

# UN/Chile Conference on Space Law and Policy: Governance and Legal Perspectives on Space Activities in Earth Orbit and Beyond

## Fundamental Principles of Space Law

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UNITED NATIONS  
Office for Outer Space Affairs



# Five UN Treaties and Principles on Outer Space

status as of 1 January 2022

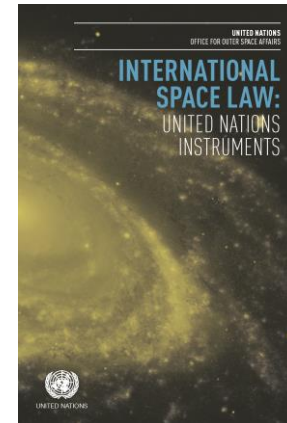
**Outer Space Treaty, 1967** (111 States parties/23 signatories)

**Rescue Agreement, 1968** (98/23)

**Liability Convention, 1972** (98/19)

**Registration Convention, 1975** (70/3)

**Moon Agreement, 1979** (18/4)



- Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space (1963)
- Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (1982)
- Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (1986)
- Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (1992)
- Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interests of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (1996)
- <https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties.html>



# The Outer Space Treaty - 1967

## Overview

- Exploration and use of outer space - province of all mankind – Benefit and interests of all countries (Article I)
- Principle of non-appropriation (Article II)
- International law and UN Charter (Article III)
- Weapons of mass destruction (Article IV)
- International responsibility for national activities in outer space (Article VI)
- International liability for damage (Article VII)
- Jurisdiction and control / National Registry (Article VIII)
- Cooperation and mutual assistance, due regard, harmful contamination, harmful interference (Article IX)
- Information and notification (Article XI)



# OST - Rights, Duties and Obligations of States

- **Principles of:**
  - **Exploration and Use - Article I, para 1, and Non-appropriation – Article II**
- Article I, para 2 provides:
  - *“Outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for Exploration and use by all States without discrimination, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies”*
- Article II provides:
  - *“Outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.”*
- There is no consensus among States on exactly what acts of States are an exercise of the right of “free use” and what constitutes prohibited “appropriation”.
- Read together, Article I, para 2, and Article II indicate that:
  - All States are equally free to use and explore outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies, without discrimination on the activities to be undertaken, so long as those States do not appropriate outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies, and free access to all areas of celestial bodies for other States is ensured



# OST - Rights, Duties and Obligations of States

- **Limitations on the Principle of Free Use:**

- Article I, para 1:

*“The exploration and use of outer space, the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.”*

- "Benefits and interests of all countries" and "province of all mankind" clauses add conditions to the Free Use principle
- "irrespective of their degree of ... development" is intended to protect of non-space faring and developing countries
- “province of all mankind”, indicates that the right to explore and use outer space flows from humanity as a whole
- These clauses have been interpreted to:
  - serve as basis for strengthened international cooperation and
  - foster greater participation of non-spacefaring countries



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# The Outer Space Treaty

## International responsibility for national activities in outer space (Article VI)

*“State Parties to the Treaty shall bear **international responsibility for national activities** in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by **governmental agencies** or by **non-governmental entities**, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of **non-governmental entities** in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, **shall require authorization and continuing supervision** by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty.”* Outer Space Treaty Article VI



## OST Article VI – State Responsibility

Under Article VI the following aspects are applicable to States:

- States bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space. This means that States Parties to the Treaty are under an obligation to respond to other States Parties to the Treaty with respect to their national activities in outer space.
- National activities are defined to include the activities of governmental agencies and non-governmental entities.
- The obligation States have under this responsibility is to ensure that their national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.
- With respect to the national activities of non-governmental entities, States are under the obligation to:
  - Authorize, and
  - Provide continuing supervision





## OST Article VII – Liability of States

*“Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for the damage to another States Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space, or outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies”.*

- Launching is a lawful activity, and international responsibility for launching is only triggered if damage is caused by a space object
- Introduces joint and several liability by using “Each State....”
- Introduces the idea of the launching State – four possibilities
  - Launches, Procures, Territory, or Facility
- If a non-governmental entity undertakes any of these space activities, the State having jurisdiction over that entity is internationally responsible, Article VI
- If damage is caused by a space object from the activities of a non-governmental entity, the State having jurisdiction is liable to compensate the injured party, Article VII



