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Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

General exchange of information on national
legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration
and use of outer space

**Schematic overview of national regulatory frameworks for
space activities**

Note by the Secretariat

1. In 2009, at the forty-eighth session of the Legal Subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Working Group of the Subcommittee on National Legislation Relevant to the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space agreed that the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairperson, should prepare, for consideration by the Working Group at its next session, a paper providing a schematic overview of existing national regulatory frameworks based on information received from Member States (A/AC.105/935, Annex III, para. 19).

2. The present conference room paper contains the table prepared by the Secretariat in consultations with the Chairperson of the Working Group. The table represents a schematic overview of existing national regulatory frameworks for space activities based on information received from Member States.

* A/AC.105/C.2/L.277.



Schematic Overview of Existing National Regulatory Frameworks for Space Activities

(based on texts of regulatory documents submitted to the Secretariat by Member States)

As of 24 March 2010

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Argentina</u></p> <p>- National Decree No. 995/91, Creation of the National Commission on Space Activities (28 May 1991)</p> <p>- National Decree No. 125/95, Establishment of the National Registry of Space Objects Launched into Outer Space (25 July 1995)</p>			Space activities are monitored, managed and administered by the National Commission on Space Activity (CONAE) (Art. 2 Decree No. 995/91), including competencies of legal enforcement (Art. 4 Decree No. 995/91).	<p>A national registry is established under the direct authority of CONAE (Art. 1 Decree No. 125/95).</p> <p>Operators and owners shall effect registration of their space objects in the national registry (Art. 2 National Decree No. 125/95).</p> <p>The following data must be provided, <i>inter alia</i>, for inclusion in the national registry: information on possible joint launches with one or more other launching states, on the identification of the launch service provider, on date and location of the launch, on the insurance arrangement and on precautions for non-pollution of outer space and end-of-life (Art. 5 Decree No. 125/95).</p>	Information on the insurance arrangement shall be provided for inclusion in the national registry (Art. 5 Decree No. 125/95).	Information on precautions taken with regard to non-pollution of outer space, including celestial bodies (in particular pertaining to mechanisms for placement in a transfer orbit at the end of the useful life of the space object) and the anticipated date of disintegration, recovery or loss of contact with the space object shall be provided for inclusion in the national registry (Art. 5 Decree No. 125/95).	

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<p><u>Australia</u></p> <p>- <i>Space Activities Act 1998 (No. 123, 1998)</i></p> <p>- <i>Statutory Rules No. 186 Space Activities Regulations 2001</i></p>	<p>Material scope: launch (and attempted launch) of a space object into outer space, return (and attempted return) of a space object from outer space and operation of a launch facility</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: activities carried out from Australian territory including external territories (Sec. 3 Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: activities carried out by Australian nationals (Sec. 3 Space Activities Act); an “Australian national” is defined as (a) an Australian citizen, (b) a body incorporated by or under the law of the Commonwealth of Australia, or (c) the Commonwealth, or a state or territory (Sec. 8 Space Activities Act)</p>	<p>A <i>space license</i> (Sec. 18 Space Activities Act; Div. 2.4) is required for the operation of a launch facility in Australia and to launch a particular type of launch vehicle from such facility. A <i>launch permit</i> (Sec. 26 Space Activities Act; Div. 3.2 Space Activities Regulations) is required for the launch of a particular space object or series of similar such launches from a specified launch facility using a specified launch vehicle as well as for the return of such space objects to a specified place in Australia. A <i>launch permit</i> can only be granted to the holder of a <i>space license</i>. An <i>overseas launch certificate</i> is required for the launch of a particular space object or series of similar such launches from a specified launch facility outside Australia using a specified kind of launch vehicle (Sec.35 Space Activities Act). The <i>space license</i>, <i>launch permit</i> and</p>	<p>A Launch Safety Officer is appointed for each licensed launch facility, ensuring that all the conditions of space licenses and launch permits are fully complied (Sec. 50-58 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>In the case of an accident involving a space object, all relevant authorizations are stopped and an investigator is appointed in order to investigate the accident (Sec. 84-103 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>A body incorporate or an individual are guilty of an offence if they undertake unauthorized launch (and attempted launch) of a space object into outer space or return (and attempted return) of a space object from outer space (Sec. 11-14 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>A person who fails to comply with a direction that the Launch Safety Officer for a licensed launch facility gives, is guilty of an offence (Sec. 52 Space</p>	<p>The Minister must keep a register of space objects (Sec. 76 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>The holder of a launch permit is required to submit after the launch of a space object information referred to in subparagraph 1 (d) of Article IV of the Registration Convention (Div. 3.2 (1) Space Activities Regulations)</p> <p>In keeping the Register, the Minister must have regard to the Registration Convention and any other international agreement or arrangement relating to the registration of space objects and to which Australia is a party (Sec. 76 para. 3 Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>A <i>launch permit</i> requires to satisfy either insurance requirements or show direct financial responsibility for launch or return.</p> <p>The insurance requirements are met if the applicant is insured to the maximum probable loss against any liability incurred for third party damage. The maximum probable loss is determined in accordance with Sec. 7.02 Space Activities Regulations.</p> <p>Australia is not required to take out insurance, rather the holder of the authorization is required to take out insurance for the benefit of Australia (Sec. 48 Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>A <i>space license</i>, a <i>launch permit</i> and an <i>overseas launch certificate</i> can only be granted if the probability is low that the construction and operation of the launch facility causes substantial harm to public health or public safety or causes substantial damage to property (Sec. 18, 26 and 35 Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>A <i>space license</i>, a <i>launch permit</i> and an <i>overseas launch certificate</i> can be transferred (Sec. 22-25, 31-34 and 38-41 Space Activities Act).</p>

