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Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Report on the United Nations/Russian Federation Conference on Space Law and Policy

(Moscow, 11–13 September 2018)

I. Introduction

A. Background and objectives

1. This first United Nations Conference on Space Law and Policy was held in Moscow from 11 to 13 September 2018. It was co-organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat and the Government of the Russian Federation, and was sponsored by the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Roscosmos Academy.
2. The Conference was preceded by a long-standing series of capacity-building workshops on space law and policy organized by the Office since 2002 in cooperation with and hosted by, in chronological order, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Nigeria, Ukraine, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Thailand, Argentina and China. The tenth and most recent workshop was held at the United Nations Office at Vienna in 2016.
3. Building on this series, the Office has taken the next step in its capacity-building efforts by launching a new series of United Nations conferences dedicated to space law and policy, of which the present Conference was the first.
4. As background to the Conference it should be noted that, as more actors engage in space activities, and as their actions may affect others, it is of the utmost importance to ensure that all actors comply with the requirements of international space law.
5. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space helps to intensify and diversify national space programmes and to bring the benefits of space technology applications to a wide circle of stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental. Regulatory and policy frameworks at the national, regional and global levels provide States, in particular developing States, the necessary basis for their space activities, and thus help them to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.
6. Each year, in its resolutions on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the General Assembly reaffirms the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of international law, including the relevant norms of international space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible



adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries. The Assembly recognizes that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

7. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/77](#), requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, and agreed that the Committee should continue to consider the broader issue of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end.

8. In the same resolution, the Assembly encouraged the Office to conduct capacity-building and outreach activities associated with space security and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, as appropriate, and within the context of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

9. In its resolutions [68/50](#), [69/38](#), [70/53](#), [71/42](#) and [72/56](#), on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, the Assembly encouraged relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities ([A/68/189](#)). This call was taken into account in meeting the objectives of the Conference.

10. The availability of professionals who can provide suitable legal advice and disseminate information and knowledge about space law, in particular in developing countries, depends on the availability of adequate education opportunities in space law and policy.

11. The Conference heard an overview of the legal regime governing the peaceful uses of outer space and examined and compared various aspects of the broader issue of space security within the global governance of outer space activities, including transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, and addressed space law and policy. It did so in pursuit of the following objectives:

(a) Raise awareness and promote knowledge of the legal and policy aspects and implications, both current and anticipated, of activities in outer space serving the interests of spacefaring and developing countries;

(b) Draw the attention of authorities and decision makers to topical issues relating to the progressive development of international space law;

(c) Increase public awareness of existing and potential challenges and threats in the area of outer space activities;

(d) Promote the implementation and coordination of international cooperation in space-related areas in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

12. The Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2018, welcomed the present Conference with appreciation.

13. The conclusions, observations and recommendations in section II of the present report reflect a number of concrete elements covered in the Conference discussions.

14. The present report was prepared for submission to the fifty-eighth session of the Legal Subcommittee and the sixty-second session of the Committee, both to be held in 2019.

B. Attendance

15. Decision makers and policymakers of national space agencies and governmental bodies, experts from the space community, business experts, and researchers, students and specialists from academia involved in space activities from the following countries participated in the Conference as moderators and speakers: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan. Representatives of the European Space Agency, the International Organization of Space Communications (Intersputnik), the Secure World Foundation, the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research also participated in the Conference.

16. Funds provided by the United Nations and the host country were used to cover the travel and living costs of participants invited to the Conference.

C. Programme

17. The Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Deputy Director General of the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos” opened the Conference with welcoming and introductory statements. The keynote addresses were dedicated to space law, the global governance of outer space activities and matters regarding space security. Speeches were given on topical issues of concern to the space community, in particular capacity-building in space law and policy, the peaceful uses of outer space and the promotion of international cooperation in space activities.

18. The first theme of the Conference concerned the promotion of the responsible, peaceful and safe use of outer space. The theme consisted of two sub-themes:

(a) Challenges and threats to the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities. Discussions were held on the following topics:

- (i) Ways to implement the guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities;
- (ii) Strengthening the role of the United Nations in addressing challenges and threats in outer space;
- (iii) Development of a new and legally binding instrument to prevent an arms race in outer space;
- (iv) Legal basis for and modalities of exercising the right to self-defence.

