



THE INDONESIAN SPACE ACT NO. 21/2013

Presented by

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March 2014

Fifty-third session of UNCOPUOS Legal Subcommittee
Vienna, 24 March-4 April 2014

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HISTORY OF SPACE ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA



I. BACKGROUND

- ❑ Space activities in Indonesia started in the early 1960s.
- ❑ At the beginning, space activities focused on rocket research and development.
- ❑ In 1963, sounding rockets built by Indonesia and Kappa rockets (bought from Japan) were successfully launched from Pameungpeuk rocket launching station located in West Java.
- ❑ The space activities were suspended for a few years until 1970 due to political situation, but have grown more important ever since.
- ❑ Since 1970, space activities continue to increase within the broader spectrum, focusing on space applications.
- ❑ Programmes related to space science and technology have been intensifying since 1980, including R&D efforts, in support of space applications.



I. BACKGROUND - CONT

INDONESIA'S SPACE POLICY



- ❑ In 1993 the Indonesian national space development programme was firmly spelt out in the 1993-1998 Guidelines of State Policy, approved by the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly
- ❑ Emphasis on the national space development has been on the space technology applications and is meant to improve the welfare of all Indonesian people, by the mastery of space science and technology, and through human resources development.
- ❑ One essential aspect of this national space development programme is the element of cooperation with other countries.



INDONESIA'S SPACE POLICY



I. BACKGROUND - CONT

- ❑ The direction contained in the Guidelines of State Policy has put the space programme as a high priority in the national development programme
- ❑ This priority is also delineated by a constellation of national organizations responsible for space activities.
- ❑ Indonesia has the National Council for Aeronautics and Space of the Republic of Indonesia (DEPANRI). The council functions as the highest national coordination committee and policy formulation forum in the country for space development.
- ❑ The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Council are the President of Indonesia, the State Minister for Research and Technology, and the Chairman of the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN).



I. BACKGROUND - CONT

BACKGROUND OF THE ACT



- ❑ Indonesia currently operates 6 satellites (5 in GSO and 1 in LEO)
- ❑ Indonesia has ratified 4 of the core space treaties (OST 1967, RA 1968, LC 1972, RC 1975)
- ❑ Indonesia complies with the international space acts.
- ❑ The Indonesian Space Act provides a legal framework for the existing and emerging space activities in Indonesia.



II. ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE ACT

- All space activities performed in the sovereign territory and jurisdiction of Indonesia
- Indonesian people and Indonesian legal entities involved or participated in any space activities abroad.



III. PURPOSES OF THE ACT

- a. To achieve self-reliance and improve the competitiveness of Indonesia in carrying out space activities;
- b. To optimize the implementation of space activities for the welfare of the nation;
- c. To ensure the sustainability of space activities for the benefit of present and future generations;
- d. To provide a foundation and legal certainty in space activities;
- e. To provide safety and security in space activities;
- f. To protect the state and its citizens from the negative impacts of space activities;
- g. To optimize the implementation of international agreements for the national interest.



IV. CONTENTS OF THE ACT

There are 19 Chapters and 105 Articles, consisting of :

- a. Space Activities;
- b. Competent Authority;
- c. Spaceport Establishment and Its Operation;
- d. Safety and Security of Space Activities;
- e. Mitigation of Falling Space Objects and Search and Rescue of Astronauts;
- f. Registration of Space Objects;
- g. International Cooperation;
- h. Liability and Indemnification;
- i. Insurance, Mortgage and Facility;
- j. Environmental Safety;
- k. Financing;
- l. Society Engagement; and
- m. Sanctions.



V. Essential Points of the Act and Recommendations of the Working Group of National Legislation

- LAPAN supervises all space activities in Indonesia.
- LAPAN is the register agency of space objects to OOSA.
- The utilization of slot orbits and frequency spectrums is controlled by the Ministry of Communication and Information.
- Government's assurances on liability and indemnification.
- No mortgage applies to Government assets.
- Government provides facilities for space industry initiators, such as through tax incentive.
- Obligation to insure any space activities, not including space activities done by Government entities. In this case, the Government is liable for the damages of third parties.
- Sanctions (1- 20 years imprisonment/ a maximum of US\$500 million fine).
- Transfer of ownership applies to exchange liability since the day of signature of the sale agreement.
- Export control: imported sensitive technologies are not permitted out of Indonesia territory.



Thank you for your attention !