

Interactive Presentations (IP)
Topic 12 - Interactive Presentations (12)

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CAPACITY-BUILDING STRATEGY FOR THE ASEAN SPACE SECTOR

Abstract

Capacity Building, as defined by the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) involves two vital things – information dissemination and capacity building. Both touch not only space-related topics but also space technology. The focus is to aid developing countries in the space sector, including ASEAN countries like Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines. Fellowship programs, technical advisory panels, workshops, and training are some of the current efforts for capacity building.

Capacity building strategies are proposed, that will enhance common goals such as crop yield and disaster management in the South East Asian region while featuring sustainability goals through space technology. The proposed plan consists of short term, mid-term and long term goals.

Short term goal span from 2020 to 2030, where each South East Asian country should have a collaboration of governing bodies to establish the development of its own satellites via national space agencies. An establishment of a space agency is recommended in order to support and promote a national level space technology research program and development that will boost the growth of research development, assembly line and manufacturing sector such as electronics components. Furthermore, a launch complex within the region is beneficial to the space technology ecosystem in the region as this will provide flexibility and shall empower the region to contribute to the global space exploration, especially when most South East Asian countries are situated strategically in the equator.

Mid-term plan is a 5 year plan after the short term goal. With proper collaboration and commitment in short term plan, it is expected that from 2030 to 2035 all South East Asian countries, one way or

the other, contribute to the orbital satellite and space station as a regional program. Since each country has developed a sufficient manpower, technology and resources according to their expertise. This co-international space station allows the government and the private sector to have a space activity at its own disposal and encourage public interest in space program much like the International Space Station (ISS) path.

Long-term goals hold the promise of space exploration in 2035-2040, limited to robotics space flight, and human space flight after 2040. The South East Asian space sector may be capable of accomplishing Moon and Mars landing with the corresponding type of vehicle in the following timeline and pave the way towards the growth of deep space exploration.