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**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**

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I. Summary of the schematic overview of national regulatory frameworks for space activities

The schematic overview of national regulatory frameworks contained in this document was developed through the multi-year work of the Working Group on National Legislation Relevant to the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space, on the basis of national legal instruments, and with information and updates provided by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). The national regulatory frameworks are summarized as follows:

Algeria

- *Presidential Decree No. 02-49 "Creation, organization and functioning of the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL)" of 16 January 2002; Presidential Decree No. 06-225 "Ratifying the Convention for Damage Caused by Space Objects" of 24 June 2006; Presidential Decree No. 06-468 "Ratifying the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space" of 11 December 2006*

Space activities are regulated through the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL) which is responsible for promoting the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space; reinforcing national capacities, ensuring safety and well-being of the national community; contributing to economic, social and cultural development; environment protection and rational management of natural resources.

Argentina

- *National Decree No. 995/91 "Creation of the National Commission on Space Activities" (28 May 1991); National Decree No. 125/95 "Establishment of the National Registry of Space Objects Launched into Outer Space" (25 July 1995)*

Space activities are monitored, managed and administered by the National Commission on Space Activities (CONAE), which inter alia directly supervises a national registry. Operators and owners are obliged to register objects launched by them, as well as to provide information about insurance arrangements. It is also required to submit to the national registry information about anticipated date of disintegration, recovery or loss of contact with the space object. There is a requirement to provide information on precautions taken with regard to non-pollution of outer space, including celestial bodies.

Australia

- *Space Activities Act 1998 (No. 123, 1998); Statutory Rules No. 186, containing the Space Activities Regulations 2011*

The Minister for Industry, Finance and Resources is competent for the regulation of space activities through authorization (can be done by (i) space license; (ii) launch permit; and (iii) overseas launch certificate) and supervision. The mechanism covers

such matters as launch safety, incident investigations, etc. There are requirements for insurance and financial responsibility imposed to an actor of space activity, as well as assurance in the safety of a space project. The Minister for Industry, Finance and Resources is in charge of maintaining a register of space objects.

Austria

- *Austrian Federal Law on the Authorization of Space Activities and the Establishment of a National Space Registry (Austrian Outer Space Act), entered into force on 28 December 2011*

The Act defines its scope of application (material scope as well as territorial and personal jurisdiction), establishes conditions for authorization and sets out supervision of activities of space operators. The Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology is responsible for the authorization and licensing procedures. The Act also covers matters relating to the registration of space objects launched to outer space, the right of recourse of the Government if it has paid compensation for damage caused by a space object, as well as obligatory insurance (which however can be waived if the space activity is in the public interest, i.e. if it serves science, research or education). Particular emphasis is put on the mitigation of space debris so that compliance with the “state of the art” and “internationally recognized guidelines for the mitigation of space debris” is required. The Act also deals with the change of the operator of a space object which requires authorization.

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 form the legal basis for the regulation of space activities*

The King and various Ministers are responsible for the regulation of space activities which include 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. The Minister is responsible for space research and its applications in the framework of international cooperation, maintains the National register of space objects. Safety measures to be undertaken by actors of space activities are established by the laws. There are conditions regarding the transfer to a third party of authorized activities or real or personal rights, including guarantee rights, which transfers the effective control of a space object.

Brazil

- *Law 8.854 of February 10, 1994; Law 9.112 of October 10, 1995; Decree 1.953 of July 10, 1996; Administrative Edict n. 27 of June 20, 2001; Administrative Edit n.5 of February 21, 2002; Resolution No. 51 of 26 January 2001*

The Brazilian Space Agency is responsible for controlling, monitoring and supervising space activities. There are conditions for granting a license for performing a launch from the territory of Brazil. A license is 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. A legal person shall prove that it is licensed by its country of origin to conduct space activities, according to the provisions of Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty.

Canada

- *Canadian Space Agency Act (1990, c. 13); Canadian Aviation Regulations (SOR/96-433); Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act; Remote Sensing Systems Act and Regulations; Radiocommunications Act*

Authorization and supervision of national space activities are performed under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Ministry of Transport and through the Canadian Space Agency which, inter alia, 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.

Chile

- *Supreme Decree No. 338, Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee known as Chilean Space Agency, amended by Supreme Decree No. 0144 of December 29, 2008, being now the Chilean Space Agency presided by the undersecretary of Economy*

Advice in all matters concerning the identification, formulation and implementation of policies, plans, programmes, measures and other activities relating to space, as well as coordination of centre for Government organizations involved in this field, is done by the Chilean Space Agency which cooperates, when required, with other governmental entities and officials.

China

- *Measures for the Administration of Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 8 February 2001; Interim Measures on the Administration of Permits for Civil Space Launch Projects of 21 December 2002; Interim measures on Administration of Mitigation of and Protection against Space Debris*

The State Administration of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense, Commission of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense (COSTIND) are assigned to deal with regulation of the administration of the project of launching 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. Territorial jurisdiction is defined. There are also procedures of registration of space objects in a national register for cases when an object is launched from the territory of China, as well as when a space object jointly launched by China and other State(s). Licenses shall not be altered or transferred.

Colombia

- *Decree 2442, of July 2006 on the creation of the Colombian Commission of Space (CCE)*

The Colombian Commission of Space (CCE) is established to deal with 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 the field.

