



Space Security 2016

“Sustaining the Momentum: the Current Status of Space Security”

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## **Interests of New Actors: Latin-American Perspective**

**Ms. Teresita Alvarez**

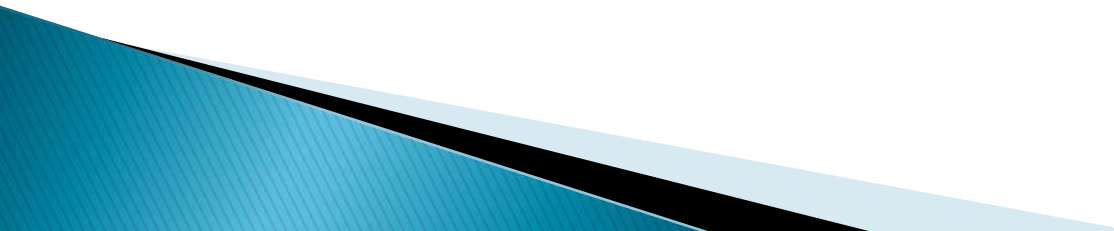
**Permanent Mission of Chile, Vienna**

# New space actors: Latin–American Countries

- Latin–American non–spacefaring countries are carrying out research activities and launching small satellites since the 90's.
- Interest in bringing the advantages and benefits of space research and technology to help to overcome social and economic difficulties.
- Benefices of the peaceful uses of outer space for socioeconomic development and intelligence to help managing disasters, food insecurity, natural resources, using diverse space technology such as weather forecasting, global communication, disaster prevention and mitigation, which depends increasingly on space applications and space technology.
- Outer space security.



# Latin–America in Outer Space.

- ▶ Space programs with a common view of utilization of outer space for the benefits of the peoples and to facilitate sustainable socioeconomic development.
  - ▶ Latin American countries have an increasing awareness of the potential, importance and impact that space activities have today.
  - ▶ During the last decades new space actors have risen within Latin America due to their recent economic growth, technological innovation and new economical horizons.
  - ▶ Different stages of space development
  - ▶ Space programs in Latin America under civilian control.
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It is fundamental to keep the outer space as a free of arms environment, this means, to use the outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes. »»

# Latin-American space activities

- ▶ In the last decades, Latin America has been increasingly involved in space.
  - ▶ Since the late 1990's several countries in Latin America developed national space programs. Countries like Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela have launched their own satellites.
  - ▶ Currently Argentinian and Brazilian space programs are the most developed in the region.
  - ▶ New partnerships
  - ▶ International cooperation
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# Latin–America Space Activities





# Argentina



- ▶ ARSAT
- ▶ Tronador II



# Bolivian satellite Túpac Katari, TKSAT 1



# Chilean satellite FASAT-C



- ▶ Venezuelan satellite "Simón Bolívar" launched in 2008 ; Satellite "Miranda" (2012); "Satellite Sucre" will be put into operation in 2017, before the end of the life of "Satellite Miranda".
- ▶ Mexican satellite Bicentenario (2013): hybrid communications, extended C-band and Ku-band extended
- ▶ Ecuadorian Kryosor satellite (2013):The capture of satellite images will be very useful to Ecuador in the areas of environment, science and technology.
- ▶ Brazilian satellite CBERS 4 (2014)





# Shared political view of Latin-American countries on key issues

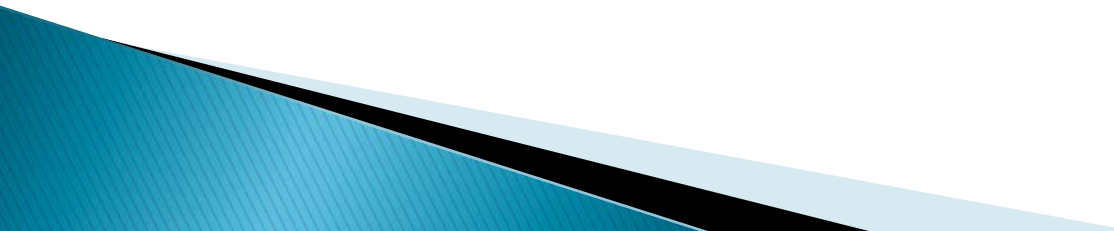




Latin-America supports the peaceful uses of outer space and is convinced of the benefits that it can bring to human development. The region has upheld the regulation of activities concerning the exploration and uses of outer space through principles of international law; customary law; and international treaties.





