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**Committee on the Peaceful  
Uses of Outer Space****Report on the United Nations/United Arab Emirates  
High-level Forum: Space as a Driver for Socioeconomic  
Sustainable Development****(Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 20-24 November 2016)****I. Introduction**

1. The first High-level Forum on space as a driver for socioeconomic sustainable development, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 20 to 24 November 2016, was organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat in collaboration with the Government of the United Arab Emirates. The Forum was hosted by the United Arab Emirates Space Agency and the Mohammed bin Rashid Space Centre. The Forum was co-sponsored by the Secure World Foundation, Sierra Nevada Corporation's Space Systems and the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems.

2. The first High-level Forum advanced the debate on the role of space science and technology in fostering global development. The Forum thus provided a unique opportunity for the collective space community to address global governance of outer space activities leading up to the fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, UNISPACE+50, in 2018. The Forum concluded with the Dubai Declaration (see annex), which, inter alia, recommended that the High-level Forum should become a permanent platform for strengthened partnerships among all relevant stakeholders in working towards "Space2030", a vision for the contribution of space activities in addressing overarching, long-term development concerns.

3. In recent years, the world has witnessed a flourishing of space activities with an impact on the local, regional, continental and global markets. With the adoption of the three global agendas (the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement on climate change), which will stimulate action in the next few years in an integrated way, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), the enhanced use of space tools has become even more critical.

4. To this end, the Office for Outer Space Affairs has defined four thematic pillars (space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy) to guide the process of a three-year series (2016-2018) of high-level forums on space as a driver



for socioeconomic sustainable development, providing an opportunity for the space community to collectively elaborate recommendations for the UNISPACE+50 blueprint (A/AC.105/L.297, paras. 19 and 22).

5. The first pillar addresses space economy, defined as the full range of activities and use of resources that create and provide value and benefits to human beings in the course of exploring, understanding and utilizing space. The second pillar, space society, refers to a society that carries out its core functions while making the best use of space technologies and space-based services and applications. The third pillar, space accessibility, refers to all user communities and decision-makers being able, on an equal basis, to benefit from and use space technologies and space-based data. The fourth pillar, space diplomacy, is defined as cooperation among States in using space technologies and applications to address common challenges facing humanity and to build constructive, knowledge-based partnerships.

6. The present report describes the background, objectives and programme of the High-level Forum and provides a summary of the observations and recommendations made by the participants. It has been prepared for submission to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixtieth session and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its fifty-fourth session, both to be held in 2017.

## **A. Background and objectives**

7. The high-level forums are intended to become a platform for providing updates and recommendations on the potential of space innovations to address new and emerging sustainable development challenges.

8. The overall objective of the High-level Forum was to present lessons learned and new ideas grouped according to the four thematic pillars (space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy), as well as all their interactions and interlinkages. The Forum aimed to produce a declaration with a set of recommendations to further shape and position space activities as drivers of innovation, socioeconomic development and diplomacy for a sustainable future.

9. The specific objectives of the five-day High-level Forum were as follows:

(a) Increase awareness about ongoing space activities and trends in the use of space technology and services that aid sustainable development;

(b) Acknowledge the relevance of the space sector for a country's economy, society and diplomacy;

(c) Recognize benefits from space as a core sector for socioeconomic development;

(d) Identify strategies to link space activities as a driver for socioeconomic development;

(e) Find recommendations on utilizing innovative space activities to address emerging sustainable development challenges;

(f) Establish partnerships to aid in addressing space for sustainable development;

(g) Elaborate recommendations on how voluntary actions from Governments, international organizations, research and development institutions, academia and other relevant stakeholders could support partnerships for increased use of space as a driver for socioeconomic development.

## B. Programme

10. At the opening of the High-level Forum, introductory and welcoming statements were made by the Secretary-General (through a statement delivered by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs), the Chairman of the United Arab Emirates Space Agency, the Chairman of the Mohammed bin Rashid Space Centre, the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (through a video message), the Executive Director of Secure World Foundation, and the Corporate Vice-President of Sierra Nevada Corporation's Space Systems.