(b) Ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes. Discussions were held on the following topics:

- (i) Roles of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and other United Nations bodies in space security;
- (ii) Ways to strengthen transparency and confidence-building measures to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes;
- (iii) Addressing cybersecurity in bodies handling outer space and disarmament matters.

19. The second theme concerned the legal aspects of space debris mitigation and remediation. Discussions were held on the following topics:

- (a) Definition of space debris;
 - (b) Allocation of liability for damage caused by space debris;
 - (c) Possible mechanism to regulate active space debris removal;
 - (d) Issues arising from the implementation of an active debris removal mechanism in law;
 - (e) Necessity of inter-agency cooperation regarding space debris issues.
20. The third theme concerned the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources. Discussions were held on the following topics:
- (a) Legitimacy of policies that promote the potential exploration of space resources and their commercial appropriation;
 - (b) Examination of the need for a progressive development of new policies and rules concerning the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources.
21. The fourth theme concerned space traffic management as part of the global governance of outer space activities. Discussions were held on the following topics:
- (a) Concept of space traffic management;
 - (b) Necessity of an international body tasked with the further development of a viable space traffic management regime;
 - (c) Exchange of information and universal access to space data to enhance the accuracy of space situational awareness.
22. The fifth theme concerned the strengthening of capacity-building in space law and policy. Discussions were held on the following topics:
- (a) Most suitable methods of capacity-building in space law and policy;
 - (b) Necessity of updating or amending the *Education Curriculum on Space Law*;
 - (c) Ways to improve capacity-building more effectively.
23. The Conference ended with a session on conclusions, observations and recommendations.
24. An introductory note to the Conference and the Conference programme are available on the website of the Office (www.unoosa.org).

II. Conclusions, observations and recommendations

Promoting the responsible, peaceful and safe use of outer space

25. In addressing the overarching theme of promoting the responsible, peaceful and safe use of outer space, the Conference discussed challenges and threats to the safety of space operations, the security of space systems and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, as well as ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.
26. The Conference heard an overview of the challenges and threats to the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities. Participants discussed ways of promoting the responsible, peaceful and safe use of outer space. Speakers highlighted the importance of those questions for humankind and for coming generations.
27. The Conference noted that the growing number of space actors and space activities, including in the private sector, was creating new opportunities. However, it also brought challenges relating to the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities. The Conference emphasized that cooperation was necessary to promote the sustainable and responsible use of outer space among all space actors. Some participants expressed the view that the international regulatory framework had to be adapted and reinforced.

28. The Conference noted that several intergovernmental processes and initiatives were under way that addressed the broader issues of space security and maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes. In that connection, the Conference noted the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Conference on Disarmament, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the General Assembly – including its First and Fourth Committees, which held an ad hoc joint meeting and a joint panel discussion on the topic “Possible challenges to space security and sustainability” – and the newly established Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.

29. The Conference also noted that the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities (A/68/189) had given an unprecedented account showing the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures in enhancing the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities.

30. The Conference noted the great amount of valuable work the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities had done and recognized that efforts to promote the long-term sustainability of outer space activities needed to continue.

31. In considering the broader perspective of space security, some participants emphasized that transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities could reduce the risk of mishaps, misinterpretations and miscalculations, foster cooperation, create more predictability and promote a consensus on matters crucial to maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.

32. Some participants advocated a new treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and the threat or use of force against outer space objects.

33. The Conference discussed whether a right to self-defence could be exercised in outer space activities. Some participants expressed the view that the question should be discussed further in order to find common ground.

34. Some participants expressed the view that further consideration should be given to the principle of due regard and international responsibility for national space activities. Participants also expressed the view that the space community should work together with the disarmament community on transversal topics pertaining to space security.

35. Some participants emphasized that, in order to ensure coordination within the United Nations system and create synergies between its entities, the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Office for Disarmament Affairs should continue to coordinate efforts to promote transparency and confidence-building measures. Coordination between the two offices could extend, as appropriate, to the present work of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, as it involved elements of international space law and policy.

