



UNISEC-Global The 71st Virtual Meeting

August 15th, 2026, 22:00-24:00
(Standard Japan time GMT +9)

71st Virtual UNISEC-Global Meeting

Theme: J-CUBE, KiboCUBE Session (2)

Host: UNISEC-Japan

Date: August 15, 2026 Time: 22:00-24:00(JST)

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Moderator

George Maeda,
ArkEdge Space

J-CUBE

LignoSat - First Wooden Satellite in the World
Soi Otani,
Kyoto University

MRZN SAT an opportunity to alert Flood in Central America
Fernando José Zorto Aguilera,
National Autonomous University of Honduras

KiboCUBE

From KiboCUBE to Capability: How MIR-SATI Shaped the Space Journey of Mauritius
Vickram Bissonauth,
Mauritius Research and Innovation Council

The Development of SS-1: Pioneering Indonesia Nanosatellite
Suhandinata,
Pasifik Satelit Nusantara

71st Virtual UNISEC-Global Meeting

The following report was prepared by UNISEC-Global Secretariat
August 15, 2026
Japan

Table of Contents

1 Opening Remarks	3
Jorge Del Rio Vera, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs.....	3
2 Presentation on “LignoSat - First Wooden Satellite in the World”	4
Soi Otani, Kyoto University	4
3 Presentation on “From KiboCUBE to Capability: How MIR-SAT1 Shaped the Space Journey of Mauritius”	7
Vickram Bissonauth, Mauritius Research and Innovation Council	7
4 Presentation on “The Development of SS-1: Pioneering Indonesia Nanosatellite”	8
Suhandinata, Pasifik Satelit Nusantara	8
5 UNISEC-Global Estonia POC Introduction	10
Adrien Venables, Tallin University of Technology	10
6 Announcement and Acknowledgment	11
Haruka Yasuda, UNISEC-Global	11
7 Participant Statistics.....	13

1 Opening Remarks

Jorge Del Rio Vera, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

Dr. Jorge Del Rio Vera serves as a Scientific Affairs Officer at the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) where he coordinates the Access to Space for All initiative to help broaden global participation in space. He is a telecommunications engineer with a PhD in Earth observation and has built an extensive career working at the European Space Agency on the Envisat and Copernicus programs as well as the NATO Underwater Research Centre and the European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency. He holds a deep passion for leveraging space technology to improve lives on Earth and is highly dedicated to advancing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space to ensure that emerging nations can build lasting aerospace capabilities.



Highlights:

- The Access to Space for All initiative is built on a simple idea
 - Space should be accessible to all
 - Accessibility does not begin with the launch
 - **Accessibility begins earlier with skills, knowledge, infrastructure, and partnerships**
- The initiative is organized into three main tracks
 - The first track focuses on hypergravity and microgravity
 - **It creates a gradual learning path for designing and conducting experiments**
 - The second track focuses on satellite development
 - This track builds capacity across the entire satellite life cycle
 - The third track focuses on space exploration
 - It broadens participation through opportunities like telescope provision
- Each track combines hands-on opportunities, education, and tools
- Simply offering an opportunity is not enough
- The goal is to create gradual learning paths for institutions
- Teams can enter at an appropriate level and progress forward
- Education provides knowledge through webinars, fellowships, and curricula
- The tools component offers open-source resources for mission design and analysis
- Hands-on components let teams apply their capabilities to real projects
- The ambition is to travel from opportunity to capability, and ultimately to orbit
- The satellite development track has a very strong pipeline
- Hosted payloads are offered in partnership with MBRSC from the United Arab Emirates
- **KiboCUBE is offered in partnership with JAXA**
 - Six satellites have already been launched through KiboCUBE
 - KiboCUBE provides a more benign deployment environment than a rocket
- Rocket launch opportunities are provided through EXOpod in partnership with EXOLaunch
- The Nano Satellite Technologies program offers fellowships for master's and PhD candidates
- Ground-based opportunities include telescopes, drop tests, and hypergravity experiments