11. The opening of the Forum was followed by a "setting the scene" presentation delivered by Simonetta Di Pippo, Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, which highlighted the process of enhancing the cooperation and coordination in the space community, and expanding to reach other user communities, with a particular focus on the space sector, to benefit the economy, society and development of all countries.

12. A keynote presentation, "A year in space", by Scott Kelly, a former astronaut of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America, offered insight into experiences of various space missions, including a one-year mission in 2015/2106, and highlighted that space reminds humanity of our common bonds.

13. The Office for Outer Space Affairs announced the appointment of Scott Kelly as United Nations Champion for Space. As the Champion for Space, Scott Kelly will support the Office for Outer Space Affairs in promoting space as a tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and raise awareness of the Office's activities, such as the forthcoming UNISPACE+50 event to be held in June 2018.

14. Organized with the participation of top-level representatives of space agencies and national, regional and international institutions and organizations from both spacefaring and non-spacefaring nations, two high-level panels were conducted, entitled "Global challenges and space technology: towards Space2030" and "Making a difference: working together towards sustainable space". The panels established a direct debate with Forum participants on the role of space science and technology in fostering global development.

15. Four break-out sessions were convened to address the thematic pillars: space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy.

16. A "Women in space breakfast and networking" event, sponsored by Women in Aerospace Europe and organized in conjunction with the High-level Forum, was designed to foster the interests of women working in space science and technology and to advance women's careers through initiatives and leadership development, as well as assist networking.

17. A round-table discussion entitled "UNISPACE+50: the way ahead", moderated by the Chair of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, addressed future global space governance leading up to UNISPACE+50 in 2018.

18. The round-table discussion session entitled "Partnership with industries, the private sector and non-governmental organizations", moderated by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, was held to discuss possible future collaboration schemes and partnerships with the United Nations, foster dialogue with space industry, the private sector and non-governmental organizations in the framework of the Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and promote scientific and technological development, capacity-building and a more sustainable space economy.

19. Two sessions, entitled, “Space activities: national programmes and case studies” and “Capacity-building and information dissemination”, disseminated information on current developments in the space arena, in particular in developing countries.

20. The Forum’s programme was developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the United Arab Emirates Space Agency. An informative technical tour of the Mohammed bin Rashid Space Centre was organized for participants in the Forum (see [www.mbrsc.ae/en](http://www.mbrsc.ae/en)).

### **C. Attendance**

21. The Forum brought together participants from national, regional and international public and private organizations and institutions, including decision makers from government agencies, high-ranking officials from regional and international agencies, representatives and experts from the United Nations agencies, experts from the space community, experts from entrepreneurial, business and academic communities and policymakers, experts from international centres of excellence, researchers involved in the use of space technologies, representatives of the private sector in the space and non-space fields, and civil society leaders.

22. Funds provided by the United Nations, the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the co-sponsors were used to defray the costs of air travel and accommodation for 24 participants. A total of 145 specialists in space and science technology attended the Forum.

23. The following 23 Member States were represented at the Forum: Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States.

24. The representatives of the following 29 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and industries attended the Forum: Airbus, Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, Association of Space Explorers, Athina Balta Law Group, Committee on Space Research, Deep Space Industries, Digital Globe, EOS Data Analytics, EURISY, European Association of Remote Sensing Companies, European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency, European Space Agency, European Space Policy Institute, Group on Earth Observations, International Collaborative Aerospace and Energy Development (CANEUS), National Space Society, Orbital Access, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Secure World Foundation, Sierra Nevada Corporation, Space Florida, Space Foundation, Space Frontier Foundation, Space Generation Advisory Council, Space Trust, Stevenson Astrosat, Thales Alenia Space, Tyvak and Vieira de Almeida (VdA).

25. Representatives of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme and the International Telecommunication Union were also present at the Forum.

