

In Support of the United Nations

Programme on Space Applications

SGAC: 17 YEARS SINCE UNISPACE III



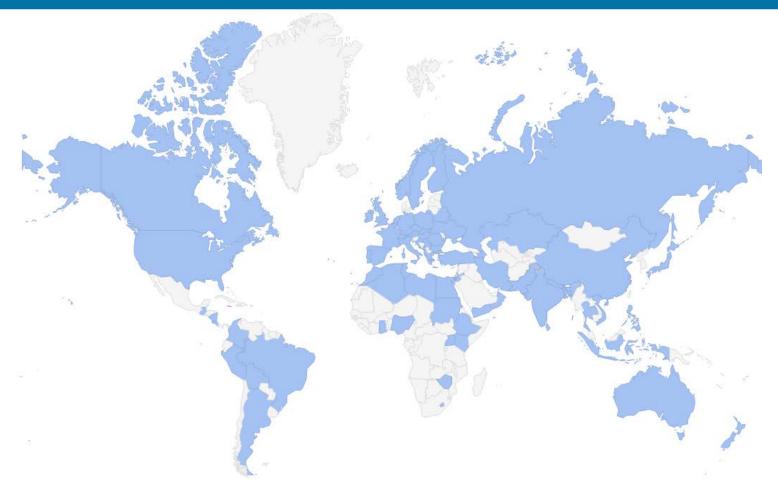
SGAC Origins

- Conceived at the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) in Vienna in 1999
- 160 students and young professionals invited to contribute
- Product of the discussions were the Vienna Declaration where the States resolved

"To create, within the framework of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, a consultative mechanism to facilitate the continued participation of young people from all over the world, especially young people from developing countries and young women, in cooperative space-related activities..."



SGAC Network



6 Regions, 100+ Countries, 4,000+ Members



SGAC Purpose

- Create a global volunteer base of university students and young professionals in the space sector who have a passion for making a difference in the space sector and a commitment to action
- Connect them to peers and top space professionals from various organisations
- Give the next generation of space sector leadership opportunities and a voice in global space policy







SGAC Regional Events

- Strengthen the regional network
- Examine challenges facing the space community in the respective regions
- Provide input from the next generation of space professionals on regional and local challenges
- Facilitate interaction between future space sector leaders and current regional professionals





1st European-SGW

"Approaches to promoting European regional collaboration in the space sector – the next generation perspective"

- European collaborations in small satellites
- Knowledge sharing between young professionals and experts at the European level
- Young Entrepreneurship in Europe





5th Space Generation Fusion Forum

- Held in conjunction with the 32nd Space Symposium
- 53 delegates from 14 countries
- 4 SGAC Global Grant Scholarships
- Discussion of key space topics
 - Human Space Exploration
 - Space Entrepreneurship
 - Science, Technology & Planetary Exploration

National Security



COUNCIL

SGFF: Human Space Exploration

- Human-robot coordination and international collaboration
 - Political, technical, international and commercial aspects
- International exploration, rather than unilateral exploration
- Benefits:
 - Cost and risk sharing, reduced infrastructure, and increased diplomatic ties between governments
- Challenges:
 - Higher cost for a managing partner along with loss of control of details





SGFF: Entrepreneurship in Space

- Influx of Space Entrepreneurship and Startups in the space industry
- Lower entry for proof of concept
 - New customers, but also unprecedented government support
- Benefits:
 - Access to technology has increased exponentially which has increased access to information
- Challenges:
 - Standardisation needed to be addressed and agreed upon





SGFF: Science, Technology

Evaloration

- Future of science missions from both established and emerging space nations in the next decade
 - Changing priorities from agency administrations, technological developments and generations

Benefits:

 Current space race is more inclusive and is creating an umbrella culture

Challenges:

- Technical capabilities need to be developed taking into account the long-time periods needed to implement missions
- Goals change with every generation and that requires science to consistently stay flexible





SGFF: National Security

- Growing space capabilities of nations' space programs change national policies of countries that currently have established space programs
- Proliferation of technology is inevitable
 - Challenge to try to adapt the new environment to the technologies from other countries
 - Limited human and financial resources
- Collaboration
 - Externally between countries
 - Internally with other sectors and academia





THANK YOU

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