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Uses of Outer Space**
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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
**Status and application of the five United Nations
treaties on outer space, and ways and means,
including capacity-building, to promote their
implementation**

**SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW
OF NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS
FOR SPACE ACTIVITIES**

* [A/AC.105/C.2/L.326](#).



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

The schematic overview of national regulatory frameworks contained in this document constitutes an update of the schematic overview of national regulatory frameworks for space activities developed through the multi-year work of the Working Group on National Legislation Relevant to the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space (A/AC.105/C.2/2013/CRP.7). It was compiled on the basis of national legal instruments, and with information and updates provided by Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Liechtenstein, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Spain. The information provided by the following States remains the same from the document submitted at the Sixty-second session of the Legal Subcommittee (A/AC/105/C.2/2023/CRP.28). Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, France, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, 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;*
- Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019.*

Space activities in Algeria are regulated through the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL), which is charged with promoting the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space; reinforcing national capacities; ensuring safety and well-being of the national community; contributing to the economic, social and cultural development; and environmental protection and rational management of natural resources. Law N° 19-06 of 17 July 2019, on Space Activities in Algeria establishes a comprehensive legal framework for the conduct of space activities. The law outlines the principles for peaceful, secure and sustainable development-focused use of outer space. It designates the ASAL as the central body for designing and implementing national space policy and development programs. The law establishes a national register for space objects at ASAL. It mandates the registration of space objects for which Algeria is the launching state and outlines the information required for registration. This information is also to be communicated to the United Nations, adhering to international conventions. Further, it introduces the concept of “space risk” and mandates the creation of plans for the prevention of these risks and the management of disasters, as well as specifying provision regarding the liability of space objects found within Algerian territory.

Argentina

- National Decree No. 995/91, Creation of the National Commission on Space Activities (28 May 1991);*
- Law No. 17.989: Approve the “Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies” and the “Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space” by the Organization of the United Nations (UN) signed by the Republic of Argentina;*

- Law No 23.335: Approves the “Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects” by the United Nations (UN) signed by the Argentine Republic;
- Law No. 24.158 Approves the “Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space” by the United Nations (UN) signed by the Argentine Republic;
- Decree PEN No. 125/1995: Creates the “National Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space” under the Authority of the National Commission of Space Activities (CONAE)
- Law No. 26.092: “Creates the Argentine Company of Satellite Solutions Sociedad Anonima AR-SAT. Social Statute. Grant said company the authorization to use the orbital position 81° West Longitude and its associated frequency bands
- Law No. 26.306: “Regime of the Registry of Cultural Heritage on Meteorites and other celestial bodies that are on or enter in the future the Argentine territory, its airspace and jurisdictional waters ”
- Law No. 27.208 “Declares the development of the satellite industry as a state policy and a national priority regarding geostationary telecommunications satellites, and approved the Argentine Geostationary Satellite Plan 2015-2035 to be executed by the company AR-SAT”
- Law No. 27.078: “Argentina Digital. Information Technology and communications”
- DNU Decree No. 267/2015: “Creates the National Communications Entity (ENACOM)”, authority on communications that grants the radiofrequency licences”
- PEN Decree No. 2076/94: First National Space Plan that declares space activity as an area of scientific-technological activity and as a national priority, and CONAE’s strategical plan
- PEN Decree No. 1330/99 Modifies PEN Decree No. 2076/94 and Establishes the National Space Plan 1997-2008, as well as that the actions provided for in it have the character of Strategic Plan of the National Commission for Space Activities
- PEN Decree No. 532/05 Declares the development of space activity as a State policy and a national priority. It establishes that this plan and the actions planned for said period have the character of Strategic Plan of the National Commission for Space Activities.

Space activities in Argentina are monitored, managed and administered by the National Commission on Space Activities (CONAE), which inter alia directly supervises a national registry. Operators and owners of space objects 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 the 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.

Armenia

- Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related Activities of the Republic of Armenia;
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On the Rules and Conditions of Licensing of Space Activities and the Approval of the License Form (Ref. N 1984-N);
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Defining the Rules for Registration of Space Technology and Objects;

-Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Establishing the Rules of Obtaining Agreement from the Authorised Body for the Alienation by the Operator of the Space Objects and (or) Equipment in favour of Another Operator;

-Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Defining the Rules for the Use of Decommissioned State Owned Space Technology and Objects.

Armenia adopted its legislation on activities in outer space in 2020 and 2021. The Law on Space-related Activities of the Republic of Armenia creates an industry-promoting regime with a facilitated licencing procedure and tax exemptions for private entities and the proclamation of the space and IT industries as the major industries for economic development in Armenia.

Australia

-Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018 and associated rules (taking into account amendments up to Act No. 74, 2023);

-Space (Launches and Returns) (General) Rules 2019;

-Space (Launches and Returns) (Insurance) Rules 2019;

-Space (Launches and Returns) (High Power Rocket) Rules 2019;

-Flight Safety Code;

-Maximum Probable Loss Methodology;

-Australian Civil Space Strategy 2019-2028.

The Australian Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018 aims to achieve a balance between the encouragement of private sector participation in the national space industry and the safety of space activities, and implements some of Australia's international obligations under the United Nations space treaties. The Act requires launch approval by the Minister for Science and Technology of various space activities including launches of high power rockets and approvals extend to Australian nationals carrying out space activities abroad. Approvals are classified as (i) launch facility licences; (ii) launch permits; (iii) high power rocket permits; (iv) overseas payload permits; (v) return authorizations; or (vi) authorization certificates. Furthermore, the Act regulates liability for damage caused by space objects or high power rockets and the registration of space objects in a publicly available 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;

-Regulation of the Federal Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology in Implementation of the Federal Law on the Authorisation of Space Activities and the Establishment of a National Space Registry (Outer Space Regulation BGBl. II No. 36/2015).

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 authorization and licencing procedures. The Act also covers matters relating to the registration of space objects launched into outer space, the right of recourse of the Government if compensation for damage caused by a space object was paid, 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.

Azerbaijan

- Law #603-IVQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 19 April 2013 On the Accession to the “Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies”;*
- Decree #1326 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 27 April 2021 on the establishment of the “Space Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azercosmos)”;*
- The Charter of “Space Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azercosmos)”, adopted by decision #54 of the Cabinet of the Ministries of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 26 February 2022;*
- Law #289-IIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 2 April 2002 On Accession to the “Convention establishing the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization “EUTELSAT” (with amendments);*
- Law #660-IIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 21 May 2004 On Accession to the “Agreement on the Establishment of the “INTERSPUTNIK” International System and Organization of Space Communications”;*
- Order #443 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 17 August 2009 “The State Program on Creation and Development of Space Industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan”;*
- Order #696 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 15 November 2018 “The State Program for the development of the satellite Earth observation services in the Republic of Azerbaijan”;*
- Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Space Activity” dated 24 June 2023.*

The Republic of Azerbaijan acceded to the “Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies” on 19th of April 2013. The space activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan is conducted and regulated by the Space Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with Decree #1326 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 27, 2021 and Decision #54 dated of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 26, 2022. Satellites and other space objects are exempted from property taxes (Article 199.4.2 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan). Satellite broadcasting is governed by the “Law on Media”. Draft law “on Space activities” has been prepared based on UN treaties on outer space and other relevant international legislation, and currently is under review by the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The stated draft act regulates the space activities carried out by governmental bodies, citizens and legal entities in Earth orbit and outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies and their orbits. The supervision over the space activities including uplink of signals to satellites, satellite navigation, satellite earth observation is carried out by the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan is a party to the international space organizations, such as ITU, ITSO, EUTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK, and a member of UN COPUOS. The Law #927-VIQ “on Space Activity” of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 24 June 2023, as part of the broader legislative framework, establishes the legal, economic, and organizational foundations for conducting space activities within the jurisdiction of Azerbaijan. It aims to regulate national activities in outer space, including Earth orbits, the Moon and other celestial bodies, to ensure that space activities serve technical, economic, defence, security, scientific, ecological and other purposes responsibly and

sustainably. The law's scope covers subjects of space activity within Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani entities engaging in space activities outside the country's borders. The principles guiding space activities under this law emphasize peaceful use, national interest protection, efficient resource utilization, state control and environmental safety.

Belarus¹

-Decree 609 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 22 December 2004.

In accordance with Decree 609 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 22 December 2004 on the implementation of State policy in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, the National Academy of Sciences was assigned the task of conducting a unified State policy and coordinating and assuring State regulation of the activities of organizations engaged in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, except as regards the planning, allocation, and the effective use of the radio frequency spectrum.

Belgium

-Law on the activities of launching, flight operations or guidance of space objects of 17 September 2005 (as revised by the Law of 1 December 2013);

-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 of Belgium 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 with responsibility 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 law. 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. Belgian space legislation is formed by the law enacted on 17 September 2005 and later amended on 1 December 2013. This law aims to ensure both the legal and physical security of space operations conducted under Belgian authority and to establish a supportive legal framework for Belgium's space industry. It allows space operators to base their operations in Belgium, engaging in activities like space navigation and handling satellite imagery, subject to obtaining approval from the Belgian Science Policy Minister. Additionally, it mandates the maintenance of a national spacecraft register, as required by international law, and outlines the liability of operators for any damages caused by their spacecraft.

Brazil

-Law 8.854 of February 10, 1994, Law Establishing the Brazilian Space Agency;

-Law 9.112 of October 10, 1995;

-Decree 1.953 of July 10, 1996 Creating the National System for the Development of Space Agencies;

-Law No. 9994 of 24 July, 2000;

¹ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

- Resolution No. 51 of 26 January 2001 on Commercial Launch Activities from the Brazilian Territory;
- Administrative Edict No. 27 of June 20, 2001;
- Administrative Edict No. 5 of February 21, 2002;
- Administrative Edict No. 96 of 30 November, 2011;
- Administrative Edict No. 182 of 28 May, 2020.

The Brazilian Space Agency is responsible for controlling, monitoring and supervising space activities. There are conditions for granting a licence for performing a launch from the territory of Brazil. A licence 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 licenced by its country of origin to conduct space activities, according to the provisions of Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty. The legislation also contains procedures for the provision and operation of the registration of space objects launched into outer space under the responsibility of the Brazilian Government.

Canada

- Canadian Space Agency Act (1990, c. 13);
- Canadian Aviation Regulations: sections 602.43 and 602.44 (SOR/96-433);
- Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act (S.C. 1999, c. 35);
- Remote Sensing Space Systems Act (S.C. 2005, c. 45);
- Remote Sensing Space Systems Regulations (SOR/2007-66);
- Radiocommunications Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. R-2).

Authorization and supervision of national space activities are performed under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the 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.

The Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act, adopted on 16 December 1999, implements an international agreement among the government of Canada, member States of the European Space Agency (ESA), Japan, Russia and the USA regarding cooperation on the Civil International Space Station. The act aims to fulfil Canada's obligations under the said agreement, which was entered into on 29 January 1998. It specifies that the act binds Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province and allows for the designation of one or more members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as the Minister(s) responsible for any provision of this act. The Minister has the authority to delegate powers, duties, and functions conferred on them by or under this act. The agreement itself establishes a long-term international cooperative framework among the partners for the design, development, operation, and utilization of a permanently inhabited civil international Space Station for peaceful purposes. It specifies the roles of cooperating agencies from each participating country, the ownership and jurisdiction of space station elements, the management of the space station, the utilization rights of partners, and provisions concerning crew, transportation, communication, and liability, among other aspects. It emphasizes the importance of intellectual property rights, the exchange of data and goods, customs, and immigration facilitation for the implementation of the agreement.

Chile²

-Supreme Decree No. 338: Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee known as the 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;

-China's Space Activities (White Paper of 2016).

The State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence (SASTIND) is 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. The 2001 Registration Measures constitute an implementation of the requirements of the Registration Convention, stipulating procedures of registration of space objects in a national registry 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). The national registry is maintained by SASTIND through the Chinese National Space Administration (CNSA). The Licensing Measures define the licencing procedures for civil space launches in China and licences shall not be altered or transferred.

Colombia³

-Decree 2442, of 18 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. Decree No. 2442 of 18 July 2006, created the Colombian Space Commission as an intersectoral agency with consultancy, coordination, guidance and planning functions, responsible for guiding the implementation of national policy for the development and application of space technologies and for coordinating the design of related plans, programmes and projects.

² Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

³ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

Costa Rica⁴

- Law N° 9770 on the creation of the Registry of Space Objects;
- Law N° 9960 on the creation of the Costa Rican Space Agency.

The Costa Rican Space Agency was created under Law No. 9960 of 2021 and operates under ten strategic principles, including that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the activities of the ACS shall not involve installing any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other type of weapon of mass destruction. The Costa Rican Space Agency is responsible for authorizing and supervising activities in outer space carried out by governmental agencies or non-governmental entities, in addition to ensuring that such activities are in accordance with international law. Furthermore, a registry for objects launched into outer space has been created by Law No. 9770.

Denmark

- The Danish Outer Space Act (act No. 409 of 11 May 2016);*
- The Danish Executive Order on requirements in connection with approval of activities in outer space, etc.;*
- The Danish Outer Space Act – scope of application;*
- Denmark's National Space Strategy.*

The objective of the Danish Outer Space Act is to determine the framework for ensuring that Danish activities in outer space take place on a regulated and safe basis through (i) approval and supervision of activities in outer space; (ii) registration of space objects; and (iii) clarity of the liability of operators and others for damage and injuries caused by space objects. The Act stipulates that non-governmental space activities require prior approval from the Minister for Higher Education and Science and will be supervised by the same. Operators are required to take out insurance and to compensate for any damage caused by a space object to persons or property on Earth as well as for damage to aircraft in flight. The Minister establishes and manages a public registry of space objects, containing information about space objects launched into Earth orbit or beyond for which Denmark is the launching State and submits the information to the United Nations Secretary-General. Denmark's National Space Strategy from June 2021 identifies five new strategic objectives as a follow-up to Denmark's national space strategy from 2016 to set the direction for Denmark's space initiatives in the future.

Ecuador⁵

- Executive Decree No. 1246 on the Creation of the Ecuadorian Space Institute.*

The Ecuadorian Space Institute was created as a public law entity under the Ministry of National Defense. For its operation, the Center for Integrated Surveys of Natural Resources by Remote Sensing (CLIRSEN) became part of the Ecuadorian Space Institute. Amongst others, the purposes of the Ecuadorian Space Institute are scientific investigation of near-Earth outer space and outer space; coordination of programs and projects in the spatial area in accordance with the National Development Objectives; the development of space technology; applied research for Earth observation, remote sensing and geographic information systems; and the promotion of the peaceful uses of outer space and other peaceful purposes.

⁴ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

⁵ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

Finland

- Act on Space Activities (63/2018)*;
- Decree of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment on Space Activities (74/2018)*;
- The Government Decree on the Finnish Space Committee (739/2019)*;
- The National Space Strategy (Finland 2025)*;

The Finnish Act on Space Activities applies to space activities carried on within the territory of the State of Finland and to space activities outside the territory of the State of Finland if they are carried on (i) on board a vessel or aircraft registered in Finland; or (ii) by a Finnish citizen or a legal person incorporated in Finland. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is charged with the overall guidance, monitoring and development of activities under the Act. Some regulations set forth in the Act do not apply to space activities carried on by the Finnish Defence Forces.

France⁶

- Law No. 61-1382, 20 December 1961, Statute of the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES)*;
- Ordinance No. 2004-545 of 11 June 2004 on the legislative part of the research code⁷*;
- French Space Operations Act, No. 2008-518 (2008)*;
- Decree No. 2009-643 of 9 June 2008*;
- Decree No. 2009-643 of June 9, 2009 (Relating to the authorizations issued under Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008, concerning space operations)*;
- Decree No. 2009-644 of 9 June 2009, modifying Decree No. 84-510 of 28 June 1984, relating to CNES*;
- Decree No. 2009-640 of 9 June 2009 (Implementing the provisions provided for in Title VII of Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008 relating to space operations)*;
- Decree No. 2009-1657 of 24 December 2009 relating to the Defense and National Security Council and the General Secretariat for Defense and National Security*;
- Order of 3 September 2019 on the creation and organization of the space command*.
- Order of 23 February 2022 concerning the composition of the three parts of the file mentioned in Article 1 of Decree No. 2009-643 of June 9, 2009, concerning authorizations issued under Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008, as amended, relating to space operations⁸*;
- Order of 31 March 2011 on the technical regulation under Decree No. 2009-643 of June 9, 2009, concerning authorizations issued under Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008, relating to space operations⁹*;

⁶ The analysis of the national legislative framework remains to be completed due to the absence of an English version submission.

⁷ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: - *Ordonnance No. 2004-545 du 11 juin 2004 relative à la partie législative code de la recherche*.

⁸ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: *Arrêté du 23 février 2022 relatif à la composition des trois parties du dossier mentionné à l'article 1er du décret n° 2009-643 du 9 juin 2009 relatif aux autorisations délivrées en application de la loi n° 2008-518 du 3 juin 2008 modifiée relative aux opérations spatiales*.

⁹ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: - *Arrêté du 31 mars 2011 relatif à la réglementation technique*

- Order of 23 February 2022 amending the Order of 31 March 2011 on the technical regulation under Decree No. 2009-643 of June 9, 2009, concerning authorizations issued under Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008, relating to space operations¹⁰;
- Order of 12 August 2011 setting the list of information necessary for the identification of a space object under Title III of Decree No. 84-510 of 28 June 1984 concerning the National Centre for Space Studies¹¹;
- Decree No. 2013-654 of 19 July 2013 on the monitoring of the activity of primary data operators of space origin¹²;
- Order of 4 September 2013 on the preliminary activity declaration made by primary data operators of space origin¹³).

Continuous supervision and control is extended to French natural or juridical persons, juridical persons whose headquarters are located in France, and which are 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, transfer of a space object which has been authorized under the French space law, and 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 other international agreements, the launched space objects are registered in a registry maintained by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES).

Germany

- Law governing the transfer of the administrative functions in the sector of outer space activities (RAÜG), 1998;
- 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;
- Satellite Data Security Act – Terminology;
- Satellite Data Security Act;
- German Federal Government's Space Strategy, 2023.

