

# Addressing Space Sustainability - Operator Considerations

March 2022



The global voice of the satellite industry to promote common interests at national, regional & global levels.

2002 - 2013

Europe

2014 - 2021

EMEA

2022

Global



# GSOA Members



amazon | project kuiper



ARSAT

ASIASAT



hispasat



Nilesat



omnispace



SES



TELESAT



29 operators | Global and Regional | CEO-driven

# SPACE SUSTAINABILITY

## The Time to Act is Now



The use of technology to drive solutions to social and environmental challenges has expanded beyond the Earth itself. The importance of these solutions is such that social and economic functioning and stability fundamentally rely on a host of space-based services for which there is often no alternative. The increased interest in space and pace of launches in recent years highlights the need for action to deal with space debris and collisions and to ensure space remains sustainable, safe and accessible for all.

**Global Challenges | Satellite Answers**

[www.esoa.net](http://www.esoa.net)



Available on  
<https://gsoasatellite.com>

Sept 2021

# Actions to Ensure Space Sustainability

Collaboration between industry & government to develop frameworks to protect space environment across 3 areas:



⇒ **Space Debris Mitigation**

⇒ **Remediation and Disposal**

⇒ **Space Situational Awareness**

There is no panacea to ensure safety & sustainability in space

Multiple actions at different levels are useful, especially given that consensus at international level will take time:

- ⇒ Global, regional, national
- ⇒ Government & industry-led
- ⇒ Regulation & best practice

# Operators Share a Common Interest

GSOA now has 29 operator members - diverse views but a shared common interest: *The preservation of assets in outer space*

**Huge Private Investments**

Long-term space assets & constellations

**Near/medium/long-term risk profile**

Space assets often last 20+ years

**Contracts for essential services**

Security & defense, emergency communications, maritime safety, mobile backhaul, broadcasting, broadband etc.

**Service disruption affects users, harms customer relationships, & costs money - whether due to collision, interference or other**

# GSOA Members Remain Committed

Divergent views on *how* to address space sustainability exist at all levels - government & industry

Diverse viewpoints do not imply a reduced commitment to safe operations in space

Most GSOA members take measures to mitigate the creation of space debris, e.g.

- ⇒ Satellite design
- ⇒ Graveyard orbits (for GSO)
- ⇒ Orbital decay/atmospheric burn up (for LEO)
- ⇒ On-board sensors
- ⇒ Data exchange
- ⇒ Manoeuvrability of spacecraft to avoid collisions

**Operator actions are based on Rules, Standards *AND* Best Practice**

**Developing norms around Space Sustainability is an attempt to manage the unknown => worthy / necessary / risky**

- ⇒ New systems continue to emerge - risks in space increase (congestion, debris, collision, interference, etc.)
- ⇒ Steep learning curve for governments & industry - still trying to understand where the appropriate lines are to regulate new emerging systems without stifling innovation
- ⇒ Some rules are harmonized across countries (E.g. for GEO - graveyard orbit), other rules are not

**Much needs to be done to continue to improve 'norms' for Space Sustainability**

# Requirements for Future Developments

**Developing more norms requires greater understanding around numerous issues such as:**

- ⇒ How many satellites & systems can safely share LEO?
- ⇒ What steps should be taken to maximize the opportunity to utilize LEO?
- ⇒ What is an appropriate post mission de-orbit timeframe?
- ⇒ Maneuverability is fundamental but what performance metrics should be required regarding collision avoidance?
- ⇒ What are the minimum reliability metrics that satellites & key sub-systems should be designed to?
- ⇒ What is the role of iterative improvements in this fast-changing industry?

**Greater Understanding will Support Development of Effective Norms**

# Imperative Parallel Actions

While gaining better understanding of what is & is not possible in physical space, policymakers must advance on:

- ⇒ **Increased monitoring across all orbits** of the space environment (more sensors - radar/optical/laser/in-space - required to collect accurate / transparent data)
- ⇒ Securing **greater data-sharing** from all operators & between STM systems
- ⇒ Providing **outputs from existing systems that permit actionable options** for operators (E.g. from EU SST)
- ⇒ Enhanced **new capabilities to support** emerging In-Orbit-Servicing & manufacturing space missions (E.g. close-proximity operations)

**Such actions are also not a panacea for space sustainability, but they will help**

# GSOA Member Commitments

## Many satellite operators have:

- ⇒ Decades of experience in safe operations, especially in GEO / HEO / MEO orbits
- ⇒ In-depth knowledge of regulations & guidelines with which they comply (international, regional & national)

## GSOA operators are committed to:

- ❖ Sharing data with STM/STC entities where possible
- ❖ Supporting development of relevant norms, regulations, guidelines which are fit for purpose taking account of the rapid development of new satellite systems
- ❖ Ongoing dialogue with governmental bodies & other stakeholders to ensure safety of future space operations in all orbits