Goal 4: International Cooperation

Foster international cooperation through partnerships and collaboration between diverse actors.

Goal 4 aims to bring nations together to cooperate on sustainable lunar settlement development, with associated targets and drivers listed in Table 4.5. During the Space Race of the 1950s and 60s, space was a venue for international geopolitical competition, rather than cooperation. This competition proved unsustainable by changing political climates (Chaikin, 2007). Therefore, a sustainable, cooperative approach would be needed for such a large-scale, long-duration project as a lunar settlement. International cooperation should be promoted between all States aiming to develop lunar activities, but also companies, international organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should be involved. Above all, international cooperation is the key to long lasting peace.

- Article III of the OST provides that State parties shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of Outer Space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and understanding.
- The Hague International Space Resources Governance Working Group is a unique contemporary step towards a different type of international cooperation. They have published 'building blocks' aiming to support and guide the development of an international framework on space resource activities. These were developed in an open and cooperative manner, receiving contributions from citizens, space agencies, governments, start-ups and NGOs (International Institute of Air and Space Law, 2017).
- Emerging space nations in South America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific face many challenges and opportunities among which political instability, regional dynamics and their reliance on international partnerships. Their need for remote sensing satellite programs is a prime example of the challenges these countries face. Regardless of their space program development level and capabilities, these nations all acknowledge the value of remote sensing satellite programs to their development, and thus understand the negative consequence of lacking these capabilities (Ansdell, López and Hendrickson, 2011).
- As shown in Figure 4.4, Africa is the continent with the lowest number of Space Agency capabilities. However, the African Union Commission recently issued a guiding framework and key policy goals for African countries to develop their space activities. The policy addresses issues such as developing the regional market, governance, management of space activities, and promoting intra-Africa and other international cooperations (African Union Commission, 2017).

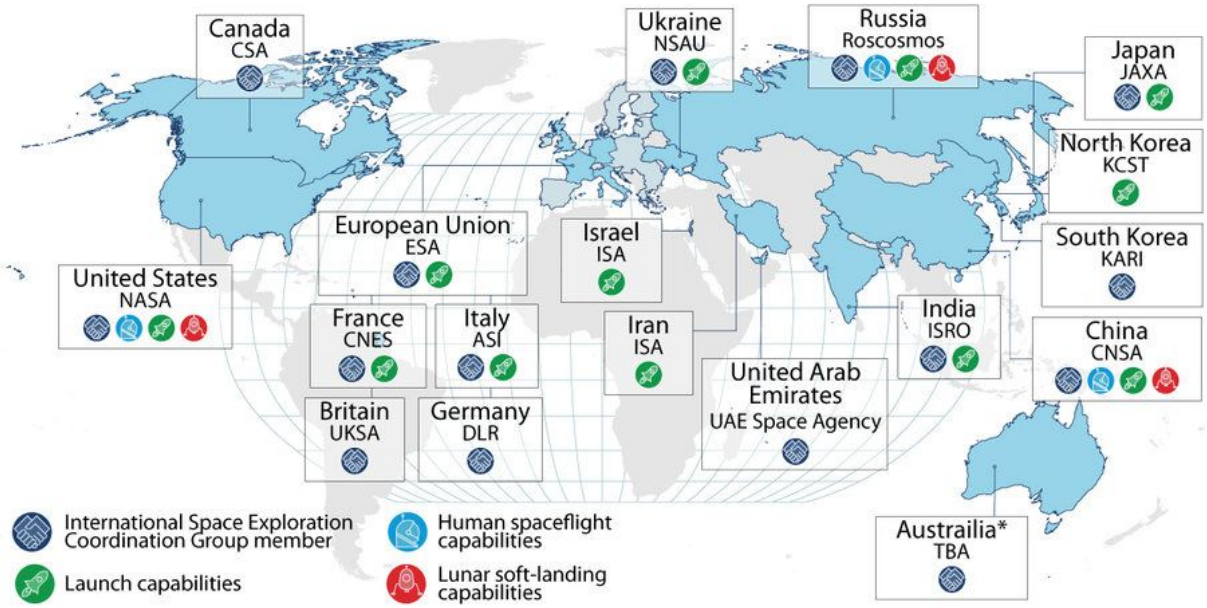

Figure 4.4. Space agency capabilities by country (CSMonitor, 2017).

Table 4.5. Targets and drivers for Goal 4: International Cooperation

Targets		Drivers	
4.1	Cooperation and collaboration between lunar actors.	4.11	Encourage the creation of joint lunar programs and activities.
		4.12	Facilitate the sharing of crucial information with regards to ongoing and future lunar activities.
		4.13	Develop a framework for the sharing of scientific data with regards to the lunar and cislunar environment.
4.2	Development of international frameworks addressing emerging lunar activities.	4.21	Address the need for an updated legal framework with respect to the use of the Moon and cislunar space.
		4.22	Develop policy to guide best practices in the sustainable use of the Moon and cislunar space.
		4.23	Focus on approaches to govern lunar activity in areas such as resource utilization.
4.3	Active engagement of space-faring nations to seek out partnerships with developing countries for lunar activities.	4.31	Encourage States with advanced space capabilities to actively support other States in developing their own space programs.
		4.32	Encourage the creation of joint programs that bring together agencies, organizations, and universities of advanced and developing space-faring nations to grow new lunar industries.