



General Assembly
Seventy-seventh session
Agenda item 126 (a)
Strengthening of the United Nations system: strengthening of the United Nations system

Our Common Agenda

Policy brief 7: for all humanity – the future of outer space governance

"To date, States have registered radio frequencies with ITU for more than **1.7 million non-geostationary satellites** that may be launched into orbit by the beginning of 2030"

What do we mean by STM?



Space Traffic Management (STM):

The set of regulatory provisions including technical elements for promoting safe access into outer space, operations in outer space to Earth free from physical or radio frequency interference

Currently excluded from ISO work

Different from Space Traffic Coordination (STC)

A top-down approach at international level



Different types of obligations

- Rules of the road (Right-of-way rules, Safety distance rules, Zoning rules ...)
- Coordinate (Oblige operators to exchange data, Oblige operators to deliver precise ephemerides ...)

Different types of intensity

- Hard law: Treaty
- Soft law: Guidelines

A top down approach at international level



Positive aspects:

- Exchanges between all the States to develop set of rules
- Give time to reflect more generally on Space Traffic at the UN STSC and LSC

Issues:

- Long term perspective
- In fine always the same issues: political issues, differences between the different systems, difficulty to enforce

What do we mean by STC?



Space Traffic Coordination (STC):

The cooperative planning, harmonization, data and information sharing, and synchronization of space activities to avoid collision during spacecraft orbital operations.

Current work at ISO level:

ISO/9490 (not yet adopted)

Different from Space Traffic Management (STM)

A bottom-up approach at international level



- Development of STC systems at national / regional levels
- To face the day-to-day risk of collision, States, Companies, non-profit organisations have developed Space Traffic Coordination systems
- Each system is working at the national, regional or international level to ensure coordination but without ... any forum to exchange
- Needs to find a way to ensure that these different STC exchanges on operational / technical issues to avoid collision today:
- Types of algorithms
- What is a High Interest Event / Thresholds
- Different way to calculate probability of collision
- Exchanges of contacts
- Exchange of information

A bottom-up approach at international level



Positive aspects

- Exchange of best practices
- Exchange of some information
- Involvement of operators
- Global perspective
- Openness / Capacity building

Issues

- What it cannot be: an operational system exchanging data
- What it should not be: a global operational STC system at the UN level

Conclusion: Why does the difference matter?



STM:

- Regulatory / Rules
- Top-down approach
- Long term perspective: to act in the future

STC:

- Coordination / Technical exchanges
- Bottom-up approach
- Short term perspective: to act now

Both needs: SST/SSA!



Thank you

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