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Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2023

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Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2023



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Note

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I. Introduction

1. At its seventy-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 77/90, entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”, which reads as follows:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,¹

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, 48/77 A of 16 December 1993, 49/77 A of 15 December 1994, 50/72 D of 12 December 1995, 51/47 B of 10 December 1996, 52/40 B of 9 December 1997, 53/79 A of 4 December 1998, 54/56 A of 1 December 1999, 55/35 C of 20 November 2000, 56/26 A of 29 November 2001, 57/95 of 22 November 2002, 58/67 of 8 December 2003, 59/105 of 3 December 2004, 60/91 of 8 December 2005, 61/98 of 6 December 2006, 62/54 of 5 December 2007, 63/83 of 2 December 2008, 64/65 of 2 December 2009, 65/86 of 8 December 2010, 66/60 of 2 December 2011, 67/71 of 3 December 2012, 68/63 of 5 December 2013, 69/77 of 2 December 2014, 70/68 of 7 December 2015, 71/82 of 5 December 2016, 72/66 of 4 December 2017 and 73/82 of 5 December 2018, and its decisions 74/511 of 12 December 2019, 74/546 of 2 April 2020, 75/519 A of 7 December 2020, 75/519 B of 25 March 2021 and 76/518 of 6 December 2021,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in promoting the implementation of the relevant decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Recalling in particular General Assembly resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990, in which it noted with satisfaction the adoption by consensus of a set of “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”,² Assembly decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998 concerning the efficient functioning of the Commission and Assembly resolution 61/98, which contains additional measures for improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the Commission,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative subsidiary body of the General Assembly that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues, and recalling that the Commission shall make every effort to ensure that, insofar as possible, decisions on substantive issues be adopted by consensus, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,³

Emphasizing once again the important place of the Disarmament Commission within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/77/42).

² Resolution 44/119 C, annex.

³ Resolution S-10/2.

Conference on Disarmament, notes that the Commission has not submitted recommendations to the last five sessions of the General Assembly, and therefore encourages the revitalization of the work of the Commission in its current triennial cycle;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for a focused and results-oriented discussion on the items on the agenda of the Disarmament Commission;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”;

5. *Recalls* the fact that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/492, at its 376th meeting, on 4 April 2022, the Disarmament Commission adopted the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2022, and that the Commission decided that 2022 be considered a second year of the three-year cycle;

6. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission continue consideration of the following items at its substantive session of 2023:

(a) Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

(b) Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities;⁴

7. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission encourages the Chairs of its working groups to continue, during the intersessional period, informal consultations on the agenda item allocated to each of the groups;

8. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda and, if need be, other disarmament experts to present their views, as provided for in paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 61/98, upon the invitation of the Chair and with the prior approval of the Commission;

9. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to hold a substantive session for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2023, namely, from 3 to 21 April, and an organizational session at the beginning of 2023 before the substantive session, to elect its Bureau and address other outstanding organizational matters, and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, and stresses that the report of the Commission should contain a summary by the Chair of the proceedings to reflect different views or positions if no agreement can be reached on the specific agenda item deliberated on, as provided for in paragraph 3.4 of the adopted “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Disarmament Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and

⁴ A/68/189.

translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the resources and services necessary, including verbatim records, to that end, and also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2022 session,⁵ together with all the official records of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

11. *Invites* Member States to submit their views and proposals on the matter early enough to enable practical consultations among them prior to the beginning of the substantive session of 2023 of the Disarmament Commission, with a view to facilitating its constructive outcome, and in this regard encourages the Chair-designate to commence consultations and preparations for the substantive session of 2023 in a timely manner upon his or her nomination;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, the sub-item entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”.

II. Organization and work of the substantive session of 2023

2. The Disarmament Commission held its organizational session for 2023 at United Nations Headquarters at its 383rd meeting, on 3 April 2023 (see [A/CN.10/PV.383](#)). At that meeting, the Commission considered questions relating to the organization of work and substantive agenda items for its substantive session of 2023 in accordance with the “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission” adopted by the General Assembly (resolution [44/119 C](#), annex) and in the light of Assembly resolution [77/90](#). The Commission also took up the question of the election of its officers. It elected the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Akan Rakhmetullin, as its Chair for its session.

3. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for its organizational session ([A/CN.10/L.89](#)).

4. Also at the same meeting, the Commission elected Landry Sibomana, First Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations, Helena Ndapewa Kuzee, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations, Jatuchatra Chommai, Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations, Anatolii Zlenko, Second Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, Anna Shestopalova, Counsellor of the Department for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and Timothy O’Sullivan, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations, as Vice-Chairs. Landry Sibomana of Burundi also agreed to serve as Rapporteur.