- ▶ The Universal access to outer space on a basis of equity for all States;
  - ▶ The principle of the common benefit of Space activities;
  - ▶ The principle of non-appropriation of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies;
  - ▶ The commitment of States towards ensuring the strict uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;
  - ▶ International cooperation for the sustainable development of space activities.
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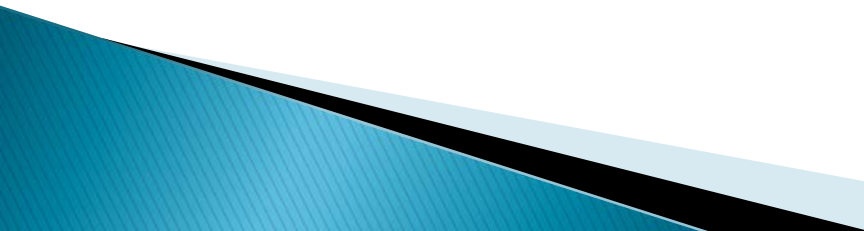
- ▶ Latin America enjoys a regional consensus on main aspects of space policies and space security aspects;
- ▶ Regional approach to main aspects of space security
- ▶ International cooperation on space activities
- ▶ Peaceful utilization of outer space



# Space Debris



# Latin American view on Space Debris

- ▶ Future of space activities largely depends on Space Debris mitigation and active remove;
  - ▶ Mitigation efforts should not lead to the adoption of overly high standards or threshold harmful to the development of capacities of developing countries.
  - ▶ Increase research in the areas of technology for space debris observation, space debris environmental modeling and technologies to protect space systems from space debris and to limit substantially the creation of additional space debris.
  - ▶ Implementation of the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines.
  - ▶ General Assembly Resolution 62/217.
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# Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space

- ▶ GRULAC has been historically emphatic regarding to the need of reach a consensus on this matter
- ▶ necessary to consider the question of the definition and delimitation of outer space.
- ▶ Definition and delimitation of outer space would help to establish a legal regime regulating the movement of an aerospace object and to bring about legal clarity in the implementation of space law and air law, as well as clarify the issues of the sovereignty and international responsibility of States and the boundary between airspace and outer space.

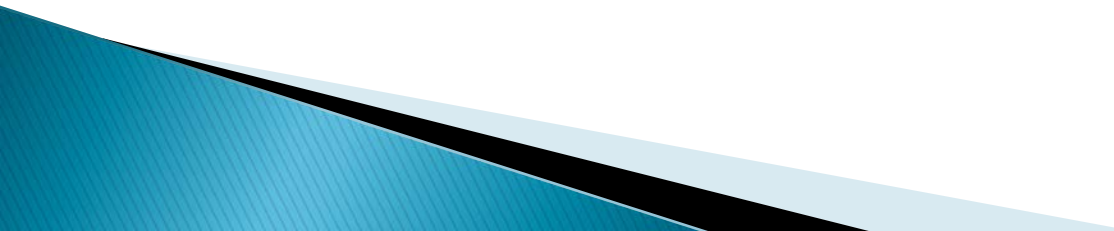
# Weaponization of Outer Space

- ▶ Outer space should be strictly used for peaceful purposes
- ▶ The need for an international legally binding instrument to prevent the placement of weapons in outer space
- ▶ A ban for weaponization of outer space is considered essential for the preservation of outer space and the sustainability of the outer space activities.





# Conclusions

- ▶ Outer space plays an increasing and important role in the social and economic development of all nations.
  - ▶ The region gains several geopolitical advantages from entering the international space race
  - ▶ Outer space resources should be protected and be used rationally for the benefit of humankind
  - ▶ Latin America continues to play a role in all efforts ensuring the long term sustainability of outer space and security of outer space environment and in developing space law.
  - ▶ Sustainable use of space will be guaranteed if all activities in this environment are carried out accordingly to the relevant international legal framework and regulations.
  - ▶ Outer Space must be preserved for peaceful uses exclusively
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# Thank you!

