

2nd Manfred Lachs Conference
on Global Space Governance

**Panel 3B Global Space Governance and the
Challenges of Space Security**

Space security, an ambiguous common issue?

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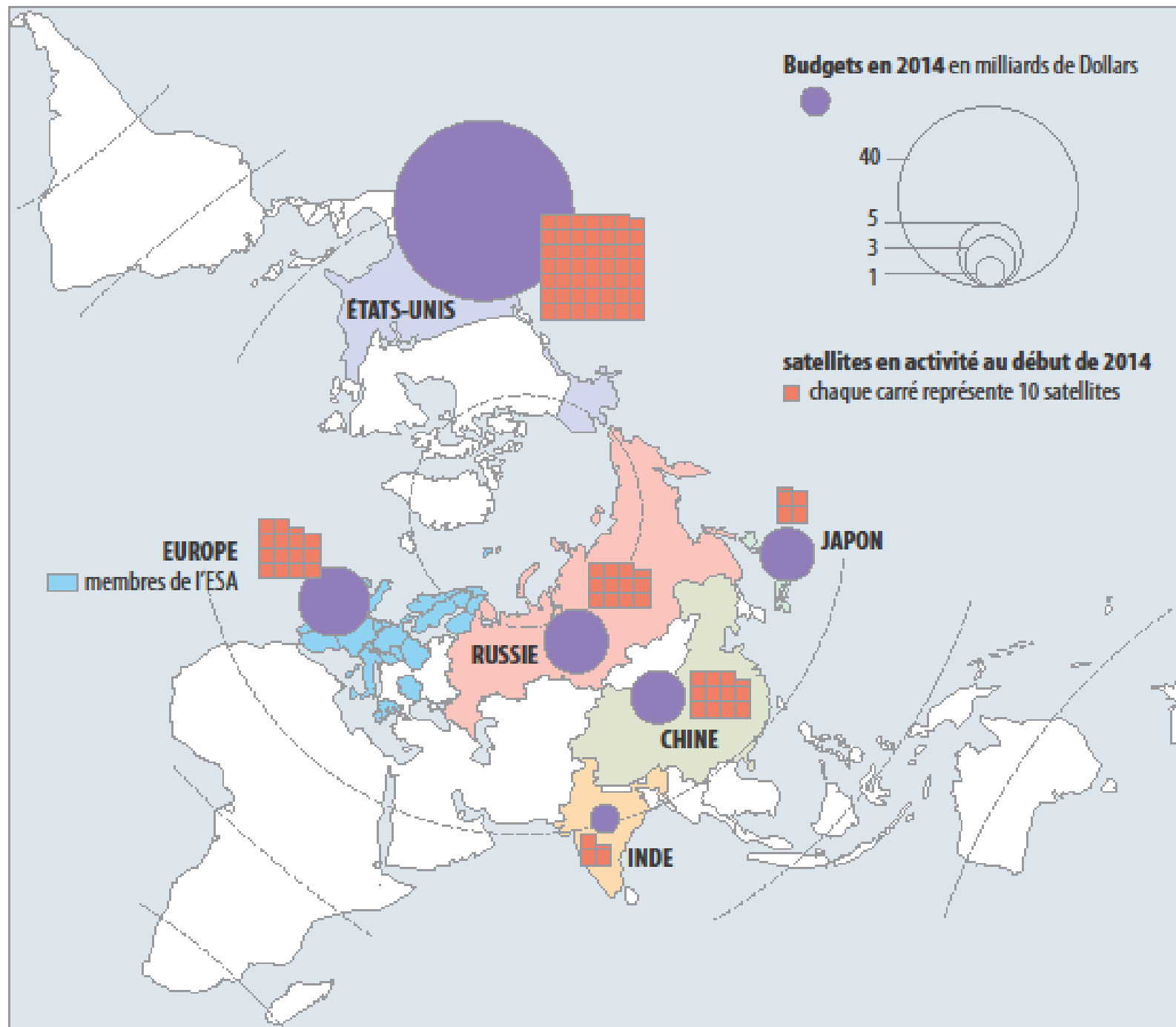
CNRS, Paris

What is space security?

