



UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs

20 November 2016
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Setting the Scene

SIMONETTA DI PIPPO, DIRECTOR

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
United Nations Office at Vienna

www.unoosa.org



Vision

Bringing the benefits of space to humankind

Mission Statement

The core business of the Office is to promote

International Cooperation

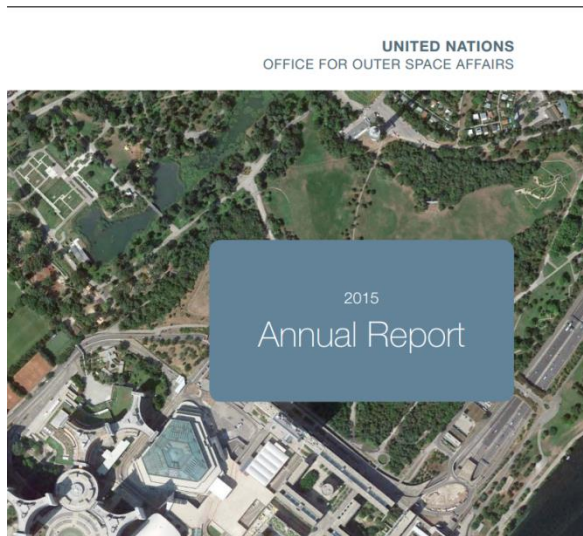
in the use of outer space to achieve development goals
for the benefit of humankind



The uniqueness of UNOOSA

A **capacity-builder** for United Nations Member States

- UNOOSA aims to bring the benefits of space to humankind by building space capacity of non-space-faring countries, particularly developing countries



UNOOSA Annual Report 2015 available at
[http://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/annualreport/UNOOSA Annual Report 2015.pdf](http://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/annualreport/UNOOSA%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf)



A **global facilitator** for the growing number of actors joining the space arena

- UNOOSA plays a leading and facilitating role in the global promotion of peaceful uses of outer space.

A **gateway** to outer space in the United Nations system

- UNOOSA is the main UN agency on space matters and facilitates the coordination of UN agencies' activities for using space-related technologies for improving the human condition around the world (UN-Space).



Since the beginning of the space age and the “**Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space**” in 1963, the world has changed drastically and the speed at which it will continue to change will be a challenge in its own in the upcoming years.



Space today

- 60 years since the launch of Sputnik: the world has become dependent on **outer space activities** and the **amount of data and information** generated
- **Space today** is a major societal and economic factor valued at around USD320 billion, with over 70 space agencies, more than 1,300 satellites operated by over 60 countries & increasing number of private players.

Space is a “global commons”: The advancements of space technology benefit all member states of the UN in one way or another.





Space in the UN system

UNOOSA is the only UN office with a number of General Assembly mandates to bridge access to space technologies and space-based information for Member States and other UN agencies and to build capacity in the use of such technologies.

UN-Space

The annual interagency meeting (est. 1975) - since 2014 = *UN-Space*.

For the attainment of all 17 SDGs and 169 targets **space tools** carry significant relevance:

Direct — as enablers and drivers for sustainable development

Indirect — as an integral part of the indicators for monitoring progress





Space in the UN system

The high dependency on the use of space systems requires a central hub in the UN for:

- Accessing and using space-based technology
- Raising awareness of the importance of space technology
- Strengthened collaboration in the use of space technology at all levels in the UN.





Space today

Space technology supports our common goals to address **global challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

There is no better example of UNOOSA's vision **'to bring the benefits of space to humankind'** by showing space's importance in the realization and implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.





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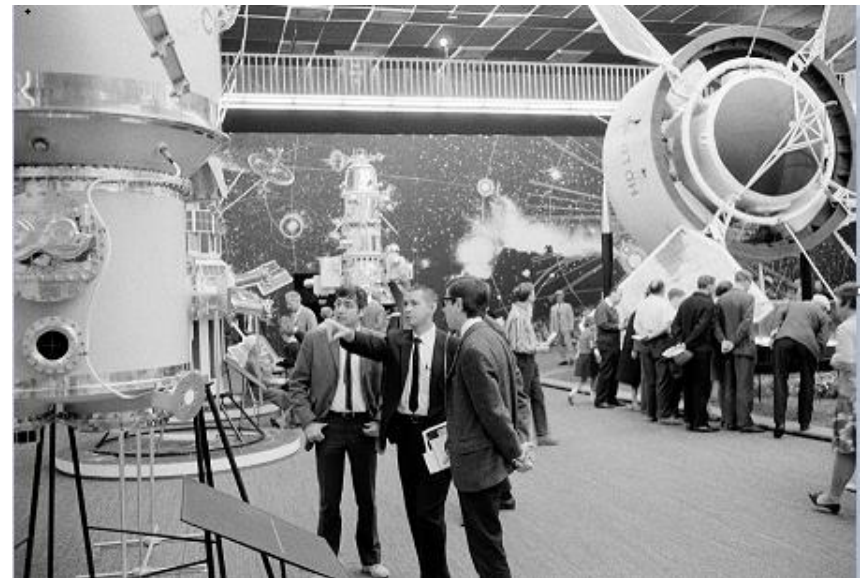
UNISPACE +50



