

Space2030 Agenda: Space as a Driver for Sustainable Development

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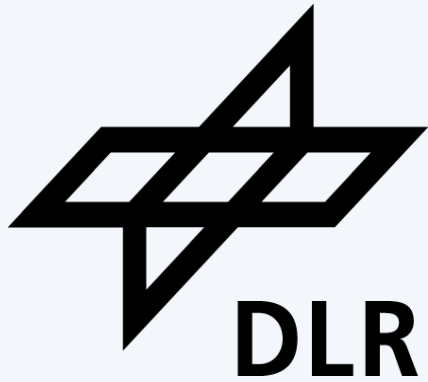
Research Center



Space Agency



Project Management

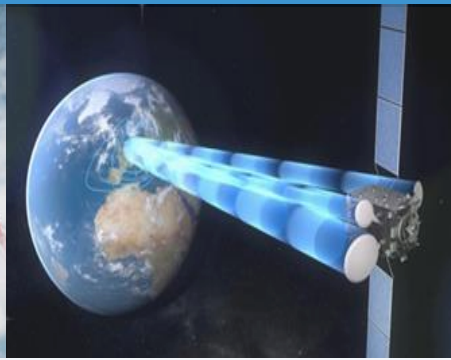


~ **10000** Employees

57 Institutes & Facilities

30 Sites across Germany

Aeronautics Space Energy Transport Security Digitalization



DLR – a dual capacity entity



Our mission



We, the German Space Agency, undertake statutory tasks in the space sector on behalf of the German Federal Government. Under the „Raumfahrtaufgabenübertragungsgesetz“ and within the scope of the tasks effectively assigned to us, we implement the space strategy of the Federal Government, develop and manage the national space programme, and represent the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany in space-related international bodies in accordance with the tasks assigned to us. We advise the Federal Government and develop initiatives and strategic approaches for space policy. All of our activities are based on the guidelines laid down by the Federal Government in its space strategy.

With our missions and projects, we strengthen Germany's scientific excellence and expand the technological expertise and global competitiveness of German industry.

Promoting the commercialisation of space technologies, the innovation potential of German SMEs and technology transfer are essential tasks of our industrial policy mandate. Space technologies and applications are intended to benefit people on Earth and improve the quality of life in Germany, Europe and the rest of the world.

Our space missions make a significant contribution to solving global and societal challenges. Examples include providing information on climate change and climate protection, the further development of digitalisation and communications technologies, and contributions to national security.

We make the results of our missions and projects publicly available. We inform the public about new scientific findings and promote awareness of the relevance of space for everyday life. Last but not least, we strive to spark interest and enthusiasm among young people for the natural sciences in general and space in particular.

Mission Statement of the Space Agency

- Agency - sovereign mandate of the federal government
- Adviser to the federal government on space issues
- Industrial policy mandate
 - commercialization, competitiveness
 - technology transfer, innovation potential
- Excellent science
- Contribution to global challenges
- Presentation of the relevance of space activities

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



UNISPACE+50: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 October 2018, A/RES/73/6

“... Notes with appreciation that the preparatory process and the high-level segment of **UNISPACE+50** resulted in documents aimed at articulating **a comprehensive, inclusive and strategically oriented vision** on strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, in which **space is seen as a major driver of and contributor to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals** for the benefit of all countries;”



Seventy-third session
Agenda item 30

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 October 2018

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/73/L.6 and A/73/L.6/Add.1)]

73/6. Fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: space as a driver of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2453 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 37/90 of 10 December 1982, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004 and 72/79 of 7 December 2017,

Recognizing that the fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE+50) offers a unique opportunity for Member States to reflect on more than 50 years of achievement in space exploration and use and to chart the future contribution of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the global governance of outer space activities,¹ at a time when more participants, representing both governmental agencies and non-governmental entities, including industry and the private sector, are increasingly becoming involved in ventures to explore and use space and carry out space activities,