The Act to give Protection against the Security Risk 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

en application du décret n° 2009-643 du 9 juin 2009 relatif aux autorisations délivrées en application de la loi n° 2008- 518 du 3 juin 2008 relative aux opérations spatiales.

¹⁰ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: *-Arrêté du 23 février 2022 modifiant l'arrêté du 31 mars 2011 relatif à la réglementation technique en application du décret n° 2009-643 du 9 juin 2009 relatif aux autorisations délivrées en application de la loi n° 2008-518 du 3 juin 2008 relative aux opérations spatiales.*

¹¹ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: *-Arrêté du 12 août 2011 fixant la liste des informations nécessaires à l'identification d'un objet spatial en application du titre III du décret n° 84-510 du 28 juin 1984 relatif au Centre national d'études spatiales.*

¹² Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: *-Décret n° 2013-654 du 19 juillet 2013 relatif à la surveillance de l'activité des exploitants primaires de données d'origine spatiale.*

¹³ Unofficial translation made by the Secretariat without involvement of editors and translators. The original French title is as follows: *-Arrêté du 4 septembre 2013 relatif à la déclaration préalable d'activité effectuée par les exploitants primaires de données d'origine spatiale.*

or permit and are subject of supervision through inspection and access to operator's information. The focus is on the regulatory framework, security considerations, sustainable use of space and the strategic direction for German space activities, including exploration, technology transfer, and international cooperation. The Act enforces adherence to national security interests in the dissemination and protection of satellite data, establishing a balanced approach between commercial utility and national security imperatives.

Indonesia

- Law No. 21 of 2013 on Space Activities;*
- Presidential Regulation No. 45 of 2017 on National Plan on Space Activities year 2016 – 2040;*
- Government Regulation No. 11 of 2018 on Remote Sensing.*

Law No. 21 of 2013 on Space Activities in Indonesia, inter alia, aims (i) to achieve self-reliance and improve the competitiveness of the country; (ii) to provide the legal basis and legal certainty in the space activities; and (iii) to ensure the sustainability of the space activities for the benefit of present and future generations. It also aims to optimize the implementation of international agreements on space activities for the sake of national interests; and to achieve that space activities become a supporting component of the defence and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Space activities include: space science; remote sensing; space technology capability; launching; and commercialization of space activities.

Italy

- Law No. 23, 25 January 1983, Norms for the implementation for the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 29 March 1972 (Official Gazette No. 35, 5 February 1983);*
- Law Decree No. 128, 4 June 2003, Reorganisation of the Italian Space Agency (A.S.I.);*
- Law No. 153, 12 July 2005, Accession of the Italian Republic to the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (New York, 14 January 1975) and its implementation (Official Gazette, General Series, No. 177, 1 August 2005);*
- Law No. 7, 11 January 2018: Measures for the coordination of space and aerospace policy and provisions concerning the organisation and operation of the Italian Space Agency (18G00025) (Official Gazette, General Series, No. 34, 10 February 2018).*

The national space-related legislation deals with questions relating to liability for space activities, implementing and complementing at national level the provisions established by the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects. Space activities are mainly implemented by the Italian Space Agency (ASI) which, inter alia, is entrusted with the institution and maintenance of the national registry, as well as the collection of all information in accordance with the Registration Convention.

Japan

- The Law concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (Law No. 161 of 13 December 2002);*
- Basic Space Law (Law No.43, 2008 of 28 May 2008);*
- Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites (Act No. 76 of 2016);*

- Enforcement Order of the Act concerning the Launch and Control of Satellites (Act No. 280 of 2017);*
- Regulation for Enforcement of the Act concerning the Launch and Control of Satellites (Act No. 50 of 2017);*
- Act on Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Records (Act No. 77 of 2016);*
- Enforcement Order of the Act concerning Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Data (Act No. 282 of 2017);*
- Regulation for Enforcement of the Act concerning Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellites Remote Sensing Data (Act. No. 41 of 2017) ;*
- Act on Launching Artificial Satellites and Managing Satellites (Satellite Act, Act No. 76 of 2016).*
- Act on the Promotion of Business Activities for the Exploration and Development of Space Resources (Act. No 83 of 2021).*

The Government of Japan 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 launching activities. The Law Concerning Launch of Artificial Satellites and Management of Artificial Satellites is based on the basic principles of the Basic Space Law for the launch of artificial satellites and the management of artificial satellites in Japan. By establishing a system for such permission and a system for compensation for damage caused by the fall of artificial satellites, etc., various treaties on the development and utilization of space are implemented accurately and public safety will be ensured. The purpose is to protect the victims of damage and thereby to contribute to the improvement of people's lives and the development of Japan's economic society.

Kazakhstan

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Space Activities (No. 528-IV of 6 January 2012).*

The principles of carrying out space activities in Kazakhstan are: (i) compliance with national interests, defence support and national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan; (ii) support of the priority directions of development of space activities; (iii) economic stimulation of space activities; (iv) compensation of harm caused to the health of individuals, damage to the environment, property of individuals and legal entities, or the State; (v) compliance with environmental requirements, requirements in the field of technical regulation and ensuring of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population; (vi) compliance with the rules of international law in the field of space activities; (vii) effective and rational use of cosmic space and outer space infrastructure of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and (viii) stimulation of the attracting investments in development of space activities upon compliance with the State interests of Kazakhstan.

Kenya¹⁴

- Kenya Space Policy (2016).*

The Kenya Space Policy was approved by the Cabinet. A key policy recommendation was the need to establish the Kenya Space Agency (KSA) with the mandate to

¹⁴ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

promote, coordinate and regulate space-related activities in the country. The KSA was established in 2017 and implements the Kenya Space Policy.

Liechtenstein

-Act from 5th October 2023 “On the Authorization of Space Activities and the Registration of Space Objects”

-Ordinance dated 4th December 2023 “On the Authorization of Space Activities and the Registration of Space Objects”.

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. In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Act, the Supervisory Authority is empowered to adjudicate upon applications for the authorization and licensing of space activities. This authority encompasses the prerogative to issue, amend or rescind authorizations in accordance with the evaluative criteria encompassing the applicant’s qualifications, financial solvency, adherence to technological norms and compliance with pertinent international legal frameworks. Additionally, the entity is tasked with the oversight of notification protocols for designated activities and the maintenance of a publicly accessible registry of space objects. The act addresses various aspects of space activities, encompassing general provisions that outline its purpose, scope, and key definitions, alongside requirements for the exercise of space activities. It stipulates conditions for authorization, notification requirements and liability clauses for damages caused by space objects, mandating insurance for operators and establishing rights for recourse. Obligations are detailed for the modification or termination of space activities, the maintenance of a public register for space objects, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Supervisory Authority in overseeing these activities. The Act sets forth guidelines on fees, supervision practices, penal provisions for non-compliance and legal protection mechanisms, including appeals against decisions of the Supervisory Authority. Transitional and final provisions ensure the implementation of the Act, reflecting a regulatory framework for the sustainable and responsible conduct of space activities. Particular emphasis is put on the importance of preventing harmful space debris, with specific provisions aimed at minimizing the creation of debris and ensuring the long-term sustainability of space operations and the importance of international cooperation and compliance with international law, indicating a commitment to responsible participation in outer space activities.

Luxembourg

-Law of 27 July 1991 on Electronic Media;

-Law of July 20th 2017 on the exploration and use of space resources;

-Law of 15 December, 2020 approving the Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in New York, on 12th November 1974;

-Law of 15th December 2020 on Space Activities and amending: 1st the amended law of July 9, 1937 on the tax on insurance known as “Versicherungssteuergesetz” and 2nd the amended law of 4 December 1967 concerning income tax.

-Luxembourg National Space Strategy 2023-2027.

The Law of 15th December 2020 applies to space activities carried out by an operator, whatever their nationality, from the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or by means of installations, movable or immovable, which are under the control and jurisdiction of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; or on the territory of a foreign State or of an area not subject to the sovereignty of a State by natural persons possessing Luxembourg nationality or legal persons governed by Luxembourg law. Missions of

exploration and use of space resources are governed by the law of 20th July 2017 on the exploration and use of space resources and Articles 15 and 16, paragraph 2 of the Law of 15th December 2020.

Malaysia

- *Communications and Multimedia Act 1998*;
- *Strategic Trade Act 2010*;
- *Malaysian Space Board Bill 2022*;
- *National Space Policy 2030*.

Malaysia enacted the Malaysian Space Board Bill in 2022 after a lengthy drafting process, in which the Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) was strongly involved. The Act establishes the Malaysian Space Board as the pivotal authority overseeing the implementation of regulations, highlighting its role in ensuring adherence to international standards and fostering a responsible approach to space exploration and utilization. The Act applies with territorial and personal jurisdiction and adopts a spatial demarcation of air space and outer space at 100 km. It further regulates registration of objects launched into outer space and sets out a licencing system, which has limited insurance requirements. The adopted liability regime in the Act establishes absolute liability for damage resulting from launch service providers launching a space object from within Malaysia; from natural or juridical persons launching their a space object from outside Malaysia (owners); and from natural or juridical persons operating a space object which was launched into Earth orbit and beyond (operators).

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

- *Rules Concerning Space Activities and the Establishment of a Registry of Space Objects (Space Activities Act) of 24 January 2007*;
- *Decree of 13 November 2007, containing rules with regard to a registry of information concerning space objects (Space Objects Registry Decree)*;
- *Order of the Minister of Economic Affairs dated 7 February 2008, No. WJZ 7119929, containing rules governing licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects*;
- *Form for registration of space objects (Annex 1 by article 4 of the “Regeling aanvraag vergunning ruimtevaartactiviteiten en registratie”)*;
- *Order of the Minister of Economic Affairs dated 16 April 2010, No. WJZ/10020347, containing amendments to rules governing licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects*;
- *Decree of 19 January 2015 expanding the scope of the Space Activities Act to include the control of unguided satellites (Unguided Satellites Decree)*;
- *Order by the Minister of Economic Affairs of 26 June 2015, No. WJZ/15055654, amending the Space Activities Licence Application and Registration Order, in connection with changes to the application form*.

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

New Zealand

- *Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017*;
- *Outer Space and High-Altitude Activities (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2017*;
- *Outer Space and High-Altitude Activities (Definition of High-Altitude Vehicle) Regulations 2017*.
- *National Space Policy (2023)*.

The purpose of the Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017 is (i) to facilitate the development of a space industry in New Zealand and to provide for its safe and secure operation; (ii) to implement certain international obligations of New Zealand relating to space activities and space technology; (iii) to implement the obligations in the Outer Space Treaty not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner; (iv) to manage any potential or actual liability that may arise from the space industry; (v) to establish a system for the regulation of space activities and certain high-altitude activities; and (vi) to preserve New Zealand's national security and national interests.

Nigeria

- *National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) Act 2010*.

The Government of Nigeria conducts supervision and authorization of space activities through the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) and the National Space Council which are charged with, among other things, capacity building in space science technology management and development, developing satellite technology, building and launching of space objects, licencing, and maintaining a register of space objects.

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 Norwegian territory, issues permissions for launches, and can issue regulations on control of the launch of any object into outer space from Norwegian territory.

Peru

- *Decree-Law No. 20643 (establishing the Comision Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo Aeroespacial - CONIDA)*;
- *Law No. 28799 "Declaring the establishment and operation of a National Centre for Satellite Imagery Operations" (Ley 28799, Que declara de interés nacional la creación, implementación y desarrollo de un Centro Nacional de Operaciones de Imágenes Satelitales)*;
- *Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE establishing the National Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Decreto Supremo N° 008-2016/DE que crea el Registro Nacional de Objetos Lanzados al Espacio Ultraterrestre)*.

Peru's space activities have long history and are regulated through the *Comision Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo Aeroespacial – CONIDA*. Being a party to the Registration Convention, Peru has established its national registry for objects launched into outer space. The Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE creating the National Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space, issued by the Peruvian government, encompasses the formal establishment and operational management of a

comprehensive registry under the custody of the National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (CONIDA). This registry is mandated to document all space objects launched by or on behalf of the Peruvian State, fulfilling international obligations as stipulated by the “Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.” The decree mandates the registration of all space objects, conferring national jurisdiction and control over these objects, in alignment with international norms. It outlines a detailed registration procedure, managed by CONIDA, that requires submission of various data about the space object, including international agreements, launch details, orbital parameters, intended function, ownership, constructor and launch vector information, launch service provider, insurance details, and measures for outer space non-contamination. The decree also includes provisions for notifying the United Nations about the registry’s creation, highlighting Peru’s commitment to transparency and international cooperation in space activities.

The Philippines

- *Commonwealth Act No. 146 (1936) or the Public Service Act, as amended;*
- *Republic Act No. 3846 (1963), or the Radio Control Law, as amended;*
- *Presidential Decree No. 576-A (1974) or Regulating the Ownership and Operation of Radio and Television Stations and for Other Purposes;*
- *Presidential Decree No. 930 (1976) or Simplifying Export Procedures and Documentations;*
- *Executive Order No. 1016 (1985) or Withdrawing the Inspection, Commodity and Export Clearance Requirements on Philippine Export;*
- *1987 Constitution, Article XII, Section 11 on congressional franchise grants;*
- *M.C. No. 10-7-93 on Domestic Satellite Communications Policy, as amended;*
- *Republic Act No. 7844 (1994) or the Export Development Act;*
- *Republic Act No. 7925 (“An Act to Promote and Govern the Development of Philippine Telecommunications and the Delivery of Public Telecommunications Services”);*
- *Executive Order No. 467 (1998) or Providing for a National Policy on the Operation and Use of International Satellite Communications in the Country;*
- *M.C. No. 04-03-99 on International Satellite Communications;*
- *Republic Act No. 9516 (2008) or Codifying the Laws on Illegal/Unlawful Possession, Manufacture, Dealing in, Acquisition or Disposition of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives or Instruments Used in the Manufacture of Firearms, Ammunition or Explosives, and Imposing Stiffer Penalties for Certain Violations thereof, and for other Relevant Purposes;*
- *Republic Act No. 10697 (2015) or An Act Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction by Managing the Trade in Strategic Goods, the Provisions of Related Services, and for Other Purposes;*
- *Republic Act No. 10692 (The PAGASA Modernization Act of 2015);*
- *Republic Act No. 11363: An Act Establishing the Philippine Space Development and Utilization Policy and Creating the Philippine Space Agency, and for Other Purposes (Philippine Space Act);*
- *Executive Order No. 127, Series of 2021 (“Expanding the Provision of Internet Services Through Inclusive Access to Satellite Services, Amending Executive Order No. 467 (S. 1998) For the Purpose”);*
- *Republic Act No. 11494, “An Act Providing for COVID-19 Response and Recovery Interventions and Providing to Accelerate the Recovery and Bolster the Resiliency of the Philippine Economy, Providing Funds Therefor, and for other Purposes”;*

- Implementing Guidelines of Republic Act No. 11494;*
- RA 10929, “An Act Establishing the Free Internet Access Program in Public Places in the Country”;*
- Rules and Regulations to Implement RA 10929;*
- Republic Act No. 10697, “An Act Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction by Managing the Trade in Strategic Goods, the Provision of Related Services, and for other Purposes”;*
- Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10697;*
- Administrative Order No. 16, s. 2011;*
- Administrative Order No. 12, s. 2019;*
- Memorandum Order No. 50, s. 2020.*

The Philippine Space Act establishes the Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA) and formulates the policy goals of Philippine space activities. It states that the policy of the State is: (i) to safeguard Philippine sovereignty, territorial integrity, Philippine interest, and the right to self-determination as mandated by Article II, Section 7 of the 1987 Constitution; (ii) to support and commit to the development, application and utilization of science and technology (S&T) that will foster patriotism and nationalism and accelerate social progress, such as the development of space technology and applications for its security and for the benefit of its citizens; (iii) to ensure access to space and its environs as a sovereign right in the promotion of national security towards the attainment and protection of national interests; (iv) to recognize that there is an urgent need to create a coherent and unified strategy for space development and utilization to keep up with other nations in terms of space S&T; (v) to ensure that the Philippines has official representation in the international space community for establishing cooperation agreements and linkages on space development; and (vi) to ensure that the Philippines abides by the various international space treaties and principles promulgated by the United Nations and is an active participant in the international space community, including international rules and procedures concerning the Outer Space Treaty and Liability Convention, among others.

Poland¹⁵

- Act of 26 September 2014 creating the Polish Space Agency (POLSA) (as amended in 2019);*

The Polish Space Agency (POLSA) was established in 2014 and is tasked to support the Polish space industry with a special focus on the promotion of satellite technology development in the country.

Portugal

- Decree-Law no. 16/2019, of 22 January, Legal regime of access to and exercise of space activities;*
- Regulation no. 697/2019, of 5 September, regulation on access to and exercise of space activities;*
- Statement of Rectification no. 936/2019 of 29 November (regarding the Regulation);*
- Decree-Law No. 20/2024, of 2 February, Amending the regime of access to and exercise of space activities.*

Portugal is reinforcing its commitment to the space sector, in particular through the increase of national participation in the European Space Agency (ESA), as well as the

¹⁵ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

approval of the Portugal Space 2030 Strategy by Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 30/2018, of 12 March, which is based on three main lines: (i) incentive to the exploitation of space data and signals through space-based services and applications, enabled by space technologies; (ii) development, construction and operation of space equipment, systems and infrastructures and space data production services, and (iii) continuous development of national capacity and competences through scientific research, innovation, education and scientific culture. In this context, the foundations for the establishment of the Portuguese Space Agency, which are required to integrate and boost all space-related national programmes, have been laid. The Portuguese Decree-Law aims to open up new horizons, establishing an innovative legal framework targeted at facilitating the development of space activities, products and services in and from the Country, attracting higher value-added and knowledge-based companies and operations, and encouraging research and development in this field. The Decree-Law establishes the regime of access to and exercise of space activities, with a view to: (i) regulating the exercise of space activities subject to the responsibility, authorization and supervision of the Portugal, in accordance with the international obligations to which it is subject; (ii) facilitating and promoting access to and exercise of space activities to any operators established in Portugal and from Portuguese territory; (iii) ensuring that space activities comply with international principles of use of the outer space, namely the peaceful uses thereof; (iv) and protecting the political and strategic interests of the Portugal, ensuring that private space activities are not contrary to them. The new amended Decree-Law No. 20/2024 is explicitly adding reference to the sustainability of space activities. Although sustainability issues were already reflected in Decree-Law No 16/2019, of 22 January, their importance has now been reinforced, in line with international developments in this field, namely the for the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities. Experimental activities have also been defined in order to clarify the type of activities that can benefit from a special licencing regime and a waiver or reduction in the amount of insurance. Such activities, pivotal to the sector's development and progressively undertaken by Portuguese entities, necessitate the establishment of a transparent regulatory framework. The definition of a space object and of a launch and/or return operation has also been revised to clarify that, for these intents, space extends below Earth's orbit, notwithstanding its distinct status from airspace. The amendment additionally clarifies that launch and/or return licences and command and control licences, i.e. for access to and use of outer space, are national in scope, thus allowing their holder to carry out the licensed activities from anywhere within the national territory, dispensing with other legal titles for the same purpose.