- Kibo-RPC is an active robotic programming challenge in cooperation with JAXA
- **KiboCUBE Academy provides online lectures covering CubeSat development topics**
- There is no single-entry point into these activities
- Targeted capabilities are the ultimate destination
- **The impact of KiboCUBE depends heavily on the effort of the team**
 - Teams must maintain a vision that goes beyond the satellite itself
- JAXA engineers accompany teams with incredible dedication throughout the development journey
- **The first satellite of Mauritius was highly visible and commemorated with national stamps**
 - Mauritius is currently working to develop a complete space ecosystem
 - Ground stations developed for these projects act as lasting infrastructure
- Guatemala's Quetzal-1 satellite inspired students and laid foundations for larger projects
- Quetzal-1 helped resolve a legal gap for low Earth orbit satellite frequencies in Guatemala
- Kenya's KiboCUBE mission contributed to the establishment of the Kenyan Space Agency
- Successful activity should leave behind trained people, stronger institutions, and educational resources
- Without a lasting impact, isolated missions risk becoming a one-time wonder

2 Presentation on “LignoSat - First Wooden Satellite in the World”

Soi Otani, Kyoto University

Soi Otani-san is an undergraduate Aerospace and Astronautics engineering student in his final year at Kyoto University and is scheduled to graduate next March. He represents the UNO Stella project and has been an active member of the LignoSat structure team since May 2024. The LignoSat student team consists of approximately 40 active members divided into five specialized sub-teams including command and data handling, communications, electronic power systems, mission, and structure. Within the structure team his responsibilities have been highly extensive, covering comprehensive CAD modeling, detailed structural analysis, and coordinating the first vibration tests for the satellite in partnership with Kyutech. He is currently heavily involved in running crucial vacuum chamber experiments on deployment switches to analyze the performance of the first Lignosat mission and is actively applying those findings to develop upgraded successor models.



Pictured: Soi Otani-san presenting about LignoSat

Highlights:

- The LignoSat project was launched in 2020, Prof. Takao Doi leads the project
- He is a former JAXA astronaut, currently serves as a visiting professor at Kyoto University
- The main motivation is to address harmful aluminum particles
- These particles are generated during atmospheric re-entry
- Wooden satellites offer a highly sustainable alternative
- They burn up completely upon re-entry, produce only water and CO2



About LignoSat





What was the background of the world's first wooden satellite?

- Increase in satellites
- During atmospheric re-entry, alumina particles are generated
 - Potential for extreme weather, ozone layer depletion, and jet engine malfunction
- Sustainable satellite development
- Wood burns up during re-entry
- Japanese magnolia (Hoonoki, ホオノキ) was selected through vacuum exposure tests on the ISS

8.15.2026
Sai Otani/Kyoto Univ.
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Pictured: LignoSat's unique wooden structure had its advantages

- Japanese Magnolia was selected as the core material
- This wood is known as Honoki in Japanese
- It was chosen after a vacuum exposure test on the ISS in 2020
- The wooden structure was precision-crafted in Shiga
- The workshop traditionally restores national treasures in Kyoto
- The core assembly uses absolutely no metal parts
- J-SSOD payload rules required an external aluminum frame
- This meant the satellite could not be entirely wooden
- Missions included measuring changes in the wooden panels
- The satellite aimed to monitor internal temperatures
 - It recorded internal geomagnetism
 - It counted single event upsets
 - It also included an amateur radio mission
- **LignoSat was deployed from the ISS on December 9, 2024**
- This launch was made possible through the J-CUBE program
- The satellite re-entered the Earth's atmosphere on April 4, 2025
- The Kyoto University ground station attempted 184 passes
- **No downlink signals were ever received**
 - **The team officially classified the mission as a failure**
- A fault tree analysis was subsequently conducted
 - Satellite activation failure is considered a primary suspect
 - Antenna deployment failure is the second primary suspect
 - Ground station failures were definitively ruled out
 - Other satellites from the same deployment were tracked successfully
 - Electrical system issues were ruled out via pre-handover tests
 - The structure team is currently running vacuum chamber experiments
 - They are checking if the wooden structure deformed
 - Deformation might have caused deployment switches to stick
- Software updates have been implemented for future models
- The main PIC can now trigger antenna deployment independently
- This independent trigger reduces the risk of communication blockages
- The direct successor model is named LignoSat 1R
- It features a 45-degree angled dipole antenna
- This prevents electromagnetic interference with the aluminum frame
- An LED indicator will visually confirm power activation from the ISS
- **A larger 2U successor named LignoSat 2 is also planned**
- It will leverage wood's natural radio wave transparency
- Patch antennas will be placed entirely inside the satellite