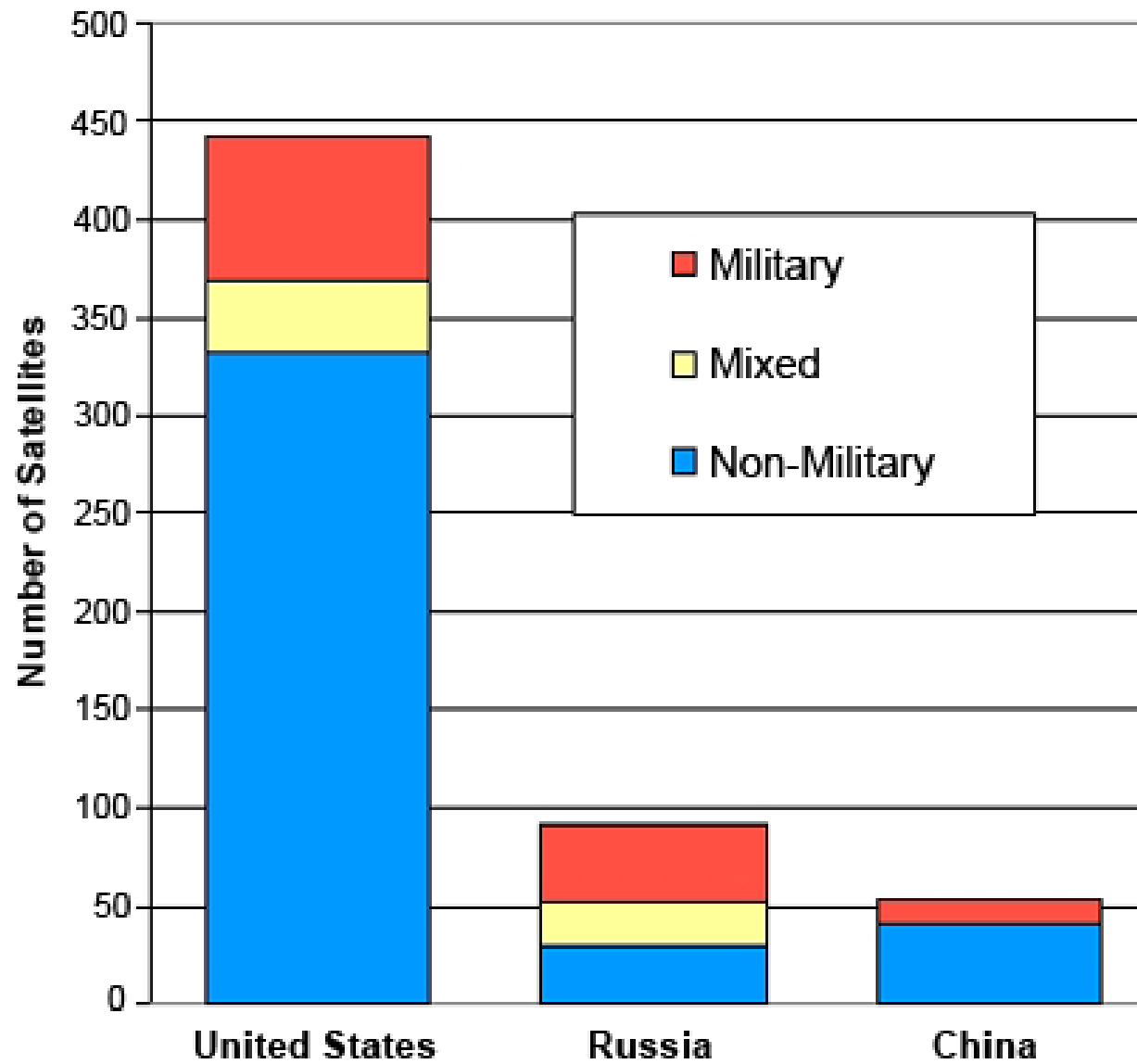
- According to Space Security index, the concept is to guarantee « secure and sustainable access to, and use of, space and freedom from space-based threats ».
- This definition « includes the physical and operational integrity of manmade objects in space and their ground stations, as well as security on Earth from threats originating in space. »
- In brief, a huge topic with very large issues

- However, world is divided into 2 main categories:
 - space faring nations
 - and non space faring nations
 - with different concerns

- Moreover, inside the space faring nations, space capabilities are very diverse
 - Especially considering military space.



