



**Human Capacity-Building in Space Science and Technology for
Sustainable Social and Economic Development**

October 30, 2017, Samara, Russia

**The importance of Sputnik in the United Nations
context and for the global space agenda**

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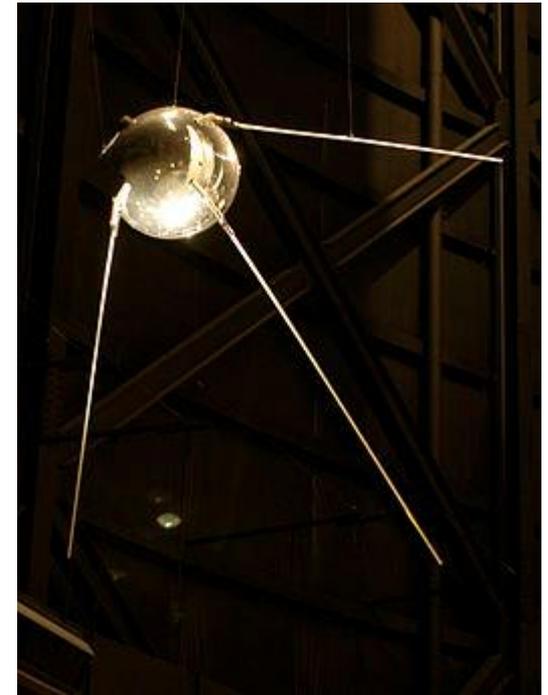
A bit of history

Sputnik

A sphere of 58 cm of diameter which marked the access of humankind to Space

Launched on 4 October 1957

It emitted a radio signal with its four antennas that was easily detectable even by amateurs



Sputnik Radio Signal





A bit of history

Sputnik

A year later, the General Assembly approved a resolution to establish the ad-hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

A model of Sputnik is on display today in the United Nations Lobby, to remind us that while we may be earthbound, we should aim for the stars



Sputnik model was presented to the UN in December 1959 as a gift from the Soviet Union.



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Sputnik Celebration in COPUOS 2017



UNOOSA @UNOOSA · Oct 4

The #COPUOS Working Group on Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities took a moment to mark 60th anniversary of Sputnik 1 today



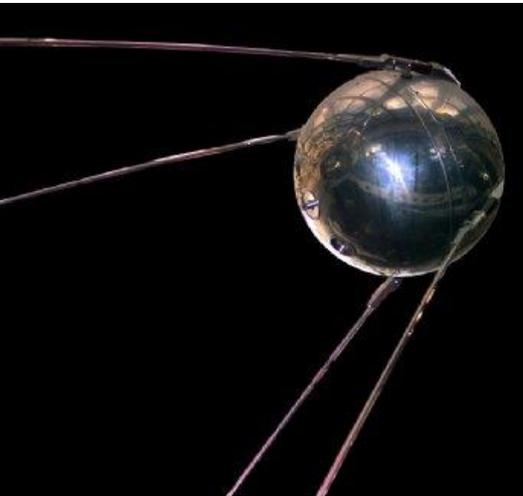
Sputnik model was displayed during COPUOS 2017
UN as an exhibition organized by the Russian
Federation



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Sputnik Celebration in NY 2017



An exhibition dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of sputnik launch was organized in UN in New York



World Space Week

The United Nations General Assembly declared in 1999 that World Space Week (WSW) will be held each year the week from 4th to 10th October.

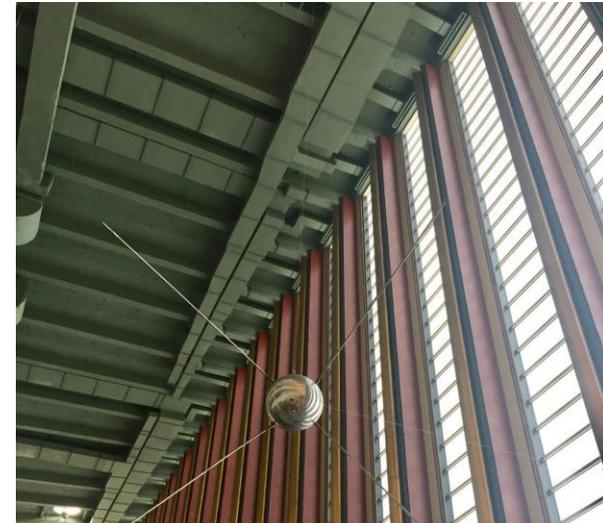
Dates in recognition of:

- the launch of Sputnik on 4th October 1957

❖ **This year is the 60th Anniversary**

- Signature of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies on 10th October 1967

❖ **This year is the 50th Anniversary**



Sputnik model was presented to the UN in December 1959 as a gift from the Soviet Union.
Imaged from 60th anniversary, UNHQ



International Day of Human Space Flight

The General Assembly, in its resolution A/RES/65/271 of 7 April 2011, declared 12 April as the International Day of Human Space Flight.

12 April 1961 was the date of the first human space flight, carried out by Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen. This historic event opened the way for space exploration for the benefit of all humanity.



Yuri Gagarin flight was on 12 April 1961



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International Day of Human Space Flight



Director, OOSA with Yuri Gagarin statue
UN Vienna



Yuri Gagarin and Valentina Tereshkova, the first man and the first woman to conquer outer space, were guests of United Nations Secretary-General



A bit of history

Office for Outer Space Affairs

initially created as a small expert unit within the United Nations Secretariat to service the **ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1348 (XIII) of **13 December 1958**





UNISPACE Conferences

The Conferences on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE) aimed at

- engaging States and international organizations to further their cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
- United Nations has organized three UNISPACE Conferences





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UNISPACE I



- Held from 14 to 27 August 1968
- reviewed the progress in space science, technology and applications and called for increased international cooperation
- led to the creation, in 1971, of the UNOOSA Programme on Space Applications



USSR exhibit organized at the Messehall in Vienna in connection with the Outer Space Conference in 1968



UNISPACE II

- Held from 9 to 21 August 1982 and attended by 94 Member States
- addressed the concerns of how to **maintain the outer space for peaceful purposes and prevent an arms race in outer space** as essential conditions for peaceful exploration and use of outer space
- focused on strengthening the United Nations' commitment to promoting international cooperation to enable developing countries to benefit from the peaceful uses of space technology
- establishment of regional centers for space science and technology education



UNISPACE III

- held from 19 to 30 July 1999. Attended by 97 Member States
- UNISPACE III outlined a wide variety of actions to:
 - Protect the global environment and manage natural resources;
 - Increase the use of space applications for human security, development and welfare;
 - Protect the space environment;
 - Increase developing countries' access to space science and its benefits.



UNISPACE III: Astronauts with UN Secretary



H.E. Mr. Thomas Klestil, Federal President of Austria (far right) addressing the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) photo by: fotozeritum



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The Future of Global Space Cooperation:

UNISPACE +50



UNISPACE+50 in 2018

- **2018** marks the 50th anniversary of the first UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE), held in Vienna in 1968.
- **COPUOS** decided in June 2015 to use this milestone anniversary to renew and strengthen its mandate as a **unique platform for the interrelationship between major space faring nations and emerging space nations.**
- **UNISPACE+50** will articulate a **long-term vision for space:** from a domain of States towards a domain of a commonly shared human experience. This vision will be called **Space2030.**



1968 Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space



Space2030: A Joint Vision

- **UNISPACE+50** will consider the future course of global space cooperation for the benefit of humankind.
- It will be the best opportunity for joint work among Member States on **Space2030**, in order to address global space governance and the future of space.
- This is an opportunity for **new and creative ideas to strengthen global partnerships**, including in the areas of space exploration and innovation.
- **Space is a limited resource** that has to be protected through **one joint vision**, to be enshrined in Space2030.





UN/Russia Workshop towards UNISPACE+50

This workshop is a contributing milestone towards UNISPACE+50.

- Observations and recommendations adopted by the Workshop participants are expected to contribute to a strategy for innovative approaches to capacity-building, science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education, and partnership strengthening in the context of UNISPACE+50 TP7: "Capacity building for the 21st Century."
- Conclusions will be presented at the United Nations/United Arab Emirates High Level Forum: Space as a Driver for Socio-Economic Sustainable Development, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 6 to 9 November 2017, and, will contribute to the preparation of the UNISPACE+50 and Space2030 agenda

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THANK YOU



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