A-STAR WORKSHOP 2026

REPORT



A-STAR

SEOUL KOREA

HANYANG UNIVERSITY

July 2 & 3, 2026

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION

SPACEMAP

A-STAR Workshop Report

Secure World Foundation and Spacemap Inc. collaborated to host the A-STAR Workshop in Seoul, Republic of Korea. "A" stands for "Asian and Arabic", while "STAR" stands for "Space Traffic Coordination: Awareness Reinforced." The workshop featured space agencies, space situational awareness providers, and satellite operators, and invited guests. It discussed the need for and initial steps toward an Asian regional common platform for space traffic coordination, including alignment with existing national and regional efforts. Eventually the platform might expand to include the Arabic region. This report describes the key discussion points, findings and next steps from the workshop.

Executive Summary

Secure World Foundation and SpaceMap convened the A-STAR Workshop in Seoul, Republic of Korea, to explore whether a regional mechanism could strengthen Space Situational Awareness (SSA) information sharing and Space Traffic Coordination (STC). A-STAR stands for "Asian and Arabic Space Traffic Coordination: Awareness Reinforced." The initial workshop focused primarily on Asia, while recognizing the potential for future engagement with stakeholders from Arab countries.

Participants highlighted gaps in access to timely, reliable, and trusted SSA information and identified common standards, interoperability, data quality, operator coordination, and regional capacity-building as key priorities. They also emphasized that A-STAR's purpose, scope, governance, security arrangements, and funding approach should be clarified before a specific technical or institutional model is selected.

Discussions pointed toward A-STAR as a regional cooperation framework supported by interoperable operational capabilities, rather than as a standalone software system. Its role would be to complement existing national, regional, and international capabilities, reduce unnecessary duplication, and support future machine-to-machine information exchange. A practical next step would be to begin with common principles, a limited number of operator-focused use cases, and an initial pilot, and then expand participation and functions based on demonstrated value and stakeholder agreement.

1. Workshop Scope and Objectives

As space activities increase in number and complexity, the coordination of space traffic is becoming more important, and space safety coordination systems such as TraCSS and EU SST are receiving global attention. Although countries in both the Asian and Arabic regions are prioritizing the development of the space industry, like other space-faring countries, the discussion of developing a similar kind of platform, regional but international, is not as advanced.

The workshop was an invitation only event held under Chatham House rule. It consisted of a mix of presentation and panel sessions as well as iterative working sessions (which included a live demo for real-time traffic coordination). Sessions on the agenda included presentation of current national and international initiatives for SSA information sharing; several sessions to present capabilities of the commercial SSA industry, and a session devoted to satellite operators' needs and uses of SSA information.

The workshop was a first step intended to assess the need for a regional SSA information sharing platform, its potential relationship to existing platforms and capabilities, the initial functions of such a platform, and the initial steps necessary to catalyze its development. In the context of the workshop "platform" was used broadly and might mean software, organization, procedure and/or mechanism to enable sharing of SSA information and coordination between operators. The overall goal of the A-STAR platform would be that participant countries in the A-region would contribute to global space sustainability on our own capabilities in the region. This would be achieved by first supporting the ability of countries in the A-region to be able to operate their space assets safely and efficiently. The A-STAR platform would enhance the communication with other global systems by reducing the complexity of interfaces that otherwise would exist. From there the A-STAR platform could contribute to a global network of SSA information sharing systems, along with systems such as TraCSS, EU-SST, and the ASEAN SSA Information Sharing Project.

1.1 Participant Profile

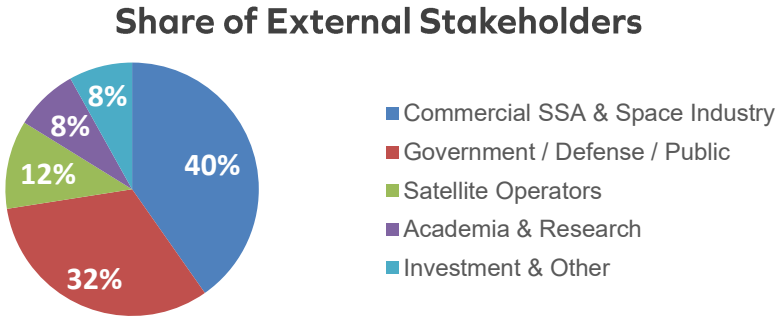


Figure 1. Participant Profile: Distribution of External Stakeholders

Commercial SSA and space-industry representatives formed the largest external stakeholder group (40.3%), followed by government, intergovernmental, defense, and public research institutions (32.3%). Together, these two groups accounted for 72.6% of external participation.