France

- *French Space Operations Act, No. 2008-518 (2008); Decree No. 2009-644 of 9 June 2009, modifying Decree No. 84-510 of 28 June 1984, relating to CNES; Decree No. 2009-643 of 9 June 2008; Decree No. 2009-640 of 9 June 2009*

Continuous supervision and control is extended to French natural or juridical persons, juridical persons whose headquarters is located in France, which is intended to conduct, from national territory or from means or facilities falling under French jurisdiction, 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 transfer of a space object which has been authorized under the French space law, transfer of control of a space object whose launching has not been authorized under the French space law. 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 maintained by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES).

Germany

- *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*

The law deals with operation by German nationals or by legal persons or associations of persons under German law, of high-grade earth remote sensing systems and handling of data generated by such systems until the moment of their dissemination. Activities in this field require licence or permit and are subject of supervision through inspection and access to operator's information.

Japan

- *Basic Space Law (Law No.43, 2008 of 24 May 2008); The Law concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (Law No. 161 of 13th December 2002)*

The Government exercises continuous supervision over activities of a space agency which conducts space-related activities. The Government also maintains a register of space objects and is involved in the planning, review and authorization of space activities. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) is obliged to seek a compulsory insurance and special liability arrangements to prepare for possible third-party damages caused by the launching activities.

Netherlands

- *Rules Concerning Space Activities and the Establishment of a Registry of Space Objects (Space Activities Act) of 24 January 2007; Decree containing rules with regard to a registry of information concerning space objects (Space Objects Registry Decree) of 13 November 2007; Order concerning licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects of 7 February 2008, as amended by Order of 16 April 2010*

The launch, the flight operation and the guidance of space objects in outer space, performed in or from are in focus of the national space-relating norms. The Netherlands Space Agency is designated to conduct supervision of compliance with the provisions relating to licensing, incidents and registration, and to maintain a register of objects launched to outer space. A space operator must obtain a license for performing space activities. Licence is issued by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. It can be refused or revoked, and is not transferable. The space operator must provide the maximum possible cover for potential liability arising from its space activities.

Norway

- *Act on launching objects from Norwegian territory into outer space. (No. 38, 13 June. 1969)*

A designated competent Ministry regulates the launch of objects into outer space from the Norwegian territory, issues permissions for launches, and can issue regulations on control of the launch of any object into outer space from Norwegian territory.

Republic of Korea

- *Space Development Promotion Act of 1 December 2005; Space Liability Act (Law 8714 of 21 December 2007)*

The Government plans and implements overall policies for space development through the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Space Committee, which supervise national space activities, conducted by legal and natural persons which, when they are intended to launch a space object (excluding space launch vehicles) inside or outside of the country, must obtain a permit, make a preliminary registration and insure against any liability.

Russian Federation

- *Law on Space Activity, Federal Law No. 5663-1 (1993, as amended); Statute on Licensing Space Operations, Federal Government Decree No. 104 (1996)*

Organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation, and foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, which are intended to conduct any activities directly connected with operations to explore and use outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, 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., shall be required (a) to obtain a license, which can be suspended or annulled, (b) 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, (c) ensure that space activities shall be performed with due reference to the permissible level of man-made contamination of the environment and circumterrestrial space. Space activities are continuously supervised by the Russian Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS).

South Africa

- *Space Affairs Act, No. 84 (1993); Space Affairs Amendment Act, No. 64 (1995); South African National Space Act 36 of 2008*

The South African National Space Agency is designated to promote the peaceful use of space, support the creation of an environment conducive to industrial development in space technology, foster research in space science, advance scientific competencies, and to foster international cooperation in space-related activities.

Spain

- *Royal Decree 278/1995, dated 24th February 1995, establishing in the Kingdom of Spain the Registry foreseen in the Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 2 November 1974*

Space-related norms deal with (quasi-)territorial and personal jurisdiction over launches carried out from Spain or Spanish facilities, and establish a national register of objects launched into outer space, which is maintained by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sweden

- *Act on Space Activities (1982:963); Decree on Space Activities (1982:1069)*

The National Board for Space Activities (now Swedish National Space Board) maintains a register of space objects and exercises control of space activities carried on by those who have licenses for such activities, which include: 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. Explicitly excluded from the scope of application are the reception of signals or information in some other form from objects in outer space and the launching of sounding rockets.

Ukraine

- *Law of Ukraine on Space Activity, No. 503/96-VR, 1996*

The Ukrainian National Space Agency, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and other executive authorities are involved in the supervision and control through, inter alia, licensing and certification, of space activities that are defined as scientific space research, the design and application of space technology and the use of outer space, and are conducted in Ukraine or under the jurisdiction of Ukraine outside its borders.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Outer Space Act (1986)

The Secretary of State and the British National Space Centre (now United Kingdom Space Agency) are involved in the supervision and authorization of space activities through maintaining a register of space objects, inspecting space activities and issuing licenses, which can be revoked, varied and/or suspended. The Act covers space activities, which are defined as “launching or procuring the launch of a space object, operating a space object and any other activity in outer space” and are “carried on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere” by “all United Kingdom’s 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 United Kingdom”.