Republic of Korea

- Aerospace Industry Development Promotion Act;*
- Space Development Promotion Act of 1 December 2005;*
- Space Liability Act (Law 8714 of 21 December 2007);*
- Space Debris Mitigation Recommendations for the Development and Operation of Spacecraft.*

The Government of the Republic of Korea plans and implements overall policies for space development through the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Space Committee, which supervises national space activities conducted by legal and natural persons which, when intending 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 (2 February 1996);*
- Presidential Edict No. 185, About structure of management of space activity in Russian Federation (25 February 1992);*
- Russian Presidential Edict No 2005: “On the Organization of the Further Utilization of the Baikonur Cosmodrome in the Interests of the Russian Federation’s Space Activity”;*
- Decree No 422, “On Measures to Fulfil the Russian Federal Space Program and International Space Agreements”;*
- Resolution No. 468, Regulations of the Russian Space Agency;*
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Technology Safeguards Associated with Cooperation in the Field of the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes and in the Development and Operation of Space Rocket and Rocket Equipment.*
- Federal Law No. 215-FZ “On the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”” of 13 July 2015*
- Federal Law No. 216-FZ “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Following the Adoption of the Federal Law on the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”” of 13 July 2015*
- “The Fundamentals of the Russian Federation State Policy on the Use of the Results of Space Activities for Modernization of the Economy of the Russian Federation and Development of its Regions for the Period up to 2030” (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 14 January 2014 No. Pr-51)*
- “Main Provisions of the Fundamentals of the Russian Federation State Policy in the Field of Space Activities for the Period up to 2030 and beyond” (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 19 April 2013 No. Pr-906)*
- Executive Order of the President of the Russian Federation No. 221 “On Measures to Establish the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”” of 12 May 2016*
- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 824 “On Measures to Establish the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”” of 19 August 2016*
- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 430 “Approving the Regulations of the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”” of 17 May 2016*
- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 230 “Approving the Federal Space Programme for 2016-2025” of 23 March 2016.*

Organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation, and foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, with the intent 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 (i) to obtain a licence, which can be suspended or annulled; (ii) 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; and (iii) 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). The “Law of the Russian Federation on Space Activity” provides a comprehensive legal and organizational framework for conducting space activities in Russia. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of government bodies, including ROSCOSMOS, in space exploration and utilization for scientific, economic and defence purposes. The law emphasizes safety, environmental protection, and international cooperation, detailing procedures

for licensing, certification and investigation of space incidents. Financing and economic conditions are addressed, highlighting the support for space science and industry through the Russian Space Fund. Additionally, it establishes liability and insurance provisions for damages resulting from space activities. This law underscores Russia's commitment to leveraging space exploration for national development, security, and global cooperation.

Federal Law No. 215-FZ "On the State Space Corporation "Roscosmos"" of 13 July 2015, detailing the establishment and governance of the State Corporation for Space Activities "Roscosmos" defines the Corporation's legal status, objectives, powers, functions, management procedures and procedures for reorganization and dissolution.

The "Statute on Licensing Space Operations" (No. 104, dated 2 February 1996) sets forth the procedures for licensing space activities in Russia, aimed at ensuring national interests, security, and compliance with legislation and international obligations. It applies to both Russian entities and foreign participants undertaking space operations under Russian jurisdiction.

Slovenia

-Space Activities Act (ZVDej), 2022.

Slovenia's Space Activities Act of 2022 regulates space activities in Slovenia through the supervision of space activities and setting up a registry of space objects. The permit for carrying out any space activities in Slovenia may be granted for activities that are safe and do not cause any harm to either Earth or space. All objects launched into space must be entered into the registry of space objects. Moreover, the management of space facilities may be transferred only with prior written authorisation from the Ministry of Economy, after compliance with certain conditions has been assessed.

South Africa

-Statutes of the Republic of South Africa – Trade and Industry No. 84 of 1993, Space Affairs Act, 1993;

-Space Affairs Amendment Act, No. 64 (1995);

-No. 36 of 2008: South African National Space Agency Act, 2008;

-No. 21 of 2007: Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, 2007;

-National Space Policy, 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. The object of the South African National Space Agency Act is to inter alia establish the South African National Space Agency (SANSA); to promote the peaceful uses of outer space; to support the creation of an environment conducive to industrial development of space technology; to 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 in Spain 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, maintained by the Division of Multilateral Economic Relations and Development of the Department of International Economic Relations within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Royal Decree 278/1995 specifies that full and free access to the registry's information will be provided in accordance with existing laws on public authority and administrative procedures. Space objects that need to be registered include those launched or procured by the Spanish State, launched from Spain, or from Spanish facilities. The registration will contain specific information about each space object, including the name of the launching State(s), an identifier for the object, launch date and location, basic orbital parameters, and the object's general function.

Sweden

-Act on Space Activities (1982:963);

-Decree on Space Activities (1982:1069).

The Swedish National Space Board maintains a register of space objects and exercises control over space activities carried out by those who have licences for such activities, including: activities in outer space; launching of objects into outer space; and 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.

Tunisia¹⁶

-Decree No. 84-1125 of 24 September 1984 (modified by decree No. 931642 of 9 August 1993) on the creation of the National Commission of the Outer space;

-Law 88-83 of June 11 1988 forming a National Mapping and Remote Sensing Centre of Tunisia (CNCT).

The National Center for Mapping and Remote Sensing is established by Law 88-83 of 11 June 1988 forming a National Mapping and Remote Sensing Centre of Tunisia (CNCT). The National Center for Mapping and Remote Sensing, inter alia, has the following missions: (i) to prepare base maps, nautical charts, space maps, thematic maps and city maps, to collect the documentation related to them in order to create a national archive in this field, and to ensure their management, publication and marketing after obtaining the agreement of the Ministry of National Defense; (ii) to carry out the activities of aerial photography on the whole national territory or to supervise them when they are carried out by others; and (iii) to carry out the necessary work to ensure the accurate establishment and maintenance of a levelling network, in coordination, if necessary, with the Office of Topography and Cadaster, and a gravimetric network covering the entire national territory. The National Commission for Outer Space is created by Decree No. 84-1125 of 24 September 1984 (modified by decree No. 931642 of 9 August 1993) on the creation of the National Commission of the Outer space. The National Commission for Outer Space has the task to propose, within the framework of the country's development plans, in collaboration with the relevant departments and agencies, a national policy for the peaceful use of outer space. The purpose of this policy is: (i) to preserve the economic, social, cultural, and strategic interests of the country in the field of outer space; (ii) to promote scientific and technological capabilities through the training of specialized managers and the dynamization of research activities; (iii) to protect natural resources and the environment; and (iv) to strengthen the means of production in the industrial and agricultural fields.

¹⁶ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

Türkiye¹⁷

- Presidential Decree on the Establishment of Turkish Space Agency (Türkiye Uzay Ajansı Hakkında Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi).*
- 2022 - 2030 National Space Programme Strategy Document*

The purpose of the Presidential Decree is to regulate the procedures and principles regarding its establishment, duties and authorities. The Presidential Decree covers the Turkish Space Agency organization and personnel.

Ukraine

- Law of Ukraine on Space Activity, No. 503/96-VR, 1996;*
- Decree of the President of Ukraine on the establishment of the National Space Agency of Ukraine (29 February 1992, No. 117);*
- Law of Ukraine of 15 November 1996: Ordinance of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on Space Activity: Section I-VII;*
- Decree of the President of Ukraine on Regulations for the National Space Agency of Ukraine (22 July 1997, No. 665/97);*
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Technology Safeguards Associated with Cooperation in the Field of the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes and in the Development and Operation of Space Rocket and Rocket Equipment.*

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, licencing 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 (United Kingdom, 1986), as amended by the Deregulation Act 2015.*

The Secretary of State and the 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 licences, 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

- United States Code, Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare), Chapter 26 (National Space Program);*
- 15 USC Chapter 82, Land Remote Sensing Policy;*
- 35 USC Chapter 10, Sect. 105, Inventions in outer space;*
- National Aeronautics and Space Act, (Pub. L. No. 85-568), as amended;*
- Commercial Space Act, 1998;*

¹⁷ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14 (Aeronautics and Space);
- Order, FCC 04-130 Mitigation of Orbital Debris;
- 51 U.S. Code Title 51- National and Commercial Space Programs;
- U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness act (codified at 51 U.S. Code);
- 47 C.F.R. 25.160-162;
- 47 C.F.R. Parts 5, 25, and 97;
- Title 47 of the U.S.C;
- SPD - 2 Streamlining Regulations on Commercial Use of Space;
- NASA-STD-8719.14B (Process for Limiting Orbital Debris);
- U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices;
- Licensing of Private Remote Sensing Space Systems - 15 CFR Part 960.

Any citizen of or entity organized under the laws of the United States of America, 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 licence from the Secretary of Transportation, which may be of various types and may be modified, suspended or revoked (51 U.S.C. 50904-50906). No person that is subject to the jurisdiction or control of the United States may, directly or through any subsidiary or affiliate, operate any private remote sensing space system without a licence, which may be modified, suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Commerce (51 U.S.C. 60121-60123). No person shall use or operate an apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications to or from the United States, or by a mobile station under the jurisdiction of the United States, except under, and in accordance with, an appropriate authorization granted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). A launch authorization and station licence must be applied for and granted before a space station may be launched and operated. The FCC may terminate station authorizations in accordance with 47 C.F.R. 25.160-162.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹⁸

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

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.

¹⁸ Not listed in overview table on the seven categories of national space law below.

II. Schematic Overview of National Regulatory Frameworks for Space Activities

As of 21 February 2024

<i>State and Legislation</i>	<i>Scope of application</i>	<i>Authorization and licencing</i>	<i>Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Liability and insurance</i>	<i>Safety</i>	<i>Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit</i>
<p>Algeria</p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No. 02-49 "Creation, organization and functioning of the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL)" of 16 January 2002;</i></p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No. 06-225 "Ratifying the Convention for Damage Caused by Space Objects" of 24 June 2006;</i></p> <p>- <i>Presidential Decree No. 06-468 "Ratifying the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space" of 11 December 2006;</i></p> <p>- <i>Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019.</i></p>	<p>The scope of application of Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019 refers to space activities for the study and design, manufacture and development, launch, flight or guidance control, and return of space objects (Art. 3 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p>			<p>A national register for the registration of space objects is established at ASAL (Art. 9 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>Space objects launched into outer space, for which Algeria is the launching State, shall be registered in the national register of space objects. (Art. 10 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>The following information shall be entered in the national register of space objects: - the owner of the space object;</p> <p>- the name of the launching state or States (in case of a joint launch); the registration number of the space object; - the date and territory or place of launch; - the main parameters of the orbit, including the nodal period, the</p>	<p>The rights of victims and compensation for damage caused by the space object must be preserved before its return to its launching State (Art. 21. Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>Expenses incurred for the recovery and return of a space object or its constituent elements, belonging to a foreign State, shall be borne by the concerned State (Art. 22 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>The assessment of the damage and the compensation of the victims between the Algerian State and the foreign State shall be carried out, in accordance with the convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects, between the Algerian State and the foreign State when: - a space</p>	<p>Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019 defines "space risks" as any probability of occurrence of adverse effects on health, people, property or the environment that may occur as a result of space activities (Art. 13 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>Plans for the prevention of space risks and the control of disasters when they occur shall be established (Art. 14 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).</p> <p>Space risk prevention plans set out all the procedures and mechanisms for monitoring and alerting as well as the means to be mobilized to reduce vulnerability to space risk and to prevent the effects induced by its occurrence.</p>	

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				inclination, the apogee and the perigee; - the description and function of the space object; - any additional information deemed necessary. (Art. 11 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019). The information shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Articles III and IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space (Art.12 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).	object registered by the Algerian State causes damage to a foreign State or to foreign nationals; - a space object registered by a foreign state causes damage to the Algerian state or to Algerian citizens (Art. 23 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).	Disaster response plans, when they occur, shall lay down the organization and response mechanisms as well as the means to control the space disaster and to protect people, property and environment. Without prejudice to the legislative provisions in force and on the basis of foreseeable risks, a decree will specify the space risk prevention system, the organization and mechanisms for intervention during the occurrence of disasters, as well as the procedures of their preparation and approval (Art. 15-17 Law N° 19-06 on Space Activities of 17 July 2019).	
Argentina			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	A public national registry is established under the direct authority of CONAE (Arts. 1, 8 Decree No. 125/95). Operators and owners shall effect registration of their space objects in the	Information on the insurance arrangement shall be provided for inclusion in the national registry (Art. 5 Decree No. 125/95).	Information on precautions taken with regard to non-pollution of outer space, including celestial bodies (in particular pertaining to mechanisms for placement in a transfer orbit at the end of the useful life	

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<i>Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space” under the Authority of the National Commission of Space Activities (CONAE).</i>			(Art. 4 Decree No. 995/91).	national registry (Art. 2 National Decree No. 125/95). 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). Furthermore, Decree No. 125/95 provides for a requirement to submit the information required by the Registration Convention to the UN Secretary-General (Art. 7 Decree No. 125/95).			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).
Armenia <i>- Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related Activities of the Republic of Armenia;</i>		The state management of space activities is carried out by the public administration body authorized by the government.		The Government defines the procedure for registration of space equipment and objects (Art. 6 Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related	Operators using or controlling the use of space equipment are obliged to insure the life and health of astronauts, space infrastructure, employees of space	Space activities are carried out in compliance with the security requirements established by the applicable laws, including legislation	See Decree of the Government Alienation.

<i>State and Legislation</i>	<i>Scope of application</i>	<i>Authorization and licencing</i>	<i>Continuing supervision of activities of non-governmental entities</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Liability and insurance</i>	<i>Safety</i>	<i>Transfer of ownership or control of space objects in orbit</i>
<p>- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On the Rules and Conditions of Licencing of Space Activities and the Approval of the License Form (Ref. N 1984-N);</p> <p>- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Defining the Rules for Registration of Space Technology and Objects;</p> <p>- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Establishing the Rules of Obtaining Agreement from the Authorised Body for the Alienation by the Operator of the Space Objects and(or) Equipment in favour of Another Operator;</p> <p>- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia On Defining the Rules for the Use of Decommissioned State Owned Space Technology and Objects.</p>		<p>Authorization of space activities is implemented through licencing of space activities (Arts. 6-8 Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related Activities).</p> <p>Licencing is differentiated into simplified and compound licencing procedures (Art. 10 Decree of the Government On Licencing).</p>		<p>Activities and Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On Defining the Rules for Registration of Space Technology and Objects”).</p>	<p>facilities or other persons or any other risk of liability for the damage caused (Art. 15 Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related Activities). The applicable principles are: (i) operators shall compensate for any damage to property on Earth by space objects; (ii) damage caused by space activities shall be compensated in the manner prescribed by law.</p> <p>See also Decree of the Government On Licencing (Ref. N 1984-N).</p>	<p>related to environmental protection. There is a requirement for operators of space equipment and facilities to immediately submit information on the dangers encountered during the implementation of space activities (Art. 12 Law No. HO-152-N on Space-related Activities).</p> <p>See also Decree of the Government On Decommissioned State Owned Space Technology and Objects.</p>	
Australia	Persons carrying on various space	The operation of a launch facility		There is a Register of Space Objects	The responsible party for the launch	The Minister must, by writing, appoint a	

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<p>- <i>Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018 and associated rules (taking into account amendments up to Act No. 74, 2023);</i></p> <p>- <i>Space (Launches and Returns) (General) Rules 2019;</i></p> <p>- <i>Space (Launches and Returns) (Insurance) Rules 2019;</i></p> <p>- <i>Space (Launches and Returns) (High Power Rocket) Rules 2019;</i></p> <p>- <i>Flight Safety Code;</i></p> <p>- <i>Maximum Probable Loss Methodology.</i></p>	<p>activities or launches of high power rockets in Australia must have the activities or launches approved. Australian nationals carrying on various space activities outside Australia must have the activities approved. The Act extends to Australian external Territories (Space (Launches and Returns) Act).</p> <p>The Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018 licencing provisions do not apply to the Commonwealth or to members of the Defence Force (Section 17 of the Act).</p>	<p>requires a launch facility licence;</p> <p>the launch of a space object from a launch facility in Australia, from an Australian aircraft that is in flight or from a foreign aircraft that is in the airspace over Australian territory requires an Australian launch permit or an authorization certificate;</p> <p>the launch of a high power rocket from a facility or place in Australia requires an Australian high power rocket permit or an authorization certificate;</p> <p>the launch of a space object from a facility or place outside Australia by an Australian national requires an overseas payload permit or an authorization certificate;</p> <p>the return of a space object to a place or area in Australia requires an Australian launch permit, a return authorization or an</p>		<p>that is publicly available on the Department's website. The register includes details for certain space objects launched under an Australian launch permit, overseas payload permit or authorization certificate.</p>	<p>or return of a space object is liable to pay compensation for any damage the object causes to a third party (Section 63 Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018).</p> <p>The holder of an Australian launch permit, Australian high power rocket permit, overseas payload permit or return authorization, covering a launch or return, satisfies the insurance/financial requirements for the launch or return if: (i) throughout the liability period for the launch or return, the insurance requirements in section 48 are satisfied; or (ii) the holder has, in accordance with the rules, shown direct financial responsibility for the launch or return for an amount not less than the amount that would otherwise have been applicable under subsection 48(4) for the launch or return (Section 47 Space</p>	<p>Launch Safety Officer for the following: (i) a launch of a space object covered by an Australian launch permit; (ii) a return to a place or area in Australia of a space object covered by an Australian launch permit or a return authorization (Section 50 Space (Launches and Returns) Act 2018).</p>	

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				<i>Registration</i>			
		authorization certificate;			(Launches and Returns) Act 2018).		
		the return of a space object to a place or area outside Australia by an Australian national requires a return authorization or an authorization certificate.					
		The Minister may take into account the security, defence or international relations of Australia in deciding whether to grant a licence, permit or authorization.					
		A person operating without a permit or authorization is liable to a penalty.					
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> - <i>Regulation of the Federal Minister for Transport, Innovation</i>	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) Austrian Outer Space Act). Territorial jurisdiction: space activities carried out on Austrian territory, on board of vessels or airplanes, registered in Austria or (§§ 1 subpara. 1	Space activities require authorization by the Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology (§ 3 Austrian Outer Space Act). Conditions of authorization: 1. the operator possesses the necessary reliability, capability and expertise to carry out the space activity;	Operators of space activities are subject to supervision by the Minister with regard to matters covered by the present Federal Law (§ 13 (1) Austrian Outer Space Act). The operator is obliged to grant the organs of the supervisory authority access to all business premises and plans, allow them to inspect	The Minister 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) Austrian Outer Space Act). If other States also qualify as launching	Taking out an insurance is one of the conditions for authorization (§ 4 (4) Austrian Outer Space Act) 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 may determine a lower	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	A change of the operator requires the authorization of the Minister. The change of the operator shall be authorized under the conditions set out under § 4 (§ 8 Austrian Outer Space Act).