Q&A Session:

UNISEC Participant: What is the meaning of the name "LignoSat"?

Otani-san: "Ligno" comes from the Latin word for wood, so "LignoSat" translates directly to "wood satellite".

UNISEC Participant: *Could you comment on the role of AI in autonomy for spacecraft operations? How do you manage a single satellite project across two universities located in different cities (Kyoto University and Ryukoku University)?*

Otani-san: The original team started at Kyoto University, holding the core satellite design knowledge. The main testing laboratory equipment is located at Ryukoku University in Shiga Prefecture. Kyoto University students travel about an hour by train and bus to conduct lab experiments and train new members, supported by weekly coordination meetings.

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George Maeda: *Between the 1U (LignoSat-1R) and 2U (LignoSat 2) successor models, which one has higher priority?*

Otani-san: The 1U model (LignoSat-1R) is the top priority because the team must first achieve a successful 1U orbital re-flight mission.

George Maeda: *Will LignoSat-1R be launched through the J-CUBE program again?*

Otani-san: Yes, the team plans to utilize the J-CUBE program for the re-flight.

George Maeda: *Do you already have a J-CUBE deployment contract in place?*

Otani-san: Yes, the contract is already secured.

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Eduardo: *Did you encounter any issues with outgassing from the wood used in the satellite?*

Otani-san: The wood undergoes a natural drying process for several years prior to assembly to remove moisture and volatile compounds. While no special chemical process was used, the flight model successfully passed all JAXA thermal vacuum and ground testing requirements.

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Theo: *What is the thickness of the wooden panels, and were you able to measure radiation or micrometeoroid effects on the wood during its time in space?*

Otani-san: Any student enrolled at Kyoto University or Ryukoku University is eligible to apply. Applicants complete an interview with Professor Takao Doi, and selected members are assigned to one of five specialized sub-teams (CDH, Comms, EPS, Mission, or Structure)

Theo: *Does moisture in space cause the wood to rot?*

Otani-san: Space is a vacuum with near-zero moisture, so wood rotting cannot occur in orbit. The 2020 ISS exposure test confirmed moisture-related degradation was absent.

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Jay: *Since wood is electrically insulating compared to metal chassis, how did you handle electrical grounding and bonding in the CubeSat?*

Otani-san: Grounding is achieved via the external aluminum frame required by J-SSOD specifications, which connects to the internal electronics and On-Board Computer to provide a common reference path.

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Miguel: *How did you account for the anisotropic behavior of wood during structural and frequency/vibration analysis?*

Otani-san: Although wood's anisotropic nature causes different vibration frequency responses compared to aluminum structures, the wooden flight structure successfully met and passed all JAXA vibration testing specifications.

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3 Presentation on “From KiboCUBE to Capability: How MIR-SAT1 Shaped the Space Journey of Mauritius”

Vickram Bissonauth, Mauritius Research and Innovation Council

Dr. Vickram Bissonauth is a Research and Innovation Strategist with over 17 years of experience in research coordination, innovation management, and science and technology policy. Holding a PhD in Cellular and Molecular Biology from Université Laval, Canada, and post-doctoral training in cancer biology, he has been a Research Coordinator at the Mauritius Research and Innovation Council since 2009. He currently leads the MRIC’s National SME Incubator Scheme (NSIS) and heads the Space Unit, where he spearheads the Mauritius Space Strategy to advance the country’s use of space technologies for sustainable development, climate resilience, evidence-based policymaking, and international collaboration, while supporting national and international initiatives in space and emerging technologies.