United States of America

- Title 51 of the U.S.C.; 14 C.F.R. 400-499; NPR 8715.6A; NASA-STD 8719.14; U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices; Title 47 of the U.S.C.; 47 C.F.R. Parts 5, 25, and 97; Order, FCC 04-130; 47 C.F.R. 25.160-162

Any citizen or entity organized under the laws of the United States, as well as other entities, as defined by space-related regulations, which are intended to conduct in the United States a launch of a launch vehicle, operation of a launch or re-entry site, re-entry of a re-entry vehicle, should obtain a license from the Secretary of Transportation, which may be of various types and may be modified, suspended or revoked. A licensee should also (a) allow the Secretary of Transportation to place an officer of the US Government as an observer at: any launch or re-entry site the licensee uses, any production facility or assembly site a contractor of the licensee uses, or any site at which a payload is integrated with a launch or re-entry vehicle; (b) provide the Office of Commercial Space Transportation with information necessary to enable the US Government’s implementation of Article IV of the Registration Convention, (c) obtain liability insurance or demonstrate financial responsibility in amounts to compensate for the maximum probable loss for claims by third parties. For all types of licenses, a safety review is conducted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to determine whether the applicant is capable of conducting the propose activity without jeopardizing public health and safety and safety of property.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

- Law on the Establishment of the Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities (Official Gazette No. 38.796 of 25 October 2007); Decree number 3.389 of December 2004; Decree No. 4.114 of 28 November 2005

The Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities is a public entity and it is mandated to formulate policies relating to space activities, including scientific research and technological development.

II. Schematic Overview of National Regulatory Frameworks for Space Activities

As of 16 March 2012

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Algeria</p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No 02-49 "Creation, organization and functioning of the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL)" (16 January 2002)</i></p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No 06-225 "Ratifying the Convention for Damage Caused by Space Objects" (24 June 2006)</i></p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No 06-468 "Ratifying the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space" (11 December 2006)</i></p>	<p>Promoting the exploitation and the peaceful use of outer space and reinforcing national capacities ensuring safety and well-being of the national community and to contributing to economic, social and cultural development, considering environment protection and rational management of natural resources of the country.</p>			<p>A Draft of a decree on the implementation of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space is under development.</p>			
<p>Argentina</p> <p>- <i>National Decree No. 995/91, Creation of the National Commission on Space Activities (28 May 1991)</i></p> <p>- <i>National Decree No. 125/95, Establishment of the</i></p>			<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</p>	<p>A national registry is established under the direct authority of CONAE (Art. 1 Decree No. 125/95). Operators and owners shall effect registration of their space objects in the national</p>	<p>Information on the insurance arrangement shall be provided for inclusion in the national registry (Art. 5 Decree No. 125/95).</p>	<p>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</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p><i>National Registry of Space Objects Launched into Outer Space (25 July 1995)</i></p>			No. 995/91).	<p>registry (Art. 2 National Decree No. 125/95).</p> <p>The following data must be provided, inter alia, 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>		<p>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).</p>	
<p>Australia</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>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</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>The Minister must keep a register of space objects (Sec. 76 Space Activities Act). The holder of a launch permit is required to submit after the launch of a space object information referred to in</p>	<p>A <i>launch permit</i> requires to satisfy either insurance requirements or show direct financial responsibility for launch or return. The insurance requirements are met if the applicant is</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</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>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
	<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>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>.</p> <p>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, launch permit and overseas launch</i></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). 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 Activities Act). A person operating without authorization a launch facility are</p>	<p>subparagraph 1 (d) of Article IV of the Registration Convention (Div. 3.2 (1) Space 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>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. 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>health or public safety or causes substantial damage to property (Sec. 18, 26 and 35 Space Activities Act).</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Austria - <i>Austrian Federal Law on the Authorisation of Space Activities and the Establishment of a National Space Registry (Austrian Outer Space Act, adopted by the National Council on 6 December 2011, entered into force on 28 December 2011)</i></p>	<p>Material scope: space activities, e.g. the launch, operation or control of a space object, as well as the operation of a launch facility (§ 1, § 2 (1))</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: - space activities carried out on Austrian territory, - on board of vessels or airplanes, registered in Austria or (§ 1 subpara. 1 & 2).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction:</p>	<p><i>certificate</i> are issued under the authority of the Minister for Industry, Finance and Resources upon the fulfilment 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).</p>	<p>liable to a civil penalty (Sec. 15 Space Activities Act). Further civil penalty provisions are set forth in Part 6 Space Activities Act.</p>	<p>The Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology maintains a registry for space objects (§ 9 (1)) All space objects for which Austria is considered to be the launching State according to Art I of the Registration Convention shall be entered into this registry (§ 9 (2)). If other States also qualify as launching States aside from Austria, the</p>	<p>Taking out an insurance is one of the conditions for authorization (§ 4 (4)). The operator is under the obligation to take out an insurance covering a minimum amount of € 60 000 000 per insurance claim. If the space activity is in the public interest, the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology may determine a lower sum or release the operator from the</p>	<p>The operator has to make provision for the mitigation of space debris in accordance with the state of the art and in due consideration of the internationally recognized guidelines for the mitigation of space debris. Especially measures limiting debris released during normal operations have to be taken (§ 5). The security authorities shall</p>	<p>A change of the operator requires the authorization of the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology. The change of the operator shall be authorized under the conditions set out under § 4 (§ 8).</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
	<p>a natural person with Austrian citizenship or legal persons seated in Austria (§ 1 subpara. 3).</p>	<p>order, to the safety of persons and property and to public health, 3. the space activity does not run counter to national security, Austria's obligations under international law or Austrian foreign policy interests, 4. appropriate provision has been made for the mitigation of space debris according to § 5, 5. the space activity does not cause harmful contamination of outer space or celestial bodies or adverse changes in the environment, 6. the operator fulfils the requirements of the ITU concerning orbital positions and frequency assignments, 7. the operator has taken out an insurance according to subparagraph 4, and</p>	<p>The authorization is to be withdrawn whenever the requirements of § 4 (1) are no longer met or the conditions and obligations of § 4 (3) are not complied with (§ 7 (1)). In this case, the authorization may also be modified as to its content (§ 7(2)). In the case the authorization is withdrawn, measures for the temporary continuation or the safe termination of the activity may be prescribed to the operator. If the operator does not comply with these instructions, control over the space activity shall be conferred to another operator by administrative decision of the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology (§ 7 (3)). Everyone who infringes provisions of the Law or the</p>	<p>agreement according to Art II (2) of the Registration Convention is relevant for the registration in Austria (§ 9 (3)). During the presence in outer space and on celestial bodies, a registrable space object as well as its personnel remain under the jurisdiction and control of Austria (§ 9 (4)). The following information shall be entered in the registry: 1. Name of the launching State or States; 2. an appropriate designation of the space object, its registration number and the ITU frequency allocation number; 3. the date and territory or location of launch; 4. the main orbital parameters, including a) nodal period, b) inclination, c) apogee, and d) perigee,</p>	<p>insurance requirement by administrative decision, taking into account the risks connected to the activity and the operator's financial capacity. Space activities are in the public interest if they serve science, research or education. Taking out an insurance is not necessary if the Federal State itself is the operator (§ 4 (4)).</p>	<p>cooperate in the verification process of the operator's reliability provided for in § 4 (1) subparagraph 1. If the operator is a juridical person, the reliability of the authorized representative shall be verified. During the verification process, the security authorities shall have the right to use person-related data gathered in the execution of federal or provincial laws and to transmit the result of the verification to the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology (§ 13 (3)).</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Belgium</p> <p>- <i>Law on the launching, flight operations or guidance of space objects of 17 September 2005</i></p> <p>- <i>Royal Decree implementing certain</i></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>8. the operator has made provision for the orderly termination of the space activity. (§ 4 (1) subpara. 1-8).</p> <p>The authorization may contain additional conditions and obligations (§ 4 (3)).</p> <p>The conditions and additional technical specifications shall be set out in an ordinance issued by the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology (§ 4 (3), § 12 subpara. 1 & 2).</p> <p>Authorization of the Minister is required (Art. 4, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...).</p> <p>“Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for space research</p>	<p>respective ordinances, commits an administrative offence and will be fined up to € 100 000, unless the action represents a criminal offence falling within the competence of the courts. Everyone who carries out a space activity without the authorization provided for in § 3 and § 7 will be fined minimum € 20 000.</p>	<p>5. general function of the space object;</p> <p>6. the manufacturer of the space object;</p> <p>7. the owner and operator of the space object;</p> <p>8. further information, which the Minister may determine, if necessary, in light of the technological state of the art, the international legal obligations or relevant decisions of international organizations, in an ordinance (§ 10 (1) subpara. 1-8, 12 subpara. 5).</p>	<p>sum of the insured risk, but no less than the minimum amount of insurance set out under § 4. This limitation does not apply if the damage is due to fault by the operator or his agents or if the operator has infringed the provisions of § 3 or § 4 (§ 11 (2)).</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The transfer to a third party of authorized activities or real or personal rights, including guarantee rights, which transfers the</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p><i>provisions of the Law of 17 September 2005 on the activities of launching, flight operations and guidance of space objects</i></p>	<p>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 launching ...). 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>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, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...). The authorization may be withdrawn or suspended by the Minister (Art. 11, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...). 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</p>	<p>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 activities that he carries out pursuant to this law (Art. 10, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...).</p>	<p>State or an international organization, in accordance with the Convention on Space Objects. The conditions regarding the form and publication of the Register and the way it is kept shall be determined by the King (Art. 14, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...). 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>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 launching ...). 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 ...). The right of recourse of the Belgian State against another launching State, in accordance with Article V.2 of the Convention on International</p>	<p>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 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</p>	<p>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 transferee operator, or the transferor operator, or both (Art. 13, § 4, Law on the activities of launching ...). When the transferee operator is not established in Belgium, the Minister may refuse the authorization in the absence of a specific</p>