2. The Place of A-STAR in the Global SSA Sharing Landscape

"There are too many operators and institutions doing the same things"
"Need for interoperability, standardization, data sharing and regulation"
- responses from survey of participants -

Through presentations, panel sessions, and discussion during the initial portions of the agenda, the workshop began with an examination of how a notional A-STAR collaboration would relate to the existing landscape of SSA capabilities at the national, regional, and international level. Participants generally recognized that building sovereign SSA capability is critical for national security and space sector industrial growth, yet the true operational reality demands regional coordination to manage the growing burden of conjunction assessment and to drive efficiencies in national level investments in SSA infrastructure and systems. Building a cooperative sharing platform will require recognizing sovereign interests while identifying specific opportunities to share capabilities and information across different participating entities.

Satellite operators present in the workshop (both commercial and governmental) noted the value of SSA information is that it helps guide decision making and as the anticipated scale of commercial satellite operations increases, conjunction assessment becomes more of an operational and resource burden. In this context accuracy, timeliness and reliability of SSA information is of key importance. It was also noted that while there is increasing use, and benefit of automated processes and LLMs to process and analyze SSA data, there are still significant capacity challenges in sharing, accessing, and using SSA information.

Participants were asked, via an electronic and anonymous poll, to assess the current state of SSA sharing in the Asian region. Results indicate a general negative view of the current level of SSA sharing mechanisms to the region, as well as a somewhat negative perception of the availability of information and the capacity to use it.

Participant Survey Results: Current-State Perception

Statement	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Currently available information is sufficient	57.6 %	21.2 %	21.2 %
Effective frameworks/mechanisms/systems exist	75.0 %	21.9 %	3.1 %
Regional actors have sufficient capacity	58.8 %	32.4 %	8.8 %

Table 1. Participant Perceptions of the Current State of SSA Information Sharing

Discussion at the workshop generally noted thatthe increasing SSA information sharing within the region will require addressing critical barriers regarding data accessibility and verification. A particular obstacle that was noted is determining which data and sources can be trusted. Participants suggested that trust can be built by starting small with confidence building measures that demonstrate the value of info sharing while not precluding national level activities and investments. During the workshop, participants also noted that the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (EU-SST) system, which has been in operation for 10 years as of July 2026, is currently the only example of a functional regional SSA sharing system, and which might offer some lessons learned to consider in the development of other regional collaboration. Participants also noted that the Space Data Association (SDA) has implemented a standardized process for space safety information sharing between satellite operators directly.

3. Key Discussion Points and Themes

Through working groups and interactive discussions at the workshop, combined with surveying of workshop participants, several key discussion themes emerged. While the workshop itself was not meant to begin direct work on building an A-STAR platform, these key themes would inform future efforts towards implementation. The key discussion points are described in summary detail in the following sections, and include: (1) the role of A-STAR in the Asian region; (2) the user and stakeholder base for A-STAR; (3) key features and functions of A-STAR; and (4) how A-STAR should relate to other SSA sharing platforms.

Participant Survey - Key Findings

1	75.0% disagreed that effective frameworks, mechanisms, and systems currently exist to enable space safety.
2	58.8% disagreed that actors in the region have sufficient capacity to effectively leverage SSA data.
3	Spacecraft metadata and spacecraft operator points of contact were the most difficult information to access.
4	Availability of information sharing mechanisms/systems ranked as the largest barrier to direct coordinatio.
5	Direct conjunction coordination should primarily involve spacecraft operators (91.2%) and related SSA service providers (61.8%).

Table 2. Key Findings from the Participant Survey

3.1 Key Discussion Point 1: The Role of A-STAR in the Asian Region

"It is important to ensure it is well understood the 'why' of the platform before we consider the 'how' and 'when'"

- report from working group session -

Through working group discussion, participants described a vision through which an A-STAR platform would encourage SSA-related infrastructure and capital development in the region; provide a cost-sharing approach for emerging space countries, and help to provide a greater combined regional voice in international and multilateral policy and standards conversations related to SSA and space traffic coordination. These three general considerations would help to establish the policy need for the platform, providing the foundation for implementation details on what SSA information is shared, and how that sharing would be achieved, through the platform.

