NEW SPACE LEGAL ISSUES

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Outline

- New dimension in the exploration and use of outer space
- New dynamics in the law applicable to space activities



NEW DIMENSION IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE



New concept

 New entrants, in particular in the US market, consisting of private actors mainly from the digital industry supported by rich and successful entrepreneurs

New space companies

- Flatter, flexible organizations
- Consumer-focused, innovative, and willing to take risks
- Focused on new technology solutions

Tauri Group (AIAA 2009-6400)

Traditional space companies

- Hierarchical
- Focused on established lines of business, often with the government
- Established in sectors with high value, low sales volume, and low growth

New space explorers













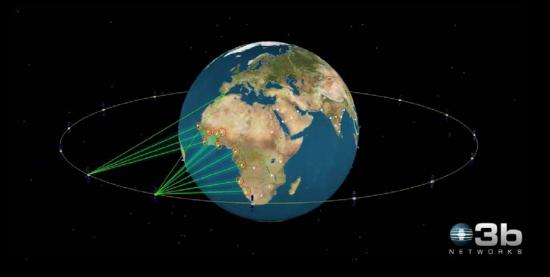




- Young people from post Appolo era and the digital revolution
- Mixture of dreamers and serious entrepreneurs
- Common vision of the new frontier
- Model of the conquest of the West by entrepreneur farmers



New programmes



COREVED ACESS FOR EVERYORE

QUALCONNA

32 projects of constellations / 1100 satellites



Satellite applications



New programmes



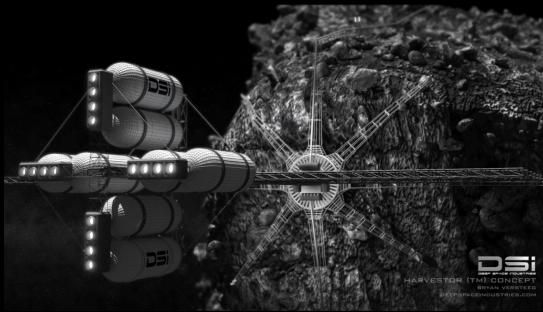
Space Flight/ transportation

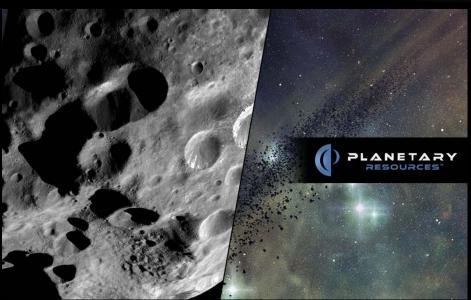






New programmes





Exploitation of space ressources



New space race







Direct consequences

- Access to space could be facilitated by reducing costs
- New industrial policy due to the need of accelerated production and launch of space objects



NEW DYNAMICS IN THE LAW APPLICABLE TO SPACE ACTIVITIES



The entrepreneurial approach contaminates space law

- New models of partnership between space agencies/industries
 - Privatization of some missions conducted by public agencies / e. g.
 Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS) NASA program to coordinate the delivery of crew and cargo to the ISS by private companies
 - New space could become a suitable field to new PPP
- Restructuration of traditional space compagnies to reduce costs
 - e. g. Joint venture Airbus Safran Launchers to compete with SpaceX
 - Increasing importance of corporate law in the space sector

The entrepreneurial approach contaminates space law

- Encouragement of private investment
- by adopting adequate regulatory frameworks to encourage emerging markets
 - E.g. U.S. Commercial Space Launch Amendment Act of 2004 = US commercial suborbital industry (7 main service providers; 4 launch sites)
 - French Taskforce on "surborbital aircrafts" (2015 2016)
- by granting property rights
 - 2015 Space Resource Exploration and Utilization Act facilitate the commercial exploration for and commercial recovery of space resources by U.S. citizens
 - 2016 Luxembourg's Asteroid Mining Plan



Law of space applications prevails over space law

- Digital law
 - Network development
 - Access to the "orbit-spectrum" ressource
 - Interconnection with terrestrial networks

ITU / WTO

UN /

UNESCO/WIPO

- Regulation of applications
 - Content regulation
 - Data policy including big data law
 - Personnal data protection

Regulation and competition law in the digital market

WTO

Security of netwoks and data

ITU / UN

Law of space applications prevails over space law

- Transportation law
 - The regulation of suborbital flights is more a matter of air law than a matter of space law (certification, protection of passengers, airworthiness ...)

ICAO



Conclusion

- We have entered a new era of space exploration and space use
- Private entrepreneurs will be increasingly present
- International law must establish the balance between respect for the main principles of space law and the need to support private imitatives



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