

国連宇宙空間平和利用委員会
50周年記念会合の開催結果について

平成23年6月8日
文 部 科 学 省

1959年の国連総会において、常設委員会として国連宇宙空間平和利用委員会（COPUOS）が設置され、1961年に初会合が開催された。この委員会は、宇宙活動に関する研究支援、情報交換、宇宙空間の平和利用のための方策、法律問題の検討等を行ってきた。

本年はCOPUOS初会合が開催されてから50周年目の節目の年であること、有人宇宙飛行50周年に当たることから、6月1日に、COPUOS 50周年記念会合が開催された。また、6月2日には、ウィーン市庁舎で、世界各地から招致した宇宙飛行士で構成された宇宙飛行士パネルが開催された（我が国からは、向井宇宙飛行士がパネリストとして出席）。なお、6月2日から10日までの予定で、COPUOS本委員会第54会期の審議が行われている（別紙1）。

COPUOS 50周年記念会合の概要は次のとおり。

- (1) 期 間 2011年6月1日（水）
- (2) 場 所 国連ウィーン国際センター（オーストリア）
- (3) 参加国 59ヶ国・機関（その他、オブザーバが出席）
我が国からは、外務省、文部科学省、宇宙航空研究開発機構（JAXA）が出席。土井宇宙飛行士（国連宇宙部宇宙応用課長）、向井宇宙飛行士、野口宇宙飛行士も出席。

(4) 記念会合の主な議題と結果

①開会行事

開会行事では、次のスピーチが行われ（一部ビデオメッセージ）、COPUOSが設立以来、宇宙空間の平和利用のために果たしてきた役割に対する評価や今後の期待が述べられた。

- ・ブルナリウCOPUOS本委員会議長による冒頭スピーチ
- ・パン・ギムン国連事務総長によるビデオメッセージ
- ・フェドトフ国連ウィーン事務所（UNOV）事務局長によるスピーチ
- ・国際宇宙ステーション（ISS）からのビデオメッセージ

②50周年記念宣言の採択

これまでの宇宙開発利用の成果や持続的発展のための宇宙開発利用の必要性、宇宙の平和利用や国際開発を進める上での宇宙国際協力の重要性などを内容とする「COPUOS 50周年記念会合宣言」が原案のとおり採択された（別紙2）。

③ラウンドテーブル

下記7名が参加してラウンドテーブルが開催され、ブルナリウCOPUOS本委員会議長の司会のもと、これまでの宇宙開発の歩み、国際協力の意義と困難さ、宇宙空間の平和利用に関する教育の重要性等について発言がなされた。我が国からはJAXAの稲谷教授が出席し、小惑星探査機「はやぶさ」の地球への帰還、我が国のISS計画に関する活動、太陽光発電衛星を含め、宇宙探査の現在とこれからについて、プレゼンを行った。

- ・稲谷芳文JAXA教授（日本）
- ・ジャン・ジャック・ドーダンESA長官（欧州）
- ・レランド・メルビンNASA宇宙教育部部長（米国）
- ・ヤン・リーウェイ宇宙飛行士（中国）
- ・ジュアン・アキュナ・アレナス宇宙機関長（チリ）
- ・アレクセイ・レオノフ宇宙飛行士（ロシア）
- ・レファット・チャボウニ高等教育・科学研究大臣（チュニジア）

④各国からのステートメント

34ヶ国・機関から、COPUOS 50周年に関するステートメントが行われ、各国等の宇宙空間の平和利用に関する取組み、今後の展望等の紹介が行われた。

我が国からは、池上宇宙開発委員会委員長がステートメントを行い、COPUOS 50周年への祝辞、COPUOSに対するこれまでの我が国の協力と貢献、国際宇宙ステーション（ISS）計画に対する我が国の貢献、大震災への各国からの支援への感謝と宇宙国際協力の有用性について発言した。



（オープニングの様相）



（COPUOS 50周年記念のケーキと向井飛行士）
（COPUOS 公式ホームページより抜粋）

(別紙1)

国連宇宙空間平和利用委員会第54会期について

- (1) 期 間 2011年6月2日(木)～6月10日(金)
- (2) 場 所 国連ウィーン国際センター(オーストリア)
- (3) 参加者 59ヶ国(その他、オブザーバが出席)
我が国からは、宇宙開発戦略本部、外務省、文部科学省、宇宙航空研究開発機構が出席。
- (4) 第54会期の議題について
 - ①開会宣言
 - ②議題採択
 - ③議長発言
 - ④一般発言
 - ⑤宇宙空間の平和利用を維持するための方策と手段
 - ⑥UNISPACEⅢ勧告の実行
 - ⑦科技小委第47会期報告書
 - ⑧法小委第49会期報告書
 - ⑨宇宙技術のスピンオフ
 - ⑩宇宙と社会
 - ⑪宇宙と水
 - ⑫宇宙と気候変動
 - ⑬国連システムの下での宇宙技術の利用
 - ⑭COPUOSの将来の役割
 - ⑮その他の事項
 - ⑯報告書採択



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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**
Fifty-fourth session
Vienna, 1-10 June 2011

Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Human Space Flight and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Working paper submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the
Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