UNISPACE+50

In June 2018 the international community will mark the 50th anniversary of the first UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE) and articulate a long-term vision for space.

In the lead-up to 2018, UNOOSA aims to drive debate on the role of space science and technology in fostering global development.



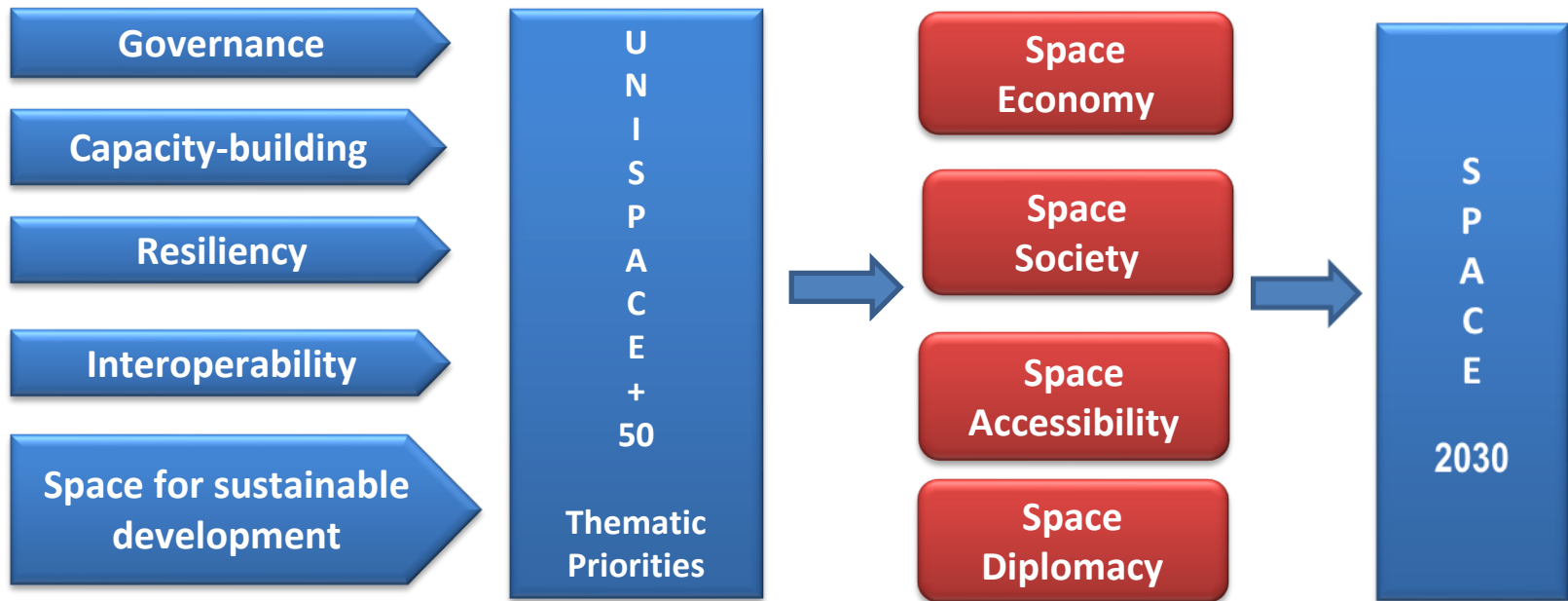


Towards UNISPACE+50

- Under the four pillars, *space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy*, UNOOSA aims to raise awareness of the upcoming UNISPACE+50 conference and its preparatory activities.
- The '4 Pillars' will contribute to the new dimensional discussion of space or, in other words, be a **tool and guide to integrate all stakeholders** in a unique discussion forum
- The '4 Pillars' will also be the **basis for the future plans** of COPUOS and the Office for Outer Space Affairs, becoming the elements through which each UN Member State can easily find the reason why they should invest in space-related activities to drive their own socio-economic sustainable development in a global environment and with the support of the Office



UNISPACE+50 Process



People



Planet



Prosperity



Peace



Partnership



UNISPACE+50 Thematic Priorities

7 thematic priorities with mechanisms agreed by COPUOS in 2016:

- 1. Global partnership in space exploration and innovation***
- 2. Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives***
- 3. Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events***
- 4. International framework for space weather services***
- 5. Strengthened space cooperation for global health***
- 6. International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies***
- 7. Capacity-building for the 21st Century***



Why HLF?

