

Developments within the United Nations system related to Space Weather

Space Weather as a Global Challenge 18 May, 2017

Ken Hodgkins, Director Office of Space and Advanced Technology United States Department of State

Space Weather and Diplomacy past UN COPUOS activities

- International Heliophysical Year in 2007
- International Space Weather Initiative (ISWI)
 - Initiated by the Heliophysics Science community in 2009.
 - Inauguration at the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (UN COPUOS), Vienna, Austria, February 2010.
 - Capacity building workshops held in Egypt, Nigeria, Ecuador, Austria, and Japan.



ISWI Instrument Distribution 112 countries and all 7 continents



UN COPUOS Guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities: first set*

	A*528
Advance Edited English Version	
United Nations	
Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	
Fifty-ninth session (8-17 June 2016)	
General Assembly Official Records Seventy-Birst Session Supplement No. 20	
	Pase result

Guideline 16 - Share operational space weather data and forecasts

Guideline 17 - Develop space weather models and tools and collect established practices on the mitigation of space weather effects

Guideline 25 - Promote and support capacity-building

UNISPACE+50

20 to 21 June 2018



Seven Thematic Priorities

- 1. Global partnership in space exploration and innovation
- 2. Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives
- 3. Enhanced information exchange on space objects and events
- 4. International framework for space weather services
- 5. Strengthened space cooperation for global health
- 6. International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies
- 7. Capacity-building for the twenty-first century

UNISPACE+50 thematic priority: International Framework for Space Weather Services.

The objectives for this priority are to:

- 1. Strengthen the reliability of space systems and their ability to respond to the impact of adverse space weather;
- Develop a space weather road map for international coordination and information exchange on space weather events and their mitigation, through risk analysis and assessment of user needs;
- 3. Recognize space weather as a global challenge and the need to address the vulnerability of society as a whole; and
- Increase awareness through developed communication, capacity-building and outreach.

Special Report by UN-Space on Space Weather in the context of the preparations for UNISPACE+50

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Summarizes developments within the United Nations system related to space weather

To be issued, for consideration by COPUOS at its sixtieth session in June 2017.

Prepared by the Office for Outer Space Affairs in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), et al...

UN/US Workshop on the International Space Weather Initiative:

The Decade after the International Heliophysical Year



Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 31 July 31 – 4 August, 2017 UN/US Workshop on the International Space Weather Initiative: The Decade after the International Heliophysical Year 2007

<u> Agenda for High Level Session: 31 July 31 – 1 August</u>

Introduction to UN/US Activities

Session 1: International Recognition of Space Weather Risks

Panel on Space Weather Risks and Mitigation Needs

Session 2: Building on Today's Space Weather Foundation

Panel on Improving Research and Operational Services Panel on Observing Infrastructure for Research and Operations Panel on International Elements of a Coordination Framework

Session 3: Developing an International Framework for Space Weather Services

Start of ISWI Technical Sessions

THANK YOU



U.S. National Space Weather Strategy & Action Plan Goal 6 - Enable Increased International Cooperation



GOAL 6 OBJECTIVES:

- Build international support at the policy level for acknowledging space weather as a global challenge
- Increase engagement with the international community on observation infrastructure, data sharing, numerical modeling, and scientific research
- Strengthen international coordination and cooperation on space weather products and services
- Promote a collaborative international approach to extreme space weather preparedness