

Cospar Report to Space Studies Board

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5 November 2014

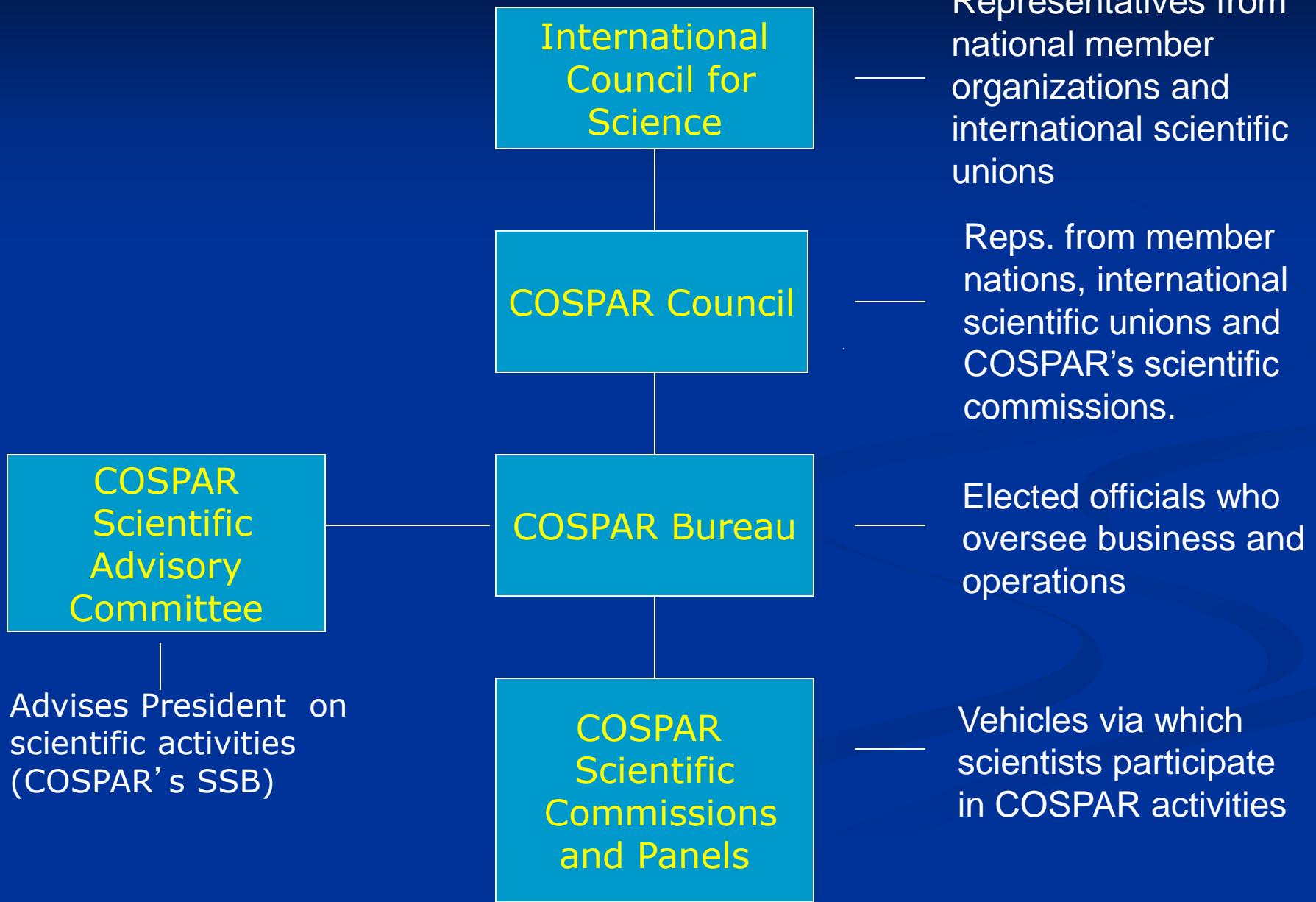
Background

- **Origin:** Established by the International Council for Science (ICSU) in 1958 as an outgrowth of the International Geophysical Year and the launch of Sputnik 1. COSPAR's first scientific assembly was held in London in 1958.
- **Goals:** To promote international scientific research in space, with emphasis on the exchange of results, information and opinions, and to provide a forum, open to all scientists, for the discussion of problems that may affect scientific space research.
- **Mechanisms:** Cospar addresses its goals by sponsoring scientific assemblies, symposia, topical colloquia, capacity-building workshops and fellowships, the creation of scientific roadmaps, awards and publications
- **Finances:** COSPAR's income is derived mainly from national contributions (2014 U.S. contribution €23,040 [same as Russia and China]), publication royalties and registration fees. It's primary expenses are the organization of scientific meetings, support to scientists, publications, office and operating expenses.

COSPAR and the SSB

- The SSB is the U.S. National Committee for COSPAR
- NAS President appoints U.S. Representative to COSPAR based on SSB nomination
- U.S. Representative was automatically one of COSPAR two vice presidents (second vice president appointed by the Soviet Academy of Sciences) until democracy won the day in 1994. Since then, the elected U.S. vice presidents have been:
 - Louis J. Lanzerotti (1994-2002)
 - Edward C. Stone (2002-2010)
 - Robert P. Lin (2010-2012)

COSPAR Governance



COSPAR Council and Bureau

Council

- COSPAR President
- Representatives of the 46 national member organizations
- Representatives of 13 participating international scientific unions
- Chairs of COSPAR's 8 scientific commissions
- Chair of the finance committee

Bureau

- COSPAR President:
Lennard A. Fisk (USA)
- COSPAR Vice-Presidents:
Wu Ji (China)*
A. Jayaraman (India)
- Members:
I. S. Batista (Brazil)*
K.-H. Glassmeier (Germany)*
C. Césarsky (France)
S. Sasaki (Japan)*
J.-P. St.-Maurice (Canada)*
M. Panasyuk (Russia)

* second and final term

Cospar Scientific Assemblies

- 1st—London, U.K., 1958
- 5th—Washington, USA, 1962
- 14th—Seattle, USA, 1971
- 19th—Philadelphia, USA, 1976
- 29th—Washington, USA, 1992
- 32nd—Nagoya, Japan, 1998
- 34th—Houston, USA, 2002
- 35th—Paris, France, 2004
- 36th—Beijing, China, 2006
- 37th—Montreal, Canada, 2008
- 38th—Bremen, Germany, 2010
- 39th—Mysore, India, 2012
- 40th—Moscow, Russia, 2014

- 41st—Istanbul, Turkey, 2016

- 42nd—See later



Off-Year Symposia



- A new COSPAR initiative to engage small-/mid-size COSPAR member nations, i.e., those without the large facilities necessary to hold a Scientific Assembly
- Symposia are thematic in nature and not intended to engage all parts of COSPAR. Capacity building is a major focus
- The first Symposium was held on 11-15 November 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. But it only attracted only 313 registered participants. It was P.R. success for Thai space-science community, but a financial failure
- The next symposium, organized around the theme of water, will be held at Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, on 9-13 November, 2015

Pasadena: 14-21 July 2018

- Last US COSPAR was in 2002
- Comments at April, 2013 SSB led to an informal effort for US bid for 2020.
- In March, 2015, COSPAR informed that the long-anticipated bid by Sydney for 2018 Assembly would not materialize
- US COSPAR delegation strongly encouraged to bid for 2018 (only other candidate was Kuala Lumpur)
- Pasadena appeared to be a suitable venue for a variety of reasons
- Exploratory LOC established at JPL/Caltech/SSB. Lockheed Martin volunteered substantial financial sponsor
- COSPAR Council awarded 2018 Assembly to Kuala Lumpur. But after subsequent protracted discussions and a re-vote Assembly given to Pasadena



Thank You