Estimates of Space Assets



Some key points

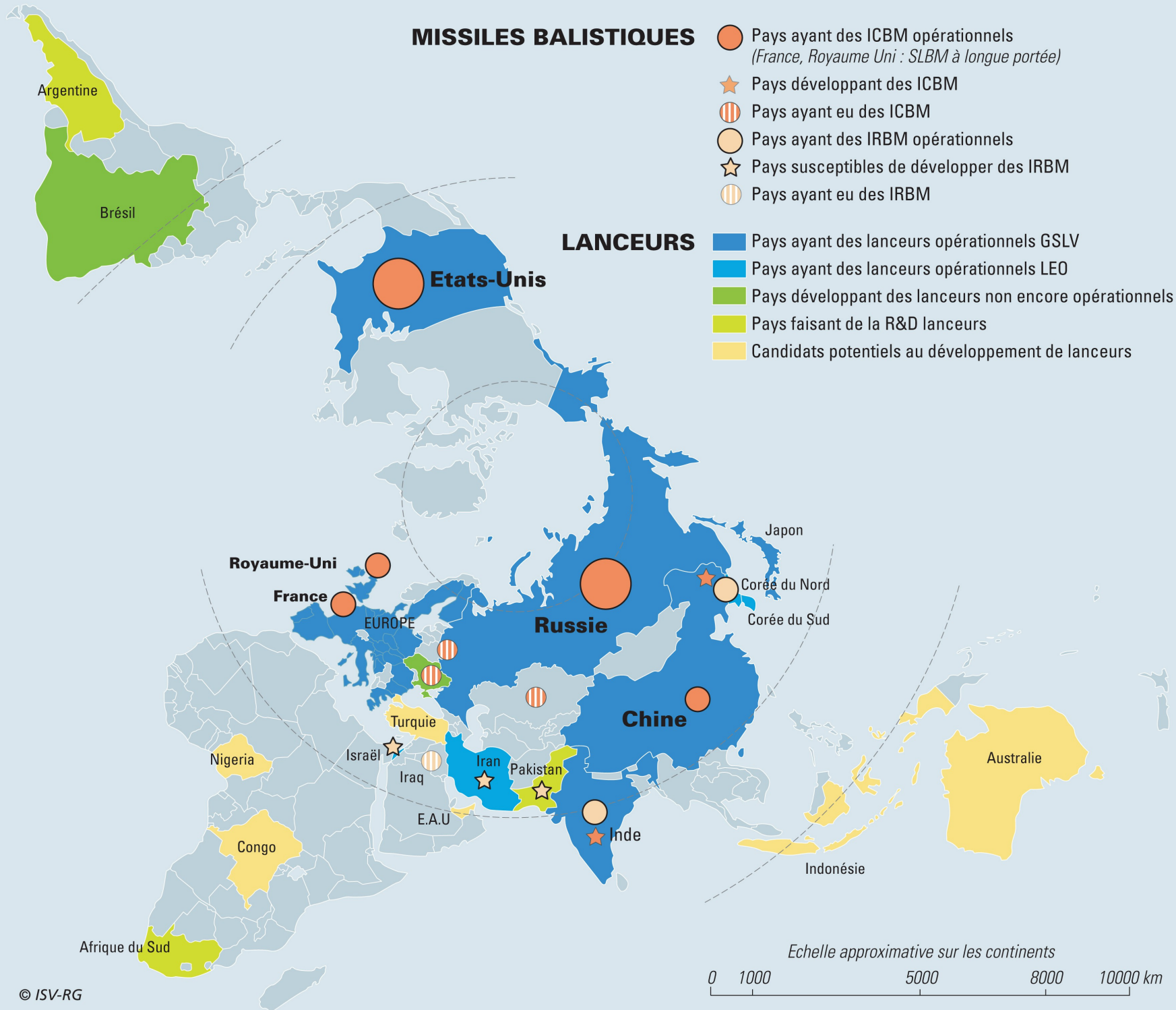
- National interest is the starting point to understand the main features of any space policy, especially when security issues are concerned.
- The more a State relies on space systems, the more it is worried about insecurity in space
- The concept of proliferation illustrates the current concerns about security in space and on Earth: missile/launchers as well as Earth observation capabilities to less extent

MISSILES BALISTIQUES

- Pays ayant des ICBM opérationnels
(France, Royaume Uni : SLBM à longue portée)
- ★ Pays développant des ICBM
- ◌ Pays ayant eu des ICBM
- Pays ayant des IRBM opérationnels
- ☆ Pays susceptibles de développer des IRBM
- ◌ Pays ayant eu des IRBM

