

Assuring the Sustainability of Space Activities

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Space for Human and Environmental Security in the Americas: Space policy, Long-term sustainability and Cyber-health"

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Outline

- Challenges to space sustainability
- Defining space sustainability
- Technological solutions
 - Debris mitigation
 - Space situational Awareness
 - Debris removal
- Multilateral Policy and Legal Solutions
 - Role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
 - Role of the Conference on Disarmament
 - Group of Governmental Experts
 - Draft international Code of Conduct
- Conclusions



Challenges to Space Sustainability

- Growth in debris
- Growth in number of space actors, especially from emerging space States
 - In past decade, spacefaring States increased from 27 to over 50
 - Increases crowding in key orbits: GSO and SSO
 - These orbits are a limited resource
- Concern over frequency interference
 - Accidental and deliberate
- Effects of space weather
- Concern over threat of debris-causing antisatellite weapons



Space sustainability is...

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Ensuring that all humanity can continue to use outer space for peaceful purposes and socioeconomic benefit.

[This will require international cooperation, discussion, and agreements designed to ensure that outer space is safe, secure and peaceful.]

How Can We Reach Space Sustainability? Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- Different initiatives attempt to deal with space sustainability – some from the civil perspective, some from the disarmament perspective.
- Key considerations:
 - Organizational proliferation
 - Options of legal and policy models
 - International political climate
 - How does one achieve a balance (equity) between the interests of those States already heavily invested in the space environment and emerging space States?



Other Considerations

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- World needs a broad-scale approach to many of these issues
- Given the unique nature of the space environment, most aspects affect civil, commercial, and military activities

Without security there is no safety and without safety there is no security



International Legal Approaches

- Treaties
 - Legally binding; include notion of "consent to be bound"
- Customary International Law
 - Opinio Juris (belief that something is a law);
 - Widespread State Practice
- Guidelines, Codes of Conduct
- Generally little enforcement in International law
 - Must rely on persuasion
 - State sovereignty overrides any enforcement mechanism
 - 'Sticks' such as embarrassment, external political pressure



International Mechanisms

- United Nations
 - UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
 - [UN Conference on Disarmament]
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs)
- Bilateral agreements
- Limited multilateral agreements
 - Interagency Debris Coordinating Committee (IADC)



National Mechanisms

- Development of State policies and laws that include adherence to best practices, e.g.,
 - Debris mitigation regulations
 - Radiofrequency regulations
 - Licensing, guidance on best practices



COPUOS

- Working Committee of UN (in Vienna)
 - Deals with civil space matters
 - 70 State Members
 - Permanent Observers (can speak and offer information but not vote)
 - Consensus body
 - COPUOS can propose treaties, agreements, conventions, and resolutions for UN General Assembly consideration
 - Subcommittees
 - Science and Technology (meets in February)
 - Legal matters (meets in March)
 - Full committee meets in June



COPUOS and Space Sustainability

- COPUOS conducts much of its work through Working Groups, which have a limited lifetime
- In 2010, COPUOS set up a Working Group on the Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space (LTSS)
- In 2011, agreed to Terms of Reference after much painful negotiation
 - Some States uncomfortable with including private sector and non-State actors in discussions



Conference on Disarmament (CD)

- CD is the primary multilateral body negotiating disarmament agreements
- Formed in 1979 (several earlier attempts)
- Currently 65 Member States
- Operates by consensus
- Not a committee of the UN, but hosted by the UN
 - Covers a wide range of weapons-related issues
 - Primarily a negotiating body
 - Discussion couched in terms of disarmament



CD, cont.

- Current negotiating issues
 - Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty
 - Negative Security Assurances
 - Nuclear Disarmament
 - Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS).
- CD has not been able to agree on a program of work for several years



CD, cont.

- China and Russia in 2008 introduced a draft treaty:
 - Draft Treaty on the Prevention of Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and the Threat or Use of Force against Space Objects (PPWT)
 - This draft has been met with only lukewarm interest
 - Difficult to define a space weapon
 - Does not deal with ground-based systems



Group of Governmental Experts

- In 2010, UN Secretary General sidestepped CD and agreed to appoint a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) to tackle Transparency and Confidence Building Measures (TCBMs)
- Twelve experts drawn from different States, however, not representing the nominating State
- Expect to have nominations complete by November 2011 and start to work in 2012
- Report by 2013, possibly leading to a proposal that can be carried forward for broad agreement



Code of Conduct

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

 Draft developed in 2010 by European Union for consideration and possible adoption by spacefaring States



Emerging Consensus

- Space sustainability is in the interest of all space actors, despite significant differences of approach & resources.
- Many aspects and approaches to space sustainability
 - Legal and policy
 - Technical
 - Economic
- From policy, technical, and economic perspectives the need for achieving space sustainability is becoming more clear to all space faring States



But...

- How does one achieve a balance (equity) between the interests of those States already heavily invested in the space environment and emerging space States?
- How can space sustainability be described and sold to policymakers?
- How many of the concepts of environmental sustainability on Earth can be applied to space sustainability?
- How can the international community bring together all of the disparate attempts to solve part of the sustainability challenge into a coherent whole?



Secure World Foundation

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Secure World Foundation (SWF) is a small, privately-funded non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to the secure and sustainable use of space for the benefit of Earth and all its peoples.

http://www.swfound.org



What does the Foundation do?

- Engages with academics, policy makers, scientists and advocates in the space and international affairs communities to support steps that strengthen global space sustainability.
- **Promotes** the development of cooperative and effective uses of space for the protection of Earth's environment and human security.
- Acts as a research body, convener and facilitator to advocate for key space security and other space related topics and to examine their influence on governance and international development.



Key Governance Focus Areas

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- Space sustainability
 - Protection of continued utility of space resources
- Policy and law development
- Human & environmental security
 - Governance of processes toward disaster assistance
 - Governance of environmental change processes

Planetary threats

 Mitigating the threat of collision from a Near-Earth Object (NEO) through the establishment of effective international governance for response



Working Methods

- Partner with a variety of other institutions, including
 - Other NGOs
 - Government offices
 - Universities
 - International organizations
- Permanent observer at Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
- Research and analysis on topical issues
- Maintain a website with space policy resources



SWF Offices

- Broomfield, Colorado (near Denver)
- Washington, DC
- Brussels, Belgium



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?