



# SPACE GENERATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

In Support of the United Nations  
Programme on Space Applications

# SGAC Origins

Conceived at the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) in Vienna in 1999

“

*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...*

”



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# SGAC Network



**6 Regions**

**150+ Countries**

**13,000 Members**

**and Alumni**



# Space Generation Congress

The 16<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Space Generation Congress was held (21 - 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2017) in Adelaide, Australia

- Held in conjunction with the **International Astronautical Congress**
- 150 delegates from 43 countries
- 12 speakers, and 10 subject matter experts (SME)
- 82 scholarships and awards (>50% of the participants)
- 6 working groups



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# SPACE GENERATION CONGRESS 2017

## WORKING GROUPS RECOMMENDATIONS



# SPACE EXPLORATION

Supported by:



30 Delegates  
21 Countries represented

NASA Advanced Exploration Systems

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## Objectives:

Identify compelling activities in cislunar space and the lunar surface that will:

- be mutually beneficial to all partners by contributing to multiple national and organization objectives
- leverage the DSG (Deep Space Gateway) systems and capabilities
- emphasize focus economic expansion and partnerships

# RECOMMENDATIONS

*The DSG provides many opportunities for science and commercial utilisation:*

- 1. DSG Service & Support Hub architecture accommodates many users and services by providing:*
  - Transportation*
  - Maintenance and Manufacturing*
  - Communications*
  - Space Garage*
- 1. Establish a framework for partnership governance to enable access to as many actors as feasible*



# SPACE TRANSPORTATION

Supported by:



23 Delegates  
19 Countries represented

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## Objectives:

- A. Identify the potential future stakeholders within the space transportation sector
- B. Define the potential solutions the sector may offer in the future and how do these differ from traditional solutions and customer needs
- C. Identify the challenges which the sector and its stakeholders might face in meeting these new needs



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) **Governments** should facilitate innovation by providing **market support** while **managing risk** responsibly through effective regulation.
- 2) Cultivate **global collaboration** in the space transport industry by **reducing barriers** to international technology exchange, supporting further commercialisation and emulating the architecture of civil aviation.
- 3) Encourage more intimate **collaboration** between **space agencies** to limit duplication and increase efficiency in the creation of a next-generation space transport technology.
- 4) **Education** for international export regulations should be provided through an NGO, helping the launch industry to facilitate **international trade and cooperation**.



# SPACE INNOVATION

Supported by:



27 Delegates  
19 Countries represented

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## Objectives:

- A. Building a future on another celestial body requires bold and innovative ideas.
- B. Identifying near to mid term commercial lunar development opportunities and activities enabled by getting to the lunar surface, setting the stage for a potential lunar settlement after the end-of-ISS operations in the mid-2020s.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) *Global inclusiveness through engagement (emerging space countries, non-space companies ) and initiate central Moon Village coordination group*
- 2) *Communicate Moon Village benefits and opportunities to wider audiences and use of professional marketing agency*
- 3) *Formulation of a clear and relatable goal and support Moon exploration initiatives with potential to strengthen benefits available (science/technology)*
- 4) *Offer an environment for companies, labs and universities to conduct research and provide shared, centralised, standardised power & data infrastructure and services first*



# SPACE DIPLOMACY

Supported by:



20 Delegates  
12 Countries represented

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## Objectives:

- A. Identify the factors that the international community should consider in formulating policy responses to the issues under the four broad building blocks

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) *Drafting of **guidelines**, including inbuilt risk controls and minimum standards for operations and commercial ventures, coordinated with general UN-COPUOS space operations guidelines*
- 2) *Private entities should demonstrate to their respective State, through a **regulatory** and **licensing** scheme, that they meet required guidelines*
- 3) ***Clarification** between “non-appropriation” and “freedom of use” is to be developed by a UN working group, which considers the acquisition and **ownership** of space resources.*
- 4) *Setting up a UN working group to investigate the establishment of an international regulatory body for space resources.*



# SPACE LAW

Supported by:



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Defence**



20 Delegates  
7 Countries represented

## Objectives:

- A. Identify the principles needed to avert a tragedy of the commons caused by space debris
- B. Find out how to balance intergenerational equity in the benefits of space with commercial imperatives and innovation?
- C. Define if the legal regime for outer space should seek to prevent further militarisation, or if we must accept it as inevitable and seek only to regulate it

# RECOMMENDATIONS

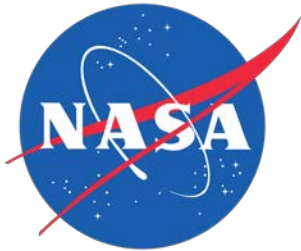
*Based on the Outer Space Treaty:*

- 1) Safety of any space activity, either commercial or governmental, involving human component must be ensured with reasonable efforts.*
- 2) International regulatory board for equitable sharing of resources and protection of commercial assets*
- 3) Clarify the meaning of appropriation in Article II*