36. The Conference discussed cybersecurity as a concern relevant to all activities in outer space. It stressed the need to respond to current scientific and technological developments and emphasized that issues of cybersecurity could have direct consequences for the safe conduct of space activities. Speakers noted the potential impact issues of cybersecurity could have on the broader space community and underlined that it was important to consider, as appropriate, holding an exchange of information and views on the protection of space assets and space systems, including infrastructure, with a view to finding common approaches to the protection of communications and space systems.

37. As an example of regional coordination efforts, the Conference took note of the recently adopted African Space Policy and Strategy and considered it an important tool for strengthening regional cooperation and coordination relating to space activities. Building capacity and facilitating the exchange of information and expertise among States for the benefit of developing countries on a mutually

acceptable basis were considered important means to foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

38. In its discussion of the role of national policy and regulatory frameworks, and of legislative development and institutional mechanisms of space activities, the Conference noted that States took different approaches to meeting their specific needs and addressing practical considerations. Various views were expressed regarding the domestic regulation of the exploration and use of outer space. With regard to concerns about safety, security and sustainability as part of the global governance of outer space activities, various means were discussed of managing space situational awareness and space traffic in the future.

39. With regard to current challenges to the international regulation of space activities, the Conference concluded that national space programmes were a critical part of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. In that regard, the Conference acknowledged the importance of enhanced international cooperation and the sharing of information, experience and models.

40. The Conference underlined that it was important to promote enhanced coordination and synergies in the work of the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee, as well as between the two Subcommittees. Mention was made of the recently established multi-year workplan of the Committee on the governance and method of work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. Under this workplan, a more active role could be examined for the Committee in giving guidance to its two subcommittees for the consideration of agenda items on topics of common relevance and in providing criteria for a more focused debate on such topics, including opportunities for holding joint meetings on them.

41. The Conference took note of the willingness of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to lead further activities on transparency and confidence-building measures under the aegis of Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, as well as to seek synergies with the ongoing development of a “Space2030” agenda and with the implementation of guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

Legal aspects of space debris mitigation and remediation

42. The Conference heard an overview of the legal aspects of space debris mitigation and remediation measures, which was followed by a discussion. The participants exchanged views on the prospective legal definition of space debris, the allocation of liability for damage caused by space debris, a possible mechanism to regulate active space debris removal, the issues arising from the implementation of an active debris removal mechanism in law and the necessity of international cooperation at all levels regarding the space debris issue.

43. The Conference noted that, at present, space debris was not defined in international space law. Some participants emphasized that the technical and legal definitions of space debris needed to be clarified, while others argued that the current technical definition, which had been mutually agreed, could serve as a starting point on the way to a universally accepted legal definition. Some participants argued that a legal definition would be needed only in the event of unauthorized active debris removal.

44. The Conference discussed the legal mechanism that could be appropriate for regulating the space debris issue. Some participants argued that it was important to determine a universally accepted legal framework, while others considered that bilateral agreements ought to be considered.

45. The Conference further exchanged views on a prospective legal regime for active space debris removal. Some participants maintained that a proper legal definition of space debris was needed that should detail the elements determining whether an object was “non-functional” and specify the meaning of “owner” involvement. Others held that transparency was needed regarding the operation and

status of space objects and recommended establishing a comprehensive database of space objects.

46. The Conference addressed the allocation of liability for damage caused by space debris. Some participants called for further discussions on the modalities of application of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects and the role domestic legislation could play in that regard.

47. The Conference acknowledged the necessity of strengthened coordination within the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, and recognized that further efforts should be made to enhance the interaction between them. Some participants suggested that this could be achieved by establishing special working groups, while others proposed the involvement of experts with various backgrounds in discussions held within each Subcommittee.

Exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources

48. The Conference heard an overview of certain aspects of space policy and the legal framework governing the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources at the national and international levels. The Conference also heard an overview of important questions of current international space law regarding policies that promoted the potential exploration of space resources and their utilization for commercial purposes.

49. The Conference addressed certain principles and concepts of space law applicable to space resources and examined the need to develop policies and adopt rules for their exploration, exploitation and utilization.

