



UNITED NATIONS  
Office for Outer Space Affairs

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**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF OUTER SPACE  
ACTIVITIES – LOOKING AHEAD TOWARDS  
“SPACE2030”**

**NIKLAS HEDMAN**

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





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# Transforming our world: 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development





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# UNISPACE +50





## UNISPACE+50 aims to:

- Define its outputs, taking into account **the evolving and complex Space agenda, broader perspective of space security, expanding private space sector**
- **Engage all key stakeholders in the space arena**, including governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental actors, industry and private sector, civil society
- Build synergies with the outcomes of the key UN Summits in 2015, the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** and the outcomes of the **2015 Paris Climate Summit (COP21)**



## UNISPACE+50 Process

2016: COPUOS and its Subcommittees (Scientific and Technical, and Legal ) defined UNISPACE+50 **thematic priorities** based on the following **cross-cutting areas, where COPOUS has made its major contributions:**

- **Space governance** (UN treaties and principles on outer space, COPUOS guidelines, GA resolutions on outer space)
- **Capacity-building** (in the use of space science and technology and their applications for the benefit of all countries)
- **Resiliency** (disaster risk reduction, near-Earth objects, space weather )
- **Interoperability** (including work done by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG) and other current and new coordination mechanisms, such as IAWN, SMPAG)
- **Space for sustainable development** (efforts by the Committee and its member States as well as UNOOSA to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)



## UNISPACE+50 Thematic Priorities

### **7 thematic priorities with mechanisms agreed by COPUOS in 2016:**

- 1. Global partnership in space exploration and innovation - Action Team with MS***
- 2. Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives - LSC WG on Treaties***
- 3. Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events – Mechanism TBD***
- 4. International framework for space weather services - STSC EG on Space Weather***
- 5. Strengthened space cooperation for global health - STSC EG on Space and Global Health***
- 6. International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies - UNOOSA***
- 7. Capacity-building for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century - UNOOSA***





## Four Pillars

**UNISPACE+50 will produce recommendations under the same 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

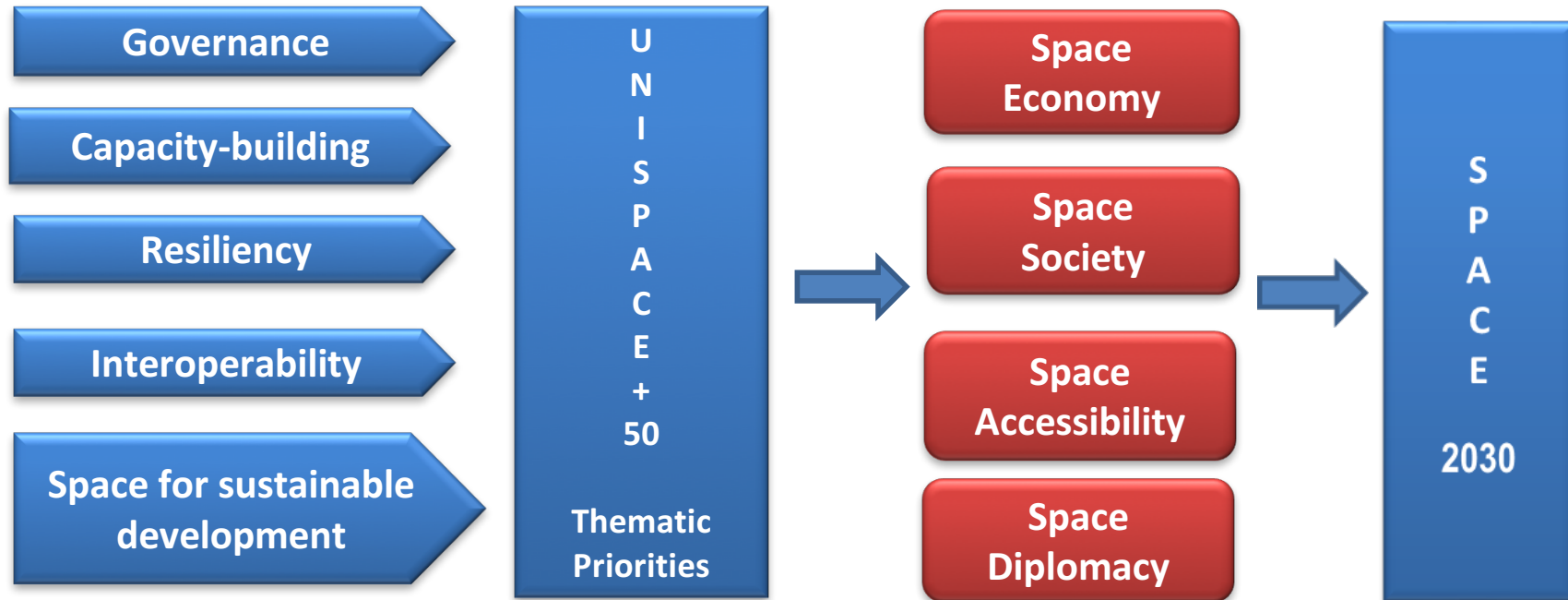
## Space Diplomacy

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.



## UNISPACE+50 Process







## Conclusion

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, global sustainable development not only implies the use of space tools, but also requires that space-related activities, as well as outer space environment itself, continue to be sustainable in the long-term for the benefit of all countries.

The near-Earth environment is fragile and the broadening of application and space 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 systems, and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

Complexity of broader space security encompasses safety/security/sustainability measures as well as mechanisms for handling risks and hazards either by natural causes or man-made.

Consideration of strengthened transparency and confidence-building under international space law; enhanced information exchange and risk reduction notification procedures on space objects and events; future space-traffic management.

**UNISPACE+50:** Role of COPUOS and UNOOSA in global space governance – strengthened institutional framework.





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# THANK YOU

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