- A **connector platform** between the Four Pillars, UNISPACE+50 and the Future of Space
- The space community at large and the broader user community are invited to actively engage in this process to collectively shape the **Dubai Declaration**
- A “**driver for exchange**” to promote dialogue between governments, international organizations, industry, the private sector and civil society
- A **platform** to facilitate partnership with UNOOSA.



Four Pillars

Space Economy

1. Development of space-derived economic benefits.

Space Society

2. Evolution of society and societal benefits stemming from space-related activities.

Space Accessibility

3. All communities using and benefitting from space technologies.

Space Diplomacy

4. Building partnerships and strengthening international cooperation in space activities.



Space Economy

Space Economy

Can be 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”.

- Economic growth is driven by technology innovation, and space is innovation by definition, because it is at the edge of what is possible for humanity to do and develop.
- The space sector plays an increasingly pivotal role in the efficient functioning of modern societies and their economic development.
- Space is increasingly seen as a contributing lever for economic growth, social well-being and sustainable development.



Space Society

“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.

Space Society

- A society benefiting from space technologies and space-based services and applications for improving quality of life
- A social setting evolving due to the use of space technologies
- Social awareness of state-of-the-art technologies and innovation linked to space activities
- Extension of the socio-economic benefits of space and its spin-offs on Earth
- Sustainable infrastructure development to benefit society.



Space Accessibility

Space Accessibility

“Space accessibility”, including its subset “data 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.

- Enhanced access to space and its assets for scientific and commercial endeavours
- More open and free access to space-based data and information
- Capacity-building and consequent improvement in developing countries using space science and technology, their applications and services
- Tools and platforms to facilitate access to space and exchange of data and information
- More attention by governments to regulatory and legislative actions
- Human access to space on a global scale and open to everyone.



Space Diplomacy

Space Diplomacy

Defined as cooperation among nations in using space technologies and applications to address common challenges facing humanity and to build constructive, knowledge-based partnerships.

- Space diplomacy embraces both “space for diplomacy”, that is, cooperation in space to improve international relations, and “space in diplomacy”, that is, the use of space for peaceful purposes for improving international relations
- Space diplomacy aims at engagement with others on the basis of equal footing and mutual respect, with the overall goal of addressing shared concerns and achieving shared objectives
- The pillar of “space diplomacy” can therefore be seen as a vehicle to create a peaceful atmosphere of mutual trust to collaboratively advance on a path of peaceful uses of outer space.