State and Legislation	
Scope of application	
Authorization and licensing	<p>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 of between 25 and 25,000 euro, or to one of these sanctions (Art. 19, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...).</p>
Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	
Registration	
Liability and insurance	<p>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>
Safety	<p>Rescue of Astronauts and the Return of Space Objects (Art. 17, § 1, Law on the activities of launching ...).</p>
Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit	<p>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 and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
		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 ...).					
Brazil <i>-Law 8.854 of February 10, 1994</i> <i>-Law 9.112 of October 10, 1995.</i> <i>-Decree 1.953 of July 10, 1996.</i> <i>-Administrative Edit n.</i>	On the establishment of the Brazilian Space Agency. Law on sensitive goods. Creates the National System for the Development of Space Agencies. On the Licensing of space launches from	A license is required for a launch from the Brazilian territory. In order to grant the license the AEB shall request from the legal person a commitment of protection of transfer of technology,	The activities of the licensees are controlled, monitored and supervised by AEB. Activities of licensees will be controlled and supervised by AEB.				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>27 of June 20, 2001, -Administrative Edit n.5 of February 21, 2002¹</p>	<p>Brazilian territory. Regulates the authorization of space launches from the Brazilian Territory. 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. 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</p>	<p>under the conditions established by the Brazilian Government. 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>					