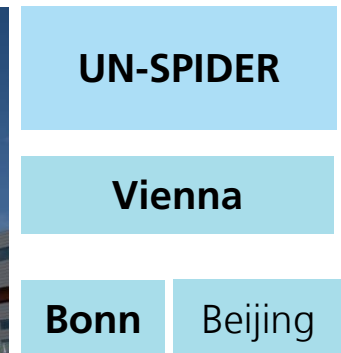
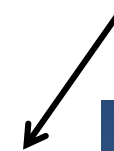
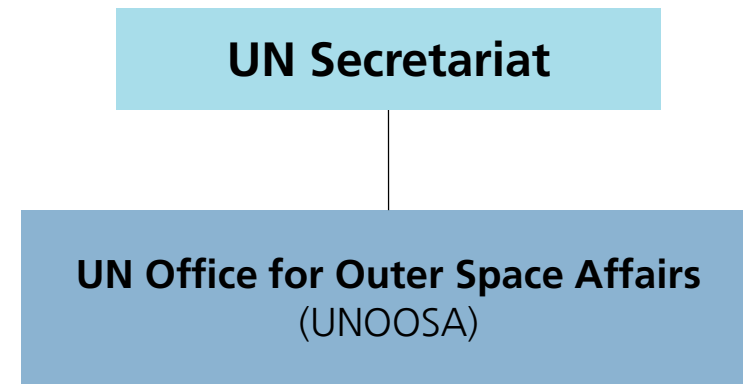
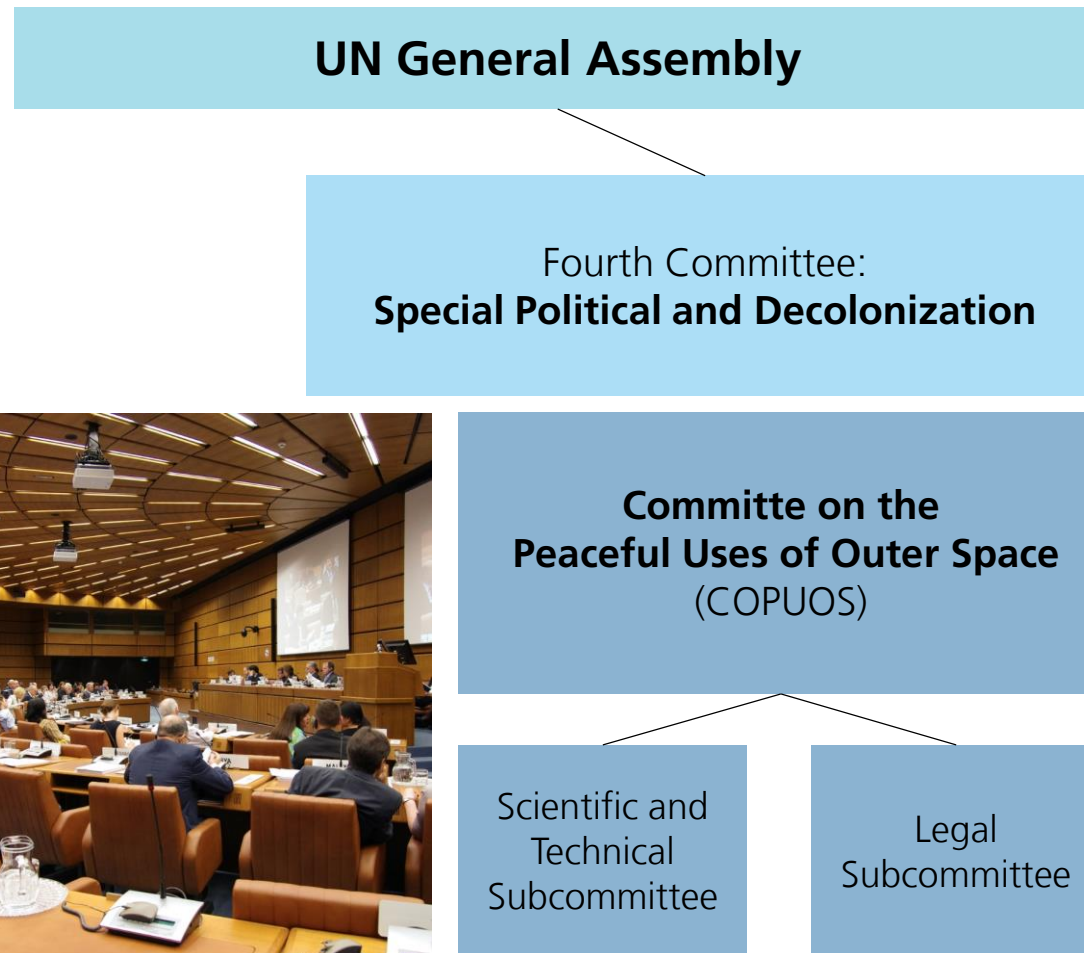
Convinced that UNISPACE+50 also offers a unique opportunity for Member States to look towards the future by strengthening the roles and activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee and the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat as unique platforms for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in the fulfilment of their respective mandates,

Emphasizing that, for the past 50 years, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, have provided unique platforms to promote international cooperation in space activities at all levels, to foster dialogue among spacefaring and emerging space nations, to increase capacity-building efforts for developing countries and to continue

¹ See A/AC.105/1137.