Participants suggested that the A-STAR platform should fundamentally seek to encourage wider adoption of, and participation in, SSA information sharing within the region. It should seek to leverage the growing commercial SSA industry in the region as well as initial SSA capabilities, sensors, and catalogues already being supported by national governments. Ideally the platform would encourage a wider data sharing environment between satellite owner/operators in the region and stimulate local industry to answer the data and analysis needs of the platform. Surveying of participants in the workshop identified several key gaps that such a platform might address.

Participants suggested that the design of the A-STAR platform should seek to reduce dependency on other regions outside the Asia (and Arabic) region, by looking to align existing SSA related activities and capabilities within participating countries to better address common concerns across the region. Some participants noted that a regional infrastructure for SSA information sharing could be positioned as enhancing strategic autonomy in the region. Participants also noted that standardization of SSA information access in the region would support alignment on regulatory policies and expected norms of behavior across participating actors, potentially enhancing industrial development. This might also give the region a more unified and focused voice in global discussion on space traffic coordination and space safety information sharing and therefore support overall policy goals to build capacity and access to space activities for regional actors.

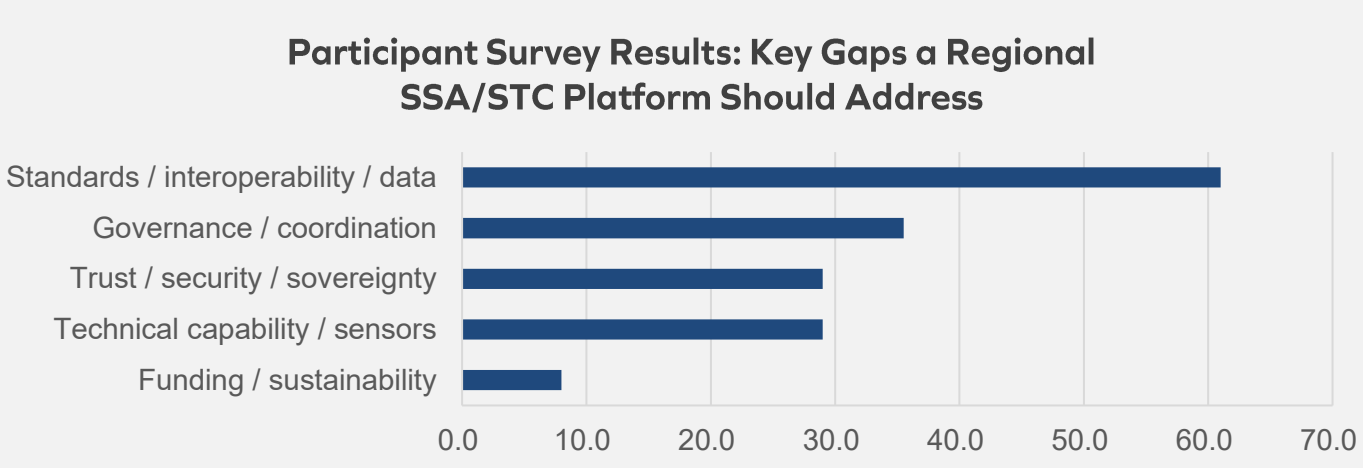


Figure 2. Key Gaps to Be Addressed by a Regional SSA/STC Platform

3.2 Key Discussion Point 2: User and Stakeholder Base For A-STAR

"Asia is a fragmented market.
We need to address how to bring together stakeholders with different interests"
- response from survey of participants -

Workshop participants were asked to discuss the stakeholders who would need to be considered in the development of an A-STAR platform, including both stakeholders who would directly access the platform (including as contributors or users) and stakeholders who would need to enable or support the development of the platform. Potential stakeholders in A-STAR would include a diverse ecosystem, including governments (space agencies), military/defense agencies, commercial satellite operators, SSA industry players, and academia. Participants noted that the make-up up satellite operators in the Asian region might have a somewhat different profile than other regions (e.g. Europe and the U.S), featuring a high concentration of Geostationary Orbit (GEO) operators and a large number of academic operators in Low Earth Orbit (LEO, while LEO commercial operators are more of an emerging community. Some participants suggested that academic and downstream entities might represent a uniquely critical end-user base. It was also suggested that the development of the A-STAR platform should consider distinctively separate roles for foundational SSA data providers from those focused on downstream SSA data processing.