## Liability Convention - 1972

**The Liability Convention refines the liability of States for national activities.**

- Reiterates the concept of launching State, Article 1
  - Launches, Procures, Territory, Facility
  - Space Object includes its component parts + launch vehicle and its parts
- Introduces the two-tiered system of liability
  - **Absolute liability** for damage caused on the surface of the Earth, Article II
  - **Fault liability** for damage caused elsewhere on the surface of the Earth, Article III
- Strongly victim oriented –
  - The victim need only prove that damage was caused by a space object of a launching State
  - To benefit from Absolute or Fault liability, claimant State must be a Party to the Convention
- State Liability under OST and the Liability Convention provides substantial incentive for States to address the potentially high financial risk posed by national space activities.



## OST Article VIII Registration

- *A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their competent parts is not affected by their presence in outer space or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of a State party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.*
- States Parties are to establish a national registry in order to:
  - retain jurisdiction and control
- States Parties retain ownership rights in space objects and
  - gain the right for the object's return



## Registration Convention - 1975

- **The Registration Convention further refines the obligation on States to register their space objects.**
- Contents and format of national registries are left to States
- Requires that certain basic information be provided to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the United Nations Registry of Objects Launched into Space
  - Name of launching State, designator for the spacecraft, date and location of launch
  - Basic orbital parameters and general function
  - Provisions for providing updates on the Status - de-orbit, non-functioning
- Registration Practice Resolution – 2007
  - Enhance utility of UN Register – align information with state practice
  - OOSA to develop a form to assist states in providing registration information
  - <https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/spaceobjectregister/resources/index.html>
- UNOOSA and ITU handout on requirements for small satellites
  - [https://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/psa/bsti/2015\\_Handout-on-Small-SatellitesE.pdf](https://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/psa/bsti/2015_Handout-on-Small-SatellitesE.pdf)



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# OST - Rights, Duties and Obligations of States

- **Due Regard to corresponding interests of all states, harmful contamination, harmful interference and consultation mechanism**
- Article IX:
  - *Exploration and use of outer space...States shall conduct activities... with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States...*
  - *States...shall pursue studies and conduct exploration of celestial bodies so as to avoid their harmful contamination and adverse changes to the...Earth from... extraterrestrial matter*
  - *States Parties...believe that an activity planned by it or its nationals would cause harmful interference with activities of another States... **shall** undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding...*
- “Due Regard” must be given, but States must first have notice of activities of other States
- COSPAR (Committee on Space Research) has created a Policy on Planetary Protection with Implementation Guidelines to avoid forward and backward contamination of planets and the Earth. This Policy is an international reference implementing Article IX and is regularly updated by the Panel on Planetary Protection as guide for States in the exploration and use of all celestial bodies
- To avoid harmful interference, a State that has given notice of its space activities gains the right to be consulted by other States



# OST - Rights, Duties and Obligations of States

- **Information Sharing under the Outer Space Treaty**
- **Article V** requires that States immediately inform other States and the UN Secretary-General of any phenomena they discover in outer space which would pose a danger to the life or health of astronauts
- **Article VIII** provides that for states to retain jurisdiction, control and ownership of a space object, it must carry that object on its national registry.
  - Registration Convention requires submitting registration information to UN S-G
- **Article IX** contains mandatory and permissive consultation mechanisms in order to avoid harmful interference with space activities of other States
- **Article X** provides that States shall consider, on the basis of reciprocity, request of other States to observe the flight of space objects launched from those States. (Notice of the planned launch is a prerequisite in order to make such a request.)
- **Article XI** is a catch all notice provision that all States agree to inform the UN S-G, the public, and international scientific community of nature, conduct, locations, and results of activities in outer space. The UN S-G is to disseminate immediately and effectively.
  - Article XI can serve as the primary basis for prior notice that gives Art IX right of consultation.
- **Article XII** provides that all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be open to other States on the basis of reciprocity.

# Thank you

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