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Special Political and Decolonization Committee
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Agenda item 48
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Belarus, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Space science and 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, 79/51 of 2 December 2024, 79/87 of 4 December 2024 and its other resolutions on this subject,

Underscoring the significance 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 (Outer Space Treaty) of 1967,¹ as the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities,

Emphasizing 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,

Convinced that space science, technique and technology and the practical application of the achievements thereof in areas such as satellite communications, Earth observation and satellite navigation, as well as telehealth, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resources management and ocean and climate monitoring, are indispensable tools for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,² including the “Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development, adopted in 2021,³ and for ensuring a more effective contribution to efforts aimed at the development of all countries and regions of the world,

Recognizing that international technical cooperation, scientific research and information-sharing, as well as capacity-building for emerging spacefaring nations,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

² Resolution 70/1.

³ Resolution 76/3.



can contribute to the increased use of space data and services by those nations, promote joint projects, spur the development of space infrastructure and facilitate access to space technologies,

Recognizing also 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 ensure the peaceful use of civil space systems and the achievements of space science and technologies for peaceful purposes,

Acknowledging with concern the vulnerability and risks associated with the use of commercial satellites and their relevant ground infrastructure for possible interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, as well as for other potentially harmful purposes, including terrorist acts,

Considering that such challenges and risks may have negative consequences for socioeconomic development associated with the use of space technologies,

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, including through the potential development, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an information-sharing platform on space situational awareness,

Emphasizing the unique role and mandate 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 peaceful purposes,

Recalling the adoption in 2019 of the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee,⁴

1. *Affirms the obligation of all Member States conducting activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, to fully comply with 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 (Outer Space Treaty) in the interest of maintaining international peace and security;*

2. *Encourages all Member States to foster, in line with existing multilateral mechanisms and frameworks, including through a possible fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE IV), international cooperation and capacity-building, with a specific focus on emerging spacefaring nations, and to increase their use of space data and services, promote joint projects, develop space infrastructure and facilitate access to space technologies;*

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

4. *Also recommends that the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and Member States seek mutual exchange and effective coordination in*

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/74/20).*

all key aspects of outer space activities in order to promote international cooperation and understanding;

5. *Urges* all Member States, in particular those with established space capabilities, as well as intergovernmental organizations and the private sector, to refrain from conducting activities that may harmfully contaminate the space environment;

6. *Encourages* the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, within its existing mandate and resources, to continue to effectively promote cooperation between States, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, in order to expand access to space technology;

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

8. *Urges* all States Parties to the Outer Space Treaty to abide by 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. *Encourages* all States that are not yet Parties to the Outer Space Treaty to consider ratifying or acceding to the Treaty;

10. *Considers* that space science and technology and commercial space systems, including their ground infrastructure, should be used for peaceful purposes in the interest of promoting international cooperation and understanding;

11. *Encourages* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, within its mandate, to continue to closely consider the peaceful purpose of space science and technology and related issues that may contribute to the safety and long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

12. *Urges* States that are not yet members of the Committee to give consideration to applying for membership of the Committee, as a unique platform for international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.