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		overseas launch certificate are issued under the authority of the Minister for Industry, Finance and Resources upon the fulfillment of certain criteria (Sec. 18, 26, 29 and 35 Space Activities Act). The authorizations can be transferred and suspended (Sec. 22-25, 31-34 and 38-41 Space Activities Act).	Activities Act). A person operating without authorization a launch facility are liable to a civil penalty (Sec. 15 Space Activities Act). Further civil penalty provisions are set forth in Part 6 Space Activities Act.				
Belgium - Law on the activities of launching, flight operations or guidance of space objects of 17 September 2005 - Royal Decree implementing certain provisions of the Law of 17 September 2005 on the activities of launching, flight operations and guidance of space objects	Material scope, Territorial and Personal jurisdiction: activities of launching, flight operations and guidance of space objects carried out by natural or legal persons in the zones placed under the jurisdiction or control of the Belgian State or using installations, personal or real property, owned by the Belgian State or which are under its jurisdiction or its control (Art. 1, § 1, Law on the activities of	Authorization of the Minister is required (Art. 4, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...) "Minister" means the Minister with responsibility for space research and its applications in the framework of international cooperation (Art. 3, 6°, Law on the activities of launching...) The King may determine the conditions for granting authorizations (Art. 5, §	The King shall lay down the conditions applying to the control and supervision of the activities covered by this law (Art. 6, Law on the activities of launching...) The Minister may also designate experts charged with controlling the activities carried out by the operator. The latter must do everything possible to facilitate any inspections and checks, at all times, with regard to the	A National Register of Space Objects shall be created and all space objects for which Belgium is the launching State shall be entered, except when the registration is made by another State or an international organization, in accordance with the Convention on Registration of Space Objects. The conditions regarding the form and publication of the Register and the way it is kept shall be determined by the King	When the Belgian State is liable, pursuant to Article VII of the Outer Space Treaty, the provisions of the Convention on International Space Liability or the provisions of this law, for reparation, it shall have the right to institute a counterclaim against the operator(s) involved up to the amount of the compensation determined in accordance with §2 and §3 (Art. 15, § 1, Law on the activities of	The operator must inform immediately the crisis centre designated by the King of any manoeuvre, any malfunctioning or any anomaly of the space object, likely to result in a danger for persons on the ground, aircraft in flight or other space objects, or to cause any damage (Art. 16, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...) Without prejudice to measures concerning the safety and protection of goods and	The transfer to a third party of authorized activities or real or personal rights, including guarantee rights, which transfers the effective control of the space object may not be carried out without the Minister's prior authorization (Art. 13, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...) The Minister may attach to the transfer authorization conditions which are binding on either the

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	<p>launching...)</p> <p>When provided for under an international agreement, the law may apply to the activities referred to under Art. 1, § 1 and carried out by natural or legal persons of Belgian nationality, irrespective of the location where such activities are carried out (Art. 1, § 2, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>	<p>1, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>The authorization may be withdrawn or suspended by the Minister (Art. 11, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>The Minister may attach to any authorization specific conditions, impose the technical assistance of a third party, lay down conditions relating to the location of the activities or the location of the main establishment of the operator, create an obligation for third-party liability insurance, grant the authorization for a specific period, having regard to the activities covered by the authorization (Art. 4, § 2 and 3, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>Any person carrying out the activities without authorization, shall be liable to a period of imprisonment of between eight days and one year and a fine</p>	<p>activities that he carries out pursuant to this law (Art. 10, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>	<p>(Art. 14, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>The Minister shall keep an up-to-date register of authorizations issued pursuant to articles 4 and 13. This register shall indicate the terms and conditions attached to each authorization (Art. 14, § 3, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>	<p>launching...)</p> <p>An operator who fails to comply with the conditions attached to his authorization shall not benefit from the limit on liability referred to under §3 and shall be liable for the full amount of the damage caused (Art. 15, § 4, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>The right of recourse of the Belgian State against another launching State, in accordance with Article V.2 of the Convention on International Space Liability, shall not be an obstacle to the application of this article and shall in no event be a preliminary condition of the Belgian State's action against the operator (Art. 15, § 6, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>	<p>persons, any space object which is found on the Belgian territory or in a place subject to Belgian jurisdiction, shall be returned without delay to the competent authorities which shall inform the Minister immediately so that he may arrange for the said object to be returned to its State of registry, in accordance with the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts and the Return of Space Objects (Art. 17, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>	<p>transferee operator, or the transferor operator, or both (Art. 13, § 4, Law on the activities of launching...)</p> <p>When the transferee operator is not established in Belgium, the Minister may refuse the authorization in the absence of a specific agreement with the home State of the third party in question and which indemnifies the Belgian State against any recourse against it under its international liabilities or claims for damages (Art. 13, § 5, Law on the activities of launching...)</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
		of between 25 and 25,000 euro, or to one of these sanctions (Art. 19, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...) The same sanctions as those referred to under §1 shall apply to anyone who, having submitted an application for authorization, communicates intentionally false or incomplete information concerning the activities in question (Art. 19, § 1, Law on the activities of launching...)					
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Brazil</u></p> <p><i>-Law 8.854 of February 10, 1994.</i></p> <p><i>-Law 9.112 of October 10, 1995.</i></p> <p><i>-Decree 1.953 of July 10, 1996.</i></p>	<p>On the establishment of the Brazilian Space Agency.</p> <p>Law on sensitive goods.</p> <p>Creates the National System for the Development of Space Agencies.</p>						

¹ The Secretariat listed relevant legislation provided by Brazil, including those regulations in which no English version is available.

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<p><i>-Administrative Edit n. 27 of June 20, 2001,</i></p> <p><i>-Administrative Edit n.5 of February 21, 2002¹</i></p> <p><i>-Resolution No. 51 of 26 January 2001.</i></p>	<p>On the Licensing of space launches from Brazilian territory.</p> <p>Regulates the authorization of space launches from the Brazilian Territory.</p> <p>Personal Jurisdiction: (Art 2§2) A license will only be granted to legal persons, associated or affiliated with business or legal representation in the country, with express powers to respond administratively or judicially and considered technically and administratively qualified to perform launching activities.</p> <p>For the purpose of granting, monitoring, and control of the permit for space launch, commercial, from the Brazilian territory, the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) will follow the guidelines set forth in this Resolution, until there is a general rule specifically on the activities of space</p>	<p>A license is required for a launch from the Brazilian territory.</p> <p>In order to grant the license the AEB shall request from the legal person a commitment of protection of transfer of technology, under the conditions established by the Brazilian government.</p> <p>A legal person shall prove that it is licensed by its country of origin to conduct space activities, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Outer Space Treaty.</p>	<p>The activities of the licensees are controlled, monitored and supervised by AEB.</p> <p>Activities of licensees will be controlled and supervised by AEB.</p>				

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	<p>launches.</p> <p>The content of this Resolution shall not apply to space launch activities conducted by Brazilian government agencies.</p>						
<p><u>Canada</u></p> <p><i>-Canadian Space Agency Act (1990, c. 13)</i></p>		<p>The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance,</p> <p>(a) make loans to any person with respect to the commercial exploitation of space science and technology; and (b) guarantee the repayment of any portion of the principal and interest owing on any loan made by any person in respect of the commercial exploitation of space science and technology. (9 of the Canadian Space Agency Act)</p> <p>With the approval of the Governor in Council and subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may specify, the Minister may, by order, prescribe the fee or charge, or the manner of determining the fee</p>	<p>The Agency may exercise its powers, and perform its duties and functions, in relation to all matters concerning space over which Parliament has jurisdiction and that are not by or pursuant to law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada. (5 (1) of the Canadian Space Agency Act)</p> <p>The Minister is responsible for the operations of the Agency. (7 of the Canadian Space Agency Act)</p> <p>“Minister” means such member of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada as is designated by the Governor in Council as the Minister for the purposes of this Act; (2 of the Canadian Space Agency Act)</p>				

