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Space Diplomacy: Useful initiatives for taking international cooperation beyond the skies after UNISPACE +50, envisioning the space 2030 Agenda

Rosa Ma. Ramírez de Arellano y Haro

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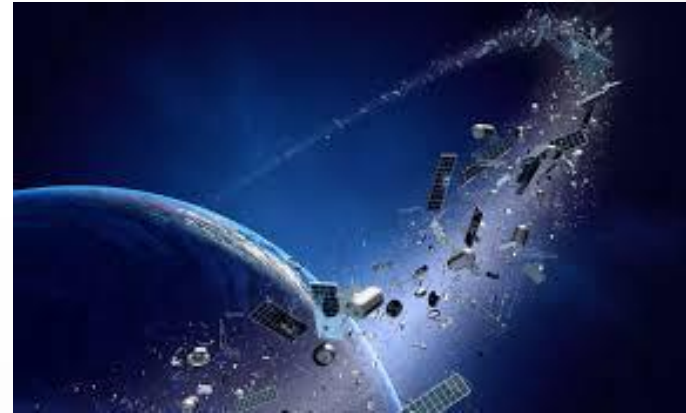
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Overview

The scope of the outer space activities enable us to keep track on the global perspective.

As a space community, we are able to make a significant contribution at the international level to achieve sustainable development.



Initiative to take space diplomacy beyond

- During the last HLF meeting in Dubai, I talked about the convenience of taking an approach of the international cooperation about space activities from the space diplomacy perspective (role to play, space mining and cooperating for Mexico and Latin America).
- In line with the Club of Rome lesson, I want to set forth a perspective about the relationships between our two mayor endeavors in COPUOS: the Legal and the Tech-Science Subcommittees in order to transfer this relationship to the core of efforts to design, implement and consolidate the 2030 Space Agenda.

Initiative to take space diplomacy beyond

The relationship between diplomacy and science can be enhanced if we take these powerful assets as dynamically interacting elements.

We have to work for establishing a synergy between them in order to join the interest of the large scientific community, working in both outer space and sustainability areas, with the international political efforts of COPUOS.



Initiative to take space diplomacy beyond

If we can create an effective tandem between the scientific and academic community effort and the larger international political agenda of outer space and sustainability, we can foster the partnership-building process that lies in the spirit of the 2030 Space Agenda.



Initiative to take space diplomacy beyond

- The role of COPUOS as the global governance platform of outer space activities and international cooperation is crucial since it is able to implement a diplomatic strategy to promote the universality of the UN treaties in outer space that lay in the foundations of a vigorous governance regime for outer space activities.



How the outcome of **UNISPACE + 50** will shape the global governance?

SPACE ECONOMY

- The space-derived economic benefits depend on the large scale of the potential that space science provides to the innovation process.
- A science-based partnership can align the need of the companies for knowledge and expertise and, at the same time, can provide channels to foster initiatives like UN Global Compact that allows COPUOS to promote the assimilation of the sustainable principles and the best ecological practices by the space related actors in public and private sectors.



Space Society

- Here the principal issue is education, a longstanding partner of science.
- The capacity-building process on human capital, and moreover the need to empower women lay on a strong link with science, the disclosure, teaching and appropriating practices of its products.
- At the same time this a science-based partnership that will allow the international effort of COPUOS to expand its presence upon the existing global networks of space science and technology.



Space Accessibility

- The space gap is, in a broad sense, a science and tech gap, a wide science-based partnership will allow to participate and exchange ideas allowing to strengthen their national process of developing spatial capabilities, including triangular and South-South cooperation.
- Access to space technology is a crucial benefit of the science based partnership, that will bring the necessary knowledge to new actors in order for them to take advantage of the science and technology derived from space related activities.



- Regardless of these general lines there are plenty of rooms to create synergies between the Space Agenda and the Sustainable Development Agenda,
- The key element between them: science give us an excellent opportunity to gather the different actors involved in both intense science fields on the ground of a common objectives an the 2030 horizon.

COPUOS and the areas of opportunity within the Global Space Governance

COPUOS should remain present as the main platform, because:

- Includes the concept of multilateralism, without losing sight of the principle of "efficacy".
- Prioritizes discussions on core challenges without fear of bringing new space issues to the table.
- Encourages States to assume their role in governance
- Designs governance for the future transition.