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<i>and Technology in Implementation of the Federal Law on the Authorisation of Space Activities and the Establishment of a National Space Registry (Outer Space Regulation BGBl. II No. 36/2015).</i>	& 2 Austrian Outer Space Act). Personal jurisdiction: a natural person with Austrian citizenship or legal persons seated in Austria (§ 1 subpara. 3 Austrian Outer Space Act).	2. the space activity does not pose any immediate threat to the public 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 8. the operator has made provision for	relevant documents and provide them with information (§ 13 (2) Austrian Outer Space Act). 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) Austrian Outer Space Act). In this case, the authorization may also be modified as to its content (§ 7(2) Austrian Outer Space Act). 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 (§ 7 (3) Austrian Outer Space Act).	States aside from Austria, the agreement according to Art II (2) of the Registration Convention is relevant for the registration in Austria (§ 9 (3) Austrian Outer Space Act). 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) Austrian Outer Space Act). 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;	sum or release the operator from the 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) Austrian Outer Space Act). In the case that the Republic of Austria has compensated damage caused by a space activity in accordance with international law, the Federal Government has the right of recourse against the operator (§ 11 (1) Austrian Outer Space Act) For damage caused on the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in flight, the right of recourse comprises an amount up to the sum of the insured risk, but no less than	Austrian Outer Space Act). The security authorities shall 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 (§ 13 (3) Austrian Outer Space Act).	

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		<p>the orderly termination of the space activity (§ 4 (1) subpara. 1-8 Austrian Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The authorization may contain additional conditions and obligations (§ 4 (3) Austrian Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The conditions and additional technical specifications shall be set out in an ordinance issued by the Minister (§ 4 (3), § 12 subpara. 1 & 2 Austrian Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>Everyone who infringes provisions of the Law or the 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>4. the main orbital parameters, including</p> <p>a) nodal period,</p> <p>b) inclination,</p> <p>c) apogee,</p> <p>d) perigee;</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 Austrian Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>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) Austrian Outer Space Act).</p>		
<p><u>Azerbaijan</u></p> <p>- Law #603-IVQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 19 April 2013 On the Accession to the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and</p>	<p>Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity" applies to the subjects of space activity.</p> <p>With respect to a space object within the airspace of the</p>	<p>Orbital positions and radio frequencies associated with them that are allocated, or to be allocated to the Republic of Azerbaijan belong to the state and are allocated for the use of the space operators in</p>	<p>The Ministry of Digital Development and Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan determined by the relevant executive power body, supervises over controlling the space objects registered in the Registry, owned</p>	<p>The formation, restriction (encumbrance), transfer and termination of title and other property rights of subjects of space activity over space objects should be registered in the Registry in the</p>	<p>The amount of insurance or other financial guarantee of the risk of damage by the space object to third parties is used to pay the claims made on the basis of the Treaty. The conditions of</p>	<p>Space activity is carried out based on the following principles: 4.1.5. safety of space activity and space industry, reduction of impact from space debris to the environment (Art. 4 Law #927-VIQ of</p>	<p>It is permitted to transfer the title to a space object in the outer space in accordance with the requirements of this Law, privatize the state-owned space objects in accordance with the Law of the Republic</p>

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<p><i>Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies</i>";</p> <p>- Decree #1326 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 27 April 2021 on the establishment of the "Space Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azercosmos)";</p> <p>- The Charter of "Space Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azercosmos)", adopted by decision #54 of the Cabinet of the Ministries of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 26 February 2022;</p> <p>- Law #289-IIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 2 April 2002 On Accession to the "Convention establishing the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization "EUTELSAT" (with amendments);</p> <p>- Law #660-IIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 21 May 2004 On</p>	<p>Republic of Azerbaijan the relevant laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan are applied.</p> <p>Relations in the fields of space activity and space industry in the Alat Free Economic Zone are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Alat Free Economic Zone" (Art. 3 Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p>	<p>accordance with the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Licenses and permits" and "on Telecommunications" (Art. 9 Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p>	<p>according to this Law by the subjects of the space activity.</p> <p>The supervision over controlling such space objects is carried out in the manner determined by the Cabinet of the Ministries for the Republic of Azerbaijan, determined by the relevant executive power body.</p> <p>Coordinating national activity in the outer space and technical control of such activity is carried out by the national space operator. 20.3. A citizen or legal person of the Republic of Azerbaijan must notify the national space operator in writing in advance before acquiring property rights over a space object outside the Republic of Azerbaijan. 20.4. A citizen or legal person of the Republic of Azerbaijan having ordered the production of a space object outside the Republic of</p>	<p>manner determined by the body (entity) determined by the relevant executive power body. Procedure for keeping the Register is determined by the body (entity) determined by the relevant executive power body (Art. 8.1. Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p> <p>In the manner specified in the Treaty, the national space operator submits information to the United Nations regarding the space objects registered in the Registry, also deorbiting such space objects (Art. 8.4. Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p>	<p>insurance certificate for the risk of damage to third parties by the space object is determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on space activity. The Space operators and holders of title to space objects must comply with the terms of the insurance certificate for the risk of damage to third parties by the space object. If no other agreement is provided between the parties, the risk of the space object causing damage to third parties (third party liability insurance) is insured at the expense of the holder of title to a space object or financial security is obtained instead of insurance. (Art. 12 Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p>	<p>the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p> <p>While implementing any activity in the fields of space activity and space industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the actions shall be taken as stipulated respectively in the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Protection of the environment", "on Evaluating impact to the environment", "on Ecology safety" and "on Technical safety" in order to protect environment, comply with environmental and technical safety requirements.</p> <p>Where space objects and their parts are found in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, temporary quarantine is permitted in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on space activities.</p>	<p>of Azerbaijan "on Privatization of State Property", title to space objects that have become unusable and are fully insured against the loss may be signed to insurers in exchange for insurance proceeds paid under the insurance contract (Art. 8.2. Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on Space Activity").</p>

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<p><i>Accession to the “Agreement on the Establishment of the “INTERSPUTNIK” International System and Organization of Space Communications”;</i></p> <p><i>- Order #443 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 17 August 2009 “The State Program on Creation and Development of Space Industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan”;</i></p> <p><i>- Order #696 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 15 November 2018 “The State Program for the development of the satellite Earth observation services in the Republic of Azerbaijan”.</i></p> <p><i>- Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Space Activity” dated 24 June 2023</i></p>			<p>Azerbaijan must inform the national space operator in writing about this within 30 (thirty) days from the moment of placing the order. (Art. 20 Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Space Activity”).</p>			<p>Measures are taken by the body (entity) determined by the relevant executive power body for the rescue of crew of the manned space object crashed in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as temporary quarantine is applied at the place of crash in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on space activity. (Art. 18 Law #927-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Space Activity”).</p>	
<p>Belgium</p> <p><i>- Law on the activities of launching, flight operations or guidance of space</i></p>	<p>Material scope, Territorial and Personal jurisdiction: activities of launching, flight operations and</p>	<p>Authorization of the Minister is required (Art. 4 Law on the activities of launching). “Minister” means the Minister with</p>	<p>The King shall lay down the conditions applying to the control and supervision of the activities covered by this law (Art. 6</p>	<p>A National Register of Space Objects shall be created and all space objects for which Belgium is the launching State shall be entered,</p>	<p>When the Belgian State is liable, pursuant to Article VII of the Outer Space Treaty, the provisions of the Liability Convention</p>	<p>The operator must inform immediately the crisis centre designated by the King of any manoeuvre, any malfunctioning or</p>	<p>The transfer to a third party of authorized activities or real or personal rights, including guarantee rights, which transfers the</p>

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<p><i>objects of 17 September 2005;</i></p> <p><i>- Royal Decree implementing certain provisions of the Law of 17 September 2005 on the activities of launching, flight operations and guidance of space objects.</i></p>	<p>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 under its jurisdiction or its control (Art. 1 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>When provided for under an international agreement, the law may apply to the activities referred to under Art. 1 and carried out by natural or legal persons of Belgian nationality, irrespective of the location where such activities are carried out (Art. 1 Law on the activities of launching).</p>	<p>responsibility for space research and its applications in the framework of international cooperation (Art. 3 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>The King may determine the conditions for granting authorizations (Art. 5 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>The authorization may be withdrawn or suspended by the Minister (Art. 11 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>The Minister may attach to any authorization specific conditions, impose the technical assistance of a third party, lay down conditions relating to the location of the activities or the location of the main establishment of the operator, create an obligation for third-party liability insurance, grant the authorization for a specific period,</p>	<p>Law on the activities of launching).</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 Law on the activities of launching).</p>	<p>except when the registration is made by another State or an international organization, in accordance with the Convention on Registration of Space Objects. The conditions regarding the form and publication of the Register and the way it is kept shall be determined by the King (Art. 14 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>The Minister shall keep an up-to-date register of authorizations issued pursuant to articles 4 and 13. This register shall indicate the terms and conditions attached to each authorization (Art. 14 Law on the activities of launching).</p>	<p>or the provisions of this law, for reparation, it shall have the right to institute a counterclaim against the operator(s) involved up to the amount of the compensation determined in accordance with §2 and §3 (Art. 15 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>An operator who fails to comply with the conditions attached to his authorization shall not benefit from the limit on liability referred to under §3 and shall be liable for the full amount of the damage caused (Art. 15 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>The right of recourse of the Belgian State against another launching State, in accordance with Article V.2 of the Liability Convention, shall not be an obstacle to the application of this article and shall in no event be a preliminary condition of the</p>	<p>any anomaly of the space object, likely to result in a danger for persons on the ground, aircraft in flight or other space objects, or to cause any damage (Art. 16 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>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 Rescue Agreement (Art. 17 Law on the activities of launching).</p>	<p>effective control of the space object may not be carried out without the Minister's prior authorization (Art. 13 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>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 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>When the transferee operator is not established in Belgium, the Minister may refuse the authorization in the absence of a specific agreement with the home State of the third party in question and which indemnifies the Belgian State against any recourse against it under its international liabilities or claims for damages (Art. 13 Law on the activities of launching).</p>

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		<p>having regard to the activities covered by the authorization (Art. 4 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 Law on the activities of launching).</p> <p>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 Law on the activities of launching).</p>			Belgian State's action against the operator (Art. 15 Law on the activities of launching).		
Brazil - Law 8.854 of February 10, 1994;	Law 8.854 regulates the establishment of the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB).	A licence is required for a launch from Brazilian territory (Art. 3 Law 8.854).	The activities of the licencees are controlled, monitored and supervised by AEB.	AEB is responsible for the provision and operation of the National Registry of space objects launched into outer			

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- Law 9.112 of October 10, 1995;	Law on sensitive goods.	In order to grant the licence, the AEB shall request from the legal person a commitment of protection of transfer of technology, under the conditions established by the Brazilian Government.	Activities of licencees will be controlled and supervised by AEB.	space by the Brazilian Government, every time that Brazil is enrolled as a “launching State” under the Registration Convention.			
- Decree 1.953 of July 10, 1996;	Creates the National System for the Development of Space Agencies.						
- Law No. 9994 of 24 July, 2000;	On the Licensing of space launches from Brazilian territory.						
- Resolution No. 51 of 26 January 2001;							
- Administrative Edict n. 27 of June 20, 2001,	Regulates the authorization of space launches from the Brazilian Territory.	A legal person shall prove that it is licenced by its country of origin to conduct space activities, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Outer Space Treaty.		The terms “space object” and “launching State” are defined in accordance with corresponding provisions of the Registration Convention.			
- Administrative Edict n.5 of February 21, 2002,	Personal Jurisdiction (Art 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.						
- Administrative Edict n. 96 of 30 November 2011;				The following should be provided to the Registry: (i) types of jurisdiction of space objects being launched; (ii) information of identification of space objects; (iii) any operational or jurisdictional modification in active space object; and (iv) information relevant to the end of lifetime of space object.			
- Administrative Edict No. 182 of 28 May, 2020.	For the purpose of granting, monitoring, and control of the permit for space launch, commercial, from the Brazilian territory, the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) will follow the guidelines set forth in this Resolution, until			Whenever Brazil takes part in the joint launching of a space object with other launching States, adopted international			

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	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.			agreements concerning jurisdiction and control of the space object and liability for damage to third parties shall be listed in the Registry.			
Canada - <i>Canadian Space Agency Act (1990, c. 13)</i> ; - <i>Canadian Aviation Regulations (SOR/96-433)</i> ; - <i>Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act</i> ; - <i>Remote Sensing Systems Act and Regulations</i> ; - <i>Radiocommunications Act</i> .	The Canadian Space Agency 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 Secretary-General of the UN via OOSA. This act does not empower the CSA to	The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, (i) make loans to any person with respect to the commercial exploitation of space science and technology; and (ii) 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 (Section 9 of the 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	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 (Section 5 Canadian Space Agency Act). The Minister is responsible for the operations of the Agency (Section 7 Canadian Space Agency Act). "Minister" means such member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as is designated by the Governor in	In accordance with Article II of the Registration Convention, each Partner shall register as space objects the flight elements listed in the Annex which it provides, the European Partner having delegated this responsibility to ESA, acting in its name and on its behalf (Art. 5 (1) Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act). Pursuant to Article VIII of the Outer Space Treaty and Article II of the Registration Convention, each Partner shall retain jurisdiction and control over the elements it registers	Art. 16 of the Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act establishes a cross-waiver of liability by the Partner States and related entities in the interest of encouraging participation in the exploration, and use of outer space through the Space Station. Each Partner State agrees to a cross-waiver of liability pursuant to which each Partner State waives all claims against any of the entities or persons based on damage arising out of Protected Space Operations. This cross waiver shall apply only if		The transfer of ownership of the elements listed in the Annex of the Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act or of equipment in or on the Space Station shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Partners under the Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act, the MOUs, or implementing arrangements (Art. 6 (3) Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act). Any transfer of ownership of any element listed in the Annex shall require

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	authorize or licence outer space activities. Under the Canadian Aviation Regulations, the authorization for a launch from Canadian territory is granted by the Minister of Transport pursuant the Canadian Transportation Act (Sections 602.43 and 602.44 Canadian Aviation Regulations). The Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act implements Canada's obligations arising from the ISS Agreement. The Remote Sensing Systems Act and regulations govern all aspects of remote sensing activities in Canada. The Radiocommunications Act contains provisions relevant to the authorization of radio frequencies used in satellite communications.	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 (i) to whom the Agency provides any services or facilities; or (ii) who is licenced by the Agency to use, or to whom the Agency otherwise makes available, any patent, copyright, industrial design, trade-mark, trade secret or other like property right (10 Canadian Space Agency Act). Remote sensing activities performed from Canadian territory as well as some activities carried out in foreign countries, require a licence from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.	Council as the Minister for the purposes of the Canadian Space Agency Act (Section 2 Canadian Space Agency Act).	in accordance with paragraph 1 above and over personnel in or on the Space Station who are its nationals. The exercise of such jurisdiction and control shall be subject to any relevant provisions of this Agreement, the MOUs, and implementing arrangements, including relevant procedural mechanisms established therein. (Art. 5 (2) Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act).	the person, entity, or property causing the damage is involved in Protected Space Operations and the person, entity, or property damaged is damaged by virtue of its involvement in Protected Space Operations (Art. 16 (3) Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act). Except as otherwise provided in Article 16, the Partner States, as well as ESA, shall remain liable in accordance with the Liability Convention. In the event of a claim arising out of the Liability Convention, the Partners (and ESA, if appropriate) shall consult promptly on any potential liability, on any apportionment of such liability, and on the defence of such claim. Regarding the provision of launch and return services, the Partners concerned (and ESA, if appropriate) may		prior notification of the other Partners (Art. 6 (4) Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act).