5. Also at its 383rd meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2023 ([A/CN.10/L.90](#)). The agenda reads as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/77/27)*.

4. Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
 5. Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities.
 6. Report of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session.
 7. Other business.
6. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of its schedule of meetings for the session (A/CN.10/2023/CRP.1) and decided to conclude its substantive session of 2023 on 20 April.
7. At its 387th meeting, the Commission elected Hugo Emmanuel Guerra, Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, as Vice-Chair.
8. The Commission held its substantive session of 2023 at Headquarters from 3 to 20 April. In the course of its session, the Commission held six plenary meetings (see [A/CN.10/PV.384–389](#)). The Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, served as the secretariat of the Commission, and the Office for Disarmament Affairs represented the substantive secretariat.
9. During the session, the Bureau of the Commission was constituted as follows:
- Chair:*
Akan Rakhmetullin (Kazakhstan)
- Vice-Chairs:*
Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Burundi, Namibia, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Ukraine
10. At its 384th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the Commission elected Kurt Davis (Jamaica) as Chair of Working Group I, on agenda item 4, and Szilvia Balázs (Hungary) as Chair of Working Group II, on agenda item 5.
11. At its 384th to 387th meetings, on 3 and 4 April, the Commission held a general exchange of views on all agenda items. Representatives of the following countries made statements during the general exchange of views: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia (first on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and subsequently in its national capacity), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon (first on behalf of the Group of Arab States and subsequently in its national capacity), Libya, Lithuania (on behalf of the Baltic States), Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines (first on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and subsequently in its national capacity), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian

Republic of) and Viet Nam. Statements were also made by the State of Palestine, Arab States (League of), the European Union, in its capacity as observer, and the Holy See.

12. At its 384th meeting, the Commission heard a statement by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

13. The Commission entrusted Working Group I with the mandate of dealing with agenda item 4. Working Group I held 10 meetings, from 5 to 20 April.

14. The Commission entrusted Working Group II with the mandate of dealing with agenda item 5. Working Group II held nine meetings, from 4 to 20 April.

III. Documentation

A. Documents submitted by the Secretary-General

15. The Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of documents submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission for its substantive session of 2023 ([A/CN.10/214](#)).

B. Other documents, including documents submitted by Member States

16. In the course of the Commission's work, the documents listed below, dealing with substantive questions, were submitted and considered:

(a) Working papers submitted by the Non-Aligned Movement ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.I/WP.1](#)) and ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/WP.1](#));

(b) Working paper submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/WP.2](#));

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

17. At its 388th meeting, on 20 April, the Commission adopted, ad referendum, the reports of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The Commission agreed to submit the texts of the reports, which are reproduced below, to the General Assembly.

18. At its 389th meeting, on 20 April, the Commission adopted, by consensus, the reports of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, as orally revised, and recommendations contained therein regarding agenda item 5 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session. There were no recommendations put forward by the Commission regarding agenda item 4. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Chair, the Bureau, the Chairs of the Working Groups and the Secretariat.

19. The report of Working Group I reads as follows:

Report of Working Group I on agenda item 4

1. At its 384th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the Disarmament Commission adopted its agenda for the substantive session of 2023, ([A/CN.10/L.90](#)), and decided to allocate to Working Group I agenda item 4, entitled "Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons".

2. The Working Group, chaired by Kurt Davis (Jamaica), held 10 meetings, from 5 to 20 April 2023. The Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, served as the secretariat of the Working Group. The Office for Disarmament Affairs served as adviser to the Working Group.
 3. The Working Group held extensive discussions on agenda item 4.
 4. At the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 5, 6, 10 and 12 April 2023, delegations exchanged views and made various proposals on the Chair's paper contained in document A/CN.10/2022/WG.I/CRP.1.
 5. At the 6th meeting, on 13 April 2023, delegations exchanged views and made various proposals on the Chair's revised paper contained in A/CN.10/2023/WG.I/CRP.1, circulated on 12 April 2023.
 6. At the 7th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 17, 18 and 19 April 2023, delegations exchanged views and made various proposals on the Chair's paper circulated on 14 April 2023.
 7. At the 10th meeting, on 20 April 2023, delegations exchanged views and made various proposals on the Chair's revised paper as contained in document A/CN.10/2023/WG.I/CRP.1/Rev.2, circulated on 19 April 2023, but were unable to achieve a consensus.
 8. At the same meeting, the Working Group considered and adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 4. The Working Group also recorded its appreciation to the Chair and the Secretariat.
20. The report of Working Group II reads as follows:

Report of Working Group II on agenda item 5

1. At its 383rd meeting, on 3 April 2023, the Disarmament Commission adopted its agenda for the substantive session of 2023 (A/CN.10/L.90), and decided to allocate to Working Group II agenda item 5, entitled "Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities".
2. The Working Group, chaired by Szilvia Balázs (Hungary), held 9 informal meetings, between 4 and 20 April 2023. The Disarmament and Peace Affairs Branch, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, served as the secretariat of the Working Group. The Office for Disarmament Affairs served as adviser to the Working Group.
3. The Working Group held extensive deliberations on agenda item 5, in accordance with the mandate of the Commission.
4. At the 1st meeting, on 4 April 2023, the Working Group heard a statement by the Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Juan Francisco Facetti (Paraguay).
5. At the 2nd meeting, on 5 April 2023, the Working Group heard a pre-recorded video message by the Chair of the Open-ended working group established by General Assembly resolution 76/231 of 24 December 2021, Hellmut Lagos (Chile).

6. At the same meeting, the Working Group began a discussion on the provisions contained in sections IV to VIII of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities ([A/68/189](#)). The Working Group heard proposals by Member States and exchanged views on the provisions contained in section IV.A of the report, on information exchange on space policies.
7. Also at the same meeting, the Working Group heard proposals by Member States and exchanged views on the provisions contained in section IV.B of the report, on information exchange and notifications related to outer space activities.
8. At the 3rd meeting, on 6 April 2023, the Working Group heard proposals by Member States and exchanged views on the provisions contained in section IV.C of the report, on risk reduction notifications.
9. At the 4th meeting, on 11 April 2023, the Working Group heard proposals by Member States and exchanged views on the provisions contained in section IV.D of the report, on contact and visits to space launch sites and facilities, and sections V to VIII of the report, on international cooperation, consultative mechanisms, outreach and coordination.
10. Following the meeting, the Chair circulated a conference room paper dated 12 April 2023 ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/CRP.1](#)).
11. At the 5th meeting, on 13 April 2023, the Working Group carried out a reading of the Chair's conference room paper.
12. Following the meeting, the Chair circulated a revised version of the conference room paper, dated 14 April 2023 ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/CRP.1/Rev.1](#)).
13. At the 6th meeting, on 17 April 2023, the Working Group began its reading of the revised conference room paper.
14. At the 7th meeting, on 18 April 2023, the Working Group completed its reading of the revised conference room paper.
15. Following the meeting, the Chair circulated a second revised version of the conference room paper, dated 18 April 2023 ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/CRP.1/Rev.2](#)).
16. At the 8th meeting, on 19 April 2023, the Working Group carried out a reading of the second revised conference room paper.
17. Following the meeting, the Chair circulated a third revised version of the conference room paper, dated 20 April 2023 ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/CRP.1/Rev.3](#)).
18. At the 9th meeting, on 20 April 2023, the Working Group carried out a reading of the third revised conference room paper.
19. The Chair circulated a fourth revised version of the conference room paper, dated 20 April 2023 ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/CRP.1/Rev.4](#)).
20. The following documents were submitted to Working Group II:
 - (a) Working paper submitted by the Non-Aligned Movement ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/WP.1](#));
 - (b) Working paper submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ([A/CN.10/2023/WG.II/WP.2](#)).
21. At the 9th meeting, on 20 April 2023, the Working Group considered and adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 5, and a text entitled "Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency

and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” (see annex). The Working Group also recorded its appreciation to the Chair and the Secretariat.

Annex

Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities

I. Introduction

1. At its 2018, 2022 and 2023 sessions, the Disarmament Commission considered the agenda item entitled “Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” in its Working Group II.
2. On the basis of its deliberations, the Disarmament Commission agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations.

II. Conclusions

3. The Commission reaffirmed the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development.
4. The Commission also reaffirmed that preventing an arms race in outer space was in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and was essential for international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. The Commission recalled that the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities had endorsed efforts to pursue political commitments, for example declarations regarding the peaceful use of outer space, noting that such commitments could form the basis for the consideration of concepts and proposals for legally binding obligations.
5. The Commission recognized that negotiations for the conclusion of an international legally binding instrument or instruments to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects remained a priority task of the Conference on Disarmament, and reiterated the need for an agreed, balanced and comprehensive programme of work of the Conference. The Commission recognized that concrete proposals on transparency and confidence-building measures could form an integral part of such an instrument.
6. The Commission noted the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty in 2008⁶ and the submission of its updated version in 2014.⁷

⁶ CD/1839.

⁷ CD/1985.

7. The Commission noted the discussions of the open-ended working group established by General Assembly resolution [76/231](#) of 24 December 2021, which met in 2022 and 2023.

8. The Commission recalled the work done in 2018 and 2019 by the Group of Governmental Experts established by General Assembly resolution [72/250](#) of 24 December 2017 and noted the establishment of a new Group of Governmental Experts by General Assembly resolution [77/250](#) of 30 December 2022, which will meet in 2023 and 2024.