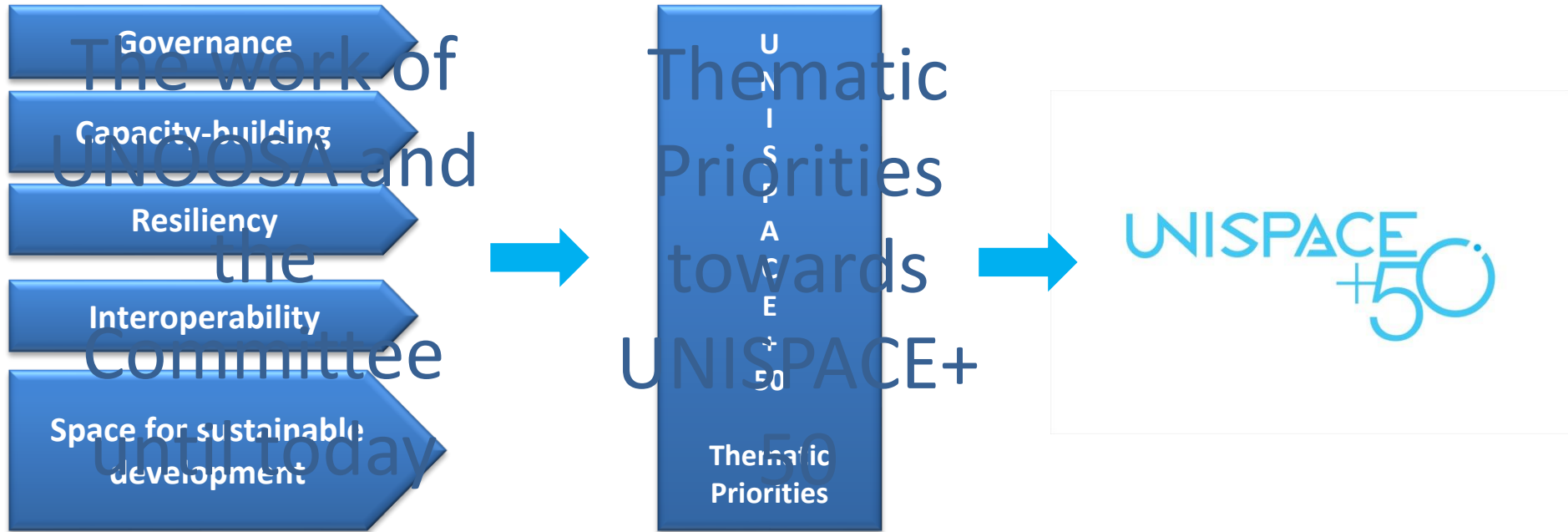


Why the four pillars?

- The space arena is currently in a three-dimensional phase:
 1. The number of governmental space actors is increasing
 2. Private companies are becoming a major driver in the space sector
 3. Thanks to increased space spin-offs and space accessibility, the socioeconomic impact of space is greater than ever before
- These three dimensions make it even more relevant to discuss the interlinkages and interdependencies under the framework of *space economy*, *space diplomacy*, *space society* and *space accessibility* as part of a holistic picture towards UNISPACE+50 and beyond
- The four pillars will be the framework into which the thematic priorities (targets and activities) will feed



UNISPACE+50: The Process and beyond





UNISPACE+50: The Process and beyond

UNISPACE
+50

Space Economy
4 Pillars to

guide our
Space Society
discussions

towards the
Space Accessibility
future of

space
Space Diplomacy



S
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E

2030



The Four Pillars, UNISPACE+50 preparations and beyond

- The four pillars will foster and facilitate the implementation of the targets of the thematic priorities of UNISPACE+50 and will also function as a vehicle to generate awareness and understanding of the UNISPACE+50 process
- The four pillars will prove an essential tool in the definition of a common UNISPACE+50 language in order to promote the goals of the process: 'To address the Future of Space'.



Concept of Global Governance of Space Activities



- Multilateral work to strengthen space governance has concentrated primarily on voluntary measures undertaken at the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) level.
- UNISPACE+50 will consider the current status and chart the future role of the Committee and UNOOSA as important players in shaping the global governance of space activities.
- The near-Earth environment is fragile and the broadening of space applications and operations and the increased strategic value of space have resulted in a growing need to enhance the safety of space operations, security of space assets, and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.
- Space has largely been treated as an area with a subset of goals and targets but it is time to begin outgrowing these limitations and holistically address the different areas through a cross-sectoral approach.





From the concept to Space2030

- Reflections start with the premise that global space users share similar sets of goals and have common strategic objectives that include:
 - securing the space domain for everyone's peaceful use;
 - protecting legitimate space assets from various types of threats; and
 - deriving value from space assets for security, economic, civil and environmental ends.
- Common objectives will stimulate greater support within countries and non-state actors who want to benefit from space but do not have their own space programmes.





From the concept to Space2030

- We need to underline mutual benefits and identify areas of cooperation that will eventually lessen barriers that could disrupt cooperation between sectors
- Only through a common approach can the international community lay the basis for the use of space for the benefit of all humankind and be able to collectively address cross-border concerns
- The United Nations offers a platform on a global level for the widest participation possible to promote space technology to address issues that are transnational in their nature and to deal with global concerns.





The case for Space2030

- UNISPACE+50 is the best opportunity for joint work on Space2030 in order to address global space governance and the future of space
- Space technology supports our common goals to address global challenges
- New collectively-negotiated norms under the roof of an international organisation can ensure the benefits of space for future generations
- Traditional boundaries between the different space sectors – security, commercial and civil – are no longer applicable and these sectors represent crosscutting areas
- Space is a limited resource that has to be protected through one joint vision.



Dubai Declaration

- The United Nations, COPUOS and the High Level Forum can offer the platform where new cooperation is established and innovation is driven
- All participants are invited to contribute:
 - Proposals highlighted in presentations during the HLF are collected by UNOOSA throughout the whole conference and will be fed into the Dubai Declaration
 - In discussions after break-out sessions, UNOOSA will collect all inputs
- On the last day of the conference, the Dubai Declaration will be presented and open for adoption

DUBAI
DECLARATION
2016



The dream of yesterday is the
hope of today and reality of
tomorrow.

Robert Goddard



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THANK YOU

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