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	The licencing and supervision of Canadian Telecommunications Satellites is the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry.				conclude separate agreements regarding the apportionment of any potential joint and several liability arising out of the Liability Convention. (Ar. 17 Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act).		
China - <i>Measures for the Administration of Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 8 February 2001;</i> - <i>Interim Measures on the Administration of Permits for Civil Space Launch Projects of 21 December 2002;</i> - <i>Interim measures on Administration of Mitigation of and Protection against Space Debris.</i>	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). Jurisdiction: The National Register specifically includes sections for Hong Kong and Macau. The specific measures for the registration of space objects which owned or launched by Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region shall be instituted separately	The State Administration for Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence (SASTIND) takes charge of the administration of national registration of space objects and the Department of international Cooperation shall be responsible for routine work. The administration system of licencing shall apply to the project. Any persons, natural or juridical, or organizations undertaking such a launch project shall, in accordance with the present measures, apply for examination and approval, and shall	SASTIND shall plan and administrate the project, and shall be responsible for examining, approving and supervising the project.	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. SASTIND shall maintain the National Register. For international registration of a space object jointly launched by China and other States, the State of Registry shall be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after consultation with	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. Where a space object launched from the territory of China is owned by the government, juridical persons, organizations or natural persons of the State other than China, the corporation which provides the international launching service of the space object		A license shall not be altered or transferred.

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	<p>(Art.10 of Measures of 2001).</p> <p>The present measures are formulated with a view to regulating the administration of the project of launching 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>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>SASTIND is also in charge of supervising and administering mitigation of and protection against space debris, relevant capacity building and coordinating fulfilment of requirements by the UN and IADC Guidelines.</p>		<p>concerned States in accordance with the Registration Convention.</p>	<p>shall register it at national registry.</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.</p> <p>If any person, natural or juridical, or any organization undertakes an unauthorized project without a licence, the SASTIND 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.</p>		

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					An organ or an official, which examines the applications for licences, 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 responsible in accordance with the law if it/he/she commits a crime.		
<p>Denmark</p> <p>- <i>The Danish Outer Space Act (act No. 409 of 11 May 2016);</i></p> <p>- <i>The Danish Executive Order on requirements in connection with approval of activities in outer space, etc.;</i></p> <p>- <i>The Danish Outer Space Act - scope of application.</i></p>	<p>The Danish Outer Space Act (Act no. 409 of 11 May 2016) applies to space activities carried out within the Danish State and space activities carried out outside the Danish State on Danish craft or facilities or by Danish operators.</p> <p>The Danish Outer Space Act defines 'outer space' as 'space above the altitude of 100 km above sea level'.</p>	<p>A space activity may only be carried out after prior approval from the Minister for Higher Education and Science (Art. 5 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The Minister may grant State owners or operators exemption from the requirement for approval (Art. 18 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>The Minister supervises compliance with the Outer Space Act and related regulations. Upon request from the Minister, owners and operators must provide any information required for the execution of the Minister's supervisory duties (Art. 16 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The Minister or other authorized person, has, at all times, the right of access to the operator's</p>	<p>The Minister for Higher Education and Science establishes and manages a public registry of space objects, containing information about space objects launched into Earth orbit or beyond for which Denmark is the launching State. He furthermore submits the information to the UN Secretary-General (Art. 10 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>For space objects covered by section</p>	<p>The operator is obliged to compensate for any damage caused by a space object to persons or property on Earth as well as damage to aircraft in flight. For damage caused by a space object in situations not covered by that, the operator is liable under the general rules of Danish law on compensation (Art. 11 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>As a condition for granting approval for a space activity,</p>	<p>The Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation may stipulate requirements that space activities meet relevant safety standards and guidelines, such as standards published (Art. 5 (1) Executive Order on requirements in connection with approval of activities in outer space, etc).</p> <p>When assessing safety associated with the launch itself, the Danish</p>	<p>Transfer of space objects or space activities to another owner or operator may only take place after prior approval from the Minister. If an operator wants to transfer space objects or space activities to another owner or operator domiciled in another State, the Minister may impose requirements for an advance agreement with said State to take over the liability to pay</p>

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			installations, buildings or other premises in order to obtain information for use in carrying out supervision (Art. 17 Outer Space Act). The Minister may grant State owners or operators exemption from the requirement for supervision (Art. 18 Outer Space Act).	10(1) of the Outer Space Act, the operator must report the following information to the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation: 1) The name and central business registration number (CVR number) of the operator. 2) A description of the general function of the space object. 3. The date and location of launch. 4) The launch vehicle or launcher. 5) The functional operational period and operational life of the space object in earth orbit. 6) Basic orbital data: a) nodal period; b) inclination; c) apogee; d) perigee (Art. 8 Executive Order on requirements in connection with approval of activities in outer space, etc).	the Minister may impose requirements on the operator to take out insurance or in some other way provide security to cover the liability. If the operator has taken out insurance, the insurance company will be directly liable to the claimant for compensation, and to the Danish State to the extent that the Danish State has a right to be indemnified. Institutions covered by the self-insurance scheme of the Danish State are exempt from the duty to take out insurance (Art. 13 Outer Space Act).	Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation may place emphasis on relevant assessments and decisions already made by foreign national authorities, international space organisations, or similar (Art. 5 (3) Executive Order on requirements in connection with approval of activities in outer space, etc).	damages (Art. 15 Outer Space Act).
Finland <i>- Act on Space Activities (63/2018);</i> <i>- Decree of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment on</i>	The Act on Space Activities applies to space activities carried on within the territory of the State of Finland and to space activities outside the territory of the State of Finland if they are	Space activities may be carried on only subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment. An authorisation may be granted for a definite or indefinite period.	The operator is under an obligation to inform without delay the Ministry on any changes that may affect the conditions for authorization or on any changes of ownership of the	The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment maintains a public registry of space objects. Each operator provides the Ministry with the following information	The operator is required to take out insurance against damage caused by space activities to third parties at least up to the maximum amount of the State's right of recourse laid down at 60 million	Conditions necessary for the safe conduct and supervision of the space activities may be attached to the authorization (Section 5 Act on Space Activities). These include a risk	The effective control of a space object or of space activities may be transferred to another operator or owner only if the Ministry has approved the transfer in advance. The Ministry may

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<p><i>Space Activities (74/2018);</i></p> <p><i>- The National Space Strategy (Finland 2025);</i></p> <p><i>- The Government Decree on the Finnish Space Committee (739/2019);</i></p> <p><i>- The national strategy for Space Situational Awareness (SSA).</i></p>	<p>carried on (i) on board a vessel or aircraft registered in Finland; or (ii) by a Finnish citizen or a legal person incorporated in Finland (Section 1 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>The conditions for authorization include: the operator has the necessary technical expertise and financial capacity for carrying on space activities; the operator provided a risk assessment; the operator seeks to prevent the generation of space debris and adverse environmental impacts; the space activities are compatible with the national security interests, Finland's international obligations and Finland's foreign policy interests; the operator complies with the insurance requirements; the operator complies with the rules of the ITU; the operator provides evidence of compliance with the export control provisions (Section 5 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>space object and on discontinuing the space activities (Section 12 Act on Space Activities).</p> <p>The Ministry may amend or withdraw an authorization granted for space activities under certain conditions (Section 13 Act on Space Activities).</p> <p>The operator submits annually a report on its space activities to the Ministry and the Ministry has the right to conduct inspections of the operator's space activities and space object as are necessary for supervision (Sections 14 and 15 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>concerning the space object launched into Earth orbit or beyond: (i) name of the launching State or States; (ii) name of the operator; (iii) designator or registration number of the space object; (iv) general function of the space object; (v) date and place of launch and launch vehicle; (vi) orbital parameters of the space object, including: nodal period; inclination; apogee; perigee (Section 6 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>Euros (Sections 7 and 8 Act on Space Activities). The Ministry may refrain from requiring the insurance if (i) the insurance of the launch company or a corresponding insurance substantially covers the operator's and the State's liability for damage caused by the space activities to third parties; or (ii) on the basis of the risk assessment conducted on the space activities, the Ministry can accept the risk of damage caused by the space activities on the Earth, in the airspace and in outer space (Section 8 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>assessment and the prevention of generation of space debris and adverse environmental impacts (Section 5 and 10 Act on Space Activities).</p> <p>Space activities are carried on without causing any particular risk to persons, property or public safety (Section 9 Act on Space Activities).</p>	<p>approve the transfer if the conditions for authorization are fulfilled. The Ministry may attach conditions necessary for the safe conduct and supervision of the space activities to the authorization decision (Section 11 Act on Space Activities).</p>
<p>France</p> <p><i>- Law No. 61-1382, 20 December 1961 Statute of the Centre</i></p>	<p>Material scope: any activity consisting in launching, attempting to launch or intending to procure the launch of an object into outer</p>	<p>Authorization is granted once the administrative authority has checked the moral, financial and professional</p>	<p>Agents from several public authorities are empowered to proceed with the necessary controls in order to ascertain that the obligations</p>	<p>In the event France has a registration obligation according to Article II of the Registration Convention or of other international</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</p>	<p>Authorizations may include requirements set forth for the safety of persons and property, protection of public health and the environment, in</p>	<p>The transfer to a third party of the commanding of a space object which has been authorized pursuant to the Space Operations</p>

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<p><i>National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES);</i></p> <p><i>- Decree 62-153, Regulations Relating to the CNES;</i></p> <p><i>- French Space Operations Act, No 2008-518 (2008);</i></p> <p><i>- Decree No. 2009-643 of June 9, 2009 (Relating to the authorizations issued in application of law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008 relating to space operations);</i></p> <p><i>- Decree No.2009-644 of 9 June 2009, modifying Decree No.84-510 of 28 June 1984, relating to CNES;</i></p> <p><i>- Decree No. 2009-640 of 9 June 2009 (Implementing the provisions provided for in Title VII of Law No. 2008-518 of June 3, 2008 relating to space operations);</i></p>	<p>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 Space Operations Act);</p> <p>transfer of a space object which has been authorized under the Space Operations Act (Art. 3 Space Operations Act);</p> <p>transfer of control of a space object whose launching has not been authorized under the Space Operations Act (Art. 3 Space Operations Act).</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: activity from national territory or from means or facilities falling under French jurisdiction (Art. 2 Space Operations Act).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: French natural or juridical person, juridical persons whose headquarters is located in France</p>	<p>guarantees of the applicant, and if necessary, of its shareholders, and has ascertained that the systems and procedures that it intends to implement are compliant with several technical regulations.</p> <p>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 Space Operations Act).</p> <p>Authorizations may entail further requirements that the person carrying out the activity is obliged to comply with (Arts. 5 and 6 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>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>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).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>agreements, the launched space objects are registered in a registry hold by the CNES on behalf of the Sate (Art. 12 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>Operations Act. If compensation has to be paid, the operator can benefit from a governmental guarantee under certain conditions (Arts. 15, 16 and 17 Space Operations Act).</p> <p>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 Arts. 16 and 17 Space Operations Act (Art. 14 Space Operations Act).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>particular in order to limit the risks related to space debris, which the person the person carrying out the activity is obliged to comply with (Art. 5 Space Operations Act).</p>	<p>Act is subject to prior authorization from the administrative authority (Art. 3 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 Space Operations Act).</p>

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	(Art. 2 Space Operations Act).		Space Operations Act).				
<p>Germany</p> <p>- <i>Law governing the transfer of the administrative functions in the sector of outer space activities (RAÜG), 1998;</i></p> <p>- <i>Act to give Protection against the Security Risk to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Dissemination of High-Grade Earth Remote Sensing Data (Satellite Data Security Act — SatDSiG), 2007;</i></p> <p>- <i>Satellite Data Security Act-Terminology;</i></p> <p>- <i>German Federal Government's Space Strategy, 2023.</i></p>	<p>Material scope: operation of high-grade Earth remote sensing systems (Section 1 SatDSiG), handling of data generated by such high-grade earth remote sensing system until the moment of their dissemination (Section 1 SatDSiG).</p> <p>Territorial jurisdiction: foreign legal persons or foreign associations of persons with their head office within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany; if inalterable sequences of instructions to command the orbital system are transmitted from within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany; where the data of high-grade earth remote sensing systems are disseminated from within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany (Section 1 SatDSiG).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: German nationals or</p>	<p>The operation of a high-grade Earth remote sensing system requires an operator license (Section 3 SatDSiG) which is granted if several conditions are fulfilled (Section 4 SatDSiG).</p> <p>A data provider wishing to disseminate data requires a dissemination license (Section 11 SatDSiG) which is only granted if certain conditions are fulfilled (Section 12 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The data provider who wishes to comply with a request shall examine the request for its sensitivity in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 17 SatDSiG.</p> <p>If a data provider wishes to comply with a sensitive request, he requires a permit. A permit shall be granted if the dissemination of data in the individual case does</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 (Section 5 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The operator of a high-grade Earth remote sensing system/data provider shall provide the responsible authority with information on demand and submit documents, if this is required to monitor adherence to the Act and the statutory ordinances passed under the Act (Section 7 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The officers of the responsible authority are authorized to gain entry to the business and operating premises of the operator of a high-grade Earth remote sensing system/data provider and to undertake the examinations required in performance of their</p>	<p>The data provider must immediately notify the competent authority in writing or electronically of: changes in facts that they must register in the commercial or association register, and</p> <p>a) insofar as the data provider operates in the legal form of a partnership, changes to the partnership agreement, or</p> <p>b) insofar as the data provider operates in the legal form of a limited liability company, changes in the persons of the shareholders or the extent of their participation and actual indications that the security of the data generated with a high-quality remote sensing system is not being maintained (§13 SatDSiG)</p>	<p>Operating a high-quality remote sensing system requires approval (§3 (1) SatDSiG).</p> <p>Approval is required when operators ensure that individuals with access to command, reception, processing, and data storage facilities of a high-quality remote sensing system undergo a basic security check by the competent authority, §4 (2) SatDSiG.</p> <p>Permission must be granted if the continued operation of the high-quality remote sensing system or parts of the high-quality remote sensing system does not endanger the essential security interests of the Federal Republic of Germany (§10 SatDSiG).</p> <p>The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy is responsible for conducting the security/ safety</p>		

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	by legal persons or associations of persons under German law (Section 1 SatDSiG).	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 (Section 19 SatDSiG).	duties (Section 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 (Section 9 SatDSiG). Administrative offenses as defined in Section 28 are punishable of a fine of up to € 500,000, depending on the nature of the offence (Section 29 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 Section 29 SatDSiG (Section 29 SatDSiG).			check (§ 24 (2) SatDSiG).	
Indonesia - Law No. 21 of 2013 on Space Activities; - Presidential Regulation No. 45 of 2017 on National Plan on Space	Law No. 21 applies to (i) all space activities which are carried out in and/or from the territory and the jurisdiction of Indonesia; (ii) all space activities	In carrying out the launching of space vehicles, operators must fulfil a number of requirements in Art. 35 of Law No. 21. In the event that the launch is carried	The Government is obliged to manage and supervise commercial space activities. The management and supervision of space activities include	A public register of Space Vehicle is established (Art. 72 Law No. 21). Any space object launched from the territorial sovereignty and	The Government of Indonesia is internationally liable for any damages caused by space activities committed in the territorial sovereignty and/or	Operators are responsible for the security in their space activities by fulfilling the standard and procedure of security. The Space Agency is obliged to supervise	In the event of transfer of ownership of space assets, the liability of the space operator is effectively transferred beginning with the

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<p><i>Activities year 2016 – 2040;</i></p> <p><i>- Government Regulation No. 11 of 2018 on Remote Sensing.</i></p>	<p>which are carried out for and/or on behalf of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (iii) Indonesian citizens or Indonesian legal entities which are involved and/or participated in space activities; and (iv) foreigners with a license to carry out space activities (Art. 5 Law No. 21).</p> <p>Law No. 21 regulates, inter alia, space activities; space related activities; management and supervision; spaceport; safety and security; mitigation of re-entry space objects and search and rescue of astronauts; registration; international cooperation; responsibility and liability; insurance, security interest, and facilities; and environmental preservation (Art. 6 Law No. 21).</p> <p>Commercial Space Activities as referred to in Article 7 may be conducted by legal entities</p>	<p>out outside of Indonesian territory, a launch licence must take into account the agreements that ensure the Indonesian Government is waived from liability for any loss (Art. 35 of Law No. 21).</p>	<p>regulatory and controlling functions (Art. 41 Law No. 21).</p>	<p>jurisdiction of Indonesia or launched from territory of other States conducted by an Indonesian Governmental Institution, legal entities or citizens must be registered to the Space Agency (Art. 71 Law No. 21).</p>	<p>jurisdiction of the Indonesia. In the event that damages are caused by space activities, space operators are liable to pay for compensation (Art. 76 Law No. 21).</p> <p>Liability for damages caused by space activities occurring on the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in-flight is absolute. Liability for damages that occur in outer space and/or to space vehicles among operators is based on fault (Art. 77 Law No. 21).</p> <p>Operators are obliged to provide insurance regarding their liability for damage to third parties which may be caused by their space activities (Art. 84 Law No. 21).</p>	<p>the compliance of fulfilment of the standard and procedure of security conducted by any Operators (Arts. 51 and 52 Law No. 21). The Space Agency is obliged to appoint and determine launching safety officer for any launch facilities that acquired licenses (Art. 53 Law No. 21).</p>	<p>entry into force of the transfer agreement (Art. 53 Law No. 78).</p>

