

Conclusions and Recommendations

Day 1

Conclusions

- More actors involved (public and private)
- More objects in space
- Space environment is very fragile
- Rules/norms of behavior necessary to assure safe and secure access to the outer space for the benefits of all human kind
- International cooperation necessary to figure out how to make space sustainable.
- Currently, there are a selection of initiatives being presented in the international community that attempt to deal with space security questions – some from the civil perspective, some from the disarmament perspective
- Given that space is so globalized, it is imperative that all space actors are engaged and invested in space security initiatives

Conclusions

- International initiatives should be complementary not competitive
- International bodies dealing with space (COPUOS, CD, ITU) should work together towards a common goal of space sustainability.
- Assuring a long-term financial sustainability of space programs is crucial for their success (Galileo, GMES)
- ITU is a major player in the space arena, which should be more involved in the sustainability debates.
- International data sharing policies in SSA and other areas still need to be developed
- There is a need for an autonomous European SSA system
- European states will play a major role in developing the European SSA system but so far there is not one leading entity taking charge of it
- Small satellites play an important role but need to be better regulated

Recommendations

- Converge discussions in UNCOPUOS, CoC and GGE: from 2014, but where?
- Include ITU in deliberations and negotiations
- Let NGOs provide inputs: IAA (with Space Traffic Management study), IISL (?)
- Promote binding provisions on debris mitigation in national space law
- Conduct a first large scale debris removal mission (e.g. Envisat)
- Set up a specific third party liability regime for space debris damages in order to foster a market for respective liability insurance services