# The Space Generation Congress 2010: Perspectives from University Students and Young Professionals in the Space Sector

# The Space Generation Advisory Council in Support of the UN programme on Space Applications

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#### Basic Facts on SGAC



- Started as a result of the 1999 UNISPACE III conference
- SGAC has had permanent observer status in the UN COPUOS since 2001 and has been a member of the UN Economic and Social Council since 2003
- SGAC has a volunteer network of about 4,000 members in 90 countries



Space Generation Congress 2010



- 101 delegates selected from 40 different countries and six continents to discuss top space policy issues
- 30 participants from 22 countries were given full scholarships
- 10 IAF Youth Grant winners
- Students and young professionals represented a wide spectrum of technical and non-technical space backgrounds
- Topics: Industry, Agency, Climate, Exploration, and Outreach



# 2010 SGC Speakers



Dr. Dmitriu Prunariu, **Chairman of UN** COPUOS



Berndt Feuerbacher, **President of the International Astronautical Federation** 





Charles F. Bolden, **NASA Administrator** 



# Theme: Industry



The New, Increased Role of the Private Industry in the Space Sector

- •The present: Remote Sensing, Microgravity Sciences, International Space Station, Telecommunications, GNSS, Launching
- •The future: Space Tourism, Space Products, Orbital Cleanup, Microgravity Processing, On-orbit Satellite Servicing





## Conclusions: Industry



- Space Generation Prize: Competition for the best new business idea developed by a person/group under the age of 35.
- Space Generation Award: For the best advancement towards space utilisation
- SGAC sponsored pro-commercialisation of space event
- SGAC strategic networking plan
- Media and public relations network dedicated to cover space issues
- Network to encourage retiring space professionals to consult with emerging space nations

# Theme: Agency



#### Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) for Disaster Management

- Past disaster management systems, to identify limitations, to what extent emergency information is available in real time, types of information required and processes to develop a successful system
- Disaster phases (pre disaster, during, post disaster) and necessary steps of a disaster management cycle, focusing on technical and policy challenges
- Issues regarding Global Navigation Satellite Systems and possible ways to overcome the legal challenges regarding personal data storage



# Conclusions: Agency



- Create a universal GNSS software system
- Distribute a ground-based network to high risk regions and countries.
- Develop a mobile GNSS device to track and monitor crowds during a disaster
- Promote Community Remote Sensing (CRS)
- Encourage the International Committee on GNSS (ICG) to have discussions regarding disaster management
- Make GNSS data more available via a centralised database

#### Theme: Climate



**Enhance Global Climate Data Exchange to Better Monitor Climate Change and Empower Policymakers, Scientists and the Community** 

- Data and metadata collection standards
- The contribution and responsibilities of nations to engage to climate studies, taking into account the underlying social and economical issues
- Current challenges of Earth observation data exchange and Community Remote Sensing (CPR)

#### Conclusions: Climate



- Establish a global agreement on data acquisition, continuity and exchange
- Create common standards for metadata and data sharing
- Encourage more stakeholders to involve in acquiring, processing and interpreting Earth observation data
- Create a new business model providing easy data access
- Develop low cost and small scale initiatives
- Create a SGAC working group on climate

# Theme: Exploration



# **Examining the Feasibility of a Mission to Mars** from the Perspective of the Young Generation

- •Human missions to the Moon:
  - Necessities
  - Benefits
- Human missions to Mars:
  - Short-term, long-term missions
  - Technical and operational necessities
  - Financial, social, legal and political factors



# Conclusions: Exploration



- Human exploration missions should be an international, collaborative effort.
- Associated educational programmes should be created to stimulate interest in technical careers
- The Moon should not be a necessary stepping stone for getting to Mars.
- Through SGAC, the youth should continue to exchange ideas towards creating "the road-map to Mars"

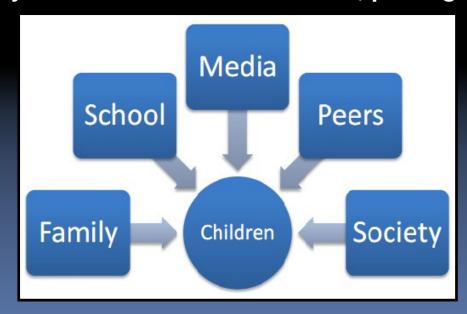


#### Theme: Outreach



#### Development of Science and Technology Education and Careers for the New Generation

- Lack of public awareness, encouragement and positive messaging
- Internationally lack of resources and stimulating opportunities for the young generation to be exposed to space.
- Space is not only <u>rocket science</u> for a selected, privileged few





#### Conclusions: Outreach



- Social networks should be used in the promotion of space activities
- Myths and stereotypes about space should be broken
- Women from the space sector should give talks in schools and encourage both girls and boys to involve with space
- Media should be encouraged to focus on space
- Competitions and outreach programmes should be easily adaptable for different cultures and geographic needs
- A SGAC Outreach Working Group should be established

## Partners and Supporters

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**Anonymous** 

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**Cynda Collins Arsenault** 

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A.C Charania, Peter Diamantis, James Moody, George Whitesides and Juergen Schlutz



# Thank You





