

Germany, Item 16

UNCOPUOS
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Agenda Item 16: „Space2030” Agenda

Statement by Germany

Honourable Chair, Distinguished Delegates,

Space activities provide key data for fact-based decisions on climate action, the protection of biological diversity, and for effective management of climate change adaptation. By adopting the Space2030 Agenda, we, the member states of COPUOS, have recognised that space is an important driver and contributor to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

As highlighted in our National Space Strategy, we continue to focus our space activities on Germany's contributions to the 2030 Agenda, the EU Green Deal, the Paris climate goals and bilateral climate cooperation. We are pleased to have identified space projects with German participation that contribute to each of the 17 SDGs, using the partnerships and tools outlined in the Agenda's implementation plan. Allow me to mention a few **specific** examples:

- As a contribution to SDGs 13 and 17: Germany has developed algorithms to help understand the gathered data and provide the scientific HALO plane for the validation campaign for EarthCARE, a joint venture between ESA and JAXA. As the largest and most complex Earth Explorer to date, it will advance our understanding of the role that clouds and aerosols play in reflecting incident solar radiation back into space and trapping infrared radiation emitted from Earth's surface.
- As a means of implementing SDGs 13,14,15 and 17: Germany and the US will continue to collaborate on the “Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment - Continuity” (GRACE-C). Its data will be used worldwide, for example for the assessment and prediction of periods of drought and the rise in the sea level. It

will also feed regularly into the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

- The "Urban Feature Monitoring with Artificial Intelligence" or "Urban AI" project by OHB and GeoBremen uses machine learning and remote sensing data for sustainable urban planning and development. By recording and analysing data in this way, environmental impacts such as flooding or heat islands can be better understood and appropriate measures can be taken.
- In the context of disaster management, Germany, together with the University of Bonn, continues to support UN-SPIDER, which brings together experts from around the world to discuss space-based solutions for disaster management. Recently, UN-SPIDER, together with DLR and the Centre for Remote Sensing of Land Surfaces, hosted the "UN-SPIDER Bonn International Conference on Space-based Solutions for Disaster Management" entitled "Early Warnings for All".
- Finally, in line with SDGs 4, 5 and 17 and the Secretary General's Our Common Agenda: We promote equal opportunities in the space sector and want to increase the participation of women in this field, on all levels. In this regard, we welcome the UNOOSA Space4Women project and the efforts made by Canada in recent years, including through the publication of the Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit. We look forward to learning more about the outcomes of the 2024 event to be hosted by Kenya in November.

Honourable Chair, distinguished delegates,

Germany is keen to facilitate dialogue within the international community on implementation practices during the 2024 World Space Forum, so that we are all prepared for a meaningful mid-term review of the Space2030 Agenda, scheduled for the 68th COPUOS session in 2025.

Thank you for your kind attention.