

UNISPACE+50 - High Level Forum (HLF):
Space as a Driver for Socio-Economic Sustainable Development
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Global Space Governance for Sustainable Development

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What is the **Global Space Governance** concept and where does it come from?



Why is it important for **Sustainable Development**?

50 years ago

Principles & Agreements

- **Governing** *the Activities of States
in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space*

**2nd Manfred Lachs
International
Conference on
Global Space
Governance**

**Over 120
experts from 22
countries**


**McGill
University,
Montreal,
Canada**

**29-31 May
2014**

**Montreal
Declaration**

The Montreal Declaration 2014

The **concept of global space governance** is comprehensive and includes:

- 
- codes of conduct,
 - confidence building measures,
 - safety concepts,
 - **international institutions,**
 - international treaties and other agreements,
 - regulations,
 - procedures and standards

Concept of Global Space Governance

- Not yet defined at the intergovernmental level
- **International action** to, or the **manner (process)** of, governing and regulating space-related activities.

Encompasses

- **1) instruments, institutions and mechanisms**
- **2) international cooperative mechanisms** utilized in space cooperation,
- **3) guidelines and transparency and confidence-building measures,**

all of which are aimed at ensuring a certain level of **predictability and orderly conduct of space activities**.

In Other Words

- Is a movement towards **integration of space actors** aimed at negotiating responses to space-related problems that affect more than one state
- May also be used to name the **process of shaping space laws, rules, or regulations intended for a global scale**
- Tends to **involve institutionalization**

