

International Bar Association Space Law Committee, Human Rights Committee, and Immigration Committee

"Human trafficking, immigration and satellites"

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Setting the Scene

The Secure World Foundation focuses not only on keeping space sustainable, but also on maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of **using space for the benefit of humankind.**

Space systems, including position, navigation and timing (PNT), Earth observation and telecommunications satellites, provide significant benefits in support of human and environmental security for a wide variety of human and environmental concerns.

examples: UNOSAT, COSPAS-SARSAT, UN-SPIDER, etc.,



Challenges to Obtaining Maximum Benefit from Space Systems

The full utility of these important systems can be blunted by a variety of institutional, policy, educational, and social barriers.

Consequently, the benefits from these systems do not always adequately reach decision makers or ordinary citizens when they need it most.

What needs to be done?

Goal: to improve the use of space systems for human benefits, and to develop collaborative measures to address shared challenges:

- Increase Awareness of Potential Benefits from Space Assets
- Facilitate Dialogue and International Cooperation
- Promote Ways to Increase the Effective Use of Space Assets

Role of Civil Society (Academia, NGO's, public, all stakeholders) to:

- educate itself on these opportunities,
- coordinate with interested others,
- engage with stakeholders and decisionmakers,
- execute capacity-building exercises (provide free knowledge and resources), and
- suggest approaches and solutions which accomplish the preceding goals.

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

UNISPACE+50

As a blueprint towards Space 2030, UNISPACE+50 aims to:

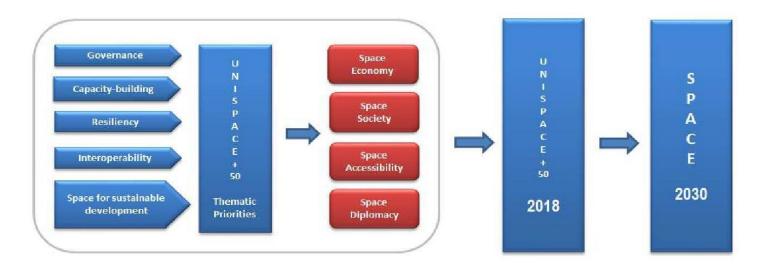
- Define its outputs, taking into account the evolving and complex Space agenda. Broader concept of space security. Expanding commercial space sector. Space exploration.
- Engage all key stakeholders in the space arena, including governmental and non-governmental actors, commercial sector, civil society, young generation and public at large
- 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)

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Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

UNISPACE+50

UNISPACE+50 Process







UNISPACE+50

UNISPACE+50 Process

- 2016: COPUOS and its Subcommittees (Scientific and Technical, and Legal) will define 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)

SWF's upcoming publication: *Handbook for New Actors in Space* (2017; 150+ pages; hard copies and .pdf online; no cost)

http://swfound.org/handbook

Intended to reach two categories of new actors in space:

- States developing national space policies and regulations; and
- Start-up companies, universities, and other non-governmental entities beginning their first foray into space activities.

The goal of the Handbook is to provide both groups with a broad overview of the fundamental principles, laws, norms, and best practices for peaceful, safe, and responsible activities in space.



New Actors in Space Who are they? And, is the existing law sufficient?

Thank you!

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