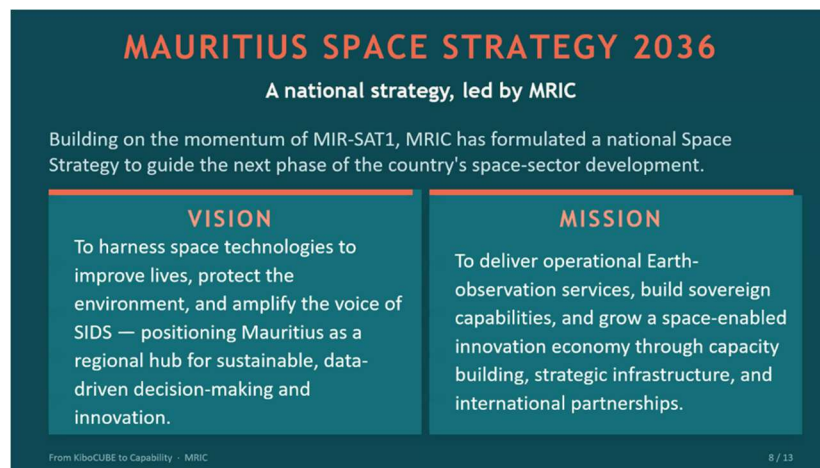


Pictured: Dr. Bissonauth seen during his presentation

Highlights:

- Mauritius is a very small island nation
- It is geographically located in the southeast Indian Ocean
- **The nation successfully won the third round of the KiboCUBE award**
- This award was officially granted back in 2018
- The engineering team required approximately three years to build and test their first satellite
- The comprehensive development process occurred during strict COVID-19 lockdowns
- **MIR-SAT1 was officially deployed into orbit on June 22, 2021**
- The acronym stands for Mauritius Imagery and Radio Telecommunication Satellite One
- The satellite was deployed at an orbital altitude of approximately 410 kilometers
 - It was originally designed as a standard 1U CubeSat
- The satellite's primary payload featured thermal imagery technology
 - The payload also successfully tested a digipeater for amateur radio communication
- The active mission phase lasted in space for roughly ten months
- The satellite eventually phased out of orbit in April 2022
- A dedicated ground station was constructed on the 10th floor of their primary building
- The station included an operational "FlatSat" kept in a mini clean room
- The FlatSat allowed the team to safely simulate and test commands before sending them to space
- Mauritius officially signed the Artemis Accords in 2026
 - They became the 70th nation globally to sign the accords
 - They became the seventh African country to sign the accords
- The Indian Space Research Organization provided Mauritius with its second satellite free of charge
- **This generous collaboration builds upon a 75-year diplomatic relationship between the nations**
- **The new satellite is officially named Mahasagar**
- Mahasagar is currently in the critical AIT phase
- The government has formally established the Mauritius Space Strategy 2036
- The strategy envisions space technology becoming a core socio-economic pillar

- A primary goal is to create a comprehensive national satellite database
- This database will heavily utilize AI modules for advanced data analytics
- The database aims to directly advise policy regarding environmental protection and beach evolution
- The NEREUS project successfully developed an algorithm to detect illegal fishing vessels
- **An MOU was formally signed with the Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Centre**
- This agreement enabled 300 students to speak live with an Emirati astronaut
- Mauritius aims to attract international space startups using various government incentives
- The nation plans to utilize its strategic geographical position to offer Ground Station as a Service
- Planners intend to actively engage the Mauritian space diaspora currently working globally
- **The ultimate 10 to 20-year goal is to establish a dedicated Mauritian Space Agency**
- Space technology will amplify the unique voice of Small Island Developing States