Legal / regulatory
dimension

fragmentation

Institutional /
organizational
dimension

decentralization

legal regime of outer space - a pillar of global space governance

Legal Dimension

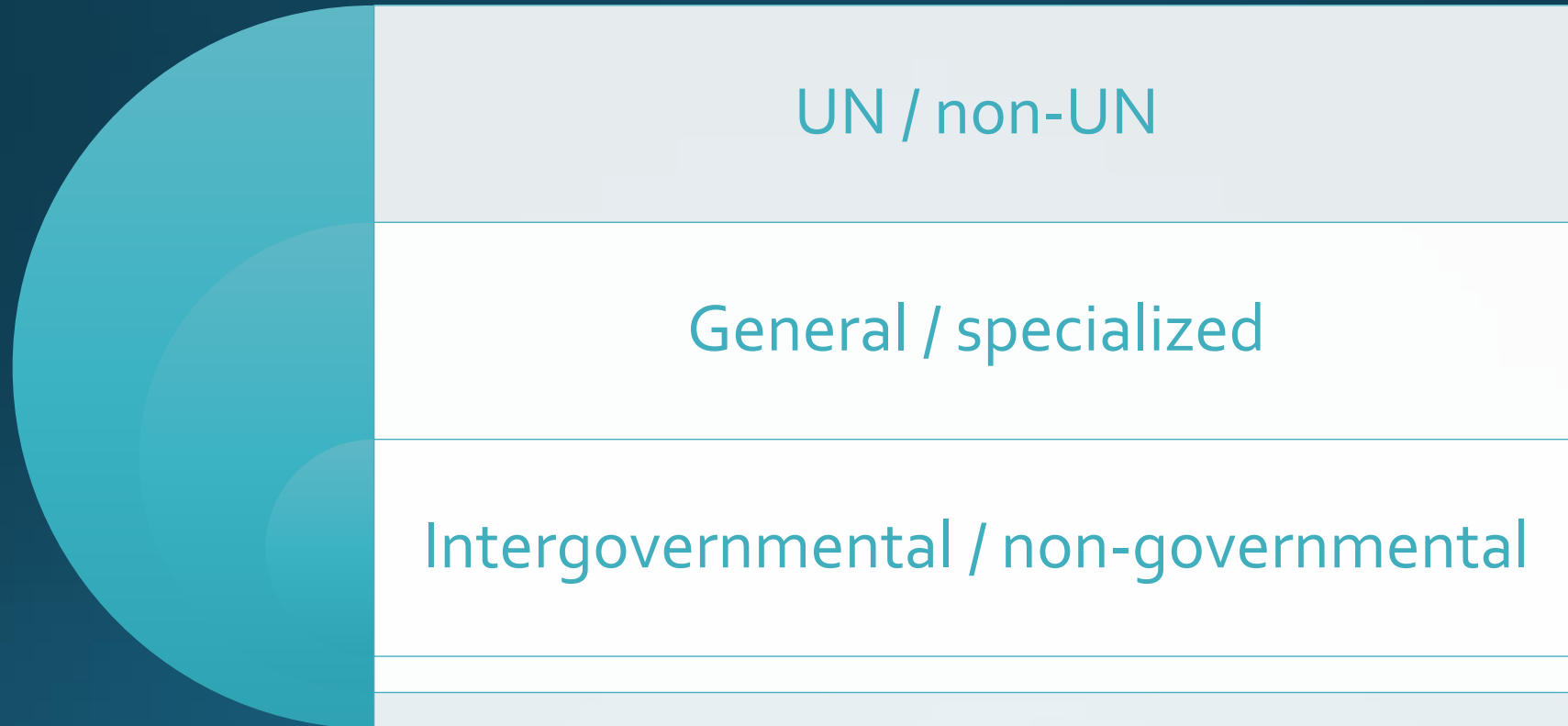
- 5 space law treaties

- 5 sets of principles and declarations on outer space

- codes of conduct, TCBMs, guidelines, instructions, regulations, standards, policies

Institutional Dimension

Space-related institutions that touch one or more aspects of space activities



Platforms for Dialogue

International / global

- COPUOS
- Council on Future of Space Technologies of the World Economic Forum
- Heads of Space Agencies Summits / Forums
- Space Generation Advisory Council
- ...

Regional

- Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization
- Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum
- ESA Ministerial Council

Ad Hoc

- International fora and Working Groups

Role of COPUOS

- Primary UN body for **coordinating and facilitating international cooperation** in space activities.
- It has the overall **mandate to strengthen the international legal regime governing outer space** and work towards improved conditions for expanding international cooperation in using outer space for peaceful purposes.
- Through their agendas the Committee and its subsidiary bodies promote international cooperation among spacefaring and emerging space nations and **serve as an important platform for strengthening space capabilities in developing countries** for their economic, social and scientific advancement.

Cross-cutting areas unique to the COPUOS and OOSA

- **governance** (development of the legal regime governing activities in outer space for peaceful purposes)
- **capacity-building** (mechanism for building and strengthening national space infrastructures and for increasing awareness among decision makers of the benefits of space science and technology and their applications in addressing societal needs for sustainable development)
- **resiliency** (building resilient societies through better coordination and forging of global partnerships, an integral part of the efforts to meet the commitments undertaken in the three global development agendas adopted by the international community in 2015: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change)
- **interoperability** (possibility of spatial data to be combined, and for services to interact, without repetitive manual intervention, in such a way that the result is coherent and that the added value of the data sets and services is enhanced)
- **space for sustainable development** (promote the wider application of space science and technology for sustainable development by creating closer links with the Commission on Sustainable Development, and working to raise awareness of the contributions space science and technology and their applications are making to the efforts of humankind to promote sustainable development in all countries and regions of the world)

Sustainable Development

*"Our Common Future",
known as the
Brundtland
Report*

Development that **meets the needs of the present** without compromising the **ability of future generations to meet their own needs**.

1. the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given

2. the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.



GSG for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



- directly, as enabler and driver for sustainable development,
- indirectly, as an integral part of the indicators for monitoring the progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- **Goal 3** on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (**space for global health**)

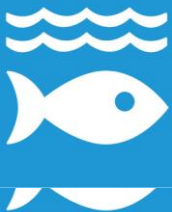
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



- **Goal 9** on building **resilient infrastructure**, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering **innovation**

- **Goal 11** on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (**space for resilient societies and infrastructures**)

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



- **Goal 13** on urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (**space for monitoring and mitigating climate change**)

- **Goal 14** on conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (**space for ocean monitoring**)

- **Goal 15** on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss (**space and biodiversity**).

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND



UNISPACE+50 is an opportunity **to strengthen unified efforts** at all levels and among all relevant stakeholders **in shaping the global space governance**