## II. Observations and recommendations

26. The presentations made at the Forum, the Forum programme and background materials are available on the website of the Office for Outer Space Affairs (<http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/hlf/first-hlf-meeting-presentations.html>).

27. During the break-out sessions, participants focused on several points, reaching agreement on recommendations that together shaped the Dubai Declaration (see annex), which was the outcome of the first High-level Forum.

28. The Dubai Declaration provides guidance for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the broader space community in the preparations for UNISPACE+50, as discussed in the note by the Secretariat entitled “Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: theme of the sessions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee in 2018” (A/AC.105/L.297).

29. The observations and recommendations of the participants in the Forum are summarized below.

### A. High-level panels

30. The participants in the high-level panels underlined the many solutions that space technology could offer to address global challenges and its capability to facilitate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and thus also stressed the importance of raising awareness of the benefits of space among decision makers outside the space arena in order to achieve for humankind the full scope of advancements through space activities.

31. Participants noted in that regard the importance of space technology to combat climate change, as Earth observation was essential for monitoring the effects of climate change and offers a tool to observe and measure the impacts of activities to combat climate change. As highlighted in the meeting of heads of space agencies held in the margins of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Marrakech Climate Change Conference), held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016, coordinated global efforts relating to the contribution of space technology were key to understanding and countering climate change.

32. Participants recalled the dependence of the global economy on space technology, as satellite navigation and communication, as well as Earth observation, were essential in innumerable areas of today’s society. It was also noted that space was a driver for innovation and progress as countless spin-off technologies now used in everyday life were products of space research.

33. It was noted that space exploration and innovation had been identified as essential drivers for opening up new domains in space science and technology, triggering new partnerships in order to collectively create new opportunities for addressing global challenges.

34. It was noted that space was one of the most challenging technological fields and that the High-level Forum represented an outstanding opportunity to seek partnerships and identify possible areas for cooperation with stakeholders from the broader space community.

35. Innovation, cooperation and inspiration were identified by participants as key points to further the debate on the future of space and the increasing number of actors and projects.

36. It was highlighted that space accessibility and capacity-building efforts, accessibility of data and raising awareness in developing countries based on a bottom-up approach were essential to strengthen international cooperation in outer space activities and support global efforts to address common challenges to humanity.

37. Participants noted the importance of space governance as a basis for common efforts and to ensure the long-term sustainable use of outer space and to be able to open it up to emerging and future spacefaring nations.

38. Space technology was highlighted as one of the most powerful driving forces for the development of the global economy, and, because of its importance, the need to raise awareness and to increase the number of spacefaring nations was noted.

39. Participants also noted the importance of all parts of the business sector and underlined the need for Governments to support start-up companies and to collaborate equally with academia and industry.

40. Space was identified by participants as a field full of inspiration with the power to motivate youth, and the High-level Forum was welcomed as an opportunity and platform for cross-sectoral collaboration.

41. Participants further noted that space, with its various facets, was a limited resource, and it was important to elaborate new approaches for the development of outer space capacities in order to secure the long-term sustainability of space.

42. The mutual interlinkages between peace and development have been noted by the participants in the Forum and in this regard transparency and confidence-building measures especially were highlighted as key concepts to maintain the peaceful use of outer space.

43. Participants noted the importance of recognizing, encouraging and enabling the use of space as a global commons, for use by all members of the global community, as a resource not owned by any one nation but that was crucial to the future of humanity.

## **B. Break-out sessions: space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy**

44. The role of space for the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was highlighted, as many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals stood out as natural candidates for the use of space assets and space-facilitated services.

45. The participants in the Forum noted that there was a need for better coordination of decision-making on sustaining space activities. Especially considering the increased possibilities offered by the space economy, the growing number of ventures by the private sector in particular required both thoughtful regulation and sustainable business models.

46. The space economy was described as being at the stage of fully taking off thanks to several enabling factors such as decreasing launch costs, enhanced computing capabilities requiring less energy, public-private partnerships and new service models. To meet the challenge of the growing world population, it was crucial to understand the economic potential of space.