Pictured: Mauritius Space Strategy 2036

Q&A Session:

Eduardo: *At the beginning of the project, what was your strategy for communicating the importance and potential impact of the first national satellite to government institutions and public stakeholders?*

Dr. Bissonauth: As Mauritius's first space mission, MRIC leveraged its official standing under the Ministry of Technology to announce project milestones directly in Parliament to secure high-level political backing. Additionally, MRIC launched a nationwide STEM outreach program across 12 schools, training hundreds of students to build satellite antennas to receive NOAA satellite data, generating wide media publicity and recognition from UNOOSA.

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4 Presentation on “The Development of SS-1: Pioneering Indonesia Nanosatellite”

Suhandinata, Pasifik Satelit Nusantara

Suhandinata is a Satellite System Engineer at PT Pasifik Satelit Nusantara (PSN), Indonesia, and a Fulbright Scholar who pursued graduate study in the Aerospace Engineering Department at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He previously played a pivotal role in the development of Surya Satellite-1 (SS-1), Indonesia's first student CubeSat and an awardee of the UNOOSA/JAXA KiboCUBE program. His current research and professional interests are focused on Spacecraft Guidance, Navigation, and Control (GNC), space mission optimization, and astrodynamics.



Pictured: Suhandinata talks about development of SS-1 and impact of KiboCUBE

Highlights:

- Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country
 - It contains more than 17,000 individual islands
 - The country faces frequent natural disasters like volcanic eruptions and forest fires
- Urgent need for satellite-based emergency communications and remote sensing
- The SS-1 project aimed to build Indonesia's first university-class nanosatellite
- SS-1 was designed around the rigorous J-SSOD accommodation handbook for structural requirements
- **The satellite utilized a reliable two-way text message communication payload**
- The payload was specifically designed for the amateur radio frequency bands
- The system was designed to act as both a broadcast unit and a digipeater
- The initial team consisted of 13 young physics engineering undergraduate students
- **The team possessed no aerospace background or prior spaceflight heritage**
- They faced severe limitations regarding budget and available manpower
- The project suffered from unstructured initial project management
- The team struggled with members balancing conflicting academic priorities
- Formal networking and essential institutional partnerships were actively established throughout 2016
- Vital structural prototyping and initial FlatSat development were completed in 2017
- The project successfully secured its launch opportunity via KiboCUBE in 2018
- **Securing the KiboCUBE opportunity proved to be the major turning point for the mission**
- Essential testing operations were severely delayed by the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021
- SS-1 was successfully deployed from the ISS in January 2023
- The deployment event was highly publicized across Indonesia
- The event generated over one million views across various mainstream media outlets
- **A total of 33 different ground stations participated in early signal acquisition**
- The satellite operated successfully for roughly two weeks in orbit
 - A critical failure in the EPS prevented the battery from recharging properly
 - The satellite naturally de-orbited and re-entered the atmosphere in May 2023
- A highly committed team is essential for any multi-year university satellite project
- Only six original members remained at the very end of the SS-1 project
- Finding industry experts and learning from their hard-earned experience is crucial for success
- Teams must expect to fail multiple times during their in-house experiments
- The SS-1 project was the first to successfully unify academics and government in Indonesia
- It actively enabled local space structure manufacturing capabilities within the country
- SS-1 successfully inspired three other Indonesian universities to begin their own satellite projects
- It encouraged private enterprises to invest heavily in national space development projects

Q&A Session:

UNISEC Participant: Did you use COTS (Commercial Off-The-Shelf) components for the satellite, or were all the modules developed in-house?