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		<p>or charge, to be paid by a person or a person of a class of persons (a) to whom the Agency provides any services or facilities; or (b) who is licensed by the Agency to use, or to whom the Agency otherwise makes available, any patent, copyright, industrial design, trade-mark, trade secret or other like property right. (10 (1) of the Canadian Space Agency Act)</p>					
<p>Chile -Supreme Decree No. 338, Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee known as Chilean Space Agency</p>			<p>The Chilean Space Agency shall be established to provide advice in all matters concerning the identification, formulation and implementation of policies, plans, programmes, measures and other activities relating to space, and to serve as coordinating centre government organizations involved in this field (Art.1 of the Decree).</p> <p>Advisory body to the President (Art.5).</p>				

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			Comprised of higher governmental officer representing governmental authorities (Art.3).				
<p>China</p> <p><i>-Measures for the Administration of Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 8 February 2001</i></p> <p><i>-Interim Measures on the Administration of Permits for Civil Space Launch Projects of 21 December 2002</i></p>	<p>These measures shall apply to all the space objects launched in the territory of China, and the space objects jointly launched abroad by China and other States (Art.3 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>Jurisdiction: The National Register specifically includes sections for Hong Kong and Macau. The specific measures for the registration of space objects which owned or launched by Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region shall be instituted separately (Art.10 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>The present measures are formulated with a view to regulating the administration of the project of launching</p>	<p>The Commission of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense (Hereinafter referred to as the COSTIND) shall take charge of the administration of national registration of space objects and the Department of international Cooperation shall be responsible for routine work (Art.5 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>The administration system of licensing shall apply to the project. Any persons, natural or juridical, or organizations undertaking such a launch project shall, in accordance with the present measures, apply for examination and approval, and shall not carry out the project until he/it is found to be</p>	<p>COSTIND shall plan and administrate the project, and shall be responsible for examining, approving and supervising the project (Art.4 of Measures of 2002)</p>	<p>China carries out the system of registering space objects. All government departments, juridical persons, other organizations and natural persons which launch or procure the launching of a space object shall have the obligation to register the space object in accordance with these Measures (Art.4 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>The COSTIND shall maintain the National Register (Art.11 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>For the international registration of a space object jointly launched by China and other States, the State of Registry shall be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after consultation with</p>	<p>Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of these Measures, the owner of a space object shall register the space object in the national register. Where there are more than one owners of a space object, the main owner shall register the space object on behalf of all the owners (Art.7 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>Where a space object launched from the territory of China is owned by the government, juridical persons, organizations or natural persons of the State other than China, the corporation which provides the international launching service of the space object shall register it at national registry (Art.8 of Measures of 2001)</p> <p>A licensee shall have</p>		<p>A license shall not be altered or transferred (Art.12 of Measures of 2002)</p>

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	civil space objects, promoting the sound development of the civil space industry, maintaining national security and the public interests, and fulfilling the obligations of China as a contracting State to the international outer space conventions (Art.1 of Measures of 2002)	qualified upon examination and has obtained a license for the project (Art.3 of Measures of 2002)		concerned States in accordance with the Registration Convention (Art.14 of Measures of 2001)	<p>administrative penalties imposed in accordance with the law if he conceals the truth, practices frauds or damages the national interests during application or carrying out of the project. A licensee shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law if he commits a crime (Art.24 of Measures of 2002)</p> <p>If any person, natural or juridical, or any organization undertakes an unauthorized project without a license, the COSTIND shall order the cessation of the illegal activities. Persons or organizations so involved shall have administrative penalties imposed in accordance with the law, or, if they commit a crime, shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law (Art.25 of Measures of 2002)</p> <p>An organ or an official, which examines the applications for licenses, and neglects</p>		

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					its/his/her duties or abuses its/his/her powers during the examination and approval of applications, thus causing loss to the of China, shall have administrative sanctions imposed, or shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law if it/he/she commits a crime (Art.26 of Measures of 2002)		
<p><u>Colombia</u></p> <p><i>-Decree 2442, of July 2006 on the creation of the Colombian Commission of Space (CCE).</i></p>	<p>The CCE is the organism of consultation, coordination, orientation and planning with the purpose of guiding the execution of a national policy for the development and application of space technologies and to coordinate plans, programs and projects in this field.</p>						

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<p align="center">France</p> <p><i>-French Space Operations Act, No 2008-518 (2008)</i></p>	<p>Material scope: any activity consisting in launching, attempting to launch or intending to procure the launch of an object into outer space, or of ensuring the commanding of a space object during its journey in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and, if necessary, during its return to Earth and (Art. 1, No. 3 Space Operations Act); transfer of a space object which has been authorized under the Space Operations Act (Art. 3 para. 1 Space Operations Act); transfer of control of a space object whose launching has not been authorized under the Space Operations Act (Art. 3 para. 2 Space Operations Act) (Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: activity from national territory or from means or facilities falling under French jurisdiction (Art. 2 No. 1 Space Operations Act) Personal jurisdiction: French natural or</p>	<p>Authorization is granted once the administrative authority has checked the moral, financial and professional guarantees of the applicant, and if necessary, of its shareholders, and has ascertained that the systems and procedures that it intends to implement are compliant with several technical regulations. Authorization cannot be granted when the activity is likely to jeopardize national defense interests or the respect of France of its international commitments (Art. 4, paras. 1 and 2 Space Operations Act). Authorizations may entail further requirements that the person carrying out the activity is obliged to comply with (Art. 5 and 6 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>Agents from several public authorities are empowered to proceed with the necessary controls in order to ascertain that the obligations are fulfilled. They shall have access at any time to the buildings, premises and facilities where space operations are conducted and to the space object itself (Art. 7 Space Operations Act). Concerning the launch or the control of the space object, the administrative authority, or its agents may at any moment give instructions and require any measures they consider necessary for the safety of persons and property, the protection of public health and environment (Art. 8 Space Operations Act). Various violations give rise to a fine of 200,000 EUR, including the launch of a space object from French of foreign territory without authorization and the undertaking or transfer</p>	<p>In the event France has a registration obligation according to Article II of the Registration Convention or of other international agreements, the launched space objects are registered in a registry hold by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) on behalf of the State (Art. 12 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>An operator shall be liable for damages caused to third parties by the space operations according to the regulations set forth in Art. 13 Space Operations Act. If compensation has to be paid, the operator can benefit from a governmental guarantee under certain conditions (Art. 15, 16 and 17 Space Operations Act). When the Government has paid compensation for damage according to the stipulations of the Outer Space Treaty or the Liability Convention, it may present a claim for indemnification (Art. 14 Space Operations Act). Under certain conditions, this claim might be limited according to the provisions as set forth in Art. 16 and 17 Space Operations Act (Art. 14 Space Operations Act). A person carrying out an activity shall have insurance or another financial guarantee. It must cover the risk of</p>	<p>Authorizations may include requirements set forth for the safety of persons and property, protection of public health and the environment, in particular in order to limit the risks related to space debris, which the person the person carrying out the activity is obliged to comply with (Art. 5 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>The transfer to a third party of the commanding of a space object which has been authorized pursuant to the Space Operations Act is subject to prior authorization from the administrative authority (Art. 3 para. 1 Space Operations Act). Also, the takeover of the control of a space object whose launching was not subject to the Space Operations Act shall obtain prior authorization from the administrative body (Art. 3 para. 2 Space Operations Act).</p>