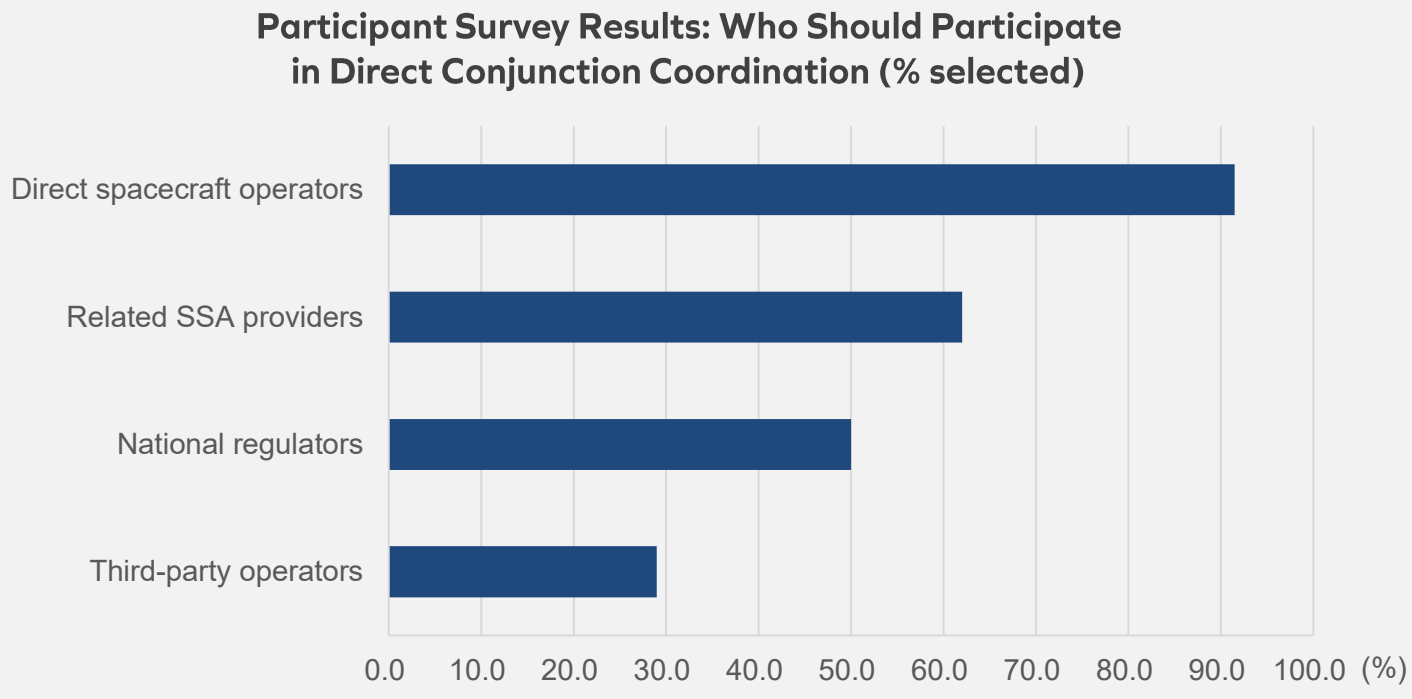


Figure 3. Stakeholders Recommended for Direct Conjunction Coordination

Participants also discussed the role of defense and national security agencies in relationship to the development of an A-STAR platform. Noting the need to balance the desire to focus on basic space safety with the inherent sovereign aspects of SSA data, many participants suggested a strategic need to place emphasis on gathering active interest and engagement from defense and national security agencies early in the development of A-STAR. SSA is inherently about both safety and stability in the space domain. Ministries of Defense (MoDs) in the region have inherent interests in space stability, and as such MoDs hold a distinct interest in SSA information sharing ecosystems. Discussions at the workshop suggest the MoDs must be actively consulted and informed throughout the development of the A-STAR platform. However, rather than expecting military entities to drive the initiative, the platform must approach them by demonstrating clear operational synergies and tangible national security benefits which might enhance their participation or cooperation. Furthermore, this engagement strategy must consider the varying levels of civil-military cooperation from country to country.

Participants also discussed how to connect the importance of enhancing regional cooperation on SSA information sharing to high level political support and visibility. This might include efforts to enhance policymakers' awareness of the increasing societal reliance on space systems/services. It might also include discussion of how uncontrolled re-entries of space objects might make the need for action more clear.

