

ESTABLISHING SPACE POLICY

DR. Mohamed Ahmed Tarabzouni

Expert in Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

P. O. Box : 94690

Riyadh 11614

Saudi Arabia

dr.tarabzouni@hotmail.com

UN,UAE, and USA

Workshop

on

The Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems

16 - 20/03/2011

Definitions

- **Delimitation of Airspace:** there is no definition, and is causing legal uncertainty in outer space and airspace law. It is necessary to define after all these more than 45 years.
- **Airspace:** Each country has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its national territory. It is governed by “Chicago Convention/1944” with 2 Agreements annexed to it and 18 annexes.
- **Outer Space:** lies beyond currently upper limit of a Nation’s sovereign territory. The Geostationary orbit is in the outer space.
- **Treaty:** a legal and political agreement entered into by act, and binding once entered into force.
- **Declarations and Principles:** are similar to agreements but do not have the same legal sanctity as treaty.

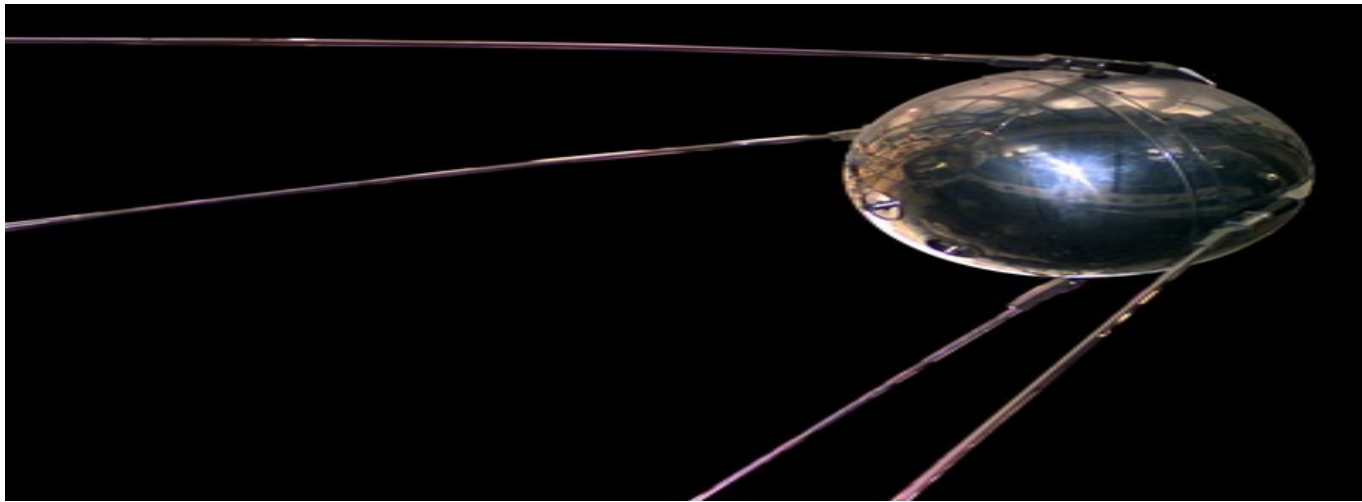
Content

- Historical Outline
- Definitions
- Imagination-----Reality
- The Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- Space Activities 1 and 2
- Facts
- Having Space Policy
- Space Policy
- Why
- Space Policy Role and Objective
- How
- What is its Principles and Objective
- Conclusion

Space: Imagination and Reality

- In 1865 Jules Verne, wrote a science fiction “De la Terre a la Lune” “From the Earth to the Moon”
- In 1957 Russia, launched SPUTNIK – 1
- In 1958 USA, established NASA
- In 1961, Yuri Gagarin First man in Space
- In 1969, Neil Armstrong First man on the Moon
- In 2003, China put man in space

SCIENCE FICTION BECAME REALITY



SPUTNIK-1 which went into orbit in 1957



Yuri Gagarin (1961)



Yuri Gagarin (1969)

The Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

- In 1959 UN, set up COPUOS {General Assembly Resolution 1472 (XIV)}
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
2 Subcommittees S&T / Legal
- In 1967- 1979, 5 Treaties and Agreements
 - 1967 Outer Space Treaty
 - 1968 Rescue of Astronauts Agreement
 - 1972 Liability Convention
 - 1975 Registration Convention
 - 1979 Moon Agreement
- In 1963-1996, 5 Declaration and Legal Principle
 - 1963 Declaration of Legal Principles
 - 1982 Principle of Direct TV Broadcasting
 - 1986 Principle of Remote Sensing
 - 1992 Principle of Nuclear Power
 - 1996 Declaration of International Cooperation