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	juridical person, juridical persons whose headquarters is located in France (Art. 2, No. 2 Space Operations Act)		without authorization the commanding of a space object (Art. 11 Space Operations Act).		having to compensate for the damages that could be caused to third parties (Art. 6 Space Activities Act).		
<p>Germany</p> <p><i>-Act to give Protection against the Security Risk to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Dissemination of High-Grade Earth Remote Sensing Data (Satellite Data Security Act — SatDSiG), 2007</i></p>	<p>Material scope: operation of high-grade earth remote sensing systems (Sec. 1 para. 1 SatDSiG), handling of data generated by such high-grade earth remote sensing system until the moment of their dissemination (Sec. 1 para. 2 SatDSiG)</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: foreign legal persons or foreign associations of persons with their head office within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany; if inalterable sequences of instructions to command the orbital system are transmitted from within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany; where the data of high-grade earth remote sensing systems are disseminated from within the territory of the Federal Republic of</p>	<p>The operation of a high-grade earth remote sensing system requires an operator license (Sec. 3 SatDSiG) which is granted if several conditions are fulfilled (Sec. 4 SatDSiG).</p> <p>A Data Provider wishing to disseminate data requires a dissemination license (Sec. 11 SatDSiG) which is only granted if certain conditions are fulfilled (Sec. 12 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The Data Provider who wishes to comply with a request shall examine the request for its sensitivity in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sec. 17 SatDSiG.</p> <p>If a Data Provider wishes to comply with a sensitive request, he requires a permit. A permit shall be granted</p>	<p>The Operator of a high-grade earth remote sensing system is obliged to record several data that shall be held available for inspection by the relevant authority (Sec. 5 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The Operator of a high-grade earth remote sensing system/data provider shall provide the responsible authority with information on demand and submit documents, if this is required to monitor adherence to the Act and the statutory ordinances passed under the Act (Sec. 7/14 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The officers of the responsible authority are authorized to gain entry to the business and operating premises of the Operator of a high-grade earth remote</p>				

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	<p>Germany (Sec. 1 SatDSiG)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: German nationals or by legal persons or associations of persons under German law (Sec. 1 SatDSiG)</p>	<p>if the dissemination of data in the individual case does not harm the vital security interests of the Federal Republic of Germany, does not disturb the peaceful co-existence of nations and does not substantially impair the foreign relations of the Federal Republic of Germany (Sec. 19 SatDSiG).</p>	<p>sensing system/data provider and to undertake the examinations required in performance of their duties (Sec. 8/15 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The responsible authority can take measures that are necessary towards the Operator of a high-grade earth remote sensing system/data provider to ensure the due performance of the Operator's obligations (Sec. 9/16 SatDSiG).</p> <p>Administrative offenses as defined in Sec. 28 paras. 1 and 2 are punishable of a fine of up to 500,000 EUR, depending on the nature of the offence (Sec. 29 para. 3 SatDSiG).</p> <p>Liable to punishment of a term of imprisonment of up to five years or a fine is a person who commits a criminal offense as set forth in Sec. 29 SatDSiG (Sec. 29 para. 1 SatDSiG).</p>				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
<p align="center">Japan</p> <p><i>-Fundamental Act of Outer Space (Law No.43, 2008 of 27 August 2008)</i></p> <p><i>-Law concerning Japan aerospace exploration agency (Law No. 161 of 13th December 2002)</i></p>	<p>... to promote in a planned and comprehensive manner the overall policies and measures concerning space use and exploitation; to contribute to improving our citizens' living standards and developing our economic society; and to dedicate to peace and welfare for all human beings in the world (Art. 1 of the Act of Outer Space)</p>	<p>If the competent Ministers deem it necessary for Japan to perform in good faith the treaties or other international instruments regarding space development and utilization, the competent Ministers may request the Agency to take necessary actions (Art. 24,1, of the Law on JAXA)</p> <p>Under this Law the following ministries are in charge of JAXA: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications (Art. 26 of the Law on JAXA)</p>	<p>The government shall formulate and implement comprehensive policies and measures concerning space use and exploitation in compliance with the fundamental principles mentioned from Article Two to Article Seven (Art. 8 of the Act of Outer Space)</p> <p>The national government shall take legislative, fiscal, taxational, and financial measures that are necessary to implement fundamental policies concerning space use and exploitation (Art. 11 of the Act of Outer Space)</p> <p>The Outer Space Exploitation Strategy Headquarters ("the Headquarters") shall formulate a fundamental plan concerning space use and exploitation, in order to promote policies and measures concerning space use and exploitation in a planned and comprehensive manner (Art. 24 of the Act of</p>		<p>The Agency shall not launch any Satellites without entering into an insurance contract by which it can secure the amounts necessary to compensate for damage incurred by others as a result of the launch of the Satellites (Art. 21,1, of the Law on JAXA)</p> <p>In the event that the Agency enters into an agreement with a Consignor with respect to a Consigned Launch, the Agency may, upon obtaining authorizations of the competent Ministers, enter into special arrangements with respect to its liability for compensation for damage caused by the Consigned Launch to any persons or entities other than those related to the Consigned Launch (Art. 22,1, of the Law on JAXA)</p> <p>If any of the following violations occurs, an executive of the Agency who has committed that violation shall be subject to a correctional fine in the amount not</p>		