Examples of space contribution related to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 7 Thematic Priorities and 4 Pillars.






4 Pillars	7 Thematic Priorities	17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Examples of space contribution
1. Space Economy	1. Global partnership in space exploration and innovation	1. Affordable and clean energy 2. Decent work and economic growth 3. Industry, innovation and infrastructure 4. Responsible consumption and production 5. Sustainable cities and communities	1. Space infrastructure 2. Satellite investment
2. Space Society	2. International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies 3. Strengthened space cooperation for global health 4. Capacity-building for the twenty-first century	6. No poverty 7. Zero hunger 8. Clean water and sanitation 9. Reduced inequalities 10. Good health and well-being 11. Quality education 12. Gender equality	3. Food security 4. Precision agriculture 5. Capacity building for all ages 6. Space development centers 7. E-learning 8. Water management 9. E-health
3. Space Accessibility	5. Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events 6. International framework for space weather services	13. Climate action 14. Life below water 15. Life on land	10. Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space 11. Climate change monitoring 12. Oceans and seas monitoring
4. Space Diplomacy	7. Legal regime of outer space and global space governance	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions 17. Partnerships for the goals	13. Technology and space law to contribute to the SDGs achievement

The way ahead for the Space Policy in Mexico

- Space policy in Mexico is not new but refreshed.
- Involvement in present and future worldwide space activities.
- Development of own capacities to support and cope with national needs.
- Proposals for public policies in: space weather, object registration, small satellites and industry development.
- Interaction between state governments.
- Space-based applications for addressing the five axes of the National Development Plan.

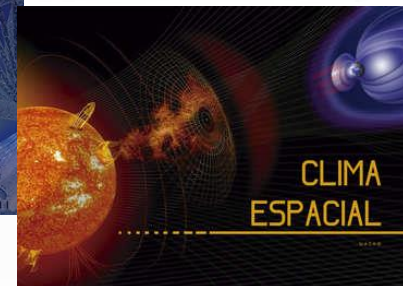
The way ahead for the Space Policy in Mexico

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN The Space in the Mexican Government

	Axes	AEM Strategy
	México in Peace	Satellite communications and observation for national security and protection of population
	Inclusive México	Satellite communications for social programs of digital inclusion, and reduction of digital divide
	México with Quality Education	Tele-education. Specialized human capital in space sector Inspiration by space
	Prosperous México	Industrial development in space sector based on R&D and innovation to foster competitiveness
	México with Global Responsibility	Natural disaster management Contribution to monitoring climatic change Role in Latin America

Direct contributions from Mexico for the SDG's

2. ZERO HUNGER	Food security (tools such as precision agriculture and animal health for consumption)
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Data resources for analysis and use of water
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Space weather monitoring
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Space infrastructure for various industrial and social sectors; development of space applications
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Mapping, communications, transportation, pollution
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Information for the design of public policies in these areas
13. CLIMATE ACTION	Monitoring and mitigation
14. LIFE BELOW WATER	Surveillance and conservation
15. LIFE ON LAND	Monitoring and conservation of biodiversity
17. PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL	Regional, multilateral and international cooperation



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Conclusions

- A proper use of space technology and applications allow us to face directly and indirectly the challenges that are already reaching us, such as climate change, human mobility, security in all its areas.
- Some of the main challenges are the lack of raising awareness and proper dissemination about the use and benefits that space provides us, not only for those who implement space missions or space exploration and research, but also for those who benefit from spin-offs of space science and from those that benefit from partnerships, for which cooperation also becomes a challenge in itself for its continuity.

Conclusions

- Our fundamental role as international space community and as members of COPUOS, a United Nations forum, is to take advantage of the fascination that space inspires in human beings, both who are already immersed and the new generations, to join efforts in the challenge to continue providing answers in the field of space sustainability and governance.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement require stronger space governance and stronger support structures at all levels, including the improvement of data obtained from space and infrastructure, services and space applications. All this underscores the need to consider space as one of the key factors for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

Thank you for your attention!



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AGENCIA ESPACIAL
MEXICANA

Rosa Ma Ramírez De Arellano y Haro
ramirezdearellano.rosa@aem.gob.mx
www.aem.gob.mx



AgenciaEspacialMexicanaAEM



AEM_mx