LANCEURS

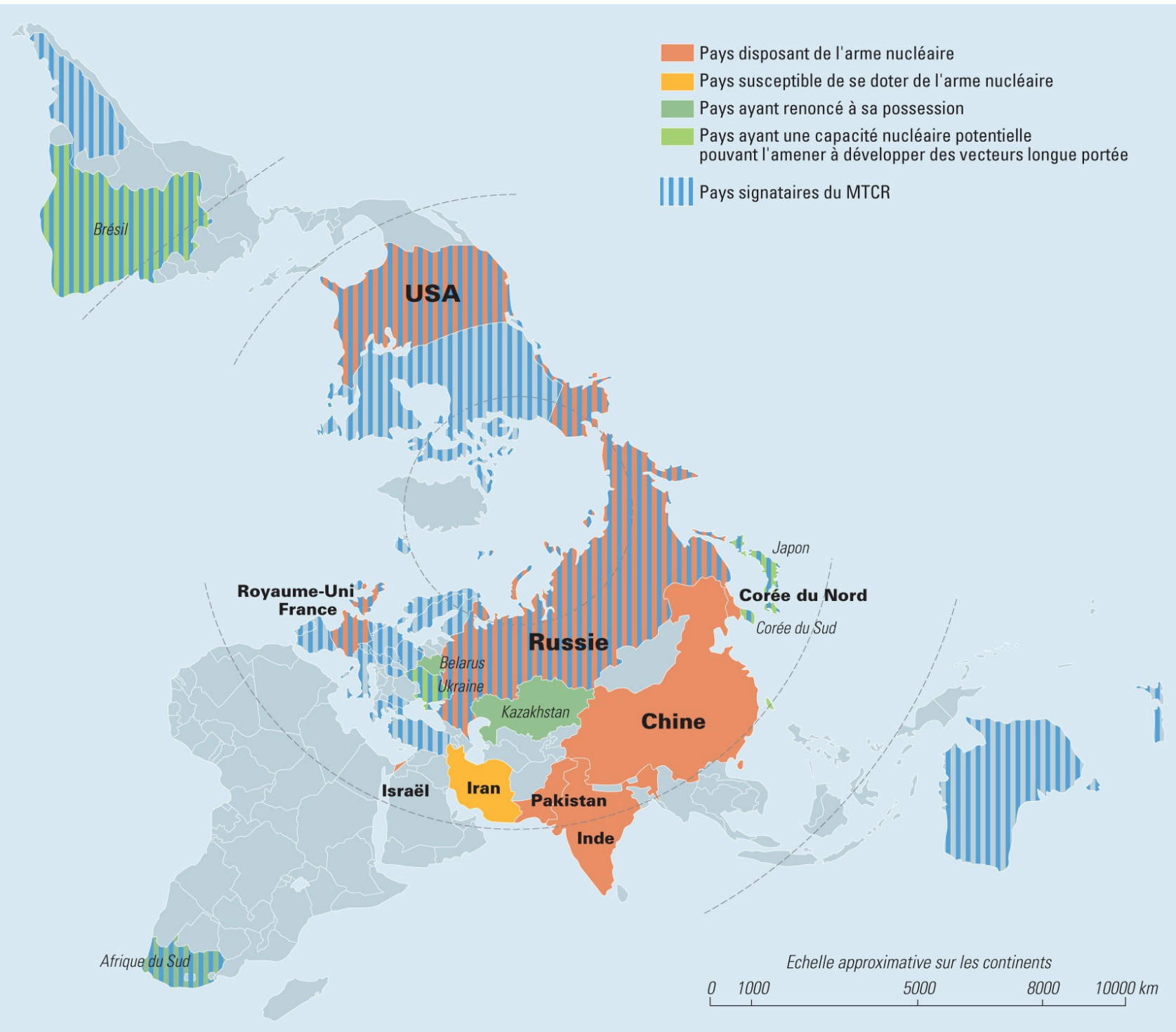
- Pays ayant des lanceurs opérationnels GSLV
- Pays ayant des lanceurs opérationnels LEO
- Pays développant des lanceurs non encore opérationnels
- Pays faisant de la R&D lanceurs
- Candidats potentiels au développement de lanceurs



Echelle approximative sur les continents



- Pays disposant de l'arme nucléaire
- Pays susceptible de se doter de l'arme nucléaire
- Pays ayant renoncé à sa possession
- Pays ayant une capacité nucléaire potentielle pouvant l'amener à développer des vecteurs longue portée
- Pays signataires du MTCR