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			<p>Outer Space)</p> <p>“The Headquarters” shall be established in the Cabinet so as to promote in a planned and comprehensive manner policies and measures concerning space use and exploitation (Art. 25 of the Act of Outer Space)</p> <p>Approximately one year after this law is enforced, the government shall review the aims, functions and structures of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and other agencies conducting space use and exploitation (Supplementary provisions, Art. 3 of the Act of Outer Space)</p>		<p>exceeding 200,000 yen:</p> <p>(1) Failure to obtain the authorization or approval in case the authorization or approval must be obtained from the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the competent Ministers under the provisions of this Law; (2) Conducting activities other than those set forth in Article 18, Paragraph 1; or (3) Launching Satellites, without entering into an insurance contract, in violation of Article 21, Paragraph 1 (Art. 31 of the Act of Outer Space)</p>		
<p><u>Netherlands</u></p> <p><i>-Rules Concerning Space Activities and the Establishment of a Registry of Space Objects (Space Activities Act) of 24</i></p>	<p>the launch, the flight operation or the guidance of space objects in outer space (Section 1, (b) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>This Act applies to space activities that are performed in or from</p>	<p>License should be obtained for performing space activities. License is issued by Minister of Economic Affairs. (Section 3, (1) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Minister of Economic Affairs will decide on a</p>	<p>The officials designated by order of Minister of Economic Affairs have been charged with the supervision of compliance with the provisions relating to licensing, incidents and registration. (Section 13</p>	<p>Minister of Economic Affairs shall maintain a registry with information concerning space objects that are being used in connection with space activities.(Section 11 (1) of Space Activities</p>	<p>If the State is obliged to pay compensation under Article VII of the Outer Space Treaty or the Liability Convention, the State is entitled to recover this sum, in full or in part, from the party whose</p>	<p>If an incident occurs or has occurred that may jeopardize the safety of persons and goods, environmental protection in outer space, the maintenance of public order or national security, or</p>	<p>The license is not transferable(Section 8 of Space Activities Act)</p>

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<p>January 2007</p> <p><i>-Decree containing rules with regard to a registry of information concerning space objects (Space Objects Registry Decree) of 13 November 2007</i></p>	<p>within the Netherlands or else on or from a Dutch ship or Dutch aircraft. (Section 2, para. (1) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>By Order in Council this Act can also be declared wholly or partly applicable to: a. designated space activities that are performed by a Dutch natural or juridical person on or from the territory of a State that is not party to the Outer Space Treaty or on or from a ship or aircraft that falls under the jurisdiction of a State that is not party to the Outer Space Treaty; b. the organization of outer-space activities by a natural or juridical person from within the Netherlands. (Section 2, para. (2) of Space Activities Act)</p>	<p>licence application within six months after having received it. (Section 5, of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Regulations and restrictions can be attached to the licence for the following purposes: a. the safety of persons and goods; b. protection of the environment in outer space; c. financial security; d. protection of public order; e. security of the State; f. fulfilment of the international obligations of the State (Section 3, (3) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>The licence is issued on the condition that the prospective holder shall have and maintain what Minister of Economic Affairs considers to be the maximum possible cover for the liability arising from the space activities for which a licence is requested. Account is taken here of what can reasonably be covered by insurance. (Section 3, (4) of Space Activities</p>	<p>of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>For fulfillment of his duties Minister of Economic Affairs may issue administrative orders and impose administrative penalties (Section 14 and Section 15 of Space Activities Act)</p>	<p>Act)</p> <p>The licence-holder shall, at times to be determined by Order in Council, furnish the information required for the registry. (Section 11 (2) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Minister of Economic Affairs will be responsible for registering space objects that are being used in connection with space activities that are performed under the responsibility of one or more of Ministers. (Section 11 (3) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>The registry consists of a United Nations part and a national part (Art.2,3 and 4 of Space Objects Registry Decree)</p> <p>The registry contains the following information on the space object: (a) the description and function; (b) the orbital parameters; (c) country and location of launch; (d) expected and actual launch date. (Art.3 of Space Objects Registry</p>	<p>space activity has caused the damage. (Section 12 (1) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>2. For each event or series of events with the same cause, the licence-holder is liable for damage caused by its space activities, up to the value of the sum insured. (Section 12 (3) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Should the occasion arise, the State will exercise the right of redress against the licence-holder up to the value of the sum insured. (Section 12 (3) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>Should the occasion arise, the State can likewise exercise the right of redress against the licence-holder's insurer. (Section 12 (4) of Space Activities Act)</p>	<p>otherwise cause damage, the licence-holder shall, without delay, take the steps that can reasonably be expected of it in order to prevent the consequences of that event or, where those consequences cannot be prevented, to limit and rectify them as far as possible. (Section 10 (1) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>The licence-holder shall, without delay, notify Our Minister of an incident as referred to in subsection 1 and shall also, as soon as practicable, furnish information with regard to: a. the causes of the incident and the circumstances under which the incident occurred; b. the relevant information that is needed in order to assess the nature and the seriousness of the consequences of the incident; c. the steps that have been taken or are being contemplated in order to prevent, limit or rectify the consequences of the</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
		<p>Act)</p> <p>A time limit can be attached to the licence within which the licence-holder must begin the space activities. (Section 3, (5) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>The licence is issued for the duration of the space activities. (Section 3, (6) of Space Activities Act)</p> <p>License can be refused or revoked (Section 6 and Section 7 of Space Activities Act)</p>		<p>Decree)</p> <p>The registry and public and entry in the registry shall be for an indefinite period. (Art.8 and Art.7 of Space Objects Registry Decree)</p>		<p>incident; d. the steps that have been taken or are being contemplated in order to prevent such an incident recurring during a space activity. Section 10 (2) of Space Activities Act)</p>	
<p><u>Norway</u></p> <p><i>-Act on launching objects from Norwegian territory into outer space. (No. 38, 13 June. 1969)</i></p>	<p>Material scope: to regulate the launch of objects into outer space from the Norwegian territory, also including:</p> <p>(1) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories;</p> <p>(2) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc;</p> <p>(3) areas that are not subject to the sovereignty of any state, when the launching is undertaken</p>	<p>Permission for launching any object into outer space is accorded by the Norwegian competent Ministry.</p> <p>(para. 1)</p>	<p>The Norwegian competent Ministry can issue regulations on control of the launch of any object into outer space from Norwegian territory, also including:</p> <p>(1) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories;</p> <p>(2) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc;</p> <p>(3) areas that are not subject to the sovereignty of any</p>				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
	by a Norwegian citizen or person with habitual residence in Norway. (para.1, a-b-c)		state, when the launching is undertaken by a Norwegian citizen or person with habitual residence in Norway. (para.2)				
Republic of Korea <i>-Space Development Promotion Act of 1 December 2005</i> <i>-Space Liability Act (Law 8714 of 21 December 2007)</i>	...promote the peaceful use and scientific exploration of outer space, to ensure national security, to further develop the national economy, and to raise the national standard of living through the systematic promotion of space development and the effective use and management of space objects (Art. 1 of Space Development Promotion Act)	If a person who wants to launch a space launch vehicle falls under any of the following subsections, the person shall obtain a permit from the Minister of Science and Technology (Art. 11, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act)	The Korean government shall plan and implement overall policies for space development (Art. 3, (2) of Space Development Promotion Act) The National Space Committee (hereinafter referred to as "Committee") is established and placed under the control of the President to deliberate provisions regarding space development including establishing the Basic Plan (Art. 6, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act) The Minister of Science and Technology may revoke a launch permit (Art. 13, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act) The Minister of Science and Technology may	If Korean citizens (legal or natural. The same shall apply hereinafter) desire to launch a space object (excluding space launch vehicles, the same applies in 8, 9 and 10) inside or outside of the country, a preliminary registration shall be made to the Minister of Science and Technology in accordance with Presidential Decree one hundred and eighty (180) days before the scheduled launch date. (2) The conditions under which foreigners shall make a preliminary registration to the Minister of Science and Technology (Art. 8, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act) Any person, who makes a preliminary registration of space	A person who launches space objects according to Articles 8 and 11 shall assume the liability for damages owing to space accidents caused by the space objects. The scope of liability for damages and the limit of responsibility are specified by other laws (Art. 14 of Space Development Promotion Act) Any person seeking to obtain a launch permit for space launch vehicles according to Article 11 shall insure against any liability. The third-party liability insurance shall be of an amount capable of compensating for damage possibly occurring due to space accidents (Art. 15, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act)		Changes to the permitted item shall also be permitted by the Minister of Science and Technology except for minor changes set by Presidential Decree, of which the person seeking a launch permit shall report the changes within thirty (30) days after the changes are made (Art. 11, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act)