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	established under Indonesian Law and foreign enterprises (Art. 37 Law No. 21). Government Regulation No. 11 of 2018 applies to remote sensing.						
Italy				Law No. 153 of 12 July 2005 provides for the accession of Italy to the Registration Convention. Under Art. 3 of Law 153/2005, the Italian Space Agency (ASI) is entrusted with the institution and maintenance of the National Registry, as well as the collection of all information related to the implementation of the Convention. Under Art. 3 of the Law 153/2005, the National Registry shall be filed with: a) any space object launched by natural or legal persons of Italian nationality that launches or procures the launch of that space object; b) any object launched into outer space from a launch site located in the	Law 23/1983 implements and complements the Liability Convention regime in the national legal system. It applies to damages caused by objects launched into outer space by a State party to the Liability Convention and is based on the following principles: (a) Italian natural and legal persons shall obtain compensation from the Italian State for damages caused by space objects launched by a foreign State, if Italy requested and obtained compensation for the damage by that foreign State under Art. VII of the Liability Convention; (b) Italian natural and legal persons are also entitled to		
	- Law No. 23, 25 January 1983, Norms for the implementation for the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 29 March 1972 (Official Gazette No. 35, 5 February 1983); - Law Decree No. 128, 4 June 2003, Reorganisation of the Italian Space Agency (A.S.I.); - Law No. 153, 12 July 2005, Accession of the Italian Republic to the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (New York, 14 January 1975) and its implementation (Official Gazette,						

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	<p><i>General Series, No. 177, 1 August 2005);</i></p> <p><i>- Law No. 7, 11 January 2018: Measures for the coordination of space and aerospace policy and provisions concerning the organisation and operation of the Italian Space Agency (18G00025) (Official Gazette, General Series, No. 34, 10 February 2018).</i></p>			<p>national territory or under Italian jurisdiction and control of Italy, by foreign natural or legal persons.</p> <p>The natural legal persons referred to in Art. 3 of the Law shall notify the Italian Space Agency about the launches carried out and transmit to the Agency all information required under Art. IV of the Registration Convention. Art. 5 of Law 153/2005 also requires the concerned persons to notify the Italian Space Agency when the space objects entered into the Registry are no longer in Earth orbit.</p> <p>Under Art. 6 of the Law, the Italian Space Agency shall communicate the information entered into the Registry to the Ministry of Research, the Ministry of the Economic Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the latter shall fulfil the international</p>	<p>receive compensation if the Italian State has presented no claim for compensation, provided, in this case, that a claim has not been presented to the liable State and no compensation has been received by the State on whose territory the damage occurred or by the State in which the persons concerned are permanent residents;</p> <p>(c) Law No. 23 also recognizes a right for compensation to foreign natural and legal persons as long as the Italian State has presented a claim and obtained compensation from the launching State under Art. VII of the Liability Convention (that in cases when neither the State of nationality nor the State on whose territory the damage was sustained has presented a claim in respect of damage sustained by its permanent residents).</p>		

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				requirements under the Registration Convention.			
Japan - <i>The Law concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (Law No. 161 of 13th December 2002);</i> - <i>Basic Space Law (Law No. 43, 2008 of 28 May 2008);</i> - <i>Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites;</i> - <i>Enforcement Order of the Act concerning the Launch and Control of Satellites;</i> - <i>Regulation for Enforcement of the Act concerning the Launch and Control of Satellites;</i> - <i>Act on Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Records (Act No. 77 of 2016)</i> - <i>Enforcement Order of the Act concerning Ensuring Adequate Handing of Satellite Remote Sensing Data;</i> - <i>Regulation for Enforcement of the Act concerning</i>	Any person who intends to launch an artificial satellite, etc. using a launch facility located in Japan or mounted on a ship or aircraft of Japanese nationality must obtain the permission of the Prime Minister each time (Art. 4 Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites). The criteria are listed in Art. 6 Satellite Act.	Supervision by the Prime Minister under the Satellite Act comprises on-site inspection and instructions (Art. 31 and 32 Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites).	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 UN.		The Law concerning JAXA provides, in Articles 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. The Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites stipulates that damage compensation measures as prescribed in the law constitute the conclusion or deposit of a rocket fall damage liability insurance contract and a rocket fall damage compensation contract (limited to compensation related to damages stemming from a specific occurrence) (Arts. 9 and 39 Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites). A person who launches an artificial satellite,	Based on Article 18 of the Law concerning JAXA, JAXA shall carry out the launching activities pursuant to the “launch of Artificial Satellites Standards”, which have 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” 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	When the launcher transfers the business related to the launch of artificial satellites, etc. with the permission set forth in Article 4, the transferor and the transferee shall prioritize the transfer and transfer by Cabinet Office Ordinance. Upon obtaining the approval of the Prime Minister pursuant to the provisions, the transferee shall succeed to the status of the launcher pursuant to the provisions of this Act (Art. 10 Satellite Act). When a Satellite Remote Sensing Instruments User intends to transfer its business in respect of the Use of Satellite Remote Sensing Instruments licensed under Article 4, paragraph (1) to a person who intends to conduct the Use of Satellite Remote Sensing

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<p><i>Ensuring Adequate Handing of Satellites Remote Sensing Data;</i></p> <p><i>Act on Launching Artificial Satellites and Managing Satellites (Satellite Act, Act No. 76 of 2016);</i></p> <p><i>- Act on the Promotion of Business Activities for the Exploration and Development of Space Resources (Act. No 83 of 2021).</i></p>					<p>etc. using a launch facility located in Japan or mounted on a ship or aircraft of Japanese nationality causing damage such as a rocket fall due to the launch of the artificial satellite, etc., is responsible for compensation for the damage (Art. 35 Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites).</p>	<p>satellites in this regard based on its guideline.</p>	<p>Instruments using a Ground Radio Station for Command and Control located in Japan, and when the transferor and transferee have obtained an authorization on that transfer from the Prime Minister in advance pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Office Order, the transferee succeeds to the status of the Satellite Remote Sensing Instruments User (Art. 13 Act on Securing Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Records (Act No. 77 of 2016); Art. 10 Act concerning Launch and Control of Satellites).</p>
<p>Kazakhstan</p> <p><i>- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Space Activities (No. 528-IV of 6 January 2012).</i></p>	<p>The Kazakhstan Law defines outer space at 100 km (Art. 1 Kazakhstan Law).</p>	<p>Space activities of individuals and legal entities are carried out on the basis of a licencing system (Art. 13 Kazakhstan Law).</p>	<p>State control in the field of space activity shall be carried out by the authorized body in the form of inspection in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On state control and supervision in the Republic of</p>	<p>Space objects are subject to state registration, which is to be carried out within fifteen business days from the date of receiving the application to the authorized body (Art. 11 Kazakhstan Law).</p>		<p>Space activities shall be carried out upon condition of maintenance of health care of people and environment, protection of property of individuals and legal entities (Art. 27 Kazakhstan Law).</p>	

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			Kazakhstan” (Art. 12 Kazakhstan Law).				
Liechtenstein - Act from 5th October 2023 “On the Authorization of Space Activities and the Registration of Space Objects - Ordinance dated 4th December 2023 “On the Authorization of Space Activities and the Registration of Space Objects	The Act from 5th October 2023 applies to space activities conducted or initiated to be conducted on the territory of Liechtenstein; on movable or immovable assets registered in Liechtenstein or otherwise subject to Liechtenstein legislation; or from an operator who has Liechtenstein citizenship; or is a legal entity that has its registered office or is registered in Liechtenstein (Art. 2 (1) Act from 5th October 2023). Except as specifically provided in this Act, other legislation related to the conduct of space activities shall remain unaffected (Art. 2 (2) Act from 5th October 2023).	Operators carrying out space activity shall submit the application for an authorization under paragraph 1 to the Supervisory Authority, namely the Office of Communications. The application shall be accompanied by the information and documents required to demonstrate compliance the requirements set forth in Art. 5 (Act from 5th October 2023). The Government will detail application procedures, including required documentation, via ordinance (Art 4 (4) Act from 5th October 2023). Authorization will be granted if operators, their management, and key personnel meet professional and integrity standards; financial capability is demonstrated alongside a robust cost and financing plan; the activity adheres to state-of-	The Supervisory Authority shall be responsible for the enforcement of The Act from 5th October 2023 (Art. 16 (2). It shall be responsible in particular for utilizing suitable entities and delegate tasks to them, in particular for carrying out supervision or maintaining the register (Art. 16 (2) Act from 5th October 2023).	The Supervisory Authority shall maintain a public register of space objects. Space objects shall be registered in this register for which Liechtenstein is considered as the launching state pursuant to Art. I of the Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Registration Convention) (Art. 14 (1), (2) Act from 5th October 2023). A space object to be registered in this register and its entire personnel shall be subject to the jurisdiction and control of Liechtenstein during its presence in space or on a celestial body (Art. 14 (4) Act from 5th October 2023). The registry contains the following information on the space object: the name of the launching State or States; an	The operator is liable for any damage caused by a space object on Earth or to an aircraft in flight as a result of the space activity. The liability of an operator under other legal provisions remains unaffected (Art. 7 Act from 5th October 2023). The operator shall obtain insurance coverage of at least 100 million Swiss francs with an insurance company to cover its liability for personal injury or property damage that may arise to third parties as a result of the space activity. The insurance company must not have any economic affiliation with the operator. The Supervisory Authority may, upon request, grant an exemption from the insurance requirement or a reduction in the insurance amount if: there is a public	Act from 5th October 2023 serves to ensuring the highest possible safety of space activities, in particular the prevention of personal injury and damage to property, ensuring public safety and health, and protecting the environment (Art.1 Act from 5th October 2023). If the risk of an immediate and serious infringement of the rights or legally protected interests of other operators or users is credibly demonstrated, or if there is an immediate and serious threat to public interests, in particular to public order, safety or health, the Supervisory Authority may issue temporary orders to restore the lawful situation (Art. 20 (4) Act from 5th October 2023).	In the event of a modification or revocation of the authorization, measures may be ordered for the temporary continuation or safe termination of the space activity. If the operator fails to comply with these orders, control of the space activity shall be transferred by order to another operator. The operator shall provide the documentation necessary for the temporary continuation or safe termination of the space activity to the new operator and shall bear the resulting costs (Art. 11 Act from 5th October 2023). Any intended direct or indirect acquisition, and any intended direct or indirect disposition, of a qualified ownership in an operator shall be notified in writing to the Supervisory

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		<p>the-art technology without posing threats to public order, safety, health, or causing harmful space or environmental contamination. (Art 5 Act from 5th October 2023). It must align with international law, Liechtenstein's foreign policy interests, and not threaten national security (Art. 5 (1) (d), (e) Act from 5th October 2023). Measures to prevent space debris and compliance with ITU regulations and Swiss legal provisions applicable in Liechtenstein, including export controls and liability insurance requirements, are mandatory (Art. 5 (1) (h-k) Act from 5th October 2023).</p> <p>The Supervisory Authority decides on applications post-review of all documents, with the possibility of conditional authorization. The Government may further detail authorization specifics by ordinance. (Art. 5</p>		<p>appropriate designation of the space object and its registration number and, if applicable, its ITU designation; the date and territory or location of the launch; the basic parameters of the orbit, including orbital period, orbital inclination, maximum Earth distance (apogee) and minimum Earth distance (perigee); the general function of the space object; the manufacturer of the space object; the owner of the space object; the operator of the space object; the date and circumstances of the termination of the space activity; other information determined by the government by ordinance (Art. 15 (1) Act from 5th October 2023).</p>	<p>interest in the space activity, taking into account the associated risks and the financial capacity of the operator; or the operator can demonstrate that it has the bank guarantee to cover its liability for personal injury or property damage; the bank must not have any economic affiliation with the operator. Activities serving science, research, or education are particularly considered to be in the public interest (Art. 8 (1-3) Act from 5th October 2023).</p> <p>The Government shall specify the details of the insurance requirement, in particular the documents to be submitted with the application (Art. 8 (4) Act from 5th October 2023).</p>	<p>Authority by the person or persons interested in the acquisition and disposition (Art. 13 Act from 5th October 2023).</p>	

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		(2), (3), Act from 5th October 2023).					
Luxembourg - <i>Law of 27 July 1991 on Electronic Media;</i> - <i>Law of July 20th 2017 on the exploration and use of space resources;</i> - <i>Law of 15 December, 2020 approving the Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in New York, on 12th November 1974;</i> - <i>Law of 15th December 2020 on Space Activities and amending: 1st the amended law of July 9, 1937 on the tax on insurance known as "Versicherungssteuer gesetz"; 2nd the amended law of 4 December 1967 concerning income tax.</i>	The Law of 15 th December 2020 applies to space activities carried out by an operator, whatever its nationality, from the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or by means of installations, movable or immovable, which are under the control and jurisdiction of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; or on the territory of a foreign State or of an area not subject to the sovereignty of a State by natural persons possessing Luxembourg nationality or legal persons governed by Luxembourg law. Missions of exploration and use of space resources are governed by the law of 20 July 2017 on the exploration and use of space resources and Articles 15 and 16, paragraph 2 of the Law of 15 th December 2020.	Operators carrying out a space activity need to have prior authorization to do so by the Minister responsible for space policy and legislation (Art. 5 Law of 15 th December 2020). The authorization request must be accompanied by a risk assessment of the space activity (Art. 6 Law of 15 th December 2020).	Operators authorized to carry out a space activity under Article 5 are subject to the continuous supervision of the Minister (Art. 11 Law of 15 th December 2020).	A National Registry of Space Objects, the "Registry", is created with the Minister responsible for Space Policy and Legislation. Space objects for which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg assumes a registration obligation under Article VIII of the Outer Space Treaty and Article II of the Registration Convention, are entered in the Register. This register is public (Art. 15 Law of 15 th December 2020).	Insurance of space activities falls within the scope of the amended law of July 9, 1937 on insurance tax, known as "Versicherungssteuer gesetz".		Any natural or legal person who has taken the decision to acquire or increase, or sell, directly or indirectly, a qualifying holding in an operator, with the consequence that the proportion of capital shares or voting rights held would reach or exceed the thresholds of 20 per cent, 30 per cent or 50 per cent or that this operator would become its subsidiary, informs the Minister in advance and in writing of its intention (Art. 13 Law of 15 th December 2020).

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<p>Malaysia</p> <p>- <i>Communications and Multimedia Act 1998</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Strategic Trade Act 2010</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Malaysian Space Board Bill 2022</i>;</p> <p>- <i>National Space Policy 2030</i>.</p>	<p>Space Board Bill 2022 applies with territorial and personal jurisdiction and adopts a spatial demarcation of air space and outer space at 100 km (Art. 3 Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>The Act establishes the Malaysian Space Board to regulate space-related activities.</p>	<p>Any launch service provider who intends to launch a space object into space from any launch facility in Malaysia shall apply for a launch permit (Art. 17 (1) Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>Any citizen of Malaysia or permanent resident who, or any body corporate incorporated, established or registered in Malaysia which, is an owner of a space object and intends to launch the space object into space from any launch facility in or outside Malaysia shall apply for a launch certificate (Art. 18 (1) Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>A person may apply for a licence, launch permit or launch certificate to be granted to him by submitting to the Board an application in such manner as may be prescribed (Art. 19 (1) Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>The application shall be accompanied by payment of the</p>		<p>Any citizen of Malaysia, permanent resident or body corporate incorporated, established or registered in Malaysia, whose space object has been launched into the earth orbit or beyond from a launch facility in or outside Malaysia shall register the space object with the Space Regulator in such manner as may be prescribed (Art. 36 (1) Space Board Bill 2022).</p>	<p>The applicant for a launch permit is required to secure insurance coverage against any third-party liabilities for damage resulting from the launch of the space object, as per the conditions specified in the launch permit. This insurance must be arranged in accordance with the regulations prescribed (Art. 22 (3) Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>A launch service provider shall be absolutely liable for any damage resulting from the launch of a space object from a launch facility in Malaysia (Art. 39 (1) Space Board Bill 2022).</p> <p>A citizen of Malaysia, permanent resident or body corporate incorporated, established or registered in Malaysia who is an owner of a space object shall be absolutely liable for any damage resulting from the launch of his or its</p>	<p>The Space Regulator shall appoint from amongst the authorized officer a Launch Safety Officer to determine the compliance of a launch permit holder (Art. 35 (1) Space Board Bill 2022). The Launch Safety Officer shall have all the powers necessary for the performance of his functions and in particular he may inspect, with prior written notice to the launch permit holder, a space object or launch facility; direct the launch permit holder or any employee, agent or contractor of the launch permit holder to give any information or assistance; and give any direction to the launch permit holder in relation to the launch of a space object into space or re-entry of a space object that he considers necessary to avoid any danger to public health or to any person or property, including directions to stop the launch or re-entry of, or to</p>	<p>A licence may be transferred to any other person upon authorization by the Board— (a) if a written application is made to the Board by the licensee; and (b) if the Board is satisfied that the person to whom the licence is to be transferred has the necessary financial and technical resources to comply with the conditions or additional conditions of the licence (Art. 30 (1), (3) Space Board Bill 2022).</p>

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		prescribed fee (Art. 19 (2) Space Board Bill 2022).			space object from a launch facility outside Malaysia (Art. 39 (2) Space Board Bill 2022).	destroy, the space object (Art. 35 (2) Space Board Bill 2022).	
					A citizen of Malaysia, permanent resident or body corporate incorporated, established or registered in Malaysia who is an owner of a space object shall be absolutely liable for any damage resulting from the operation of his or its space object which has been launched into the earth orbit or beyond (Art. 39 (3) Space Board Bill 2022).		
<u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u> - <i>Rules Concerning Space Activities and the Establishment of a Registry of Space Objects (Space Activities Act) of 24 January 2007;</i> - <i>Decree of 13 November 2007, containing rules with regard to a registry of information concerning space objects (Space</i>	The office was given the following mandate: (i) to implement the Dutch space policy and provide advice for the preparation thereof; (ii) translating Dutch Space Policy into Multi-annual action plans and Annual action plans and implementing these programmes; (iii) acting as representative in the international forum	A licence should be obtained for performing space activities. Licences are issued by Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (Section 3 Space Activities Act). The Minister will decide on a licence application within six months after having received it (Section 5 Space Activities Act).	The officials designated by order of the Minister have been charged with the supervision of compliance with the provisions relating to licencing, incidents and registration (Section 13 Space Activities Act). For the fulfilment of his duties, the Minister may issue administrative orders and impose	The Minister shall maintain a registry with information concerning space objects that are being used in connection with space activities (Section 11 Space Activities Act). The licence-holder shall, at times to be determined by Order in Council, furnish the information required for the registry	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 Space Activities Act). For each event or series of events with	If an incident occurs or has occurred that may jeopardize the safety of persons and goods, environmental protection in outer space, the maintenance of public order or national security, or otherwise cause damage, the licence-holder shall, without delay, take the steps that can reasonably be expected of it in order to prevent the	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 of the Space Objects Registry Decree in conjunction with Art. 4 of the Order

