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Contribution of Space Activities to Solving Global Societal Issues (2)

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SPACE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND SPACE SOLUTIONS COMPENDIUM: TARGETING  
THE SPACE NEEDS OF COUNTRIES

**Abstract**

The fiftieth anniversary of the first global United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in Vienna in August 1968, will be marked in 2018 by UNISPACE+50, an ambitious Committee undertaking to consider the current status and define the future role of the Committee, its subsidiary bodies and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) in promoting international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space and in shaping global governance of space activities. In preparation for the event, the Committee endorsed in 2016 the seven UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities. Activities under Thematic Priority 7 (Capacity-building for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century) must help governments to equip themselves with the technical and policy capabilities to integrate space technology and applications in their strategic planning towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Space2030, building on the concepts of ‘Space Capacity Index’ and ‘Space Solutions Compendium’ - presented at the IAC 67<sup>th</sup> in Guadalajara - UNOOSA has developed prototypes of the **Space for Development Profile (SDP)** and **Space Solutions Compendium (SSC)** to this aim.

The SDP consists of a set of indicators, based on the four pillars defined in the Dubai declaration adopted at the first High Level Forum on ‘Space as a driver for socio-economic sustainable development’. Measuring this set of indicators results in a country profile on ‘space development’. The set of generic indicators is fixed, but can be expanded on a country basis to monitor priority areas tailored to the country’s development strategy and needs. This work is done in collaboration with each country. The benefit for the country is to have a synoptic view on space development, tailored to the country needs, being a tool to create and develop space development strategies and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.

However, measuring the indicators is not enough to improve them. Tailored solutions have to be

identified and applied to improve the reality reflected by the indicator. Therefore, the SDP has to be accompanied by a collection of solutions, the SSC, addressing capabilities in priority areas identified by the country. For each indicator of the SDP, the SSC offers a set of possible solutions that can be applied. The SSC lists the providers offering a solution that could contribute to the improvement of the value of a given indicator. UNOOSA will present the results of the pilot project on SDP and SSC.