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

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
-Resolution No. 51 of 26 January 2001.	Resolution, until there is a general rule specifically on the activities of space launches. The content of this Resolution shall not apply to space launch activities conducted by Brazilian government agencies.						
Canada - <i>Canadian Space Agency Act (1990, c. 13)</i>	This Act created the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) and empowered it to engage in national space activities for Canada. Included in the transfer of powers to the CSA from Parliament was the responsibility to maintain Canada's national registry of space objects. The CSA gathers information on Canadian satellites placed in orbit and provides that information to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade for the purpose of communicating such information to the	The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, (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	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). The Minister is responsible for the operations of the Agency. (7 of the Canadian Space Agency Act).				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>- <i>Canadian Aviation Regulations (SOR/96-433)</i></p>	<p>Secretary General of the UN via OOSA. This act does not empower the CSA to authorize or license outer space activities.</p> <p>The authorization for a launch from Canadian territory is granted by the Minister of Transport under the Canadian Aviation Regulations made pursuant the Canadian Transportation Act (sections 602.43 and 602.44).</p>	<p>Canadian Space Agency Act). 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 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, trademark, trade secret or other</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>				
<p>- <i>Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act</i></p>	<p>This Act implements Canada’s obligations arising from the ISS Agreement.</p>						
<p>- <i>Remote Sensing Systems Act and Regulations</i></p>	<p>The Act and regulations govern all aspects of remote sensing activities in Canada.</p>						

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<i>Radiocommunications Act</i>	This Act contains provisions relevant to the authorization of radio frequencies used in satellite communications. The licensing and supervision of Canadian Telecommunications Satellites is the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry.	like property right. (10 (1) of the Canadian Space Agency Act). Remote sensing activities performed from Canadian territory, as well as, some activities carried out in foreign countries, require a license from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.					
Chile <i>- Supreme Decree No. 338, Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee known as Chilean Space Agency, amended by Supreme Decree No. 0144 of December 29, 2008, being now the Chilean Space Agency presided by the undersecretary of Economy</i>			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).				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<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>- <i>Interim measures on Administration of Mitigation of and Protection against Space Debris</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.</p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>Advisory body to the President (Art.5). Comprised of higher governmental officer representing governmental authorities (Art.3).</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</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</p>		<p>A license shall not be altered or transferred (Art.12 of Measures of 2002).</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
	<p>The present measures are formulated with a view to regulating the administration of the project of launching 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).</p> <p>Administration of mitigation of and protection against space debris during development and operation of spacecraft and launching vehicles as well as post-mission disposal.</p>	<p>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 qualified upon examination and has obtained a license for the project (Art.3 of Measures of 2002).</p> <p>The State Administration of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense is in charge of supervising and administering mitigation of and protection against space debris, relevant capacity building and coordinating fulfilment of</p>		<p>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 concerned States in accordance with the Registration Convention (Art.14 of Measures of 2001).</p>	<p>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 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</p>		

State and Legislation	
Scope of application	
Authorization and licensing	<p>requirements by the UN and IADC Guidelines.</p>
Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	
Registration	
Liability and insurance	<p>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). An organ or an official, which examines the applications for licenses, and neglects 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</p>
Safety	
Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Colombia</p> <p>- Decree 2442, of July 2006 on the creation of the Colombian Commission of Space (CCE)</p>	<p>The CCE is the organism of consultation, coordination and 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>				<p>responsible in accordance with the law if it/he/she commits a crime (Art.26 of Measures of 2002).</p>		
<p>France</p> <p>- French Space Operations Act, No 2008-518 (2008)</p> <p>- Decree No. 2009-644 of 9 June 2009, modifying Decree No. 84-510 of 28 June 1984, relating to CNES</p> <p>- Decree No. 2009-643 of 9 June 2008</p> <p>- Decree No. 2009-</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</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</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).</p>	<p>In the event France has a registration obligation according to Article II of the Convention or of other international agreements, the launched space objects are registered in a registry held by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES)</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</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 carrying out the activity is</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</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
640 of 9 June 2009	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 juridical persons whose headquarters is located in France (Art. 2, No. 2 Space Operations Act).	compliant with several technical regulations. Authorization cannot be granted when the activity is likely to jeopardize national defence 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).	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 or foreign territory without authorization and the undertaking or transfer without authorization the commanding of a space object (Art. 11 Space Operations Act).	on behalf of the State (Art. 12 Space Operations Act).	(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 having to compensate for the damages that could be caused to third parties (Art. 6 Space Activities Act).	obliged to comply with (Art. 5 Space Operations Act).	(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).

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Germany <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). 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 Germany (Sec. 1 SatDSiG).</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). A Data Provider wishing to disseminate data requires a license (Sec. 11 SatDSiG) which is only granted if certain conditions are fulfilled (Sec. 12 SatDSiG). 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. If a Data Provider wishes to comply with a</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). 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). 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 sensing system/data provider and to undertake the examinations</p>				