3.3 Key Discussion Point 3: User and Stakeholder Base For A-STAR

"Be at least as good as SpaceTrack'"

- report from working group session -

Much of the discussion during working sessions at the workshop focused on possible or desired features of an A-STAR SSA information sharing platform. Participants recognized that the baseline of SSA information sharing is the public catalog and basic conjunction warnings provided by SpaceTrack.org (and transitioning eventually to TraCSS). The consensus in the workshop was that any function or service provided through an A-STAR regional platform should be at level comparable or better than the current availability, and might be designed to be similar in nature to EU SST and TraCSS. Participants recognized that participating nations will have sovereign sensors, resources, and data that might be pooled or shared through the platform, and that data fusion approaches will be necessary.

Participants identified a number of key requests that a regional common platform for SSA information sharing should deliver or meet. These included:

- High-reliability, 24/7 availability, with low-latency and secure access.
- Permit sharing of the following data: POC info, owner/operation ephemeris that includes planned maneuvers, debris ephemeris, actual planned maneuvers (pre and post), error co-variances, dimensions and cross sections (and any other relevant meta-data) to compute probability of collision, activity status.
- Data quality assurance practices, including validation and use standards set via international consensus (CCSDS was recommended) in order to support interoperability and sharing at a global level (CCSDS is recommended by international study).
- Services should include anti-collision, fragmentation, launch and re-entry (this can be seen as a priority regionally owing to high levels of re-entry here).

These requirements generally aligned with participant survey results which ranked the types of SSA-related data by difficulty of access.

Participant Survey Results: Information Access Difficulty

Information category	Relative level	Mean score
Spacecraft metadata	Highest	3.76
Spacecraft operator points of contact	High	3.71
Other operational risk-related information	High	3.67
Launch and re-entry information	Moderate–high	3.47
Spacecraft orbital information	Moderate	3.21
Basic space environment information	Moderate	3.03

Table 3. Difficulty of Accessing Key SSA Information

As the platform is developed and implemented what participants suggested, that the initial focus should be on services with the region and participating nations. This would allow both quantitative (e.g. number of alerts, timeliness, CDMs delivered, accuracy of analysis) and qualitative (e.g. number of participating entities and members) performance metrics to be developed. From there future phases would entail expansion to engage with other existing information sharing platforms.

3.4 Key Discussion Point 4: How A-STAR Should Relate to Other SSA Sharing Platforms

"Understand the end game with respect to global positioning while developing the system'"

- report from working group session -

Recognizing that enhancing SSA information sharing is a global conversation, as well as a regional one, participants discussed factors to be considered in how an eventual A-STAR platform might interact or exchange with other existing SSA information platforms, including EU-SST, TraCSS, and SDA. This discussion resulted in a list of aspirational or desired features to be developed in the implementation of the A-STAR platform:

- The platform should be engineered fundamentally for machine-to-machine (M2M) operations,
- A cornerstone feature should be a clearly defined date-sharing protocol, enabling data and alerts to be forwarded directly to other international platforms, with associated metadata and covariance
- The system should actively ingest external inputs to help operators cross-reference and deconflict overlapping data or contradictory alerts generated across different regional networks.
- Ideally the platform should be built on a combination of open source, commercial and government software allowing community based improvements over time while leveraging best practice and optimizing delivery timelines.
- To foster real-time operational collaboration, the platform should provide an integrated chat facility allowing operator-to-operator exchanges inside the platform, although this will need to consider requirement for verification
- The platform could consider an operational model in which real-time operations of the system are "handed off" between different national centers on a scheduled basis.This could be considered as a phase 2 endeavor once the initial operation capability of the platform is established.

4. Elements Towards Building an A-STAR Platform

While the workshop itself was not meant to begin direct work on building an A-STAR platform a number of ideas, steps, and elements were identified that would be necessary to address or consider as development and implementation begins. These elements can be grouped loosely under four categories: (1) user base / stakeholders; (2) process / organization; (3) technical/design; and (4) description of minimum viable product. The following chart is meant to capture a listing of these elements, to serve as a basis for future work.