# SPACE TECHNOLOGIES

Supported by:



22 Delegates  
11 Countries represented

NASA Space Communications and  
Navigation

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## Objectives:

- A. Brainstorm about the wide range of link scenarios/applications for laser communications technology.
- B. Consider the challenges in finding a “common” interoperable Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) mode, akin to standards agreed to by the telecommunications industry.
- C. Provide recommendations about how to achieve a common industry position on FSOC system interoperability to enable the level of cross support required by international space agencies



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## Challenges:

### 1. Cost in development and operation

- Collaborate and create joint projects between agencies, researchers, and industry partners
- Share information (e.g. weather data)

### 1. Technical complexity (compatibility)

- Allow some flexibility
- Define functional interfaces in detail
- Research established standards from other technologies
- Integrate new standards with established ones

### 1. Complexity of negotiation

- Distribute a living document generated by all stakeholders during the development process
- Agree and commit to standards



# SGAC REGIONAL EVENTS

## Space Generation Workshops 2017



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# SGAC SGWs

SGAC is committed to enable the secure and sustainable access to, and use of, space for socio-economic benefits and sustainable development in every region, especially in developing countries and emerging space nations.

## 4 Space Generation Workshops in 2017:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> E-SGW | Paris, France | Mars 2017
- 4<sup>th</sup> AP-SGW | Bengaluru, India | November 2017
- 1<sup>st</sup> AF-SGW | Akure City, Nigeria | November 2017
- 3<sup>rd</sup> SA-SGW | São José dos Campos, Brazil | November 2017



# EUROPEAN - SGW

2<sup>nd</sup> E-SGW | Paris, France | 24th and 25th of March 2017:

## Objectives:

- To strengthen the regional network of the students and young professionals in the European region;
- To examine and consider key questions in the European region that the regional space community is facing and to provide inputs from the next generation of space professionals
- To allow tomorrow's space sector leaders in the European region to have the opportunity to interact with today's space leaders in the region through cooperation with ESA.

## Working Groups:

- SPACE ECONOMY
- SPACE ACCESSIBILITY
- SPACE DIPLOMACY
- SPACE EXPLORATION



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# ASIA-PACIFIC - SGW

4<sup>th</sup> AP-SGW | Bangalore, India | of November 2017:

## Objectives:

- To strengthen the regional network of the students and young professionals in the Asia-Pacific region
- To examine and consider key questions in the Asia-Pacific region that the regional space community is facing and to provide inputs from the next generation of the space professionals
- To allow tomorrow's space sector leaders in the Asia-Pacific region to have the opportunity to interact with today's space leaders and professionals in the region.

## Working Groups:

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF REGIONAL NAVIGATIONAL SATELLITE SYSTEM**
- **SPACE DIPLOMACY: BRIDGING THE DIVIDE**
- **CUBESATS AS AN ENABLER OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY**
- **ECOSYSTEM FOR YOUNG SPACE ENTREPRENEURS**
- **REGULATORY HURDLES AND SPACE POLICY**
- **LUNAR EXPLORATION**

# AFRICAN - SGW

1<sup>st</sup> AF-SGW | Akure, Nigeria | 16th and 17th of November 2017:

## Objectives:

- To strengthen the regional network of the students and young professionals in the African region
- To examine and consider key questions in the African region that the regional space community is facing and to provide inputs from the next generation of the space professionals
- To allow tomorrow's space sector leaders in the African region to have the opportunity to interact with today's space leaders and professionals in the region.

## Working Groups:

- SPACE TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
- AFRICAN SPACE POLICY
- ROLE OF STEM EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING THE SPACE INDUSTRY IN AFRICA
- SPACE IN DRIVING THE AFRICAN ECONOMY/AEROSPACE START-UP

# SOUTH AMERICAN - SGW

3<sup>rd</sup> SA-SGW | São José dos Campos, Brazil | of November 2017:

## Objectives:

- To strengthen the regional network of the students and young professionals in the South American region
- To examine and consider key questions in the South American region that the regional space community is facing and to provide inputs from the next generation of the space professionals
- To allow tomorrow's space sector leaders in the South American region to have the opportunity to interact with today's space leaders and professionals in the region.

## Working Groups:

- Education in space topics
- Sustainability of Mars Analog Research Station in South America
- South American initiatives for the development of collaborative space activities



# THANK YOU

More details of the outcomes and discussions of the SGC and the different Space Generation Workshop will be published in the SGAC 2017 Executive Summary and Annual Report

[www.spacegeneration.org](http://www.spacegeneration.org)



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