule and procedure to be followed concerning the presentation of the statement

23. The schedule and procedure concerning the presentation of the statement will be as follows:

(a) At its thirty-ninth session, in 2002, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee will agree on the outline for the statement to be presented to the Fourth Summit Preparatory Committee;

(b) Member States of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be invited to provide additional input by the end of March 2002, in order for the statement to be finalized by the end of April 2002;

(c) The statement will be delivered by [the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee] to the Fourth Summit Preparatory Committee, [and by the minister of a Member State participating in the Preparatory Committee, which will be a ministerial meeting] to be held in Jakarta from 27 May to 7 June 2002;

(d) Member States of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be invited to provide any further comments that they may have on the statement delivered at the Fourth Summit Preparatory Committee in order to refine the text to be delivered by the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on behalf of the Committee, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

(e) The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its forty-fifth session, in June 2002, will finalize the text of the statement;

(f) The statement will be delivered at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002.

Annex II

Template for a report by an action team

Action team for recommendation No. ___	
State(s) leading the action team	
Members	***States*:** ***Organizations*:**
Objectives	
Organizational structure	
Principal products to be delivered	
Work plan (updates)	
Activities that have been carried out since the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee held its thirty-ninth session, in 2002	
Measures that have been taken to encourage the participation of non-governmental entities	