7 UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities endorsed by the COPUOS in 2016

Global partnership in space exploration and innovation

Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives

Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events

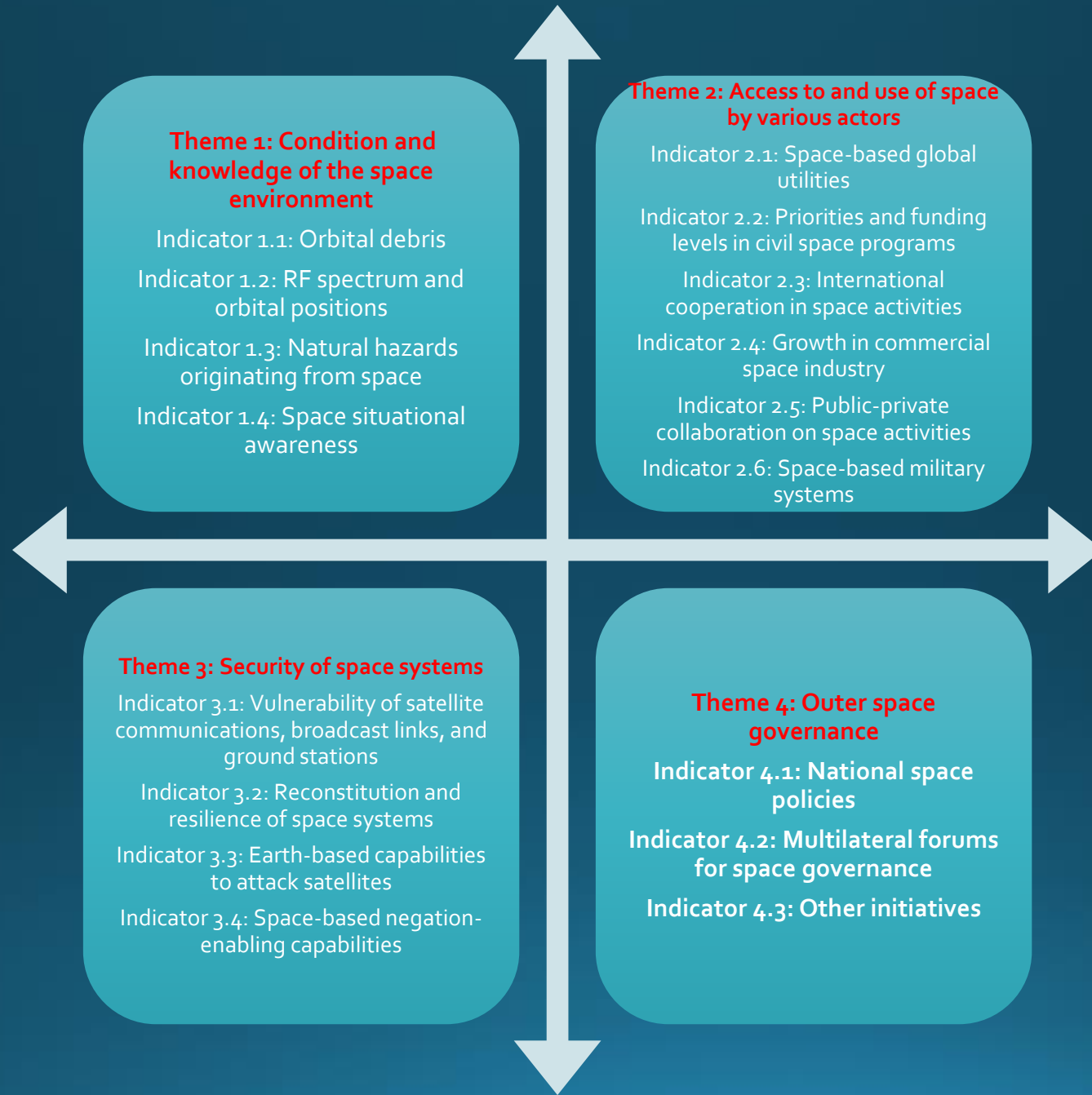
International framework for space weather services