47. Participants noted the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in providing a regulatory framework for the orderly conduct of space activities in view of the growing number and diversity of private ventures.

48. Participants also noted that, in order to promote the greater accessibility of space, there was a need for greater communication within the space community in order to better identify the needs of users and be able to develop new models for technology transfer and for making data available and accessible to an enlarged user community.

49. In that regard, the participants in the Forum encouraged the Office for Outer Space Affairs to continue to use its resources to make the necessary linkages and provide capacity-building, education, research and development and continue to provide technical advisory services, possibly in a more inclusive way, in order to holistically address the space sector and its contribution towards a space society.

50. It was noted that in the current space society, the more the benefits of space were shared widely outside the space arena and the more cooperation was promoted, the stronger the motivation would be to prevent conflicts and negotiate multilateral solutions.

51. It was underlined that a lot had to be done to reap the benefits from existing investments in space technology and translate them into tangible societal benefits. In that regard, the use of space technology to raise awareness of societal issues had to be expanded within the United Nations, and the priorities in supporting development goals had to be articulated in order to provide humanitarian assistance and contribute to solutions to global challenges.

52. The view was expressed that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should play a role for an orderly access to space and address the need for a regulatory framework for access to space. The growing membership of the Committee would ensure greater possibilities for synergies and offered possibilities for identifying and addressing gaps in capacity-building, the transfer of technology and the gaps between users and data providers.

53. Participants highlighted the benefits of making space accessible on an equitable basis. That was thought to include access to space technology, as well as access to space-derived data.

54. In that regard, ground-based infrastructure had to be sufficiently maintained in order to guarantee the maximum output of space-derived information and be able to process the vast amount of available data.

55. In order to realize the potential of space as a driver for sustainable development, access to the benefits of space activities had to be ensured, taking into account that those individuals in societies standing to benefit were the ultimate stakeholders and that their needs and interests should guide the decision-making.

56. Furthermore, it was pointed out that not only was society in need of open and free data or access to raw data but it was important to facilitate access to space through knowledge-sharing and capacity-building with respect to how to process information from the existing data.

57. The participants in the Forum stressed the importance of the linkages within the United Nations system and between the United Nations system and external actors in the broader space arena, as only sharing resources, maintaining an open dialogue and increasing synergies among different efforts would have a meaningful impact on the global challenges and foster societal benefits for all.

58. It was pointed out that it was important to remember the achievements of space diplomacy and that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had developed the framework within which the world could benefit from space exploration. The Committee had proved to be very flexible, and the consideration of international cooperative mechanisms for space activities by the Legal Subcommittee demonstrated the breadth of collaboration undertaken by States and international organizations over the past five decades. It was important to further develop the legal regime for outer space and avoid the fragmentation of international space law.

59. It was stressed that space diplomacy and the current global space governance system contained broad principles and guidelines based on a broad range of cooperation mechanisms, including bilateral and multilateral instruments and frameworks, which would constitute evidence of State practice in the overall global governance of outer space activities. Nevertheless, it was emphasized that in the space sector there was a need to strengthen and expand the existing space governance system in order to achieve in practice the goal of the sustainable use of space for peaceful purposes and the benefit of all humankind.

60. In that regard, it was noted that space could provide a field for unity and encourage cooperation, as peace and security had been maintained to date. Nevertheless, the participants noted that there was a lack of precision and adequacy in the regulatory framework and that therefore there was a need for specific international regulations, in addition to non-binding instruments, on several issues, including to ensure the equitable sharing of benefits of outer space.

61. Participants noted that there was a need to share best practices, promote an open dialogue among space actors and promote diplomacy for building trust, confidence and transparency, in order to avoid conflict and promote sustainability and the sharing of benefits.

62. It was furthermore stressed that a multi-stakeholder dialogue among all relevant actors in the space arena and space-related fields would require compatibility and interoperability, as well as standardization, which were key factors underpinning space diplomacy.