Brésil

USA

Royaume-Uni
France

Russie

Japon

Corée du Nord

Corée du Sud

Belarus
Ukraine

Kazakhstan

Chine

Israël

Iran

Pakistan

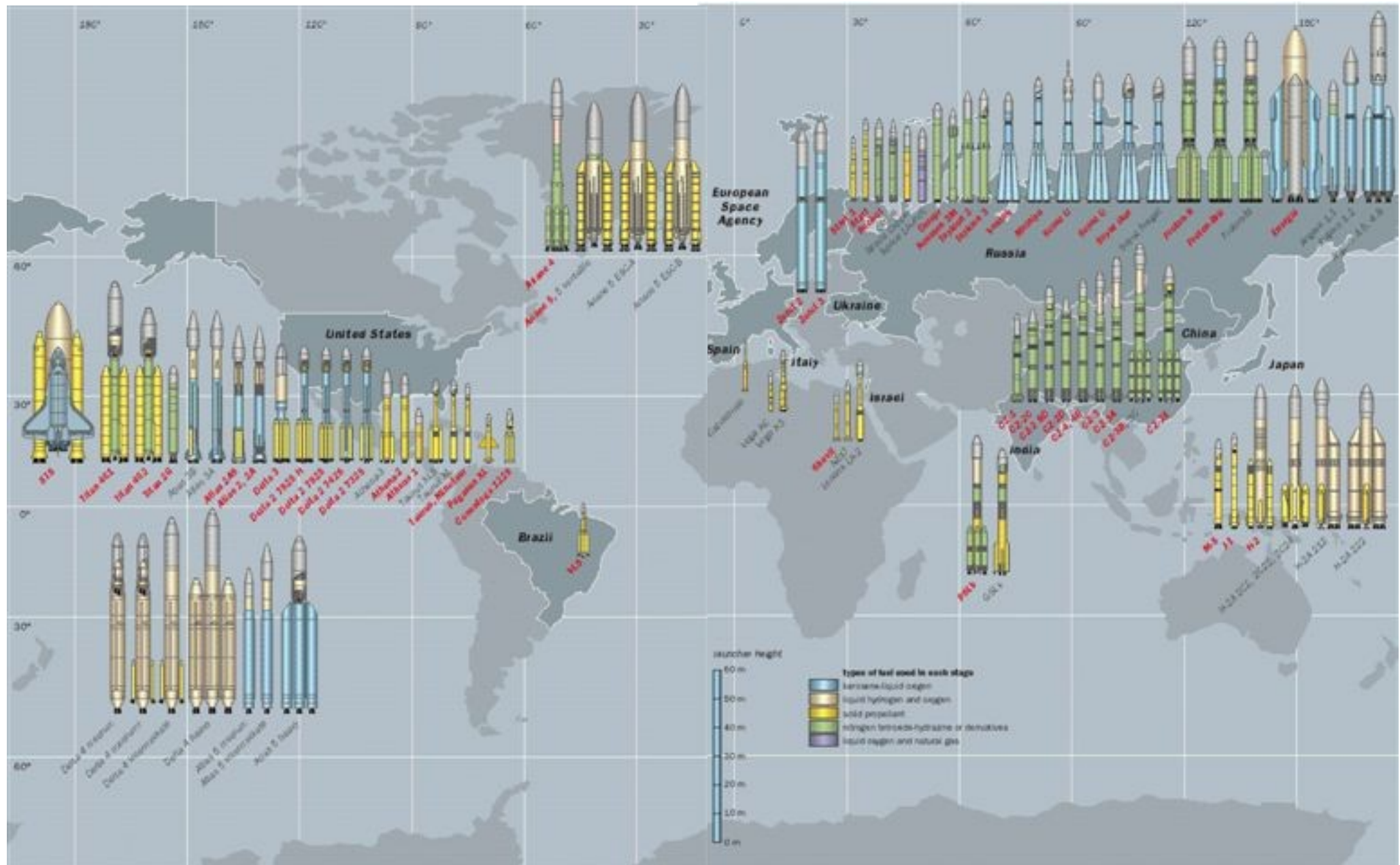
Inde

Afrique du Sud

Sensitive issues about governance

- The attitude toward emerging space nations is very different according to their image on the international stage
- Global governance via United Nations decisions may be seen as contradictory to Outer Space Treaty,
- Iran and North Korea claim that UN resolution would constitute a denial to free access to space

