

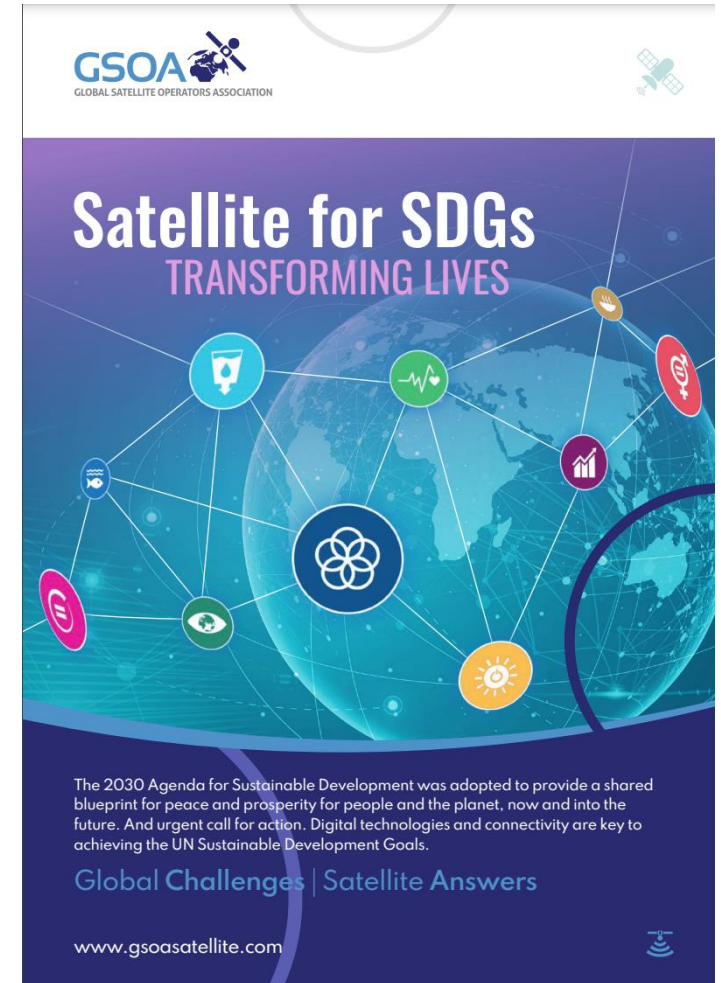


Satellite for SDGs & GSOA Code of Conduct on Space Sustainability

UNOOSA 61st session of the STSC



- ❖ The satellite industry is going through and unprecedented growth & innovation expected to bring an estimated \$250 billion in social and economic benefits across the world by 2030.
- ❖ Satellite technology is a powerful tool that contributes to the achievement of multiple SDGs by enabling communications & connectivity in even the most remote & underserved areas.
- ❖ Hundreds of examples exist the world over where satellites are already contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.



[\[READ FULL DOCUMENT\]](#)



Prevention & Early Detection of Fires, Monitoring of Reforestation
Spain | Ku-band



Deployment of connectivity & Financial Inclusion
Sub-Saharan Africa | C, Ka, Ku-bands



Educating Marginalized Children
Kenya | Ka-band



Optimising Water Delivery to Cattle
USA | L-band



Rural Health
Ecuador | Ku-band



Climate Force
Antarctica | C-band

The purpose of the GSOA Code of Conduct is to ensure an industry commitment to the space sustainability practices that will enable the world to maximize the use of, access to, and benefits from, finite resources.

The goal is to recognize that space provides significant benefits to people and our planet and that preserving those benefits in the face of greater utilization of orbits for valuable services requires timely action.



[\[READ FULL DOCUMENT\]](#)

The Code of Conduct endorses & recommends that operators comply with practices in four space sustainability areas:

- 1. Mitigating the risk of in-orbit collision:** Operators should take all reasonable steps to share information with other operators about trackable debris.
- 2. Minimize the Threat of Non-Trackable Debris:** Operators should take steps throughout all the phases of the spacecraft mission, from design to de-orbit, to ensure that their satellites do not become debris.
- 3. Preserving human life in space:** Human life should be protected & operators should ensure that astronauts are not put at risk.
- 4. Limiting impact on optical astronomy:** Operators & astronomers should work together to minimise negative impacts on ground-based optical astronomy while ensuring the delivery of satellite services.

Satellites in all orbits deliver vital satellite connectivity and high throughout broadband services.

While they offer great promises in bridging the digital divide, they must be launched, deployed, operated and disposed of in a responsible manner.

This Code of Conduct is a significant first step in safeguarding space resources and GSOA will continue to analyse additional matters and progress its work and efforts in this important area.



**For more information contact GSOA on
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