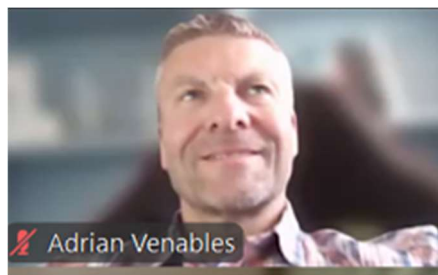
Suhandinata: Most of the raw components used were COTS. The team purchased standard ICs (integrated circuits) and chips from commercial providers like Digi-Key and other e-commerce platforms. However, the actual assembly—including the modules and PCBs (Printed Circuit Boards)—was manufactured and put together in Indonesia.

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5 UNISEC-Global Estonia POC Introduction

Adrien Venables, Tallin University of Technology

Dr Adrian Venables served in the UK Royal Navy as both a Regular and Reservist officer for 34 years specializing in Communications, Electronic Warfare and Intelligence. He joined TalTech, the Tallinn University of Technology, as a Senior Lecturer in 2018. Since 2023 he has been the manager of the cybersecurity Master's program and in 2025 became the head of TalTech's Space Centre. In this role he teaches a range of space cybersecurity courses and is responsible for the university's satellite ground station. In addition, he is on the Steering Committee of Estonia's Student Satellite Federation with a specialist focus on space cybersecurity. His research interests include the role of space as a domain of operations within the digital Information Environment. This includes investigating how nations use the space domain as a means to achieve strategic objectives in cyberspace.



Pictured: Dr. Brennals introducing himself to UNISEC-Global community

Highlights:

- Estonia is situated in the top right corner of Europe
 - The country borders Russia Finland and Latvia
- The main focus for the university and its UNISEC involvement is cyber security
- The program operates under a strong relationship with the European Space Agency
- It is heavily supported by the Estonian government space office
- **Estonia is globally renowned as a leading specialist in cyber security**
- The nation has gained extensive practical experience from recent cyber attacks
- Taltech envisions becoming the center of excellence for European space cyber security education
- The university manages an advanced and recently upgraded satellite ground station
 - The station features a five-meter parabolic antenna
 - It also includes a suite of Yagi directional high gain antennas for uplink and downlink
- The facility can even visually act like a nightclub using lighting effects
- **The cyber security Master's program now prominently features space cyber security**
- The initial course offered three academic credits last year
- The program expanded to offer a six-credit course this year
- Future courses will specialize strictly in space cyber security exercises
- Other future courses will focus directly on ground station operations
- Estonia maintains a highly vibrant student satellite program
- The Strategic Upgrades Test Satellite (SUS) is scheduled to launch next year
- **A follow-up CubeSat named SQ3 is targeted for a 2028 launch**
- The satellite projects are collaborative efforts with the University of Tatu
- Small satellites frequently lack any integrated cyber security
- This lack of security stems from strict power memory and processing constraints
- The university researches ways to implement full cyber security suites in small satellites
- National adversaries actively seek to exploit other nations' space programs
- The team is developing security protocols for encrypted satellite communications
- They are also actively researching supply chain security and firmware integrity checking

- **The team utilizes Estonia's space cyber range for running security exercises**
- **The university is developing a specialized micro degree program**
- International collaborations include upcoming visits to Malta Turkey and Australia
- Uni actively welcomes international students to its two-year Master's program taught in English

Q&A Session:

Sarah: *Is the course set up to translate across to other types of payloads and address the same cybersecurity issues that might arise for other systems, such as onboard stations or new commercial stations?*

Adrien: Absolutely. While the course primarily focuses on small satellites—which often lack cybersecurity due to power, memory, and cost constraints—the research and methodologies can definitely be applied to larger satellites. Research areas like communications encryption, authentication, and authorization are directly translatable. Furthermore, many mature students entering the program from the broader computing or space industries intend to take this specialized knowledge and apply it directly to their own larger-scale satellite operations and commercial systems.

