

International Policy Considerations: FSS infrastructure



Draft EU Space Act (2025)	UK Parliamentary Report (2025) "Act Now or Lose Out"	Finalisation of interference evaluation mechanisms of Large NGSOs
<p>Aims to remedy some of the significant issues posed by large-scale NGSO systems</p> <p>Market risks related to large-scale NGSOs with specific attention to systems larger than 1,000 satellites</p> <p>Large-scale NGSO constellations are increasingly becoming systems that augment the risk profile of space operations. Imposes obligations on large-scale NGSO systems</p>	<p>Highlights the growing "spectrum grabbing" issues posed by large-scale NGSO systems</p> <p><i>“...the current policy approach was created before the world took a very different turn geopolitically” and “before we had the rise of mega constellations and very strong players monopolising various parts of the global space industry...”</i></p>	<p>ITU must finalise its work updating the EPFD evaluation software to accurately assess the interference profile of large-scale NGSOs (update Rec. S.1503). This is urgent.</p> <p>WRC-27 agenda items for FSS (1.1 -1.4) must first resolve the unresolved coexistence issues posed by large-scale NGSOs</p> <p>These agenda items ALL are affected by underestimation of large NGSO interference</p> <p>Degradation of EPFD limits of Article 22 should not be allowed. It adds further uncertainty.</p>
<p>Recommendation: India's spectrum/ space policy and roadmap should take into account the EU work. Ensure India's own NGSO options.</p>	<p>Recommendation: India's spectrum policy would benefit from incorporating analysis in the UK report. Specific attention on ensuring reliable access to NGSO spectrum.</p>	<p>Recommendation: India's WRC-27 position on FSS agenda items should strive for certainty and clarity on the unresolved NGSO issues. NGSOs to be conditioned if allowed in new allocations.</p>