

Space Sustainability Forum 2024

10-11 September 2024
Geneva, Switzerland

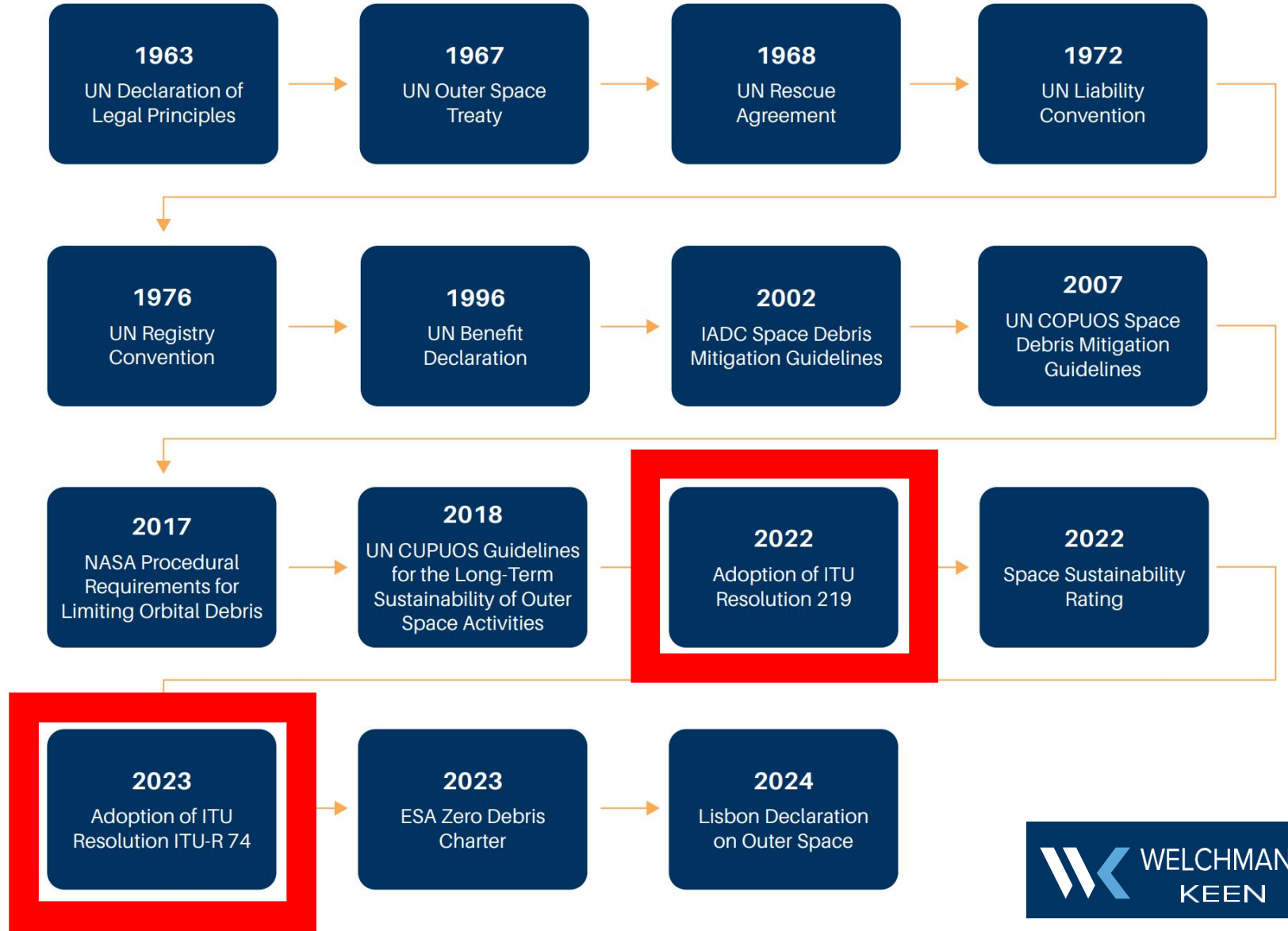


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“Next Steps Forward: Leading with Action”

Timeline of Multilateral Efforts on Space Sustainability



Why ITU is very important for solving the problem of space sustainability

The sustainability of space depends on legal obligations and law enforcement mechanisms operating at the international level

States are not legally obligated to ensure space sustainability or mitigate space debris under current international space law.

The international legal framework currently lacks the necessary teeth to ensure states fulfil their obligations towards preserving the space environment. The lack of a robust compliance mechanism undermines efforts to address the growing challenge of space sustainability.



Membership



1. ITU is the United Nations specialized agency ICTs. The ITU is made up of a membership of **193 Member States** and **>1000 companies**, universities and international and regional organizations.
2. The ITU plays a vital role in the global management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits - limited natural resources which are increasingly in demand from a large number of services
3. The Final Acts adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the WRC are signed by the Member States (status of an international treaty)
4. The ITU Radio Regulations Board (an elected body) is empowered to consider complaints from Member States (administrations) regarding violations of the provisions of the RR by other parties



Items on the WRC-27 Agenda



- 1.1 FSS A-ESIM & M-ESIM (47.2...51.4 GHz)
- 1.2 FSS Smaller ES Antenna (13.75-14 GHz)
- 1.3 FSS gateway ES (51.4-52.4 GHz)
- 1.4 FSS & BSS (17.3...17.8 GHz , Reg. 3)
- 1.5 NGSO FSS & MSS ES authorization
- 1.6 FSS equitable access (37.5..51.4 GHz)
- 7 Regulatory issues (satellite coordination & notification procedures)

- 1.7 IMT identification (4.4 - 4.8 GHz, 7.125 - 8.4 GHz & 14.8 - 15.35 GHz)
- 1.8 RLS (231.5-275 GHz) and identification for apps (275-700 GHz)
- 1.9 RR App. 26, AM(OR)S HF modernization
- 1.10 RR Art. 21 limits for BSS, FSS & MSS to protect FS & MS (71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz)

- MSS NGSO-GSO space-to-space links 1.11
- MSS for low-data-rate (IoT) NGSO systems between 1 427 and 2 025 MHz 1.12
- MSS for IMT between 694/698 MHz and 2.7 GHz 1.13
- MSS new allocations in bands 2010-2025 (E-s) & 2160-2170 MHz (s-E) R1&R3 and 2120-2160 MHz (s-E) in all Reg. 1.14

- SRS (s-s) allocations in several bands for lunar communications 1.15
- Protection of RAS in specific Radio Quiet Zone from NGSO systems 1.16
- MetAids (space weather) in bands between 27.5 and 614 MHz for receive-only sensors EESS (passive) and RAS protection above 76 GHz from unwanted emissions 1.17
- EESS (passive) (4.2-4.4 GHz & 8.4-8.5 GHz) 1.18
- EESS (passive) (4.2-4.4 GHz & 8.4-8.5 GHz) 1.19