Summary Chart of Elements to Be Considered in A-STAR Development

User Base / Stakeholders	Process / Organization
• National security/ MoDs • Reduce dependence on data sources outside the region • Identify adequate stakeholders / different roles of stakeholders • Country leaders need political awareness to initiate dialogue	• International collaboration • Who will pay for the platform and its development? • Long term funding for the operational phase? • Governance/culture of platform
Technical/Design	**Minimum Viable Product**
• Security, data reliability • Common standards • Interoperability with other platforms • Data platform, including AI and algorithm • Data format alignment	• Needs to be better than Spacetrack and as at least as good as TraCSS and EU-SST • But not just the same data as those two systems • There's no reason to exclude any particular existing data, and it is possible to build a satellite catalog in the region, starting from existing national assets • In the near term it is achievable to start with increasing shared data and to have cross queuing of sensors in different countries to increase observations of specific events

Table 4. Key Elements to Be Considered in A-STAR Platform Development

In addressing these elements participants noted that it will be essential to start with an effort to understand the baseline of existing needs and capabilities in the region. SpaceMap specifically stated its willingness to provide software components and expertise as a starting point. Participants also discussed the need to develop a concept for what the needed minimum viable product for the A-STAR platform is. One potential model or example that was identified was the Unified Data Library (UDL) operated by the U.S. Space Force as a cloud based repository of space domain awareness related data. It was suggested by some participants that a UDL-like platform for the region could be developed, and act as an incentive for enhancing information sharing.

5. Conclusion: Starting Small - Next Steps and Actions Towards an A-STAR Platform

"An Asian regional cooperation on SSA is a fantastic idea"

- response from survey of participants -

While overall the participants in the workshop were supportive of the idea of developing a sharing regional platform for SSA information sharing, the discussion also noted the complexity of doing so. Accordingly, the key conclusion of the workshop was that efforts towards developing A-STAR should start small, with discrete action steps that implement confidence-building measures in ultimate objectives of the system and begin to build the trust necessary to build a larger cooperation. Along these lines three potential near term next steps can be suggested:

1. **Conduct Baseline Needs Assessment:** Conduct a study or process to assess the state of SSA capabilities in the regions, baseline the concerns which drive regional interest in SSA information, and identify alignment with other ongoing initiatives. This would also be an important step towards ensuring that a regional framework does not preclude or replace sovereign national-level investments and activities.

2. **Start A-STAR Development with Small Use Cases and Studies:** Identify initial use cases in the Asian region and pilot studies to demonstrate the concrete value of shared information. For example, a small group of national agencies and satellite operators could create a data-sharing module or system as a pilot. After an initial period of operations, lessons learned could be evaluated as the basis for expansion. Some participants noted that a similar approach was used in the initial establishment of the European Union Space Surveillance and Tracking (EU-SST) system that celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. Participants suggested that other areas of initial studies could include an initial focus for A-STAR on rules of road and standards (seeking to find consensus by prototyping coordination mechanisms); development of a minimum viable product software platform; or a narrow initial focus on Asian regional operators and avoiding catastrophic collisions. Existing commercial SSA industry capabilities could be included to support, such as SpaceMap's Tube & Talk capabilities (which were demonstrated during the workshop). Essentially, a pilot study would initiate basic data exchanges to establish baseline operations before attempting complex full development.

3. **Political and Policy Consultation at the Start:** Participants suggested that at the beginning of A-STAR discussion it is important that there is political awareness in order to get the ball rolling. This might include sharing impact studies to policy leaders to build interest or support for SSA/STC initiatives, or engaging in consultative interactions with MoDs. It also should include development of the incentives to join the platform and identification of alignment with existing national efforts.

These actions need to be taken by a community of interested parties, they not the responsibility of one entity alone. SpaceMap and SWF will continue to seek opportunities to convene interested parties to advance these discussions, including a 2027 edition of the A-STAR workshop.

