



**INTERVENTION BY KENYA ON THE AGENDA ITEM 16:
EXAMINATION OF THE PHYSICAL NATURE AND TECHNICAL
ATTRIBUTES OF THE GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT AND ITS
UTILIZATION AND APPLICATIONS, INCLUDING IN THE FIELD
OF SPACE COMMUNICATIONS, AS WELL AS OTHER
QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEVELOPMENTS IN SPACE
COMMUNICATIONS, TAKING PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE
NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE ROLE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION DELIVERED
AT THE FIFTY EIGHTH SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE (STSC) OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE (COPUOS)**

Thank you, **Madam Chair**, for this opportunity to comment on this agenda item.

Madam Chair, Kenya notes and supports the view that the geostationary orbit, as a limited natural resource clearly in danger of saturation, must be used rationally, efficiently, economically and equitably as fundamental principle in safeguarding the interests of developing countries and countries with a certain geographical position, as set out in article 44, paragraph 196.2, of the Constitution of ITU, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Minneapolis, United States, in 1998.

Kenya supports the view that the geostationary orbit should be governed by a special legal framework with the purpose of defending the interests of developing countries, in particular equatorial countries, such as Kenya.

Madam Chair, while noting that future mega-constellations of satellites could bring about new approaches to the establishment of nationwide telecommunication networks, for some countries, geostationary satellites would continue to be irreplaceable, owing to the special geographic conditions in which they operated and hence the need for its preservation. Kenya supports the view of keeping this issue on the agenda of the Subcommittee.

Thank you.