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
	<p>Personal jurisdiction: German nationals or by legal persons or associations of persons under German law (Sec. 1 SatDSiG).</p>	<p>sensitive request, he requires a permit. A permit shall be granted 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>required in performance of their duties (Sec. 8/15 SatDSiG). 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). 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). 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 and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Japan</p> <p><i>-Basic Space Law (Law No.43, 2008 of 24 May 2008)</i></p> <p><i>-The Law concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (Law No. 161 of 13th December 2002)</i></p>	<p>Activities of JAXA</p>	<p>The Government of Japan is obliged to supervise JAXA's space activities as outlined in the Law concerning JAXA (Law Number 161 of 13th December 2002), to fulfil the obligations as outlined in space-related treaties. In Japan, since October 1st, 2003, only JAXA has been conducting launch activities, so there has been no need to have domestic space laws other than the law to govern the activities performed by JAXA. Taking into account the current situation concerning commercial space activities in Japan, the Government of Japan is now preparing for the development of</p>		<p>The related ministries cooperate with the establishment and maintenance of the space object registry, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs furnishes necessary information, as described in the Registration Convention, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	<p>The Law concerning JAXA also provides, in Article 21 and 22, for the compulsory insurance and special liability arrangements to prepare for possible third-party damages caused by the launching activities carried out by JAXA.</p>	<p>Based on Article 18.2 of the Law concerning JAXA, JAXA shall carry out the launching activities pursuant to the "launch of Artificial Satellites Standards", which has been established by JAXA with authorization from the competent Ministers. According to the Standards, when JAXA launches satellites using its launch vehicle, the launch plan is reviewed and approved in advance by the Space Activities Commission of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology based on "Safety Assessment Standards for the Launching of Satellites by Launch Vehicles"</p>	

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p><u>Netherlands</u> <i>The Netherlands Space Agency was established by Government Gazette 2008, No. 500, by covenant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research.</i></p>	<p>The office was given the following mandate: To implement the Dutch space policy and provide advice for the preparation thereof. -Translating Dutch Space Policy into Multi-annual action plans and Annual action plans and implementing these programmes; -Acting as representative in the international forum designated by the ministers; -Strengthening the communication to institutional parties, industry, knowledge institutes, service</p>	<p>Laws based on the results of an examination of the nature of the legislation related to the space activities, which is mandated by the Basic Space Law in Article 35.</p> <p>Licence should be obtained for performing space activities. Licence is issued by Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. (Section 3, (1) of Space Activities Act). Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation will decide on a licence application within six months after having received it. (Section 5, of Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>The officials designated by order of Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation have been charged with the supervision of compliance with the provisions relating to licensing, incidents and registration. (Section 13 of Space Activities Act). For fulfilment of his duties Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation may issue administrative orders and impose administrative penalties (Section 14 and Section 15</p>	<p>Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation shall maintain a registry with information concerning space objects that are being used in connection with space activities. (Section 11 (1) of Space Activities Act). 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>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 space activity has caused the damage. (Section 12 (1) of Space Activities Act). 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</p>	<p>In order to ensure the safety of persons and property mainly of third parties. In addition, as for space debris mitigation, JAXA separately reviews launch vehicles and satellites in this regard based on its guideline.</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, Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, according to Art.5 (1) of Space Objects Registry Decree in conjunction with Art 4. of Order concerning license</p>	<p>The license is not transferable. (Section 8 of Space Activities Act). Transfer of ownership should be reported to the Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, according to Art.5 (1) of Space Objects Registry Decree in conjunction with Art 4. of Order concerning license</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>- Rules Concerning Space Activities and the Establishment of a Registry of Space Objects (Space Activities Act) of 24 January 2007</p> <p>- Decree containing rules with regard to a registry of information concerning space objects (Space Objects Registry Decree) of 13 November 2007</p> <p>- Order concerning licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects of 7 February 2008, as amended by Order of 16 April 2010</p>	<p>providers and the public.</p> <p>The launch, the flight operation and 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 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:</p> <p>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</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</p>	<p>of Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation 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 of Space Objects Registry Decree).</p> <p>The registry contains the following information on the space object:</p> <p>(a) the description and function;</p> <p>(b) the orbital parameters;</p> <p>(c) country and location of launch;</p> <p>(d) expected and actual launch date;</p> <p>(e) expected and actual</p>	<p>the value of the sum insured. (Section 12 (2) 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>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 Section 10 (1) and shall also, as soon as practicable, furnish information with regard to:</p> <p>a. the causes of the incident and the circumstances under which the incident occurred;</p> <p>b. the relevant information that is needed in order to assess the nature and the seriousness of the consequences of the incident;</p> <p>c. the steps that have been taken or are being contemplated in order to prevent,</p>	<p>applications.</p>

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<p>Norway -Act on launching objects from Norwegian territory</p>	<p>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 is requested. Account is taken here of what can reasonably be covered by insurance. (Section 3, (4) of Space Activities Act). 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). The licence is issued for the duration of the space activities. (Section 3, (6) of Space Activities Act). License can be refused or revoked (Section 6 and Section 7 of Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>The Norwegian competent Ministry can issue regulations on control of the</p>	<p>decommissioning date; (f) information on the licence-holder; (g) other information pertaining to the space object (to be determined by Ministerial Order). (Art.3 of Space Objects Registry Decree). The registry is public and entry in the registry shall be for an indefinite period. (Art. 8 and Art. 7 of Space Objects Registry Decree).</p>		<p>limit or rectify the consequences of the 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>	

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<p>into outer space. (No. 38, 13 June 1969)</p>	<p>also including: (1) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories; (2) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc.; (3) areas that are not subject to the sovereignty of any state, when the launching is undertaken by a Norwegian citizen or person with habitual residence in Norway (para. 1, a-b-c).</p>	<p>Norwegian competent Ministry. (para. 1).</p>	<p>launch of any object into outer space from Norwegian territory, also including: (1) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories; (2) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc.; (3) areas that are not subject to the sovereignty of any state, when the launching is undertaken by a Norwegian citizen or person with habitual residence in Norway (para. 2).</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>
<p>Republic of Korea <i>-Space Development Promotion Act of 1 December 2005</i> <i>-Space Liability Act (Law 8714 of 21 December 2007)</i></p>	<p>... 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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>

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	space objects (Art. 1 of Space Development Promotion Act).	Promotion Act).	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 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). Any person not obtaining a permit (including a permit for changes) who launches a space	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 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	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). 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).		launch permit shall report the changes within thirty (30) days after the changes are made (Art. 11, (1) of Space Development Promotion Act).

