

TEMPLATE C

TOOLS: “Space2030” Agenda Mid-term Review

For Member States

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT: In implementing the “Space2030” Agenda, Member States could contribute to and benefit from a number of international and regional mechanisms, programmes, projects and platforms that are already in place or are being developed ([A/RES/76/3](#), paras. 24 and 25).

The responses on recent UNOOSA capacity-building activities would be greatly appreciated by the Office to determine the longer-term impact of our capacity-building activities and identify positive case studies.

1. Have you benefitted from any of the “Tools”, listed in paragraph 24?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

(h) The International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems	Japan provides own navigation satellite system, Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS), and a member of ICG Providers Forum. Japan presents its development and operational status as a provider at ICG and leads Multi-GNSS demonstration project in the Asia/Oceania region to share the status in Providers Forum. Japan also participates in working groups under ICG for technical discussions and co-chairs several subgroups and task forces under the working groups. Through these activities in ICG, compatibility and interoperability between QZSS and other GNSS has been enhanced.
(i) IAWN and SMPAG	<p>Thanks to the professional work and efforts of IAWN and SMPAG (together with the distinguished delegate of Romania), the year 2029 has been designated as the “United Nations-designated international year of asteroid awareness and planetary defense,” coinciding with the close approach of the asteroid Apophis on 13 April 2029. The designation will provide a significant step forward in raising public awareness of this critical issue and accelerating international cooperation.</p> <p>Also, stimulated by the international cooperation (particularly with partners such as NASA and ESA) fostered by IAWN and SMPAG, JAXA established a dedicated Planetary Defense team to address to enhance Japan’s capacity in this field. As one of its early initiatives, the team participated in the “5th Planetary Defense Inter-Agency Tabletop Exercise” organized by NASA and FEMA in cooperation with the Department of State in</p>

	April 2024. Furthermore, JAXA's Planetary Defense Team participated in the annual meeting of the space-based disaster management project, <i>Sentinel Asia</i> , hosted by the Philippine Space Agency to raise awareness of the significance of Planetary Defense in the context of disaster risk management.
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2. In addition, several tools and initiatives have been and are being developed by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), as part of its capacity-building for the twenty-first century, and in cooperation with its partners (A/RES/76/3, para. 25), as listed in paragraph 25, subsections (a)-(i) of the "Space2030" Agenda;

2.1. Have you benefitted from any of the "Tools", developed by UNOOSA, listed in paragraph 25?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

(a) Access to Space for All initiative	As shown by the KiboCUBE programme hereunder implemented in cooperation with UNOOSA, the Access to Space for All initiative has provided Japan with the opportunity to reach out to developing and emerging countries and to disseminate the benefits of the Japanese Experiment Module (Kibo) on-board the ISS.
(e) The "Space law for new space actors" project	<p>Japan is cooperating with this project, and the implementation of this project has made it possible to disseminate Japanese practices, particularly in the area of the legal framework for outer space.</p> <p>Through cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, under the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), Japan leads the National Space Legislation Initiative (NSLI), whose aims are (i) to promote information sharing and mutual learning on the practices and examples of national space legislation and/or policies in the Asia-Pacific Region; and (ii) to enhance the Asia-Pacific countries' capacity to draft and implement their national space legislation and/or policies in line with international norms.</p> <p>In collaboration with the "Space law for new space actors" project, particularly through the participation of a representative from the UNOOSA in charge of the project in the NSLI activities such as dedicated NSLI sessions at the APRSAF-29 in Indonesia and the APRSAF-30 in the Philippines, the significance of the NSLI has been further enhanced.</p>

(f) The Space4Water portal	The Space4Water portal enabled to disseminate the benefit of the Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation (GSMaP) which JAXA developed through the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission.
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3. As the lists contained in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the “Space2030” Agenda and implementation plan are not exhaustive, and new initiatives could be developed, including by UNOOSA, with a view to assisting Member States in implementing the “Space2030” Agenda, please indicate additional relevant Tools and any proposed enhancements to the ones listed. [max 200 words]

Tools (new or enhanced existing ones)	How they could benefit your country

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