A long way to go to catch up

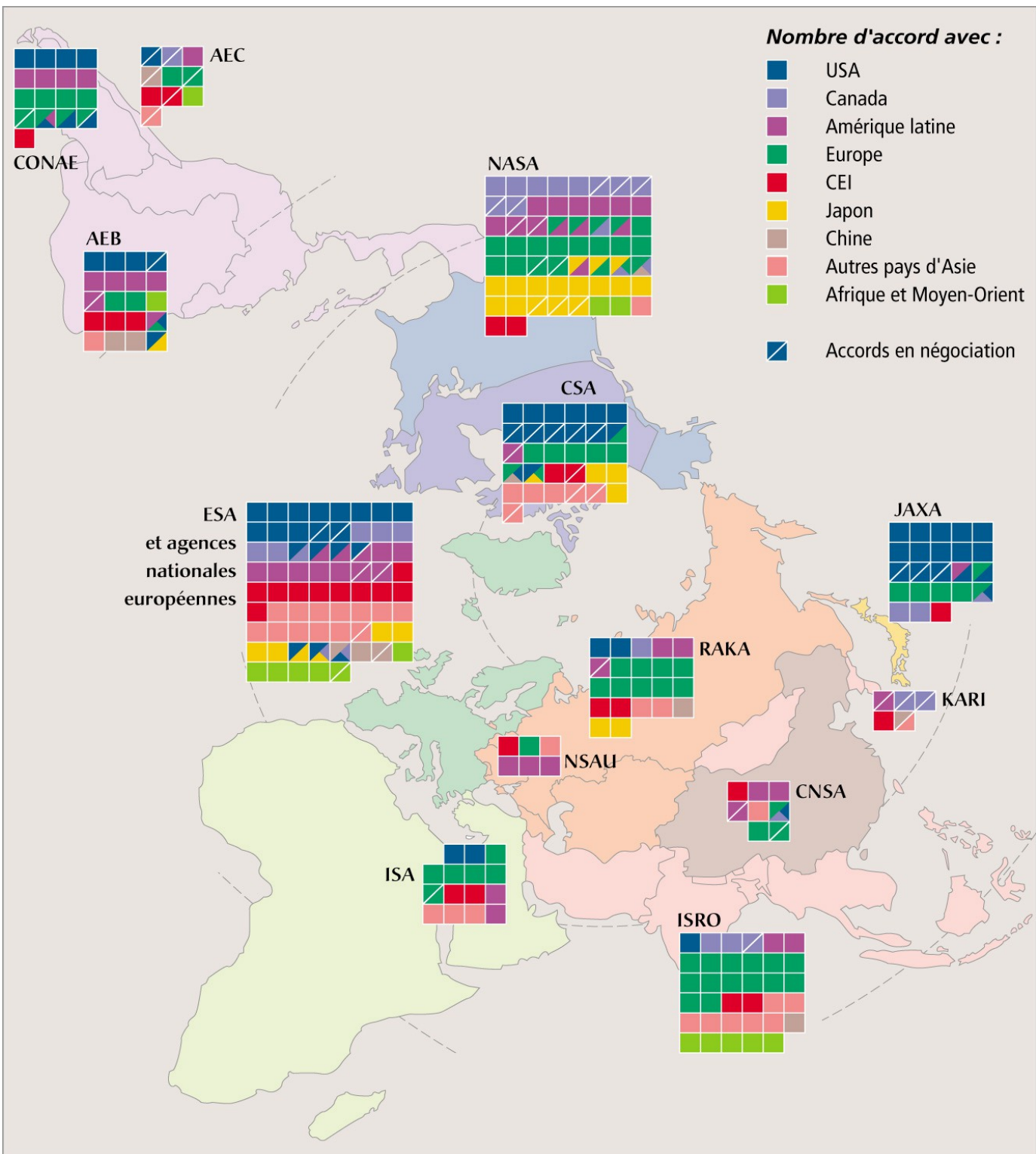


Limits of bi or multilateral initiatives

- In 1993, Russia was forced to renounce to the GSLV's deal with India because of MTCR restrictions (even if the cryogenic technology is not known to be a relevant propulsion for military means)
- Some attempts of global governance like the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) has the same mistrust problem because of its western origine (see Chinese, Indian or Brazilian refusal to sign up)

What could be done?

- Mutual trust is a key element to solve the problem
- Earlier initiatives such as the space surveillance part of the Canadian Paksat project could be reactivated
- A global SSA may also be a good opportunity
- In meanwhile large cooperation (technical, forum of discussion...) could help to better understanding



**2ND MANFRED LACHS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
GLOBAL SPACE GOVERNANCE**

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**PROGRAM, ABSTRACTS
AND BIOGRAPHIES**