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			<p>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>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 Development Promotion Act).</p>	<p>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. 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 wilful 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 (Art. 5 of Space Liability Act).</p>		

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<p>Russian Federation <i>-Law on Space Activity, Federal Law No. 5663-1 (1993, as amended)</i> <i>-Statute on Licensing Space Operations, Federal Government Decree No. 104 (1996)</i></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, inter alia, 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). (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). Personal jurisdiction: activities pursued or undertaken by organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation</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). 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</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). 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 defence body shall immediately notify the competent governmental authorities accordingly, as well as organizations and citizens (Art 22 para. 2 Law on Space Activity).</p>	

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<p>South Africa</p> <p>-<i>Space Affairs Act, No. 84 (1993)</i></p> <p>-<i>Space Affairs Amendment Act, No. 64 (1995)</i></p>	<p>(Art. 9 Law on Space Activity).</p> <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</p>	<p>the licensee if a legal entity or cessation of state certification if a sole proprietor; or submission of a corresponding application by a licensee (Art. 25 Statute on Licensing Space Operations).</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, inter alia, taking into account South Africa's international obligations and</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>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</p>	<p>The issuance of licences may be subject to conditions, inter alia, taking into account minimum safety standards as determined by the Council (Sec. 11 para. 2 Space Affairs Act).</p>	

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<p>- <i>South African National Space Act 36 of 2008</i></p>	<p>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>To establish the South African National Space Agency. The object of the Act is to inter alia establish the South African National Space Agency, promote the peaceful use of space, support the creation of an environment conducive to industrial development in space technology, foster research in space science, advance scientific competencies, and to foster international cooperation in space-related activities.</p>	<p>responsibilities (Sec. 11 para. 2 Space Affairs Act). The Council may amend, suspend and revoke a licence according to certain conditions (Sec. 13 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 period not exceeding two years (Sec. 23 Space Affairs Act).</p>		<p>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>		

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<p>Spain <i>-Royal Decree 278/1995, dated 24th February 1995, establishing in the Kingdom of Spain 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. (Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: launches from Spain or from Spanish facilities. Personal jurisdiction: launches carried on by the Spanish State or launches that have been procured by the Spanish State or by Spanish entities.</p>			<p>The Spanish Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space is kept by the Under 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). The Directorate-General of International Economic Relations shall enter these information in the Spanish Registry and arrange for its</p>			

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<p>Sweden</p> <p><i>-Act on Space Activities (1982:963)</i></p> <p><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 of 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</p>	<p>The National Board for Space Activities shall exercise control of space activities carried on by those who have licenses for such activities (Sec. 2 Decree on Space Activities).</p>	<p>formal notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Art. 7 Royal Decree).</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</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>		

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<p>Ukraine - <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). (Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: in Ukraine or under the jurisdiction of Ukraine outside its borders (Art. 10 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>Activities). 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 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). Any space facility engaging or intending to engage in space activity shall be required to have a licence from the Ukrainian</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 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>the register (Sec. 4 Decree on Space Activities). 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 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). 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</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 Ukrainian legislation currently in force (Art. 25 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</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). Section V Law of Ukraine on Space Activity sets forth several Regulations pertaining aimed at ensuring the safety of space activity.</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 removed from the State Register of Space Facilities by the Ukrainian National Space Agency, inter alia, if it is transferred in accordance with established procedure to another State or to an international</p>

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<p>United Kingdom - <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). (Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried on in the UK or elsewhere (Sec. 1 Outer Space Act). 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). 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). A license can be revoked, varied, and/or suspended by the Secretary of State (Sec. 6</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>The Secretary of State shall maintain a register of space objects (Sec. 7 para. 1 Outer Space Act). 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). 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>	<p>or foreign enterprise, institution or organization (Art. 14 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>USA</p> <p>- Title 51 of the U.S.C.</p> <p>- 14 C.F.R. 400-499</p> <p>- NPR 8715.64</p> <p>- NASA-STD 8719.14</p> <p>- U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices</p>	<p>Material scope: launch of a launch vehicle, operation of a launch or re-entry site, re-entry of a re-entry vehicle (51 U.S.C. 50904)(a)(1)).</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried out in the USA (51 U.S.C. 50904)(a)(1)).</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</p>	<p>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>Several authorizations can be issued following application in accordance with the procedures and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation (51 U.S.C. 50905(a)(1) and 50906(a)).</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, and experimental</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 Transportation is assigned to oversee the conduct of commercial launch and re-entry operations (51 U.S.C. Ch. 509). Licensees are required to allow the Secretary of Transportation to place an officer of the US Government as an observer at: any launch or re-entry site the licensee uses, any production facility or assembly site a contractor of the licensee uses, or any site at which a payload is integrated with a launch or re-entry vehicle (51 U.S.C. 50907(a); 14 C.F.R. § 405.1).</p> <p>The Secretary of Transportation has the authority to</p>	<p>Each licensee is required 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 C.F.R. § 417.19).</p>	<p>The holder of a launch or re-entry license is required to obtain liability insurance or demonstrate financial responsibility 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 activities carried out under the license. The maximum probable loss is determined for each individual license up to a maximum of</p>	<p>For all types of authorizations, including licenses and permits, the FAA conducts a safety review to determine whether the applicant is capable of conducting the proposed activity without jeopardizing public health and safety, and safety of property (51 U.S.C. 50904, 50905(a), 50906; 14 C.F.R. parts 413, 415, 417, 420, and 437).</p>	