50. The Conference noted that 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) provided that outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, were to be free for exploration and use by all States. Some participants were of the view that the Treaty did not prohibit the utilization and exploitation of extraterrestrial resources. Some participants expressed the view that the international community needed to define the terms “exploration” and “utilization” to understand how those applied to space resources. The view was expressed that the mining of space resources for commercial purposes went beyond exploration and use and were fundamentally different from the taking of samples for scientific purposes.

51. The Conference noted that the Outer Space Treaty proclaimed the universal principles according to which outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, was to remain free for exploration and use by all States, with free access afforded with respect to all areas of celestial bodies, and that the freedom of scientific investigation in outer space was to be upheld. The view was expressed that those principles were specifically consistent with the non-appropriation doctrine. The view was expressed that, as long as activities to mine space resources did not involve the destruction of a celestial body or its removal from its natural orbit, those activities could not be considered as national appropriation within the meaning of article II of the Outer Space Treaty.

52. The Conference reviewed current examples of national policies and laws promoting the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources. The Conference highlighted that the United Nations treaties and principles on outer space ratified by Member States had to be accepted and adhered to. The view was expressed that national laws could be complementary to international space law and that their enactment could facilitate its development on the condition that they were in line with the international obligations of the State in question and that they contributed to the establishment of an international legal regime in the future.

53. Some participants argued that, at the appropriate time, the international community needed to create a legally binding instrument setting out the terms and conditions for the commercial mining of space resources. Such an instrument should

be the fruit of an international consensus and thereby create the legal certainty essential for stimulating private investment and research in innovative space activities.

54. The Conference discussed the difference between the “province of all mankind” principle, as set out in the Outer Space Treaty, and the “common heritage of mankind” principle of the Moon Agreement. Some participants expressed the view that the principle of “common heritage of mankind” should be the cornerstone of the future international legal regime on space mining and should be developed continuously, in step with activities relating to space resources.

55. The Conference underlined that the successful development and implementation of the international legal framework governing space activities depended on how policymakers and decision makers regarded it at the national level. The view was expressed that the role of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in exchanging information and assisting the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the progressive development of international space law should be strengthened, in particular at the administrative and implementing levels.

56. The view was expressed that orbital slots were an important and scarce resource that should be considered in discussions related to space resources.

57. Some participants underscored that the Legal Subcommittee was the natural and logical place to engage in the progressive development of international space law in an effort to find the legal certainty necessary for the exploration, exploitation and utilization of outer space resources, taking into account the interests and opinions of all countries. Some participants called for further study of this complex area in other discussion forums, such as the Hague Space Resources Governance Working Group, in order to prepare the ground for future international consideration at all levels.

Space traffic management as a part of global governance of outer space activities

58. The Conference reviewed the issue of prospective space traffic management as part of the global governance of outer space activities and noted the technical, legal and policy challenges that had resulted from increased space traffic and space operations. The Conference discussed the concept of space traffic management. Functioning space objects in orbit operated in an environment containing countless pieces of non-functional debris and natural objects that could not easily be detected, tracked or identified. The space environment was becoming increasingly complex and congested owing to the growing number of objects in outer space, the diversification of actors in outer space and the increase in space activities. The development of space tourism, the presence of large constellations of small satellites, the use of high altitude platforms and the increased risk from activities that could destabilize the space environment and threaten international peace and security added to the complexity of the issues to be considered as part of a potential viable space traffic management regime.

59. Given the increase in space traffic and the advent of new actors, whose number includes non-governmental entities, some participants held that it was of paramount importance to continue to develop a viable international regime to ensure the safety of space operations, one that included, but was not limited to, a concept and a model for a potential space traffic management regime. The Conference emphasized that any such future regime should be established at the international level. Some participants called for the creation of an international body to govern space traffic management.

60. Some participants argued that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, was the only appropriate international forum for dealing with the global governance of outer space activities and space traffic management.

61. Some participants pointed to the regulation of aviation under the International Civil Aviation Organization and of the radiofrequency spectrum under the

International Telecommunication Union as possible models for space traffic management and suggested that they should be studied further.

62. Some participants recognized the benefits all countries derived from participating in space activities. Space activities contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, for instance by facilitating poverty reduction, food security and disaster management. Other participants mentioned that space activities, including the development of a viable space traffic management regime, must be conducted in the interests of all States and must take into account the interests and needs of developing countries.