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6 Announcement and Acknowledgment

Haruka Yasuda, UNISEC-Global



Pictured: Yasuda-San announcing the latest updates from UNISEC-Global

Highlights:

- **Next UNISEC-Global Meeting and Nano-Sat Symposium Announcement**
 - **The 12th UNISEC-Global Meeting**
 - **To be held online**
 - To facilitate all POC and students from all local chapters to participate
 - Date: **December 7, 2026 (changed)**
 - Details will be announced later
 - In person **POC** gathering at Antalya, Türkiye, afternoon
 - **October 4, 2026**, in conjunction with IAC (T.B.D)
 - **15th Nano Satellite Symposium to be held at Tainan, Taiwan**
 - November 8 – 12, 2026, with
 - PreMIC10
 - 2nd IoT Workshop (free to join)
 - 3rd Deep Space Workshop (free to join)
- **15th Nano-Satellite Symposium**
 - Call for paper:
 - <https://tasti2026.conf.tw/site/mypage53.aspx?pid=101&lang=en&sid=1691>
 - **Abstract submission deadline: August 23, 2026**
 - Website: <https://tasti2026.conf.tw/>
- **CLTP15 (CanSat/ CubeSat Leader Training Program)**
 - Date: August 18 – 28, 2026
 - Venue: Nihon University, Chiba, Japan
 - Total of 20 participants will join the program

- Information: <https://cltp.info/cltp15.html>
- Contact: secretariat@cltp.info
- **The Mission Idea Contest Completed**
 - The 10th Mission Idea Content Preliminary Workshop
 - **Theme: Orbit Change Without Using a Propulsion System**
 - <https://www.spacemic.net/>
 - **Important Completed Dates:**
 - Abstract submission due : **July 22, 2026 (changed)**
 - Notification : September 3, 2026
 - Software submission due : End of September
 - Presentation at PreMIC10 : November 9, 2026
 - **Received 13 abstracts from 9 countries**
 - Contact: info@spacemic.net
- **Space Innovation Challenge 2026**
 - Theme: From Data Utilization to Future Space Service
 - Abstract submission deadline: **August 7, 2026**
 - Notification of Finalists: September 9, 2026
 - Final Oral Presentation and Judging: October 26, 2026
 - Venue: **APRSAF-32 Side Event** at Hilton Garden Inn Bangkok Riverside, Bangkok, Thailand
 - **Travel support will be provided to finalists from ASEAN countries**
 - Organized by Japan Space Forum (JSD) under the Space Strategy Fund Program
 - In cooperation with UNISEC and Kyushu Institute of Technology (Kyutech)
 - Information: <https://unisec-global.org/sic.html>
- **Capacity Building Program for Satellite Development and Testing 2026**
 - **Side Event of APRSAF-32**
 - **Lecture by Kyutech and HEPTASat training**
 - Date: October 25, 2026
 - Time: 9:00 – 18:00
 - Venue: Hilton Garden Inn Bangkok Riverside
 - Contact: secretariat@unisec-global.org
- **Nano-satellite IoT Constellation Program**
 - A new program launched by UNISEC-Global
 - Jointly design satellite bus (3-6U) with online guidance
 - Each satellite will be developed by each country with its own funding
 - If difficult, we will jointly search for international funds
 - All the satellites have the **same mission payload**
 - Contribute to solving global problems or local problems as a constellation
 - Each country can have **one specific mission payload** for its own interest
 - Web: <https://unisec-global.org/iot.html>
 - Interested ones can submit the form here: <https://forms.gle/WcdvQ9GiQV9rxssj6>
 - The IoT workshop was held on November 2 at the 11th UNISEC-Global Meeting
 - Contact: iot@unisec-global.org
 - Experiment IoT transmissions to ArkEdge satellite: iot-support@unisec-global.org
 - **Currently in Step 6: Trial of Satellite Communications Using IoT Devices**
- **LTS Online Course**
 - The program provides lectures, training, and practical tools
 - Promote spaceflight safety and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities
 - Prof. Dr. Toshiya Hanada and Dr. Yasuhiro Yoshimura from Kyushu University
 - **The course can be found at the URL <https://unisec-global.org/lts.html>**
- **Launch Opportunity: J-Cube**
 - Special Discounted opportunities
 - 1U, 2U, 3U, deployment from International Space Station
 - Collaborate with UNISEC-Japan's University
 - Technical support will be provided, **application deadline: August 13, 2026**