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	<p>reason of territoriality or agreement with the US Government (51 U.S.C. 50904(a)(2), (3) and (4)).</p>	<p>permits. Applicants for licenses are required to obtain a series of approvals based upon various evaluations (51 U.S.C. 50905(a)(2), 50906(b); 14 C.F.R. parts 415, 417, 420, 431, 433, 435, 437). The Secretary of Transportation may modify, suspend or revoke licenses (51 U.S.C. 50908(c) and (d); 14 C.F.R. § 405.3). A license to operate private remote sensing space systems can be issued following application in accordance with the procedures and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce (51 U.S.C. 60123). The Secretary of Commerce can modify, suspend</p>	<p>conduct an investigation or search and seizure by lawful processes in order to carry out his or her duties. The Secretary also has the power to impose civil penalties for any violation of the laws, regulations, or terms of licenses (51 U.S.C. 50917(b) and (c)). The Secretary of Commerce is assigned to oversee the conduct of private remote sensing space systems, including end-of-life disposition (51 U.S.C. 60121-60123). The Secretary of Commerce may seek an order of injunction to terminate, modify, or suspend licenses and to terminate licensed operations on an immediate basis; provide penalties for noncompliance with the requirements of remote sensing licenses or regulations; seize any object, record, or report pursuant to a warrant from a</p>		<p>\$500 million (51 U.S.C. 50914(a); 14 C.F.R. part 440). Subject to Congressional appropriation, any claims exceeding the insured amounts are payable by the US Government on behalf of the licensee up to the statutory maximum of \$1.5 billion (approximately \$2.7 billion in 2011 dollars, adjusted for inflation)(51 U.S.C. 50915(a)(1)(B)).</p>		

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<p><i>Title 47 of the U.S.C.</i></p> <p><i>-47 C.F.R. Parts 5, 25, and 97</i></p> <p><i>-Order, FCC 04-130</i></p> <p><i>-47 C.F.R. 25.160-162</i></p>	<p>Material scope: Construction, launch and operation of a satellite (47 U.S.C. Sections 301, 319; 47 C.F.R. 25.113).</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: all communications to or from the United States, or by a mobile station under the jurisdiction of the United States, except for U.S. Federal government stations. (47 U.S.C. 301,305).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: No limits specified. (47 USC 301).</p>	<p>or revoke licenses (51 U.S.C. 60123).</p> <p>No person shall use or operate apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by space or earth station except under, and in accordance with, an appropriate authorization granted by the Federal Communications Commission (47 C.F.R. 25.102).</p> <p>A launch authorization and station license must be applied for and granted before a space station may be launched and operated (47 C.F.R. 25.113).</p> <p>The FCC must find that the “public interest,</p>	<p>magistrate (51 U.S.C. 60123).</p> <p>A forfeiture may be imposed for failure to operate in conformance with the Communications Act, license specifications, any conditions imposed on an authorization, or any of the Commission’s rules and regulations (47 C.F.R. 25.160).</p> <p>The FCC may terminate station authorizations in accordance with 47 C.F.R. 25.160-162.</p> <p>Geostationary satellites are required to deorbit at end-of-mission in accordance with the IADC guideline, and all satellites are required to remove stored energy sources at end-of-mission. 47 CFR 25.283.</p>		<p>FCC considers insurance arrangements a material consideration for licensing satellites with end-of-life disposal plans involving atmospheric re-entry and surviving debris. Liability arising under tort law is considered unaffected by FCC licensing decisions. (Order, FCC 04-130).</p>	<p>Considered as a part of the required “public interest” determination. (47 USC 1, 308, Public Notice DA 04-1724).</p>	<p>No license or any rights thereunder may be transferred, assigned or disposed in any manner except upon a finding by the FCC that doing so would serve the public interest. (47 U.S.C. 310).</p> <p>The FCC handles proposed transfers involving a change in the Administration acting as the primary focus of supervisory activity on a case-by-case basis, sometimes through an</p>

State and Legislation	
Scope of application	
Authorization and licensing	<p>convenience, and necessity” will be served in order to grant a license. The FCC finding is based on information submitted by or requested from the applicant, any public comments received, and coordination, as necessary, with other U.S. Government agencies. The FCC can condition or deny licenses based on its findings (47 U.S.C. 308). Applicants for a license must include information concerning use of orbits and plans for mitigation of orbital debris. FCC rules predate and are consistent with UNGA-guidelines (47 C.F.R. 5.63, 25.114, 97.207).</p>
Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	
Registration	
Liability and insurance	
Safety	
Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit	<p>exchange of letters with the transferee Administration.</p>

State and Legislation	Scope of application	Authorization and licensing	Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities	Registration	Liability and insurance	Safety	Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit
<p>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <i>Law on the Establishment of the Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities (Official Gazette No.38.796 of 25 October 2007)</i> <i>Decree number 3.389 of December 2004</i> <i>Decree No.4.114 of 28 November 2005</i></p>	<p>The Bolivarian Agency for Space Activities is a public entity and it is mandated to formulate policies relating to space activities, including scientific research and technological development.</p>						