



## **Session Outcome Document**

### **How a growing space ecosystem can be better leveraged to achieve the SDGs?**

#### **International Telecommunication Union**

**11 July 2025, 9h00-10h00**

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2025/Agenda/Session/475>

#### **Key Issues discussed: Looking Beyond 2025**

- Space security, which deals with the prevention of deliberate harm in outer space as opposed to space safety, which looks to prevent accidental damage, is a key element for ensuring peaceful and stable operations of satellite systems and applications.
- While there is no specific treaty on space security, space security is connected with the Outer Space Treaty and several other international instruments. Moreover, several multilateral discussions on specific aspects of space security are on the UN agenda.
- Following the recent blossoming of space applications and actors, more and more countries develop national space laws, even if the overall number remains limited (about 50 worldwide).
- National space laws have historically been developed in three phases:
  1. Compliance with international law, i.e. national implementation of space treaties
  2. Providing a legal framework for national projects (even small university projects)
  3. Increasing national competitiveness in the field of space.
- Thanks to these stable frameworks, new space applications and services can be developed:
  1. Constellations of nanosatellites are ideally suited to provide low data rate services (IoT, M2M, AIS, etc.) to support monitoring fishing and maritime activities, alerting on fire starts, tracking containers and train wagons...
  2. The multiplication of launch offerings has democratized access to launch opportunities: launch brokers now accompany their customers to find the best launch slot and to navigate the regulations associated with the launch of a satellite.

### Tangible Outcomes of the session

- Better understanding of the relationship between technical or commercial innovations and policy or regulatory frameworks
- Focus on the capabilities of satellite narrowband connectivity solutions to assist in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
- Introduction of novel solutions to improve actual access to space for newcomers, be they countries wishing to get first access to outer space or companies launching their space-based solutions

### Key Recommendations and Forward-Looking Action Plan for the WSIS+20 Review and Beyond

- **Develop models of regulatory frameworks** for narrowband connectivity solutions, addressing the issue of the limited number of gateways worldwide and the need for regulatory fees commensurate with the business cases.
- **Promote greater coherence and consistency across national space laws** through dialogue and exchange of information, **seek ways to encourage mutual recognition** of national space laws.
- **Develop capacity-building offerings** on:
  1. the novel space applications for institutional actors and regulators to better understand how they function and what they provide,
  2. the existing regulatory frameworks for satellite companies to be trained how to apply them,
  3. historical institutional arrangements that have fostered the start of the space era and could serve as examples for new entrants wishing to cooperate in getting access to space.
- **Ensure terminology is not a barrier to reach consensus** in multilateral discussions on space (the Lexicon for Outer Space Security available at <https://spacesecuritylexicon.org/> is a good example of such endeavour).