63. The Conference heard that any viable space traffic management regime would have to go hand in hand with transparency and confidence-building measures, non-interference with existing radio-frequency and orbital slot allocations, the sharing of space data and, for launch and re-entry operations, the already firmly established air traffic management system. The view was expressed that space traffic management should be based on the premise that outer space activities must be conducted for peaceful purposes. The creation of a viable future space traffic management regime would therefore require a holistic and cross-sectoral approach that would touch on and take into account issues such as the responsible, safe and peaceful use of outer space, increasing transparency and confidence-building, and the mitigation of space debris.

64. Some participants held that, to enhance the knowledge of space objects and events, and thereby the practicality and viability of any future space traffic management regime, it was highly important to exchange information and provide access to space data. Some participants argued that this required not only the ability to track, identify and characterize space objects, but also well-managed radio frequencies. Creating a viable space traffic management regime would go a long way towards strengthening the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities.

Strengthening capacity-building in space law and policy

65. The Conference addressed the strengthening of capacity-building in space law and policy where States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector used different, but complementary and consistent approaches.

66. The Conference heard a general overview of capacity-building instruments such as the *Education Curriculum on Space Law* published by the Office for Outer Space Affairs (ST/SPACE/64), a directory of educational opportunities on space law (AC105/C2/2018/CRP.11), various workshops and events, including moot courts, and training and education opportunities offered by the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations.

67. Some participants argued that there was a need to look at the new issues that have come up with the growing number of space activities and new actors, in particular new actors from the private sector. It was important to promote cross-sectoral capacity-building and to coordinate efforts among various actors so as to facilitate cooperation among public and private stakeholders.

68. Some participants held that capacity-building was essential for any development in such areas as the peaceful and safe use of outer space, challenges and threats to the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities, maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, the legal aspects of space debris mitigation and remediation, the exploration, exploitation and utilization of space resources, and space traffic management as a part of global governance of outer space activities. All States that were engaged in space activities needed capacity-building because the nature of the activities had evolved and the number of space objects and space actors had increased.

69. In that regard, the Conference heard that the Office had a long history of capacity-building activities throughout the world, in particular in science and technology, space applications and space law and policy, which it organized in close

cooperation with Governments, space agencies, international organizations and academic institutions.

70. The Conference considered that promoting studies in space law and policy could lead to wider adherence to the United Nations treaties. One practical way to do this would be to offer online courses. The Conference particularly welcomed events that targeted younger generations involved in space law, such as the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition organized by the International Institute of Space Law, the summer programmes of the International Space University, and the Practitioners' Forum and the Young Lawyers' Symposium, both organized by the European Centre for Space Law.

71. Some participants suggested that, as part of capacity-building efforts, the means should be provided to offer young experts internships so that they could gain professional experience. Such efforts could be coordinated among academia, the public sector, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

72. The Conference recognized that achieving gender equality was an important part of creating a healthy research and working environment in space law and policy. It was considered of paramount importance to stimulate more women across the entire space sector to take advanced educations and gain professional experience in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and other related fields. To that end, targeted capacity-building and training should be prioritized.

73. Some participants expressed the view that, in the light of capacity-building objectives, the Office for Outer Space Affairs should continue to strengthen and promote capacity-building in space law and policy. In doing so, it should build on educational programmes at universities and at regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, as well as use technical legal assistance and other tools and instruments. In particular, the *Education Curriculum on Space Law* published by the Office, was found to be helpful for both lawyers and non-lawyers, and its use should be expanded further.

74. The Conference considered that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space needed to stay engaged in capacity-building. It noted that the Legal Subcommittee and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee were doing excellent work in many areas to raise awareness and promote capacity-building in the field of space law and policy, to foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and to ensure that all parties cooperated and coordinated effectively.

III. Concluding remarks

75. The next conference in the series is to be held in Turkey in the third quarter of 2019. It is to be co-organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, in cooperation with the Government of Turkey and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.

76. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation to the Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Government of the Russian Federation and Roscosmos for organizing the Conference, including the highly appreciated visit to the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre.
