



#### **OBJECTIVE**

 Consider how characteristics of space and cyber governance over the past decade can help inform future governance initiatives

#### **APPROACH**

- Create frameworks for comparison
- Research characteristics of governance initiatives
  - Multilateral forums
  - U.S. policy
- Compare and contrast
- Implications for future initiatives



## FRAMEWORKS FOR COMPARISON

#### **Multilateral Forums**

- Time Frame
- Types of Participants
- Goals/Purpose
- Notable Outcomes
- Soft vs. Hard Law
- Level of Success

#### U.S. Policy

- Policy Type
- Release Date
- Drivers/Motivations
- Issues of Interest: Commercial Sector,
  Arms Control, Global Commons
- Overlap Between Space and Cyber



# MULTILATERAL FORUMS

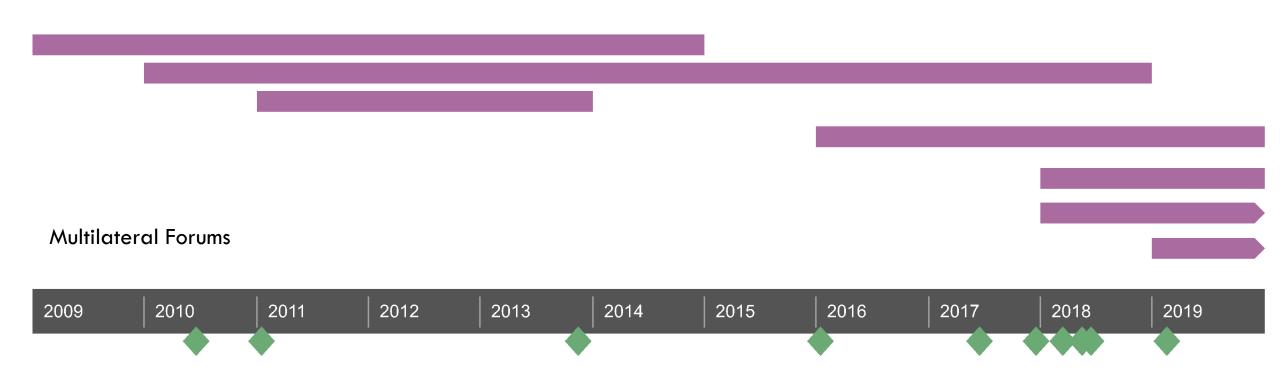
- Notable difference: basis of international space law
- Soft law initiatives more common, more successful in cyber at UN
- Divisions among states
- Regional organizations: failing to promote "codes of conduct" at UN
- Experts/academics: interpreting international law



### U.S. POLICY

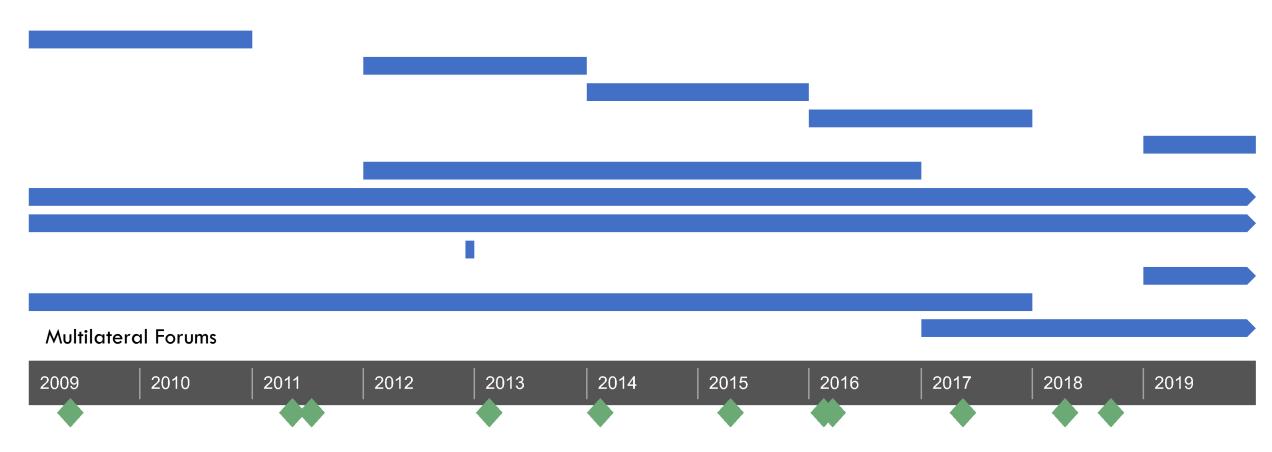
- Obama vs. Trump administrations
  - Obama: cyber, national strategies/policies
  - Trump: space, executive orders/directives
- Commercial sector: commonly included
- One instance of overlap between space and cyber
- Related to multilateral efforts
  - Cyber: protecting critical infrastructure
  - Space: industry, SSA/STM, Space Force/lack of norms for weapons in space

# **Space Governance Timeline**



U.S. Policy

# Cyber Governance Timeline



U.S. Policy



# IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

- Space and cyber governance highly siloed
  - Promising: Space Information Sharing and Analysis Center (S-ISAC)
- Divisions among groups of states impeding progress globally
  - Western vs. non-Western
  - Promising: 2015 U.S.-China Cyber Agreement
- Challenges of consensus-based multilateral forums
  - Shift to regional organizations, private sector, non-governmental initiatives