Strengthened space cooperation for global health

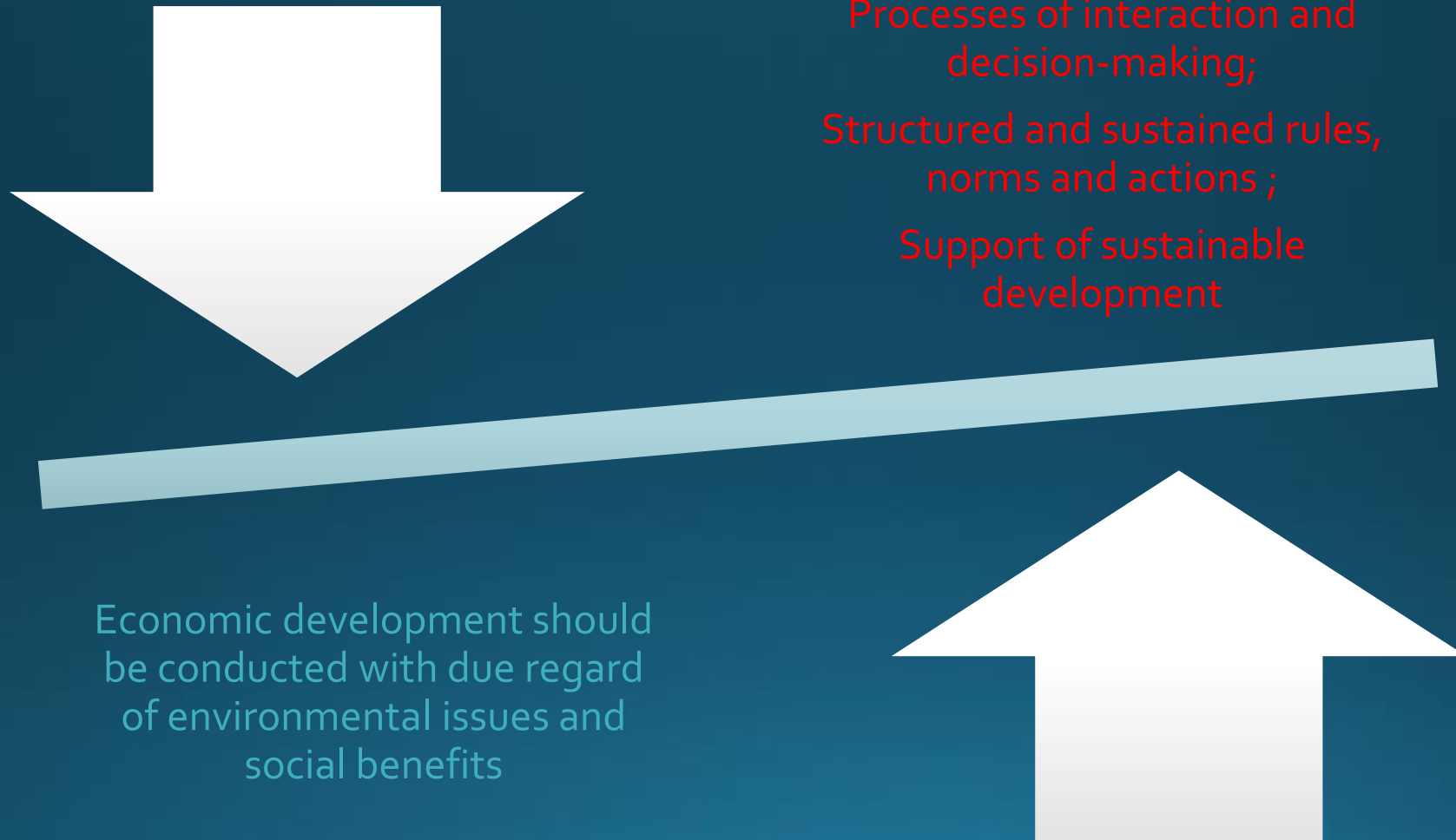
International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies

Capacity-building for the twenty-first century

SPACE SECURITY INDEX 2016



GSG and SD



Space Governance

is not only about being “Global”



- Global Space Governance is not about taking a leadership but about **interacting and involving all space actors**
- We should not escape to Mars and colonize it because it is not possible anymore to live on Earth, but go to Mars for other reasons (e.g. “a journey towards developing space talents and capabilities”)
- **“GOOD”** Global Space Governance and its criteria / indicators should be defined

How do we measure its efficiency?

Principles / Indicators of the GOOD Global Space Governance

- Responsible behavior
- Responsiveness
- Participation
- Inclusiveness
- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Rule of law
- Ethical conduct
- Capacity-building
- Innovation and openness for progressive development
- Sustainability and long-term orientation
- Accountability
- ...



Recommendations for Dubai Declaration

- ✓ To promote regional platforms for dialogue
- ✓ To ensure that ideas put forward at fora are not lost
- ✓ To let the non-governmental actors be heard
- ✓ To coordinate the parallel ongoing efforts on the same subject
- ✓ To focus on implementation and enforcement mechanisms
- ✓ To make dialogues more interdisciplinary
- ✓ To foster continuous participation of all key actors at all stages of the dialogue
- ✓ **No country should be left behind** - campaign highlighting global efforts to assist States in capacity-building so that all States have access to the significant socio-economic benefits
- ✓ To focus on the **GOOD Global Space Governance** and to define its indicators

Thank you for your attention!

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