63. It was stressed that private initiatives should be encouraged and facilitated in order to generate and expand space benefits. Nevertheless, the space activities of private companies ought to be regulated internationally by setting up uniform legal rules and standards worldwide. As there was currently no single global institution fully mandated to oversee all space activities, there was a demand to strengthen the existing United Nations bodies.

64. The four pillars were regarded as essential areas in which greater cooperation among States and other non-governmental actors was essential, given the increased mutual dependency and rapidly growing potential of space. In that regard, the High-level Forum was considered to be a suitable platform for exchange among all stakeholders of the broader space community, as well as an additional appropriate mechanism to better communicate the benefits of space for socioeconomic sustainable development.

### **III. Concluding remarks**

65. During the session on space economy, it was underlined that space could play an essential role in the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but that would require stronger and more focused cross-sectoral communication of the benefits of space-based technologies and research, as well as a broader and

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cross-sectoral dialogue between the space community and the international development community.

66. The remarks on space society highlighted the role of space activities and how the pillar of space society was intertwined with the other pillars (economy, accessibility and diplomacy). During the presentations, a wealth of options and arguments about why space was important for society were presented, and participants noted the need for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to come up with a mechanism for cooperation and cooperative behaviour to ensure the benefits of space for societies.

67. The thematic pillar on space accessibility provided a framework for consideration of various factors relating to access to space technology data and facilities. The importance of ensuring that the access for some does not impede the access for others was reiterated. Technology transfer-related questions needed to be addressed more openly, and it was important to develop guidance for emerging space actors. The need for a cooperative regulatory instrument was highlighted.

68. The pillar of space diplomacy offered an arena to discuss the historical development of international mechanisms for the regulation of outer space. The flexibility of the space sector and the ability of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to address and adapt to different problems was highlighted. In the light of future activities, there was a growing need for new binding instruments, given the rapid growth of the space sector and the increase of space actors.

69. After considering the items on its agenda, the High-level Forum adopted the attached Dubai Declaration, containing recommendations set out during the sessions of the Forum.

## Annex

### Dubai Declaration

**Adopted at the first High-level Forum: Space as a Driver for Socioeconomic Sustainable Development, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 24 November 2016**

Expressing their appreciation to the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Government of the United Arab Emirates for having organized the Forum, with the support of the Secure World Foundation, Sierra Nevada Corporation's Space Systems and the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems,

Noting with appreciation the designation of former astronaut Scott Kelly as United Nations Champion for Space, who will work with the Office for Outer Space Affairs in promoting space as a tool for achieving sustainable development goals,

Noting with satisfaction the inclusion of the Women in Space Breakfast and Networking as a special event of the Forum,

Noting with interest the national declaration of the United Arab Emirates on happiness and positivity, following General Assembly resolution 65/309, entitled "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development", and also noting that the use of space science and technology has much to offer in achieving those goals and how this was taken into account in the development of its national space policy,

Reaffirming that space activities are constantly evolving and becoming more multifaceted considering the remarkable scientific and technological advancements in the space field and in view of the broader perspective of space security,

Emphasizing, in that regard, that the Forum represented a unique opportunity for the broader space community to address key developments linked to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is characterised by the fusion of new technologies and new business models that impact and benefit from outer space activities,

The participants in the Forum:

1. Declare that the following four pillars of the High-level Forum constitute an inclusive global Space2030 agenda for exploration, innovation and inspiration that calls for strengthened cooperation and governance of outer space activities:

- (a) Space economy: the development of space-derived economic benefits;
- (b) Space society: the evolution of society and societal benefits stemming from space-related activities;
- (c) Space accessibility: all communities using and benefiting from space technology and applications;
- (d) Space diplomacy: building partnerships and strengthening international cooperation in space activities;

2. Agree that UNISPACE+50 is a milestone opportunity to further demonstrate the broad societal benefits of space as an area of innovation, inspiration, interconnectedness, integration and investment, and to strengthen unified efforts at all levels and among all relevant stakeholders of the space sector in addressing the overarching long-term development concerns of society, with concrete deliverables pertaining to space for development;