Workshop Photos











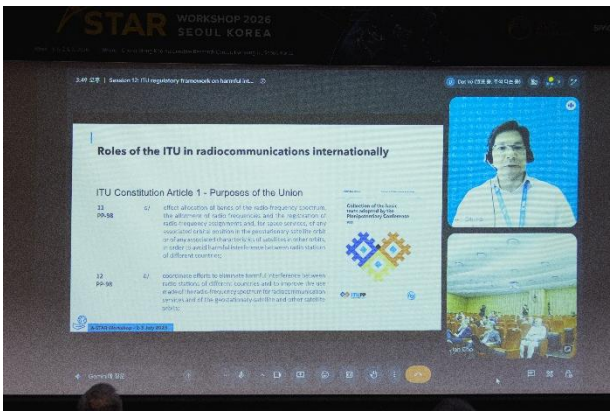
Workshop Photos

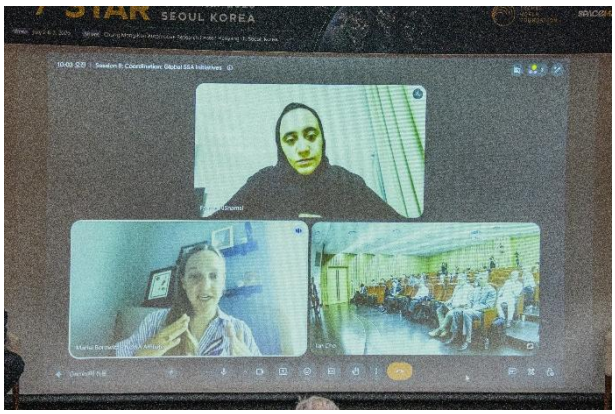












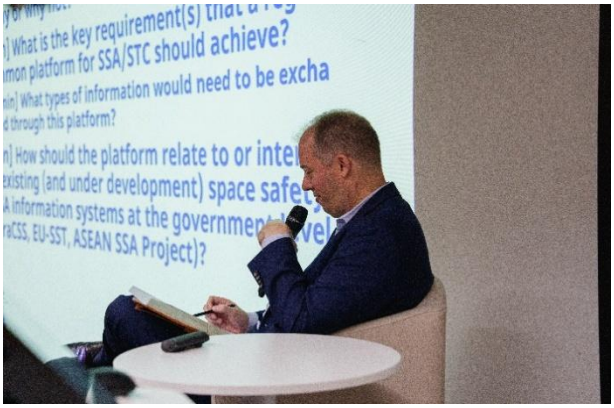












QR Code for Workshop Photos & Videos

About SWF

The Secure World Foundation (SWF) is a United States based non profit organization. The mission SWF is to work with governments, industry, international organizations, and civil society to develop and promote ideas and actions to achieve the secure, sustainable, and peaceful uses of outer space benefiting Earth and all its peoples. As a non-profit organization focused on building cooperative solutions for space sustainability, SWF believes it is important to have a global network of SSA sharing and space safety platforms. We support efforts like A-STAR for this reason, and will participate to help build effective policy and capacity to support SSA information sharing. SWF would not be a direct participant or user of A-STAR itself.

About SpaceMap

SpaceMap Inc. is a space software company based in the Republic of Korea with two subsidiaries: SpaceMap US Inc. and SpaceMap Europe S.à.r.l. Our mission is to make space operations safer, more efficient and sustainable through near real-time space decision-making capabilities for the safety, intelligence, and optimization problems. Space Situational Awareness (SSA) / Space Traffic Coordination (STC) belong to our basic safety services. Intelligence problems include decision problems related to the relationships between adversarial and allied satellites. Optimization problems frequently arise in constellations of both commercial and governmental sectors. As constellation size will increase quickly, optimization problems will be prevalent soon and their fast solutions will be the determinant of mission success. SpaceMap has the unified computational framework that solves all problems above fast: Space-Time AI with the underpinning computational geometric theory of Voronoi diagrams. The demonstration of the three-party coordination of conjunctions used this capability in addition to the SSA data-sharing capability based on geometric digital twins. We believe trusted information sharing, coordination, and interoperability are essential to strengthening the global SSA/STC ecosystem. We volunteer to provide software components from our existing platform, together with technical expertise, for the initial development of the A-STAR platform.

Appendix 1: Agenda Overview

Day 1 — July 2, 2026

Session 01	**Workshop Introduction and Objectives** • Opening remarks, participant introductions, and a group photo.
Session 02	**Baselining: Current SSA Capabilities in the Region** • An overview of current government SSA projects, systems, and capabilities across the region.
Session 03	**Commercial SSA Services (I): Sensing and Observation Capabilities** • A review of commercial SSA sensing and observation capabilities.
Session 04	**Commercial SSA Services (II): Data Fusion and Analysis Capabilities** • A review of commercial SSA data-fusion and analysis capabilities.
Session 05	**Driving: Operator Requirements and Capabilities** • A discussion of spacecraft operators' needs and opportunities to improve regional SSA information sharing.
Session 06	**Commercial SSA Services (III): Information Sharing** • A discussion of current information-sharing practices and challenges in the commercial SSA sector.
Session 07	**Needs: What Would the Platform Serve?** • An interactive session to identify regional gaps and requirements for a potential A-STAR platform.