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
			<p>form a Space Accident Inquiry Committee under the supervision of the Minister of Science and Technology to investigate space accidents which are defined by Presidential Decree (Art. 16 of Space Development Promotion Act)</p> <p>Any person not obtaining a permit (including a permit for changes) who launches a space launch vehicle shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to five (5) years, or face fines not exceeding fifty million (50,000,000) Won (Art. 27 of Space Development Promotion Act)</p>	<p>objects shall formally register the space objects with the Minister of Science and Technology in accordance with Presidential Decree within ninety (90) days after the space object reaches its planned orbit, except for space objects registered in foreign countries under agreement with the government of the launching country in accordance with the Convention on Registration (Art. 8, (5) of Space Development Promotion Act)</p> <p>If space objects are registered according to Article 8 (5), the Minister of Science and Technology shall register the objects with the United Nations by way of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in accordance with the Convention on Registration with the exception of satellites to be registered with the United Nations in accordance with "Radio Wave Act" Article 44.1 (Art.9, (1) of Space</p>	<p>The minimum amount of third-party liability insurance in accordance with 15 (1) is set by Ministerial decree of the Ministry of Science and Technology with consideration of the domestic and foreign insurance markets (Art. 15, (2) of Space Development Promotion Act) For third-party liability insurance also see Art. 6 of Space Liability Act</p> <p>In case space damage occurs, the launching party shall have responsibility to pay compensation.</p> <p>However, in case of space damage caused by armed conflict, hostile activity, civil war or rebellion or caused in outer space, the launching party shall be liable only if the damage is due to his willful misconduct or negligence (Art. 4 of Space Liability Act)</p> <p>The amount of compensation to be paid by the launching party is limited to two hundred billion (200,000,000,000) won</p>		