Space in the United Nations System



Credit: UNOOSA

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Space2030 Agenda – Background

In **2015**,
the **UN** adopted
the **2030 Agenda**
for Sustainable
Development

Space is a major
contributor to the
achievement of the 17
Sustainable Development
Goals

UNCOPUOS drafted the
Agenda in a three-year
long process, following
the **UNISPACE+50**
Conference in **2018**

It was then
adopted by the UN
General Assembly
on **25th October**
2021

The Space2030 Agenda is
implemented on a voluntary
basis with strong emphasis
placed on **partnership and**
cooperation among the
various actors in the space
sector.



Space2030 Agenda – Content

The Space 2030 Agenda promotes the use of space-based solutions for the achievement of the UN Sustainability Goals. The objectives of the Space2030 Agenda are based on **four pillars**:

Space Economy –

Enhance space-derived economic benefits and the space sector to foster sustainable development

Space Accessibility –

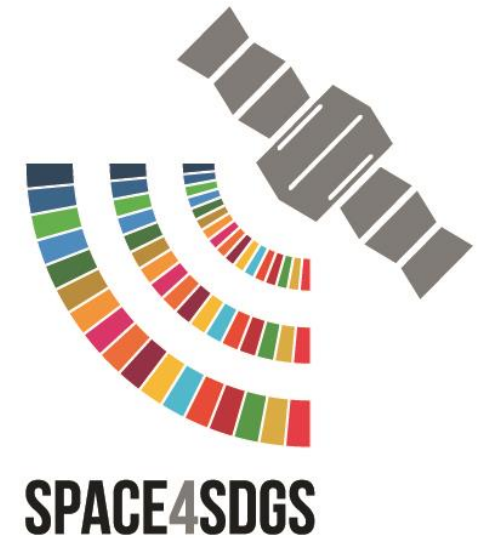
Improve access to space for all and ensure that all countries can benefit from space science and technology

Space Society –

Leverage space-related innovation to improve the quality of life

Space Diplomacy –

Build partnerships and strengthen international cooperation in the global governance of outer space activities



Credit: UNOOSA



Space2030 Agenda – Global Space Governance

We can only leverage the benefits of space when space activities are conducted in a safe and sustainable manner.

The Space2030 Agenda refers to several tools for a global space governance:

- **UNCOPUOS and its subcommittees**
- **Long-term Sustainability in Outer Space (LTS)**
- **Strengthen and develop international space law**
- **International cooperation and partnerships**
- **Enhance registration practices and information exchange**
- **Public awareness for the use of outer space**
- **Interconnectedness with different sectors**
- **Capacity-building for innovative space technologies**



Space2030 Agenda – Implementation Plan

- Implementation on a voluntary basis.
- Partnerships and cooperation among Member States.
- Strengthen capacity-building and technical assistance, including that provided by the Office for Outer Space Affairs
- Guidebook to existing initiatives:
 - **UN-SPIDER**
 - **Regional Centers for Space Science and Technology Education**
 - **International Charter on Space and Major Disasters**
 - **Space Law for New Space Actors**
 - **Access to Space for All initiative**
 - **Space Solutions Compendium**
 - ...

The implementation plan includes:

- practical recommendations
- best practice examples
- possibilities to contribute to existing projects in a multinational manner



Space2030 Agenda – Towards implementation in Germany

The DLR School Labs

- introduces boys and girls to space related activities and various STEM areas

SPEAR and other int. cooperations

- a collaborative project between the University of Bonn and UN-SPIDER funded by German Government

International Charter Space and Major Disasters

- Contribution to the monitoring and prevention of natural and man-made catastrophes

National space weather service and German Space Situational Awareness Centre (GSSAC)

- Implementation of LTS

ESA SDG-Catalogue

- Online listing of space-based projects contributing to the SDGs

INNOSpace

- Networking initiative to connect different industries relevant to the space sector



Thank you for your attention!

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