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<p><i>Objects Registry Decree</i>);</p> <p>- <i>Order of the Minister of Economic Affairs dated 7 February 2008, No. WJZ 7119929, containing rules governing licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Order of the Minister of Economic Affairs dated 16 April 2010, No. WJZ/10020347, containing amendments to rules governing licence applications for the performance of space activities and the registration of space objects</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Decree of 19 January 2015 expanding the scope of the Space Activities Act to include the control of unguided satellites (Unguided Satellites Decree)</i>.</p>	<p>designated by the ministers; and (iv) strengthening the communication to institutional parties, industry, knowledge institutes, service providers and the public.</p> <p>The launch, the flight operation and the guidance of space objects in outer space (Section 1 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 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>By Order in Council the Act can also be declared wholly or partly applicable to: (i) 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</p>	<p>Regulations and restrictions can be attached to the licence for the following purposes: (i) the safety of persons and goods; (ii) the protection of the environment in outer space; (iii) financial security; (iv) protection of public order; (v) security of the State; and (vi) fulfilment of the international obligations of the State (Section 3 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>The licence is issued on the condition that the prospective holder shall have and maintain what the Minister considers to be the maximum possible cover for the liability arising from the space activities for which a licence is requested. It is taken into account what can reasonably be covered by insurance (Section 3 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>A time limit can be attached to the licence within which the licence-holder</p>	<p>administrative penalties (Sections 14 and 15 Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>(Section 11 Space Activities Act). The Minister is 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 of Space Activities Act).</p> <p>The registry consists of a United Nations part and a national part (Art. 2 Space Objects Registry Decree).</p> <p>The registry contains the following information on the space object: (i) the description and function; (ii) the orbital parameters; (iii) country and location of launch; (iv) expected and actual launch date; (v) expected and actual decommissioning date; (vi) information on the licence-holder; (vii) other information pertaining to the space object (to be determined by Ministerial Order)</p>	<p>the same cause, the licence-holder is liable for damage caused by its space activities, up to the value of the sum insured (Section 12 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 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 Space Activities Act).</p>	<p>consequences of that event or, where those consequences cannot be prevented, to limit and rectify them as far as possible (Section 10 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>The licence-holder shall, without delay, notify the Minister of an incident as referred to above and shall also, as soon as practicable, furnish information with regard to: (i) the causes of the incident and the circumstances under which the incident occurred; (ii) the relevant information that is needed in order to assess the nature and the seriousness of the consequences of the incident; (iii) the steps that have been taken or are being contemplated in order to prevent, limit or rectify the consequences of the incident; (iv) the steps that have been taken or are being contemplated in order to prevent such an incident recurring during a space activity (Section 10</p>	<p>concerning license applications.</p>

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	jurisdiction of a State that is not party to the Outer Space Treaty; (ii) the organization of outer space activities by a natural or juridical person from within the Netherlands (Section 2 Space Activities Act).	<p>must begin the space activities (Section 3 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>The licence is issued for the duration of the space activities (Section 3 Space Activities Act).</p> <p>A licence can be refused or revoked (Sections 6 and 7 Space Activities Act).</p>		<p>(Art. 3 Space Objects Registry Decree).</p> <p>The registry is public and entry in the registry shall be for an indefinite period (Arts. 8 and 7 Space Objects Registry Decree).</p>			Space Activities Act).
<p><u>New Zealand</u></p> <p>- <i>Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017;</i></p> <p>- <i>Outer Space and High-Altitude Activities (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2017;</i></p> <p>- <i>Outer Space and High-Altitude Activities (Definition of High-Altitude Vehicle) Regulations 2017.</i></p>		<p>Under the Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017, a person must not launch a launch vehicle from a launch facility in New Zealand, or from a vehicle in the air that was launched from New Zealand, unless the person has a launch licence for the launch of the launch vehicle from the launch facility or the vehicle (Section 7 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).</p> <p>Furthermore, a person must not procure the launch of a payload unless the person has a payload permit for the launch of the payload and the</p>		<p>The Governor-General may, from time to time, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for purposes defined in the Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017; among which is the registration of space objects.</p> <p>These relate to: (i) prescribing the space objects that must be registered, who must register those objects, and the manner of registration; (ii) providing for the keeping of the register, including processes for amending the register; and (iii)</p>			

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		<p>operation of the payload in outer space (Section 15 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).</p> <p>A New Zealand national must not launch a launch vehicle from a launch facility outside New Zealand, or from a vehicle in the air that was launched from outside New Zealand, unless the New Zealand national has an overseas launch licence for the launch of the launch vehicle (Section 23 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).</p> <p>A New Zealand national must not procure the launch of a payload unless the New Zealand national has an overseas payload permit for the launch of the payload and the operation of the payload in outer space (Section 31 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).</p>		<p>providing who may access the register and the fees for accessing the register (Art. 88 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).</p>			

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		A person must not operate a launch facility in New Zealand unless the person has a facility licence for the launch facility (Section 38 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).					
		A person must not launch a high-altitude vehicle from New Zealand, or from a vehicle in the air that was launched from New Zealand, unless the person has a high-altitude licence for the launch (Section 45 Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017).					
<u>Nigeria</u> - <i>Nationals Space Research and Development Agency Act (NASRDA) Act 2010.</i>	To establish the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) for, among other things, the encouragement of capacity building in space science and technology development and management, develop satellite technology for various application and for related matters.	Licencing powers are conferred on the National Space Council (Section 9 NASRDA Act). The Council shall not grant licences unless it is satisfied that certain requirements are satisfied (Section NASRDA Act). The Council may make regulations and a licence may be subject to certain conditions (Section 9 NASRDA Act).	A licence condition may consist in the requirement to permit inspection and testing of its facilities and equipment. A licence may only be issued on the condition that the licensee provides information indicated by the Council concerning the nature, conduct, location and results of the licensee to obtain advance approval for any	NASRDA shall develop satellite technology for various applications and operationalize indigenous space systems for providing space services and shall be the Government Agency charged with building and launching of satellites. The agency shall be the repository of all satellite data over Nigeria's territory	NASRDA shall maintain a register of space objects (Section 10 NASRDA Act). Particulars of space objects shall be entered in the register as the Council considers appropriate to comply with the international obligations of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.	A licence condition is required to insure against liability incurred in respect of damages or loss suffered by third parties in the Federal Republic of Nigeria or elsewhere as a result of the activities authorized by the licence (Section 9 NASRDA Act).	A licence condition may consist in the requirement to conduct operations in such a way as to prevent the contamination of outer space or cause adverse changes in the environment of the Earth or interference with the activities of other involved in the peaceful exploration of outer space and to govern the disposal of the payload in outer space on the

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	Material Scope: building, launching or procuring the launch of space objects, operating space objects, and any other activities in outer space.		intended deviation from orbital parameters and to notify the Council of any unintended deviation (Section 9 NASRDA Act).	and accordingly, all collaborations and consultation in space data related matters in Nigeria shall be carried out or undertaken by or with the Agency (Section 6 NASRDA Act).			termination of operations (Section 9 NASRDA Act).
Norway - <i>Act on launching objects from Norwegian territory into outer space (No. 38, 13 June. 1969).</i>	Material scope: to regulate the launch of objects into outer space from the Norwegian territory, also including: (i) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories; (ii) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc.; and (iii) 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 Norwegian Act).	Permission for launching any object into outer space is accorded by the Norwegian competent Ministry (para. 1 Norwegian Act).	The Norwegian competent Ministry can issue regulations on control of the launch of any object into outer space from Norwegian territory, also including: (i) Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian external territories; (ii) Norwegian vessels, aircrafts etc.; and (iii) 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 Norwegian Act).				
The Philippines - <i>Republic Act No. 11363: An Act Establishing the Philippine Space Development and Utilization Policy and Creating the</i>		The Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA) shall exercise powers and functions on license, sell or otherwise make available any patent, copyright, industrial design, trademark,		In accordance to the Registration Convention, the PhilSA shall maintain a National Registry of Space Objects which lists all space objects launched under the	In accordance with the Liability Convention and other similar international laws, the Philippine Government shall take responsibility for damages caused by space objects		

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<i>Philippine Space Agency, and for Other Purposes (Philippine Space Act).</i>		trade secret or other like property controlled. (Section 8 (Philippine Space Act).		responsibility of the Philippines as the Launching State. PhilSA shall furnish UNOOSA with information contained in the National Registry of Space Objects as required under the Registration Convention (Section 23 Philippine Space Act).	registered in the Philippines' National Registry of Space Objects. This shall take into effect upon ratification of the Liability Convention and Registration Convention by the Philippine Government (Section 24 Philippine Space Act).		
Peru - Decree-Law No. 20643 (establishing the Comision Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo Aeroespacial - CONIDA) - Law No. 28799 "Declaring the establishment and operation of a National Centre for Satellite Imagery Operations" (Ley 28799, Que declara de interés nacional la creación, implementación y desarrollo de un Centro Nacional de Operaciones de Imágenes Satelitales) - Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE establishing the National Register of	Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE creating the National Registry of Objects Launched into Outer Space, encompasses the formal establishment and operational management of the registry under the custody of the National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (CONIDA). This registry is mandated to document all space objects launched by or on behalf of the Peruvian State, fulfilling international obligations as stipulated by the "Convention on Registration of			States shall register space objects launched into Earth orbit or beyond, by means of their inscription in an appropriate registry to be kept for that purpose (Art. 2 Decree Law No. 22447 in accordance with Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE). The National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (CONIDA) receives from the owners and/or operators of the space object, the request for registration and annotations of rights, resolutions, contracts, and other legal acts and events relating to it (Ar. 2.1	Information regarding the contracted insurances shall be included in the Register (Art. 3 (9) Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE).		Precautions taken in relation to the non-contamination of outer space, including celestial bodies; particularly if mechanisms for moving to a transfer orbit after the end of the useful life of the space object have been foreseen, shall be included in the Register (Art. 3 (15) Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE).

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<i>Objects Launched into Outer Space (Decreto Supremo N° 008-2016/DE que crea el Registro Nacional de Objetos Lanzados al Espacio Ultraterrestre)</i>	Objects Launched into Outer Space”.			Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE). The registration of space objects in the Register is mandatory, and confers, in accordance with international norms in force, national jurisdiction and control over the registered space object, wherever it is located (Ar. 2.2 Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE). The registration procedure is in writing. CONIDA, as the authority responsible for the application and custody of the registry, shall regulate the corresponding administrative procedure for such purpose (Art. 2,3 Supreme Decree No. 008-2016-DE).			
Portugal - Decree-Law No. 16/2019, of 22 January, Legal regime of access to and exercise of space activities; - Regulation no. 697/2019, of 5 September, regulation	The Decree-Law applies to space activities, considered to be space operations or launch centre operations: (i) carried out on national territory, including sea and air space under Portuguese jurisdiction or	Space activities shall be subject to compulsory licence for launch and/or return operations, as well as for command and control operations (Art. 4 Decree-Law No. 16/2019).	It shall be the Space Authority’s mission to undertake the regulation, supervision and surveillance of space activities (Art. 21 Decree-Law No. 16/2019). Operators are required, as far as the	Space activities shall be subject to registration of space objects (Art. 4 Decree-Law). The register shall include the following information: (i) indication of the responsible launch	Without prejudice to other legally applicable liability regimes, operators shall be liable for damage caused in the exercise of the space activity, as follows: (i) objective liability for damage caused by the space operation on the	Operators shall be required to report to the Space Authority, within 24 hours from the moment they are aware of the occurrence, any incidents that have taken place in their facilities or in the scope of their space activity, as well as	The transfer of ownership of space objects the launch, return or command and control of which has been licensed under Decree-Law No. 20/2024 shall be notified to the Space Authority under the conditions and with the information to be

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<p><i>on access to and exercise of space activities;</i></p> <p><i>- Statement of Rectification no. 936/2019 of 29 November (regarding the Regulation).</i></p> <p><i>- Decree-Law No. 20/2024, of 2 February, Amending the regime of access to and exercise of space activities.</i></p>	<p>sovereignty, on board Portuguese vessels and aircraft or from facilities under Portuguese jurisdiction or sovereignty, irrespective of the nationality of the operator; and (ii) to space operations carried out outside the national territory by Portuguese operators or operators established on the national territory. (Art. 2 Decree-Law No. 20/2024).</p>	<p>The licence for the exercise of each type of space operation shall be obtained from the Space Authority, and may be of two types: (i) a unitary licence, applicable to a single space operation; (ii) a global licence, applicable to a series of space operations of the same type or to a series of space operations of different types carried out by the same operator; (iii) joint licence, applicable to space operations of the same or different type carried out by more than one operator, in which case the licence shall be granted to only one of the operators involved in the operations in question (Art. 6 Decree-Law No. 20/2024).</p>	<p>Space Authority is concerned, to: (i) enable and facilitate the free access of technical staff to their facilities and associated dependencies, as well as to their apparatus and instruments; (ii) provide all information and support required for the performance of its supervision and surveillance tasks; (iii) maintain, at their facilities in Portugal, a properly organised and up-to-date archive that includes all relevant records concerning space activities pursued and the licencing and prequalification procedures, namely all licences, statements and opinions issued in this scope, surveillance reports and other relevant elements, so that information is available for access and consultation by the Space Authority (Art. 23 Decree-Law No. 16/2019).</p>	<p>operator; (ii) indication of the owner and responsible command and control operator; (iii) designation of the space object, register number and allocation number of frequencies assigned by competent authorities; (iv) date and site of the launch; (v) basic orbital parameters, including nodal period, inclination, apogee and perigee; and (vi) general function of the space object; (vii) any other information that may be deemed necessary or useful in the context of the international registration of space objects (Art. 16 Decree-Law No. 20/2024).</p>	<p>Earth's surface or to aircraft in flight; and (ii) liability in case of fault for damage other than where the preceding point applies (Art. 18 Decree-Law No. 16/2019).</p> <p>Operators licenced in accordance with the Decree-Law must have their liability covered by civil liability insurance (Art. 19 Decree-Law No. 16/2019).</p>	<p>any manoeuvre, malfunction or failure of the space object, or any other circumstance resulting from or related to their space activity, from which a serious incident or accident may arise (Art. 20 Decree-Law No. 16/2019).</p>	<p>specified in a regulation to be issued by the latter. (Art. 17 Decree-Law No. 20/2024).</p>
Republic of Korea	The Space Development	If a person who wants to launch a	The Korean government plans	If Korean natural or legal citizens desire	A person who launches space	The Minister may form a Space	Changes to the permitted item shall

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<p>- <i>Aerospace Industry Development Promotion Act</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Space Development Promotion Act of 1 December 2005</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Space Liability Act (Law 8714 of 21 December 2007)</i>;</p> <p>- <i>Space Debris Mitigation Recommendations for the Development and Operation of Spacecraft</i>.</p>	<p>Promotion Act promotes the peaceful uses and scientific exploration of outer space, ensures national security, further develops the national economy, and raises the national standard of living through the systematic promotion of space development and the effective use and management of space objects (Art. 1 Space Development Promotion Act).</p>	<p>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 Space Development Promotion Act).</p>	<p>and implements overall policies for space development (Art. 3 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>The National Space Committee (Committee) is established and placed under the control of the President to deliberate provisions regarding space development including establishing the Basic Plan (Art. 6 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>The Minister may revoke a launch permit (Art. 13 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>Any person not obtaining a permit (including a permit for changes) who launches a space launch vehicle shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to five years, or face fines not exceeding fifty million Won (Art. 27 Space Development Promotion Act).</p>	<p>to launch a space object (excluding space launch vehicles) inside or outside of the country, a preliminary registration shall be made to the Minister in accordance with Presidential Decree 180 days before the scheduled launch date.</p> <p>Any person, who makes a preliminary registration of space objects shall formally register the space objects with the Minister in accordance with the Presidential Decree within 90 days after the space object reaches its planned orbit, except for space objects registered in foreign countries under agreement with the Government of the launching country in accordance with the Registration Convention (Art. 8 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>If space objects are registered, the Minister shall register the objects</p>	<p>objects 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 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>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 Space Development Promotion Act).</p> <p>The minimum amount of third-party liability insurance in accordance with Art. 15 is set by the Ministerial decree of the Ministry of Science and Technology with consideration of the domestic and foreign</p>	<p>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 Space Development Promotion Act).</p>	<p>also be permitted by the Minister except for minor changes set by Presidential Decree, of which the person seeking a launch permit shall report the changes within thirty days after the changes are made (Art. 11 Space Development Promotion Act).</p>

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				with the UN by way of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in accordance with the Registration Convention with the exception of satellites to be registered with the UN in accordance with the “Radio Wave Act” Article 44 (Art. 9 Space Development Promotion Act).	insurance markets (Art. 15 Space Development Promotion Act). For third-party liability insurance also see Art. 6 Space Liability Act. 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 wilful misconduct or negligence (Art. 4 Space Liability Act). The amount of compensation to be paid by the launching party is limited to 200 billion Won (Art. 5 Space Liability Act).		
<u>The Russian Federation</u> - <i>Law on Space Activity, Federal Law No. 5663-1 (1993, as amended)</i>	Material scope: any activities directly connected with operations to explore and use outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies. Explicitly	Licences for space activities are issued by the Russian Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS) provided that certain conditions and procedures pertaining	ROSCOSMOS has several rights: question the licensee concerning observance of the conditions of the licence; require the licensee at the time	Space objects of the Russian Federation are subject to registration (Art. 17 Law on Space Activity). The Corporation for Achieving the Goals	Organizations and citizens who use or operate space technology (including space objects and space infrastructure facilities with	Space activities shall be performed with due reference to the permissible level of man-made contamination of the environment and circumterrestrial	The rights of ownership over space objects shall remain unaffected, during the ground time of such objects, at any stage of a space flight or stay