**Outer Space should be only for Peaceful Uses
and
for the Betterment of Mankind**

SPACE ACTIVITIES (1)

- **Meteorology**

Weather, Disaster Management ,Search and Rescue and Environment

- **Communication and Direct Broadcast**

Fix, Mobil, Internet, TV. Telemedicine, tele.educaiton and E-government

- **Earth Observation (Optical or Radar)**

Remote Sensing And GIS

Land Use, Urban Development, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Mapping and Environment

- **Navigation**

Air Control, Ships and Car Tracking

SPACE ACTIVITIES (2)

- **Exploration**

Study the Moon&Solar System and Life in the Moon and other Planets

- **Exploitation**

Space Resources on the Moon& other Planets

- **Large Space Object**

Skylab, Mir and International Space Station

- **Transport**

Deploy Space Objects, Equipments and Supplies, Astronauts, Maintenance and Tourism

- **Living in Space**

FACTS

Each Nation is using all or some of the space activities.

The Nation should have a Space Policy.

Having Space Policy

- The policy intends to:
 - Provide guideline to all the public and private stakeholders in the space arena
 - Inform the country participation in space activities
 - Promote improved coordination and cooperative governance
 - Support capacity building and innovation
 - Promote relevant scientific research and industrial development
 - Reduce dependency on others
 - Support bilateral, multilateral and international cooperation
 - Contribute to economic growth and reduction of poverty

The Nation will have a role to be active in the space arena.

Space Policy

There is very broad interest in multiple goals to achieve the best of space applications to have the potential to provide significant contributions to society's responses to 21st Century challenges.

The space policy can be formed :

- * to employ space technologies to meet and achieve national need.
- * to remain at the forefront of global scientific excellence, and at the evolving space scene.

Why, how and what is its principles and objectives?

WHY?

A nation needs to establish space policy three basic reasons. That is to identify:

- national space goals
- the responsible entities for achieving these goals
- the resources may be needed to achieve the goals.

The national and philosophical values

Space Policy Role and Importance

- Provide guidance to public and private sectors which has role in the space arena
- Promote improved coordination and cooperative governance
- Inform the country participation in space activities
- Support capacity building, scientific research, innovation and industrial development and the creation of knowledge
- Create new jobs as new ways of businesses are explored
- Support bilateral, multilateral and international cooperation
- Contribute to economic growth and reduction of poverty
- Promote relevant industrial development

HOW?

Forming the policy should be based on:

- Its internal policy making process
- Who is going to lead the development
- Coordination with other relevant departments.
- Understanding related international law, UN's treaties
- Organizations to which the nation is a party.

Well participation will develop a good policy

Policy Principles

- Space policy in relation to UN Treaties and Principles
- Outer space for peaceful uses and the best for humankind
- Usage of space environment according to relevant international treaties
- Competitive national industry space's applications
- Good cooperation with others in peaceful uses of outer space
- Benefit innovation in space and encourage the creation of services for everyday use
- Partner in global scientific mission will enrich national skills and research
- Preparation of new or updated international law and UN treaties
- Collaboration with ministries and relevant departments

Policy Objectives

- Awareness about the benefits of space science and technology
- Strong science and technology to create a strong future workforce
- Strengthening innovation from space
- Building skill development and reach out to high technology future
- Creating a favorable business environment for aerospace industry
- Managing national natural resources and global environment
- Cooperating with other in space activity for the benefit of mankind
- Developing competitive economy (industry and application)
- Budget that reflects stable funding for multi-year programmers
- Strong coordination mechanism between civilian and military

Conclusion

- Developing a national space policy will give a Nation powerful role and strong activity in the international space arena. Non-government organizations (NGOs) have an important role in providing information, guidance and assistance in developing countries. Also, NGOs can provide access to resources, expertise and assistance to supplement state resources.
- Finally, nowadays UN treaties and principles should be studied and reviewed in more detail to be updated to meet the present and future challenges and the needs of developing countries. Also, at the 52nd meeting of COPUOS in June 2009, the chairman of the committee proposed that the UN should create a UN space policy.

THANK YOU