

Midterm Review Germany

TEMPLATE A

RESPONSE FOR SOLUTIONS: “Space2030” Agenda Mid-term Review

**For Member States and
permanent observer organizations with COPUOS**

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT: the following template is designed to allow Member States of the United Nations and permanent observer organizations with COPUOS to provide standardized responses to any of the 4 Overarching Objectives, and showcase their space solutions

TEMPLATE C

TOOLS: “Space2030” Agenda Mid-term Review

For Member States

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT: In implementing the “Space2030” Agenda, Member States could contribute to and benefit from a number of international and regional mechanisms, programmes, projects and platforms that are already in place or are being developed ([A/RES/76/3](#), paras. 24 and 25).

The responses on recent UNOOSA capacity-building activities would be greatly appreciated by the Office to determine the longer-term impact of our capacity-building activities and identify positive case studies.

1. Have you benefitted from any of the “Tools”, listed in paragraph 24?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

International Charter on Space and Major Disasters	The German Aerospace Center (DLR) became a member of the Charter in 2010 and contributes data through TanDEM-X and TerraSAR-X. It is intended to also provide EnMAP and also OroraTech data in the future. DLR also chaired the Charter in 2024. In total, the Charter was activated 46 times in the period from the end of April to the beginning of October to respond to various global disaster events. Of particular note were the devastating floods in Brazil and the earliest category 5 hurricane Beryl, which caused flooding and major destruction in the Caribbean. Through the Charter, Germany facilitated international partnerships and fostered the use of space technology for disaster relief. After devastating natural disasters, the Charter supports emergency responders in the crisis area as quickly as possible. The provided satellite maps offer emergency teams up-to-date information, for example, on the condition of roads and bridges or areas affected by fires and floods. In addition to the services provided by the Charter, Germany benefits from the trustful cooperation among space agencies within the Charter, fostering collaboration and mutual assistance.
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Access to Space for All Initiative	Germany supports the Access to Space for All-Initiative through the DropTES in Bremen as part of the Hypergravity and Microgravity capacity building section of the initiative. DropTES has enabled 6 international teams to experiment at the ZARM facilities. Through Access to Space for All and DropTES, Germany benefitted from intercultural scientific exchange and cooperation at ZARM while facilitating connections to scientists from developing countries.
UN-SPIDER	Germany hosts one of currently three UN-SPIDER offices in Bonn. The Bonn office systematically prepares relevant information, ensures easy access to this information, establishes a practice-oriented user community, manages the transfer of knowledge in all stages of disaster management. Through workshops, advisory support, and training activities, the program promotes knowledge exchange and capacity building regarding access to and use of space-based information, particularly in developing countries. It has also held events such as the “UN-SPIDER Bonn International Conference on Space-based Solutions for Disaster Management”. Germany has benefitted greatly from the knowledge and expertise gathered in Bonn through UN-SPIDER.

2. In addition, several tools and initiatives have been and are being developed by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), as part of its capacity-building for the twenty-first century, and in cooperation with its partners [A/RES/76/3](#) para. 25), as listed in paragraph 25, sub-sections (a)-(i) of the “Space2030” Agenda;

2.1. Have you benefitted from any of the “Tools”, developed by UNOOSA, listed in paragraph 25?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

UN World Space Forum	By hosting the UN World Space Forum with the United Arab Emirates and Peru in December 2024, Germany was able to utilize one of the tools developed by UNOOSA to strengthen partnerships and continuous dialogue among the global community on a broad range of space matters and support the implementation of the Agenda. Attendance from 95 countries reflected a unified commitment to addressing the evolving challenges of space governance through collaboration, transparency, and inclusion. Germany established new multi stakeholder partnerships among space agencies, industry, and academia while also benefiting from the event’s public visibility and enhanced cooperation within and beyond COPUOS.
Space for Women	Germany supports the Space4Women program and promotes equal opportunities in the space sector by

	encouraging women to consider careers in STEM. Nicola Winter and Amelie Schoenenwald from Germany have recently been selected for the ESA astronaut reserve and are currently undergoing the basic astronaut training. Space for Women encourages girls and women in Germany to pursue STEM education.
Space law for new space actors	Germany supports the Space law for new space actors project by, providing in-kind contributions to the project through DLR. Germany has supported the project by sending legal advisors to the project's Technical Advisory Missions, facilitating new connections and fostering potential future cooperation.

3. As the lists contained in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the "Space2030" Agenda and implementation plan are not exhaustive, and new initiatives could be developed, including by UNOOSA, with a view to assisting Member States in implementing the "Space2030" Agenda, please indicate additional relevant Tools and any proposed enhancements to the ones listed. [max 200 words]

Tools (new or enhanced existing ones)	How they could benefit your country

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ADDITIONAL Questions under overarching Objective 4:

For Member States of the United Nations not yet members of COPUOS/or parties to the UN treaties on outer space:

4.1. If your country is not a member of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), please indicate whether you aspire to join the 104 States members of COPUOS in the near future whether there any obstacles to your country joining?

4.2. If your country has not yet considered acceding to the United Nations treaties on outer space, please provide a short description of what has prevented your country of doing so. If your country considers acceding and would need assistance by UNOOSA, please explain:

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