Day 2 — July 3, 2026

Session 08	**Coordination: Global SSA Initiatives** • An overview of SSA systems and coordination initiatives outside the region, including TraCSS, EU SST, and the UN COPUOS Expert Group on SSA.
Session 09	**Designing** • An interactive session to define the purpose of the A-STAR platform and identify capabilities that could be integrated into it.
Session 10	**Live Demo Session** • A real-time SSA and STC coordination demonstration using orbital data and kinetic and electromagnetic scenarios.
Session 11	**Implementing** • A working-group session to identify initial implementation needs, actions, and next steps.
Session 12	**ITU Regulatory Framework on Harmful Interference and Space Sustainability** • An overview of the ITU regulatory framework for harmful radio-frequency interference and its work on space sustainability.
Session 13	**Public Special Session** • A public session on general SSA trends and capabilities.
Session 14	**Wrap-up and Conclusion** • A summary of the workshop discussions and closing observations.
Session 15	**B2B and B2G Meetings** • Meetings between potential customers and service providers.

Appendix 2: A few keywords from Welcome Remarks and Congratulatory Remarks

Welcome Remarks :
Ki-Jung Lee, President of Hanyang University

- Your presence here today reflects a shared commitment that transcends national boundaries—the commitment to ensuring that outer space remains a safe, sustainable, and peaceful domain for all humankind.
- As our activities in space continue to expand, so too does our responsibility.
- The increasing number of satellites and space missions reminds us that the future of space cannot be secured by technology alone. It requires mutual trust, shared norms, and sustained international cooperation.
- The A-STAR initiative is far more than a technological endeavor. It is a symbol of our collective determination to work together for the common good.
- May this workshop also remind us that while nations may be separated by borders on Earth, in space we share one common responsibility and one common future.

Congratulatory Remarks I :
Jacques Flies, Ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the Republic of Korea

- A-STAR represents a significant step toward strengthening space safety capabilities among Asian countries and creating a foundation for Asia to play a more active role in the global space sector and space governance.
- A-STAR is expected to promote the establishment of an Asian collaborative platform for Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and Space Traffic Coordination (STC) and serve as a meaningful step toward creating a new cooperation model for future space safety and sustainability.
- Venturing into Space is never easy.
- Companies like Spacemap and workshops like this one are key in ensuring that Space remains an area of common scientific and technological development for the benefit of humankind.
- I believe that international cooperation and strong partnerships are essential to building a safe, sustainable, and prosperous future space economy. Together, across borders and disciplines, we have the opportunity – and the responsibility – to shape the future.

Congratulatory Remarks II :
Jeong-A Hwang, National Assembly Member

- For building an international cooperation framework in Space Situational Awareness and Space Traffic Management, I sincerely congratulate the opening of this meaningful A-STAR Workshop.
- Growing space debris, satellite collision risks, and radio-frequency interference are not any single nation's concern, but shared challenges the international community must solve together.
- Amid these changes, Space Situational Awareness and Space Traffic Management underpin the space economy and space security, and their importance grows by the day.
- A-STAR — reaching beyond national and regional boundaries — will jointly address the space economy and space security and seek solutions; a forum for international cooperation, and an important first step in building future trust and cooperation.
- For my part, in the National Assembly, so that SSA and STM international cooperation can expand further, for building a space-safety framework, growing the space industry, and strengthening cross-border information sharing and cooperation, I will do my utmost through legislation and policy support.

Congratulatory Remarks III :
Taeseog Oh, Administrator of the Korea AeroSpace Administration

- As space activities expand, so do the risks. These include satellite collisions, space debris, and radio frequency interference. To address these challenges, international cooperation is essential, built on trust, and on the sharing of SSA information.
- It is now time for Asia to build a cooperative framework that reflects our regional needs and characteristics. In this regard, the A-STAR Workshop marks a very important starting point.
- By sharing SSA capabilities and experiences, by discussing the needs of operators and industry, and by exploring the direction of a future cooperation platform, this workshop will serve as a milestone for Asia's space collaboration.
- Space safety cannot be ensured by any single nation alone. It can only be achieved when information, capabilities, and trust are connected. KASA will work closely with all of you to ensure that A-STAR grows into a leading regional platform for SSA cooperation
- We will serve as a responsible partner to strengthen collaboration among Asian countries and to enhance our collective capabilities in space safety and security.