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<p>- <i>Presidential Edict No. 185, About structure of management of space activity in Russian Federation (25 February 1992);</i></p> <p>- <i>Russian Presidential Edict No 2005: "On the Organization of the Further Utilization of the Baikonur Cosmodrome in the Interests of the Russian Federation's Space Activity";</i></p> <p>- <i>Statute on Licencing Space Operations, Federal Government Decree No. 104 (1996);</i></p> <p>- <i>Federal Law No. 215-FZ "On the State Space Corporation "Roscosmos"" of 13 July 2015;</i></p> <p>- <i>Decree No 422, "On Measures to Fulfil the Russian Federal Space Program and International Space Agreements"</i></p> <p>- <i>Main Provisions of the Fundamentals of the Russian Federation State Policy in the Field of Space Activities for the Period up to 2030</i></p>	<p>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 Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: activities pursued or undertaken by the foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation (Art. 9 Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: activities pursued or undertaken by organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation (Art. 9 Law on Space Activity).</p>	<p>to the application for such licences are fulfilled (Arts. 6 and 9 Law on Space Activity; Art. 5 ff. Statute on Licencing Space Operations).</p> <p>The licence can be suspended or annulled by the ROSCOSMOS in cases of failure by the licensee to comply with conditions of the licence or instructions or orders of State agencies; discovery of false data in documents submitted in applying for a licence; dissolution of 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 Licencing Space Operations).</p> <p>Licenses to carry out space activities issued by the Federal Space Agency to legal entities remain valid if their validity period has not expired before the date of entry into force of this Federal Law. The provisions</p>	<p>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 licence 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 licence conditions (Art. 24 Statute on Licencing Space Operations).</p>	<p>Set by Federal Law No. 215-FZ shall exercise t shall exercise the powers of a State body in the field of registration and maintenance of the national registry of launched space objects, as well as maintain the necessary registries, registers, and cadastres required for the implementation of the Corporation's functions (Art. 30 Federal Law No. 215-FZ "On the State Space Corporation "Roscosmos"" of 13 July 2015).</p>	<p>scientific and socio-economic applications) or who place orders for the design and use thereof are 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 Law on Space Activity).</p>	<p>space (Art. 22 Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>In the event of a threat arising to the public safety or to the environment, the federal executive body responsible for space activity and the federal executive defence body shall immediately notify the competent State governmental authorities accordingly, as well as organizations and citizens (Art 22 Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>Tasks in the field of security provision for space activities include:</p> <p>a) Improvement of State regulation of the admission process for operators using foreign space systems and means into the information space of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>b) Creation of a unified State system for informational-analytical support of the security of space activities and a system of interaction of relevant federal executive bodies in case of crisis</p>	<p>in outer space, on celestial bodies and also on return to the Earth, unless otherwise specified in international treaties of Russian Federation (Art. 17.3. Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>If a space object is designed and manufactured by Russian organizations and citizens jointly with foreign organizations and citizens or international organizations, the issues of the registration of such object, the jurisdiction and control thereover and also the issues of the rights of ownership thereof shall be decided on the basis of the appropriate international treaties (Art. 17. 4. Law on Space Activity).</p> <p>The rights of jurisdiction and control over space objects, as well as of ownership thereof shall not affect the legal status of the area of outer space</p>

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<i>and beyond” (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 19 April 2013 No. Pr-906).</i>		of the Federal Law of May 4, 2011 No. 99-FZ “On licencing of certain types of activities” apply to relations related to the implementation of space activities in accordance with these licenses. Other permits issued by the Federal Space Agency to legal entities continue to be valid within the time limits established therein, after which such permits are issued by the Corporation in the prescribed manner.				<p>situations related to space activities, including interaction at the international level;</p> <p>c) Detection of facts of impact on space systems, complexes, and means of socio-economic purpose and ensuring their protection, as well as protection of the information obtained with their use from unauthorized actions;</p> <p>d) Ensuring environmental safety of space activities, introduction of technologies and designs that reduce the creation of space debris during launches and operation of rocket-space technology products. (Art. 19 “Main Provisions of the Fundamentals of the Russian Federation State Policy in the Field of Space Activities for the Period up to 2030 and beyond” (approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 19 April 2013 No. Pr-906).</p>	<p>or the surface or subsoil of a celestial body occupied by it. In direct proximity to a space object of Russian Federation within the zone minimally necessary for ensuring safety of space activity, rules may be established that shall be binding for Russian and foreign organizations and citizens (Art. 17.5. Law on Space Activity).</p>
		When State unitary enterprises’ property complexes are transferred to the Corporation as a contribution, their licenses and permits need re-registration in the Corporation’s name. The Corporation must apply for this re-issuance within ten days of the transfer act, detailing its information and changes made in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities. The licencing authority has fourteen days from receiving the application to					

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		reissue the licenses and permits to the Corporation. Additionally, joint-stock companies formed by transforming State unitary enterprises under this Federal Law operate under the existing licenses and permits within their validity (Art. 38 Federal Law No. 215-FZ “On the State Space Corporation “Roscosmos”“ of 13 July 2015).					
Slovenia <i>Space Activities Act (ZVDej), 2022</i>	Material scope: Conditions and procedure for issuing licenses to conduct space activities, registration of launched space objects, obligations and liability of the operator (Art. 1) Territorial jurisdiction: space activities taking place in the territory of Slovenia and space objects entered in Slovenia’s register of objects launched into outer space. Also applies to space activities taking place outside the territory of Slovenia on a vessel or aircraft registered	Licences for space activities are issued by the Ministry responsible for technology (examined by a commission appointed by the ministry), provided that certain conditions are met (Art. 4, 5 and 10). Circumstances to revoke a licence are laid out in Art. 12.	The Ministry is responsible for the supervision of the implementation of the Space Activities Act (Art. 17 (1)) and the operators are obliged to provide the Ministry with access to the business premises and facilities (Art. 17 (2)).	As laid out in Art. 14, the Ministry is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the register, in order to collect data on space objects launched into outer space, supervise space activities and to communicate this date with the United Nations Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space.	The operator shall be strictly liable for any damage caused by their space object on the surface of the Earth or to a vessel or aircraft in flight. The operator shall be liable on the basis of fault for any damage caused by the space object in space If the Republic of Slovenia pays damages for the damage caused by the space object, it shall have the right to seek reimbursement of the damages paid from the operator.(Art.16) Insurance to cover any damage to persons and property caused by	Space activities are to be conducted in accordance with international standards and guidelines of internationally recognised standardisation organizations on the safety and technology of space activities, as stated in Art. 5 (1)(b) . The Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall determine, by way of a decree, the education, technical, financial, safety and environmental criteria to establish the meeting of criteria referred to in paragraph one of this Article, the	A space operation can be transferred to another operator that is a citizen or a legal person from Slovenia, only with the Ministry’s permission and if certain obligations are met (Art. 13)

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	in Slovenia (Art. 2, (1)) Personal jurisdiction: Space activities carried out by citizens of Slovenia and legal persons established in Slovenia (Art. 2, (2)).					space activity is mandatory, with a few exceptions. The Ministry is the one responsible to assess the potential impact of space activities, having the possibility to request opinions from competent authorities (Art. 6, 7, 8 and 9). Penal provisions in Art. 18 and 19.	supporting documents to be enclosed with the application, and the manner of issuing the licence. (3).
South Africa - <i>Statutes of the Republic of South Africa - Trade and Industry No. 84 of 1993, Space Affairs Act, 1993;</i> - <i>Space Affairs Amendment Act, 1995.</i>	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 (Section 11 Space Affairs Act). Territorial jurisdiction: launching from South African territory. Personal jurisdiction: legal persons incorporated or registered in	No activity falling into the scope of the Space Affairs Act shall be carried on without a licence (Section 11 Space Affairs Act) which are issued by the South African Council for Space Affairs (Section 5, Space Affairs Act). 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 responsibilities (Section 11 Space Affairs Act). The Council may amend, suspend and revoke a licence according to certain	The Council may appoint inspectors who are granted the authority to enter any facility of a person to whom a license has been issued and to conduct such inspections or investigations as are deemed necessary (Section 10 Space Affairs Act). 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 (Section 10 Space Affairs Act).	The Council may encourage persons and authorities involved in the space industry to register with the Council and to apply information regarding capabilities so obtained to enhance and co-ordinate the space industry and its capabilities (Art. 3 Space Affairs Act, 1993).	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 (Section 14 Space Affairs Act). These conditions may include conditions that limit or exclude the liability of the licensee concerned	The issuance of licences may be subject to conditions, inter alia, taking into account minimum safety standards as determined by the Council (Section 11 Space Affairs Act). The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, determine the general policy to be followed with a view to controlling and restricting the development, transfer, acquisition and disposal of dual-purpose technologies, in terms of international conventions, treaties and agreements entered into or ratified by the Government of the Republic (Section 2 (1) (b) Space Affairs Act, 1993). The Minister may make regulations regarding the disclosure, marketing and transfer of	

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	South Africa that launch from the territory of another State or that participate in space activities entailing international obligations for South Africa or affect South Africa's national interests. To establish the South African National Space Agency (South African National Space Agency Act).	conditions (Section 13 Space Affairs Act).	Any person who commits an offence (detailed regulations in Section 23 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 (Section 23 Space Affairs Act).		regarding damages that may be caused (whether or not such licensee is at fault) by a launch vehicle or spacecraft (Section 14 Space Affairs Act).		technologies, capacities and products of the space industry outside the Republic (Section 22 (1) (i) Space Affairs Act, 1993).
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>	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.			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 (Arts. 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).			

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				The Directorate-General of International Economic Relations shall enter this information in the Spanish Registry and arrange for its formal notification to the Secretary-General of the UN (Art. 7 Royal Decree).			
Sweden - <i>Act on Space Activities (1982:963)</i> ; - <i>Decree on Space Activities (1982:1069)</i> .	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 (Section 1 Act on Space Activities). Territorial jurisdiction: activities from Swedish territory (Section 2 Act on Space Activities). Personal jurisdiction: activities carried out by Swedish natural or juridical persons	A licence 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 (Section 3 Act on Space Activities). Applications shall be submitted to the National Board for Space Activities (Section 1 Decree on Space Activities). The Government can withdraw if the conditions of the licence have been disregarded or if there are other particular reasons for it (Section 4 Act on Space Activities).	The National Board for Space Activities Act shall exercise control of space activities carried on by those who have licences for such activities (Section 2 Decree on Space Activities).	The National Board for Space Activities shall keep a register of the space objects for which Sweden is to be considered the launching State in accordance with Article 1 of the Registration Convention. If, in addition to Sweden, another State may also be considered a launching State, the space object shall only be registered in Sweden if this has been agreed between the States concerned. The Board shall, through the agency of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, supply the Secretary General of the UN with information from the register (Section 4 Decree on Space Activities).	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 (Section 6 Act on Space Activities).		

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	(Section 2 Act on Space Activities).						
<p>Ukraine</p> <p>- <i>Law of Ukraine on Space Activity, No. 503/96-VR, 1996;</i></p> <p>- <i>Law of Ukraine of 15 November 1996: Ordinance of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on Space Activity: Section I-VII.</i></p>	<p>Material scope: space activities that are defined as scientific space research, the design and application of space technology and the use of outer space (Art. 1 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: in Ukraine or under the jurisdiction of Ukraine outside its borders (Art. 10 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>The application of a licencing (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). The Space Agency has the competence to arrange for the licencing of space activities (Art. 6 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p> <p>Any space facility engaging or intending to engage in space activity shall be required to have a licence from the Ukrainian National Space Agency for the pursuit of such activity (Art. 10 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>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>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).</p> <p>If a space facility has been designed jointly with corporate entities of other countries or with international organizations, the question of its registration shall be decided in accordance with the international agreements (contracts) concluded (Art. 13 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Section V of the 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 the established procedure to another State or to an international or foreign enterprise, institution or organization (Art. 14 Law of Ukraine on Space Activity).</p>

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<p><u>United Kingdom</u> - <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 (Section 1 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>(Quasi-)territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried on in the UK or elsewhere (Section 1 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: all UK nationals (including citizens of British dependent territories, British overseas citizens and British nationals located overseas), Scottish firms, and bodies incorporated under the law of any part of the UK (Section 2 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>Licencing powers are conferred to the Secretary of State and exercised on his behalf by the British National Space Centre (BNSC) (Section 4 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>The Secretary of State shall not grant licences unless satisfied that certain requirements are met and may make regulations (Section 4 Outer Space Act). Also, a licence may be subject to certain conditions (Section 5 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>A licence can be revoked, varied, and/or suspended by the Secretary of State (Section 6 Outer Space Act). Furthermore, it can be transferred with the written consent of the Secretary of State (Section 6 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A licence 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 (Section 5 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>A person committing an offence is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine (Section 12 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>The Secretary of State shall maintain a register of space objects (Section 7 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>Particulars of space objects shall be entered in the register as the Secretary of State considers appropriate to comply with the international obligations of the United Kingdom (Section 7 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A licence 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 (Section 5 Outer Space Act).</p> <p>Any person to whom the Act applies shall indemnify the Government of the United Kingdom against any claims brought against the Government in respect of damage or loss arising out of activities carried on to which the Act applies (Section 10 Outer Space Act).</p>	<p>A licence 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 (Section 5 Outer Space Act).</p>	
<p><u>United States</u> - <i>United States Code, Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare), Chapter</i></p>	<p>Material scope: launch of a launch vehicle, operation of a launch or re-entry site, re-entry of a re-</p>	<p>Several authorizations can be issued following application in accordance with the procedures and conditions</p>	<p>The Secretary of Transportation is assigned to oversee the conduct of commercial launch and re-entry</p>	<p>Each licensee is required to provide the Office of Commercial Space Transportation with information necessary to enable</p>	<p>The holder of a launch or re-entry licence is required to obtain liability insurance or demonstrate financial</p>	<p>For all types of authorizations, including licences and permits, the FAA conducts a safety review to determine whether</p>	<p>No licence or any rights thereunder may be transferred, assigned or disposed in any manner except upon a finding by the FCC</p>

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26 (<i>National Space Program</i>); - 35 <i>USC Chapter 10, Sect. 105, Inventions in outer space</i> ; - <i>National Aeronautics and Space Act, (Pub. L. No. 85-568), as amended</i> ; - <i>Commercial Space Act, 1998</i> ; - 51 <i>U.S. Code Title 51- National and Commercial Space Programs</i> ; - <i>U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness act (codified at 51 U.S. Code)</i> ; - <i>SPD - 2 Streamlining Regulations on Commercial Use of Space</i> ; - <i>NASA-STD-8719.14B (Process for Limiting Orbital Debris)</i> ; - <i>Licensing of Private Remote Sensing Space Systems - 15 CFR Part 960.</i>	entry vehicle (51 U.S.C. 50904)(a)(1)). Territorial jurisdiction: all activities carried out in the USA (51 U.S.C. 50904)(a)(1)). Personal jurisdiction: a citizen of or entity organized under the laws of the USA, an entity organized under the laws of a foreign country in which a controlling interest is held by a US citizen or legal entity unless a foreign country has jurisdiction over the activity carried out by that entity by reason of territoriality or agreement with the US Government (51 U.S.C. 50904(a)(2), (3) and (4)). Material scope: Construction, launch and operation of a satellite (47 U.S.C. Sections 301, 319; 47 C.F.R. 25.113). Territorial jurisdiction: all communications to or from the United States, or by a mobile station under the jurisdiction of the United States, except	prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation (51 U.S.C. 50905(a)(1) and 50906(a)). These include launch licences, licences for launch and re-entry of reusable launch vehicles, licences to re-enter a re-entry vehicle other than a reusable launch vehicle, licences to operate a launch site, and licences to operate a re-entry site, and experimental permits. Applicants for licences 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 licences (51 U.S.C. 50908(c) and (d); 14 C.F.R. § 405.3). A licence to operate private remote sensing space systems can be issued following	operations (51 U.S.C. Ch. 509). Licencees 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). The Secretary of Transportation has the authority to 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 licences (51 U.S.C. 50917(b) and (c)). The Secretary of Commerce is assigned to oversee	the US Government's implementation of Article IV of the Registration Convention (14 C.F.R. § 417.19).	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 licence; and the US Government for damage or loss of government property resulting from activities carried out under the licence. The maximum probable loss is determined for each individual licence up to a maximum of \$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 (adjusted for inflation) (51 U.S.C. 50915(a) (1) (B)). The FCC considers insurance arrangements a material	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). Considered as a part of the required "public interest" determination (47 USC 1, 308, Public Notice DA 04-1724).	that doing so would serve the public interest (47 U.S.C. 310). 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 exchange of letters with the transferee Administration.

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	<p>for U.S. Federal government stations. (47 U.S.C. 301,305).</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction: No limits specified. (47 USC 301).</p>	<p>application in accordance with the procedures and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce (51 U.S.C. 60123).</p> <p>The Secretary of Commerce can modify, suspend or revoke licences (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 licence 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, convenience, and</p>	<p>the conduct of private remote sensing space systems, including end-of-life disposition (51 U.S.C. 60121-60123).</p> <p>The Secretary of Commerce may seek an order of injunction to terminate, modify, or suspend licences and to terminate licenced operations on an immediate basis; provide penalties for noncompliance with the requirements of remote sensing licences or regulations; seize any object, record, or report pursuant to a warrant from a magistrate (51 U.S.C. 60123).</p> <p>A forfeiture may be imposed for failure to operate in conformance with the Communications Act, licence specifications, any conditions imposed on an authorization, or any of the Commission’s rules and regulations (47 C.F.R. 25.160).</p>				<p>consideration for licencing satellites with end-of-life disposal plans involving atmospheric re-entry and surviving debris. Liability arising under tort law is considered unaffected by FCC licencing decisions (Order, FCC 04-130).</p>

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		<p>necessity” will be served in order to grant a licence. 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 licences based on its findings (47 U.S.C. 308).</p> <p>Applicants for a licence 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>	<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>				