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				Development Promotion Act)	(Art. 5 of Space Liability Act)		
<p><u>Russian Federation</u></p> <p>-Law on Space Activity, Federal Law No. 5663-1 (1993, as amended)</p> <p>-Statute on Licensing Space Operations, Federal Government Decree No. 104 (1996)</p>	<p>Material scope: any activities directly connected with operations to explore and use outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies. Explicitly mentioned are, <i>inter alia</i>, scientific space research, use of space technology for communications, manufacturing of materials and products in outer space, preparation for launch or launch of space objects etc. (Art. 2 para. 1 Law on Space Activity)</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: activities pursued or undertaken by the foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation (Art. 9 Law on Space Activity)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: activities pursued or undertaken by</p>	<p>Licenses for space activities are issued by the Russian Space Agency (ROSKOSMOS) provided that certain conditions and procedures pertaining to the application for such licenses are fulfilled (Art. 6 and 9 Law on Space Activity; Art. 5 et seqq. Statute on Licensing Space Operations).</p> <p>The license can be suspended or annulled by the ROSKOSMOS in cases of failure by the licensee to comply with conditions of the license or instructions or orders of state agencies; discovery of false data in documents submitted in applying for a license; dissolution of the licensee if a legal entity or cessation of state certification if a sole proprietor; or submission of a corresponding</p>	<p>ROSKOSMOS has several rights: question the licensee concerning observance of the conditions of the license; require the licensee at the time of readying for launch to be able to produce a certificate of conformance of the space facilities and insurance policy to the mandatory insurance of space operations in accordance with Russian legislation; carry out verification monitoring of the license operations; and shut down operations at the site of space activity for reasons of health, safety, state interests or security, unlicensed activity or violations of license conditions (Art. 24 Statute on Licensing Space Operations).</p>	<p>Space objects of the Russian Federation are subject to registration (Art. 17 para. 1 Law on Space Activity).</p>	<p>Organizations and citizens who use or operate space technology (including space objects and space infrastructure facilities with scientific and socio-economic applications) or who place orders for the design and use thereof shall be required to take out compulsory insurance coverage for the life and health of the cosmonauts and personnel of space infrastructure facilities and shall also bear liability for damage causing death or injury of other persons or damage to their property (Art. 25 para. 1 Law on Space Activity).</p>	<p>Space activities shall be performed with due reference to the permissible level of man-made contamination of the environment and circumterrestrial space (Art. 22 para. 1 Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>In the event of a threat arising to the public safety or to the environment, the federal executive body responsible for space activity and the federal executive defense body shall immediately notify the competent State governmental authorities accordingly, as well as organizations and citizens (Art 22 para. 2 Law on Space Activity).</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
	organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation (Art. 9 Law on Space Activity)	application by a licensee (Art. 25 Statute on Licensing Space Operations).					
South Africa -Space Affairs Act, No. 84 (1993) -Space Affairs Amendment Act, No. 64 (1995)	<p>Material scope: launching, operation of a launch facility, participation in space activities entailing obligations to the State in terms of international conventions, treaties or agreements ratified by South Africa or affecting national interest and any other space activity prescribed by the Minister (Sec. 11 para. 1 Space Affairs Act)</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: launching from South African territory</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: juristic persons incorporated or registered in South Africa that launch from the territory of another state or that participate in space activities entailing international obligations for South Africa or affect South Africa's national interests</p>	<p>No activity falling into the scope of the Space Affairs Act shall be carried on without a licence (Sec. 11 para. 1 Space Affairs Act) which are issued by the South African Council for Space Affairs (Sec. 5, para. 3 lit. (d) Space Affairs Act)</p> <p>The issuance of licences may be subject to conditions as determined by the Council, <i>inter alia</i>, taking into account South Africa's international obligations and responsibilities (Sec. 11 para. 2 Space Affairs Act).</p> <p>The Council may amend, suspend and revoke a licence according to certain conditions (Sec. 13 Space Affairs Act).</p>	<p>The Council may appoint inspectors who are granted the authority to enter any facility of a person to whom a licence has been issued and to conduct such inspections or investigations as are deemed necessary (Sec. 10 para. 4 Space Affairs Act).</p> <p>The Chairman of the Council may instruct an inspector to be present at any activity to which a licence applies, in order to ascertain whether the conditions of the licence are being complied with (Sec. 10 para. 5 Space Affairs Act).</p> <p>Any person who commits an offence (detailed regulations in Sec. 23 para. 1 and 2 Space Affairs Act) shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine, or to imprisonment for a</p>		<p>A licence may contain conditions relating to the liability of the licensee for damages, security to be given by the licensee for such damages and the manner in which such security is to be given, and liability of the licensee resulting from international conventions, treaties and agreements entered into by the Government of South Africa (Sec. 14 para. 1 Space Affairs Act).</p> <p>These conditions may include conditions that limit or exclude the liability of the licensee concerned regarding damages that may be caused (whether or not such licensee is at fault) by a launch vehicle or spacecraft (Sec. 14 para. 2 Space Affairs Act).</p>	<p>The issuance of licences may be subject to conditions, <i>inter alia</i>, taking into account minimum safety standards as determined by the Council (Sec. 11 para. 2 Space Affairs Act).</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
			period not exceeding two years (Sec. 23 Space Affairs Act).				
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Spain</u></p> <p><i>-6058 Royal Decree 278/1995, dated 24th February 1995, establishing in the Kingdom of Spain of the Registry foreseen in the Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 2nd November 1974</i></p>	<p>Material scope: launching of a space object</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: launches from Spain or from Spanish facilities</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: launches carried on by the Spanish State or launches that have been promoted by the Spanish State</p>			<p>The Spanish Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space is kept by the Sub-Directorate General of Multilateral Economic Relations and Development of the Directorate-General of International Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Art. 1 and 2 Royal Decree) in which space objects that have been launched shall be entered (Art. 5 Royal Decree).The registration of each space object shall contain several data (Art. 6 Royal Decree).</p> <p>The Directorate-General of International Economic Relations shall enter these information in the Spanish Registry and arrange for its formal notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Art. 7 Royal Decree).</p>			