- Contact: info-jcube@unisec.jp ,
<http://unisec.jp/serviceen/j-cube>
- **Next Virtual Meeting**
 - Date: September 15, 2026
 - Theme: CLTP15 Session
 - Host: UNISEC-Global
- **UNISEC Global Supporting Companies**
 - **Platinum:** Ark Edge Space
 - **Silver:** GOMSpace, Mitsubishi Electric, CUBESPACE, Teaching Science and Technology Inc, NEW, Yokogawa, Axelspace, ispace, SpaceData, NEC and HEPHAX

7 Participant Statistics

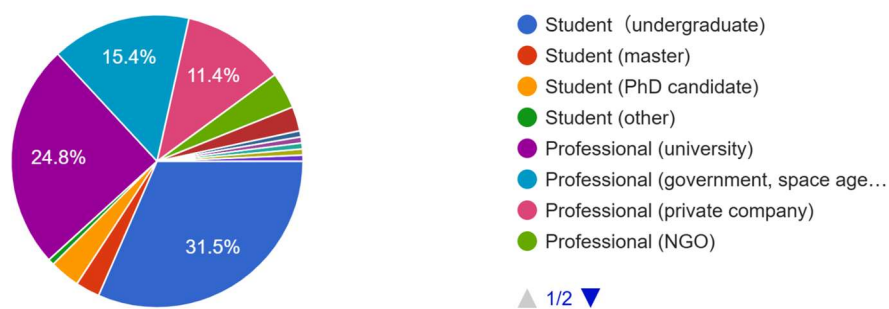
149 registered participants from 49 countries and regions for the 71st Virtual UNISEC-Global Meeting.

Country/Region	Registrants	Country/Region	Registrants
Afghanistan	3	Indonesia	5
Argentina	1	Japan	20
Australia	4	Kenya	1
Bangladesh	1	Kuwait	2
Belarus	1	Malaysia	6
Botswana	1	Mauritius	1
Brasil	1	Mexico	2
Bulgaria	2	Morocco	4
Cameroun	1	Nigeria	15
Canada	1	Pakistan	29
Chile	1	Peru	2
Colombia	2	Philippines	2
Côte d'Ivoire	2	Romania	2
Dominican Republic	1	Russia	2
Egypt	3	Rwanda	1
El Salvador	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Estonia	1	South Africa	1
Germany	1	South Korea	1

Ghana	3	Spain	1
Country/Region	Registrants	Country/Region	Registrants
Guatemala	1	Taiwan	2
India	5	Tunisia	1
UAE	1	Uruguay	1
Uganda	1	USA	5
UK	1	Zambia	2

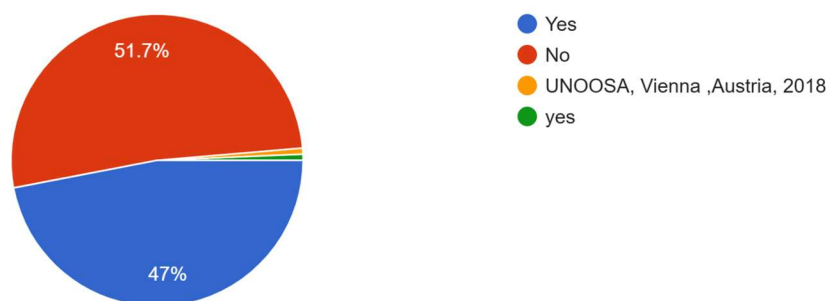
Student or professional?

149 responses



Have you participated in the UNISEC-Global Meeting previously?

149 responses



UNISEC-Global Social network accounts



@unisecglobal

<https://www.facebook.com/unisecglobal/>



@unisec_global

https://www.instagram.com/unisec_japan/



<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8982613/>

Thank you