9. The Commission recalled that transparency and confidence-building measures could augment the safety, sustainability and security of day-to-day space operations and could contribute to the development of mutual understanding, to the avoidance of miscommunication and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples.

10. The Commission stressed the importance of continuing and promoting the practical implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the recommendations set out in the 2013 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities.

11. The Commission recalled that a proposed transparency and confidence-building measure should: (a) be clear, practical and proven, meaning that both the application and the efficacy of the proposed measure have been demonstrated by one or more actors; (b) be able to be effectively confirmed by other parties in its application, either independently or collectively; and (c) reduce or even eliminate the causes of mistrust, misunderstanding and miscalculation with regard to the activities and intentions of States.

12. Recalling paragraph 26 of the 2013 report, the Commission also recalled that transparency and confidence-building measures for outer space activities could also complement and contribute to, but not substitute for, an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Transparency and confidence-building measures should be aimed at increasing outer space safety, sustainability, security, and especially at the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the conclusion of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Transparency and confidence-building measures for outer space activities should complement, but not substitute for, the verification measures in legally binding instruments. Voluntary transparency and confidence-building measures, considered as complementary measures, could contribute to the consideration of concepts and proposals for legally binding measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space as well as verification protocols included in legally binding international instruments.

13. The Commission stressed the importance of universal participation in, implementation of and full adherence to the existing legal framework relating to outer space activities, to which States are parties, or subscribe, in particular the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

14. The Commission noted that some transparency and confidence-building measures for outer space activities had already been implemented at the multilateral and/or the national level, as reflected in General Assembly resolution [77/251](#) of 30 December 2022.⁸ The Commission noted that fact without prejudice to that resolution.

⁸ See preambular paragraphs 9 and 10.

III. Recommendations

15. The Commission recommends the following measures, on a voluntary basis and subject to national security considerations, to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, building upon the 2013 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities:

(a) Recalling paragraphs 37 and 39 of the 2013 report, to publish or maintain, as appropriate, access to information in the areas mentioned in these paragraphs;

(b) Recalling paragraphs 37 to 40 of the 2013 report, to engage in regular dialogues about national space policies and activities. These dialogues could be supported by the United Nations;

(c) Recalling paragraph 39 and 40 of the 2013 report, bearing in mind the disparities in capabilities and resources of States, space situation awareness cooperation should be open, transparent, non-discriminatory and voluntary:

(i) To share space situational awareness data and information, to the extent practicable;

(ii) In this connection, for Member States to engage and to intensify discussions in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on international cooperation on global space situational awareness capabilities;

(d) Recalling paragraph 42 to 45 of the 2013 report, to consider designating points of contact to facilitate the notification, in a timely manner and to the greatest extent practicable, of potentially affected States of scheduled manoeuvres that may result in risks to the flight safety of space objects of other States;

(e) Recalling paragraphs 30 to 33 and 36 to 48 of the 2013 report, to implement practically transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities in accordance with the purposes reflected in paragraphs 20 to 23 of the 2013 report;

(f) Recalling paragraphs 49 to 56 of the 2013 report:

(i) To recognize the growing scope and significance of international cooperation, both between and among spacefaring and non-spacefaring States and between States and international organizations and private sector actors in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

(ii) Taking into account the needs of developing countries in particular, to underline the necessity and the significance of further strengthening international cooperation to reach broad and efficient collaboration in this field for the mutual benefit and in the interest of all parties, including with regard to the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned;

(iii) In this connection, for States with significant space technologies to consider international cooperation such as providing assistance and training and transferring technology, data and material to requesting States for the equitable and mutual benefit of, and taking into account the legitimate rights and interest of, all parties concerned, in particular the needs of developing countries, noting that the disparity in the space capabilities of States, the inability of most States to participate in space activities without the assistance of others, uncertainty concerning sufficient transfer of space technologies between States and the inability of many States to acquire significant space-based information are factors contributing to a lack of confidence among States;⁹

⁹ See [A/48/305](#) and [A/48/305/Corr.1](#).

(g) Recalling paragraph 71 of the 2013 report:

(i) To participate in, implement and fully adhere to the existing legal framework relating to outer space activities, including the United Nations Charter and the treaties, specified in paragraph 71 of the 2013 report, to which they are parties; for States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the use of outer space to consider ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

(ii) To strengthen supervision of private sector actors under their jurisdiction, in accordance with article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, so as to reduce the potential for activities of such actors to increase the risk of misunderstanding, misperception or miscalculation between States or increase the risk of conflict in outer space, with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space;

(h) Recalling paragraph 72 of the 2013 report, to further advance and regularly review transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, as appropriate, in relevant standing United Nations bodies reflected in paragraph 72 of the 2013 report.