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<p><u>Sweden</u></p> <p><i>-Act on Space Activities (1982:963)</i> <i>-Decree on Space Activities (1982:1069)</i></p>	<p>Material scope: activities in outer space, launching of objects into outer space, all measures to manoeuvre or in any other way affect objects launched into outer space, excluded are the reception of signals or information in some other form from objects in outer space and the launching of sounding rockets (Sec. 1 Act on Space Activities)</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: activities from Swedish territory (Sec. 2 Act on Space Activities)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: activities carried on by Swedish natural or juridical persons (Sec. 2 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>A license to carry on space activities is granted by the Government. It may be subject to conditions with regard to the control of the activity or for other reasons (Sec. 3 Act on Space Activities).</p> <p>Applications shall be submitted to the National Board for Space Activities (Sec. 1 para. 1 Decree on Space Activities).</p> <p>The government can withdraw if the conditions of the licence have been disregarded or if there are other particular reasons for it (Sec. 4 para. 1 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>The National Board for Space Activities Act shall exercise control of space activities carried on by those who have licenses for such activities (Sec. 2 Decree on Space Activities).</p>	<p>The National Board for Space Activities shall keep a register of the space objects for which Sweden is to be considered the launching State in accordance with Article 1 of the Registration Convention. If, in addition to Sweden, another State may also be considered a launching State, the space object shall only be registered in Sweden if this has been agreed between the States concerned. The Board shall, through the agency of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, supply the Secretary General of the UN with information from the register (Sec. 4 Decree on Space Activities).</p>	<p>If the Swedish State has been internationally liable for damage which was caused by a space activity carried out by a person other than the Swedish State, that person shall reimburse the State, unless there are reasons speaking against it (Sec. 6 Act on Space Activities).</p>		
<p><u>Ukraine</u></p> <p><i>-Law of Ukraine on Space Activity, No. 503/96-VR, 1996</i></p>	<p>Material scope: space activities that are defined as scientific space research, the design and application of space technology and the use of outer space (Art. 1 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity)</p>	<p>The application of a licensing (authorization) system in relation to a space activity, as well as other rules and regulations in conformity with legislation currently in force serves as a means</p>	<p>State supervision of compliance with safety requirements in respect of space activity, as well as the training and certification of persons responsible for monitoring compliance with space regulations and verifying the</p>	<p>Space facilities (defined as material objects produced by piecework which are designed, manufactured and operated both in outer space and on the Earth's surface, Art. 1 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity) shall be</p>	<p>Liability for damage sustained in the course of space activity, as well as procedures for determining the extent of such damage for which compensation shall be payable, shall be established in conformity with</p>	<p>The violation of international norms and standards regarding pollution of outer space, in connection with space activities, is prohibited (Art. 9 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p> <p>Section V Law of</p>	<p>A space facility (defined as material objects produced by piecework which are designed, manufactured and operated both in outer space and on the Earth's surface, Art. 1 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity) shall be</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
	<p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: in Ukraine or under the jurisdiction of Ukraine outside its borders (Art. 10 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>for state regulation and management of such activities in Ukraine (Art. 5 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity). Space Agency has the competence to arrange for the licensing of space activities. (Art. 6 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p> <p>Any space facility engaging or intending to engage in space activity shall be required to have a licence from the Ukrainian National Space Agency for the pursuit of such activity (Art. 10 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>necessary level of safety of space activity and of persons investigating incidents and emergencies shall be the responsibility of the Ukrainian National Space Agency, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and other executive authorities within their competence (Art. 20 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>subject to mandatory State registration in the State Register of Space Facilities of Ukraine, subject to approval by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Art. 13 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p> <p>If a space facility has been designed jointly with corporate entities of other countries or with international organizations, the question of its registration shall be decided in accordance with the international agreements (contracts) concluded (Art. 13 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>Ukrainian legislation currently in force (Art. 25 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>Ukraine on Space Activity sets forth several Regulations pertaining aimed at ensuring the safety of space activity.</p>	<p>removed from the State Register of Space Facilities by the Ukrainian National Space Agency, <i>inter alia</i>, if it is transferred in accordance with established procedure to another State or to an international or foreign enterprise, institution or organization (Art. 14 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p><i>-Outer Space Act (1986)</i></p>	<p>Material scope: launching or procuring the launch of a space object, operating a space object and any other activity in outer space (Sec. 1 Outer Space Act)</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried on in the UK or elsewhere (Sec. 1 Outer Space Act)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: all UK nationals (including citizens of British dependent territories, British overseas citizens and British nationals located overseas), Scottish firms, and bodies incorporated under the law of any part of the UK (Sec. 2 Outer Space Act)</p>	<p>Licensing powers are conferred to the Secretary of State and exercised on his behalf by the British National Space Centre (BNSC) (Sec. 4 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The Secretary of State shall not grant licenses unless he is satisfied that certain requirements (Sec. 4 para. 2 Outer Space Act) and he may make regulations (Sec. 4 para. 3 Outer Space Act). Also, a license may be subject to certain conditions (Sec. 5 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>A license can be revoked, varied, and/or suspended by the Secretary of State (Sec. 6 para. 2 Outer Space Act). Furthermore, it can be transferred with the written consent of the Secretary of State (Sec. 6 para. 2 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A license condition may consist in the requirement to permit inspection and testing of its facilities and equipment. A license may only be issued on the condition that the licensee provides information indicated by the Secretary of State concerning the nature, conduct, location and results of the licensee's activities. Another condition could require the licensee to obtain advance approval for any intended deviation from orbital parameters and to notify the Secretary of State of any unintended deviation (Sec. 5 para.2 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>A person committing an offense (detailed regulations in Sec. 12 para. 1 Outer Space Act) is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine (Sec. 12 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>The Secretary of State shall maintain a register of space objects (Sec. 7 para. 1 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>Particulars of space objects shall be entered in the register as the Secretary of State considers appropriate to comply with the international obligations of the United Kingdom (Sec. 7 para. 2 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A license condition is required to insure against liability incurred in respect of damages or loss suffered by third parties, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, as a result of the activities authorized (Sec. 5 para. 2 lit. (f) Outer Space Act).</p> <p>Any person to whom the Act applies shall indemnify the Government of the United Kingdom against any claims brought against the Government in respect of damage or loss arising out of activities carried on to which the Act applies (Sec. 10 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A license condition may consist in the requirement to conduct operations in such a way as to prevent contamination of outer space, adverse changes to the Earth's environment or interference with the space activities of others, and to govern the disposal of the payload in outer space on the termination of operations (Sec. 5 para. 2 lit. (e) and (g) Outer Space Act).</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization	Supervision	Registration	Liability	Safety	Transfer of ownership
<p align="center"><u>USA</u></p> <p><i>-Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984</i> <i>-Commercial Space Act of 1998</i> <i>-14 Federal Regulations, parts 400-499</i></p>	<p>Material scope: launch of a launch vehicle, operation of a launch or re-entry site, re-entry of a re-entry vehicle (Sec. 70104 Commercial Space launch Act)</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried out in the USA (Sec. 70104 Commercial Space Launch Act)</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: a citizen of or entity organized under the laws of the USA, an entity organized under the laws of a foreign country in which a controlling interest is held by a US citizen or legal entity unless a foreign country has jurisdiction over the activity carried out by that entity by reason of territoriality or agreement with the US Government (Sec. 70104 Commercial Space Launch Act)</p>	<p>Several licenses can be issued following application in accordance with the procedures and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation (Sec. 70105 Commercial Space Launch Act).</p> <p>These include launch licenses, licenses for launch and re-entry of reusable launch vehicles, licenses to re-enter a re-entry vehicle other than a reusable launch vehicle, licenses to operate a launch site and licenses to operate a re-entry site.</p> <p>Applications for licenses are required to obtain a series of approvals based upon various evaluations (Sec. 70105 Commercial Space Launch Act; 14 Federal Regulations parts 415, 420, 431, 433, 435, 437).</p> <p>The Secretary can modify, suspend or revoke licenses (Sec. 70107 and 70108 Commercial Space Launch Act; 14 Federal</p>	<p>The Office of Commercial Space Transportation, on behalf of the Secretary of Transportation is assigned to oversee the conduct of commercial launch and re-entry operations (Sec. 70101 Commercial Space Launch Act).</p> <p>Licensees are required to allow the Secretary of Transportation to place an officer of the US Government as an observer at a launch or re-entry site the licensee uses, at a production facility or assembly site a contractor of the licensee uses or at a site at which a payload is integrated with a launch or re-entry vehicle (Sec. 70106 Commercial Space Launch Act; 14 Federal Regulations, part 405).</p> <p>The Secretary disposes of lawful powers of investigation, search and seizure in order to carry out his or her duties as well as the power to impose civil penalties for any violation of the laws,</p>	<p>Each license requires to provide the Office of Commercial Space Transportation with information necessary to enable the US Government's implementation of Article IV of the Registration Convention (14 Federal Regulations part 432)</p>	<p>The holder of a launch or re-entry license is required to obtain liability insurance or demonstrate financial responsibility in amounts to compensate for the maximum probable loss for claims by third parties for death, bodily injury or property damage or loss resulting from an activity carried out under the license; and the US Government for damage or loss of government property resulting from activity carried out under the license. The maximum probable loss is determined for each individual license by the Office of Commercial Space Transportation, up to a maximum of \$500 million (Sec. 70112-70113 Commercial Space Launch Act; 14 Federal Regulations, part 440).</p> <p>Any claims exceeding the insured amounts are payable by the US Government on the behalf of the licensee up to a statutory</p>	<p>For all types of licenses, a safety review is conducted to determine whether the applicant is capable of conducting the propose activity without jeopardizing public health and safety and safety of property (Sec. 70105 Commercial Space Launch Act; 14 Federal Regulations, parts 414 and 417 as well as the respective license parts).</p>	

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		Regulations part 405).	regulations, or terms of licenses (Sec. 70115 Commercial Space Launch Act).		maximum (currently \$1,500 million).		