3. Recognize the need to strengthen the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its unique position as the prime intergovernmental platform for

international space cooperation and the negotiation of instruments pertaining to space activities, and work towards further increasing its membership;

4. Emphasize the need for building stronger partnerships and international cooperation and coordination in the peaceful uses of outer space at all levels, in order to demonstrate the utility of space for the well-being of all peoples, and the Committee's decisive role as a facilitator of the attainment of the global development agenda, taking into account the importance of securing appropriate financing to enable an innovative, open space economy;

5. Recognize the need for broadening access to space and, in that regard, call upon the Office for Outer Space Affairs to devise a dedicated programme within the framework of UNISPACE+50;

6. Assert that space exploration is a long-term driver for innovation, strengthening international cooperation on an all-inclusive basis among nations, and creating new opportunities for addressing global challenges, and that this area could benefit from establishing an exploration and innovation coordination mechanism at the global level, building on the model of the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems;

7. Emphasize that, in order to strengthen socioeconomic development, an integrated approach is required among the space sector and other sectors, including environment and climate change, health, water, information and communications technology, and management of resources, to better understand and meet the needs of end users and society at large;

8. Stress the importance of full and open access to space-derived data, including by promoting more flexible data-licensing terms and partnerships for the development of open online search engines, for the increased discovery and use of data, information, products and services, and call upon the Office for Outer Space Affairs to facilitate such open access to data;

9. Observe the need for increased compatibility, standardization and integration of space systems and note with interest initiatives for inter-agency coordination of constellations of Earth observation, global navigation satellite systems and satellite telecommunications that encourage further demand-driven global coordination, and emphasize the importance of better spectrum planning, allocation and management as key enablers of space programmes;

10. Note the stronger interconnectedness of actions to enhance the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities, including the protection of space assets, space systems and critical infrastructures;

11. Reaffirm that the Outer Space Treaty, together with other relevant treaties and instruments, lays down the foundations of international regulation of space activities, and note that the fiftieth anniversary of the Outer Space Treaty in 2017 would provide an opportunity to promote the universality of the Treaty and manifest the fundamental role of the legal regime of outer space for strengthening global governance of outer space activities;

12. Note that the increase in commercial and private activities in the space sector generates demands for regulatory certainty at the national level to meet the needs of new actors and beneficiaries of spacefaring nations, space middle powers and emerging spacefaring nations;

13. Recognize the importance for States to develop space policies and regulatory frameworks at the national level in accordance with their needs and

conforming to international space law, and that, in this regard, capacity-building and technical legal assistance are essential;

14. Emphasize the need for strengthened involvement of youth in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education and the increased participation of women in space activities;

15. Underscore the need to modernize and reinforce the overall mandate and structure of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to better position the Office to assist States in using space for sustainable development, strengthen the Office's role in disaster management and emergency response and its capacity-building, outreach and awareness-raising efforts, including integrated legal and technical assistance, and reinforce the Office's spaceflight portfolio to allow broad access to space for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular for the benefit of developing countries;

16. Emphasize the importance for the Office for Outer Space Affairs to strengthen its cooperation with industry and the private sector to be able to deliver its mandates as the unique United Nations entity in space affairs and to assist States to attain the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. Observe the need for more coordination efforts among non-governmental organizations and the private sector to facilitate dialogue with more user communities and other entities, and increased synergies in their interaction with the Office for Outer Space Affairs and with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as appropriate;

18. Agree that the Forum serves as a driver for exchange to promote dialogue between Governments, international organizations, industry, the private sector, academia and civil society, to connect the four pillars, UNISPACE+50 and Space2030, and to facilitate partnerships with the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

19. Agree that the Forum should become a permanent platform for strengthened partnerships among all relevant stakeholders in working towards Space2030;

20. Request that the Office for Outer Space Affairs present this Declaration to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its session in 2017.

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