I. Background

1. At the forty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group of the Whole considered the preparations for the commemorations to be held during the fifty-fourth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
2. The Working Group of the Whole noted the decision taken by the Committee at its fifty-third session, in 2010, that the events on 1 June 2011 would include a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations. Those events would enjoy the participation of representatives at the ministerial level, heads of agencies, astronauts and other dignitaries and would address the achievements of the Committee over the course of 50 years, the 50 years of human space flight and the future of humanity in outer space.
3. The Working Group of the Whole agreed that a draft document should be prepared with the objective of having a declaration of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space adopted at the high-level segment and that the draft document should be further negotiated among States members of the Committee and finalized before the fifty-fourth session of the Committee. The Working Group noted in that regard that consultations had been held during the forty-eighth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee under the leadership of the Chair of the Committee, on the basis of a non-paper prepared by the Secretariat and circulated among permanent missions in Vienna, and agreed that the Chair of the Committee, in close consultation with the Secretariat, should prepare a working

paper of the Chair, to be issued in the six official languages of the United Nations, for further consideration by the Legal Subcommittee at its fiftieth session.

4. At its fiftieth session, the Legal Subcommittee noted that informal consultations had been held during the session, under the leadership of the Chair of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the preparations for the commemorative segment of the fifty-fourth session of the Committee and on the preparation of a declaration to be adopted on 1 June 2011, as contained in a working paper submitted by the Chair of the Committee entitled "Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Human Space Flight and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" (A/AC.105/L.283).
5. The Subcommittee agreed on the text of the draft declaration contained in document A/AC.105/L.283, as amended, and noted that the revised draft declaration would be submitted to the Committee at its fifty-fourth session, during the commemorative segment, on 1 June 2011.
6. The revised draft declaration, to be adopted during the commemorative segment of the fifty-fourth session of the Committee on 1 June 2011, is contained in section II below.

II. Draft Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Human Space Flight and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

We, the States participating in the commemorative segment of the fifty-fourth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held at Vienna on 1 June 2011, in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of human space flight and the fiftieth anniversary of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

1. *Recall* the launch into outer space of the first human-made Earth satellite, Sputnik I, on 4 October 1957, thus opening the way for space exploration;
2. *Also recall* that on 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human to orbit the Earth, opening a new chapter of human endeavour in outer space;
3. *Further recall* the amazing history of human presence in outer space and the remarkable achievements since the first human spaceflight, in particular Valentina Tereshkova becoming the first woman to orbit the Earth on 16 June 1963, Neil Armstrong becoming the first human to set foot upon the surface of the Moon on 20 July 1969, and the docking of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecrafts on 17 July 1975, being the first international human mission in space, and recall that for the past decade humanity has maintained a multinational permanent human presence in outer space aboard the International Space Station;
4. *Respectfully recall* that the human exploration of outer space has not been without sacrifice, and remember the men and women who have lost their lives in the pursuit of expanding humanity's frontiers;



5. *Emphasize* the significant progress in the development of space science and technology and their applications that has enabled humans to explore the universe, and the extraordinary achievements made over the past fifty years in space exploration efforts, including deepening the understanding of the planetary system and the Sun and the Earth itself, in the use of space science and technology for the benefit of all humankind and in the development of the international legal regime governing space activities;

6. *Recall* the entry into force 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) on 10 October 1967,¹ which establishes the fundamental principles of international space law;

7. *Also recall* the first meeting of the permanent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, convened on 27 November 1961, which facilitated the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 1721 A to E (XVI) of 20 December 1961, including resolution 1721 A, in which the first legal principles were commended to States for their guidance in space activities, and resolution 1721 B, in which the Assembly expressed its belief that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space;

8. *Recognize* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, has for the past fifty years served as a unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities and that the Committee and its subsidiary bodies stand at the forefront in bringing the world together in using space science and technology to preserve the Earth and the space environment and ensure the future of human civilization;

9. *Acknowledge* that significant changes have occurred in the structure and content of the space endeavour, as reflected in the emergence of new technologies and the increasing number of actors at all levels, and therefore note with satisfaction the progress made in strengthening international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space by enhancing the capacity of States for economic, social and cultural development and by strengthening the regulatory frameworks and mechanisms to that effect;

10. *Reaffirm* the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law, and of the widest possible adherence to the international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space;

11. *Express our firm conviction* that space science and technology and their applications, such as satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development and can contribute more effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, to improve people's lives, to conserve natural resources in a

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

world with a growing population that places an increasing strain on all ecosystems, and to enhance the preparedness for and mitigation of the consequences of disasters;

12. *Express our deep concern* about the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris;

13. *Stress* the need to look more closely into how advanced space research and exploration systems and technologies could further contribute to meeting challenges, including that of global climate change, and to food security and global health, and endeavour to examine how the outcomes and spin-offs of scientific research in human space flight could increase the benefits, in particular for developing countries;

14. *Emphasize* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;²

15. *Confirm* the need for closer coordination between the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other intergovernmental bodies involved in the global development agenda of the United Nations, including with respect to the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development;

16. *Call upon* all States to take measures at the national, regional, interregional and global levels to engage in the common efforts to use space science and technology and their applications to preserve planet Earth and its space environment for future generations.

² General Assembly resolution 55/2.