



Bulletin of the European Centre for Space Law

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Le Mot du Président

De nouveaux mots apparaissent, d'autres trouvent un autre sens, conséquence de l'explosion des activités spatiales : commercialisation, privatisation, globalisation, partenariat, commerce électronique, pour n'en citer que quelques-uns.

Le changement de portage dans l'exploitation des techniques spatiales a conduit à trouver de nouveaux acteurs. Il ne s'agit plus de développer pendant 5 ou 7 ans ou plus et de tester de nouveaux outils de haute précision, requérant de lourds investissements, et ensuite de se poser la question « quels vont être les usagers de ces nouveaux outils, le prototype sera-t-il suivi par une production commerciale ? ».

Les Etats à leur tour se posent la question du retour de l'investissement public. On assiste alors par exemple à une « privatisation » d'Organisations intergouvernementales, ce qui ne va pas sans susciter des débats, car à la fin, la question demeure: dans un monde « global », sans frontières, qui doit assurer que l'utilisation de ces techniques spatiales se fait « dans l'intérêt de tous les pays » ? Que se passera-t-il lorsqu'un dommage se produira sur Terre ou dans l'espace alors que les entreprises privées initiatrices auront disparu depuis longtemps ? Certes il convient de faciliter la mise en place et le financement par le secteur privé de tous ces nouveaux projets, mais cela ne veut pas dire qu'il faut laisser se créer dans l'espace une situation qui rappellerait celle qui règne de nos jours sur les océans. Notre vaisseau Terre est indispensable mais si fragile. Les juristes ont leur rôle à jouer et doivent le jouer dans les réflexions sur ces nouvelles interrogations.

C'est pour cela qu'il faut saluer une initiative comme celle d'Unidroit ou d'autres réflexions sur les réglementations nationales des activités spatiales ; faire un inventaire de ce qui existe pour essayer d'identifier les lacunes, ne peut qu'être bénéfique à une meilleure adéquation du droit de l'espace aux besoins des divers acteurs et à la protection de l'Homme.

Un document essentiel dans cette optique est bien sûr la Déclaration adoptée à Vienne à l'issue d'Unispace III de juillet 1999. Je crois que nous mettrons du temps à explorer ce texte et à en tirer toute la « substantifique moelle », mais nous avons là une « bible » pour nos réflexions : exploitation commerciale, partenariat public-privé, débris spatiaux, protection de l'observation astronomique, et ... l'éthique. Voilà encore un autre de ces mots qu'on redécouvre ; le Traité sur l'espace a fait de l'éthique sans le savoir ! Ce thème figure à l'ordre du jour de la session de Rio de Janeiro de l'Institut international sur le droit de l'espace. Il est à noter – pour en être satisfait – qu'Unispace III a expressément invité l'IISL à participer de manière active (et concrète, ajouterai-je) à la réflexion sur le développement du droit de l'espace.

En ce qui concerne notre ECSL, je voudrais vous dire combien nous souhaitons qu'il demeure une force vive, incontournable en Europe ; comme vous le savez un nouveau NPOC a été établi en Suisse, un projet de NPOC existe en Belgique, le Portugal qui deviendra bientôt le quinzième Etat membre de l'ESA travaille aussi à la mise sur pied d'un NPOC. ECSL a entrepris aussi de développer ses relations avec des pays d'Amérique latine, y étant regardé comme une structure intéressante pour la promotion du droit de l'espace. L'Institut de Cologne du Prof. Böckstiegel accueille en juillet le cours d'été. « Last but not the least », un nouveau Secrétaire ECSL nous arrive le 1er mars prochain et en votre nom à tous, je tiens à remercier Thierry Herman pour ce qu'il a accompli.

Dr G. Lafferranderie

European Centre for Space Law

The Australian Space Activities Act of 1998

Prof. Frans von der Dunk
Leiden University

When the Australian parliament assented to the Space Activities Act on 21 December 1998, Australia became the sixth nation (after the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation and South Africa) to establish an act exclusively devoted to space activities – a full blown national space law.

The objects of the Act were mentioned as regulating space activities either from within or outside Australia, and to implement the United Nations treaties on space accordingly. Most particularly, this would refer to the obligations under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty, to exercise "authorization and continuous supervision over private national activities in outer space" and under the Registration Convention to ascertain proper registration of spacecraft in whose launchings Australia was involved. Also, the obvious needs for Australia to deal domestically, preferably in legal terms, with Article VII of the Outer Space Treaty and the Liability Convention (Australia possibly becoming internationally liable for private space activities causing damage) and with Article VIII of the Outer Space Treaty (allowing Australia in principle to extend its domestic jurisdiction to relevant space objects) constitute major issues in implementing international space law vis-à-vis private enterprise.

From this perspective, whilst establishment of an Australian registry of space objects is indeed provided for (Section 76), it is first of all noteworthy that the whole Act deals solely with launching and related activities. Consequently, it mirrors very much the United States Space Launch Act of 1984/1988 as currently subsumed under the Commercial Space Act. For example, satellite communication activities are not covered as such by the Act.

Hence, it should be questioned whether Australia has comprehensively taken care of the legal consequences resulting from its international responsibility for national space activities under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty. The focus of the Australian Act on launching might be obvious, in light of the direct connections between launching and liability; it would not suffice to cover the legal implications of Australia's international state responsibility comprehensively.

The potential liability of Australia for damage caused by space objects in whose launch Australia was substantially involved, on the other hand, was indeed taken pretty good care of. Launches from Australia require a launch permit or exemption certificate; an overseas launch requires an overseas launch certificate (Sections 11, 12). In addition, space licenses are required for the operation of launch sites in Australia (Section 15). Whilst the launch permit involves the need to fulfil requirements related to third-party liability, this need is absent of a space license (Section 29(d), 47(2), 48, 63-71 (esp.69), respectively Section 20).

Furthermore, the liability-related provisions of the Act give rise to insurance obligations (or in the alternative sufficient financial responsibility) to cover, in principle, the maximum probable loss (Section 69(3), 29(d), 48(3.a)). The discretion is left open, however, to provide by means of implementing regulations for a different method of determining and imposing reimbursement

obligations upon the licensee (Section 48 (3.b)). The Commonwealth of Australia is explicitly mentioned as the insured entity (Section 48(1.d & 2)).

The major novelty of the Australian Act finally lies in its dealing with the return of space objects, geared to the specific Australian situation where large deserts would represent ideal opportunities for returning (unmanned) spacecraft. Thus, the return to Australia of an Australian-launched space object also requires a launch permit or exemption certificate (Section 13); the return to Australia of a foreign-launched space object similarly requires authorisation (Section 14). And indeed, it appears that several companies have already shown serious interest in obtaining licenses in particular under these headings. Thus, despite its flaws least on the theoretical level, the Australian Acts represents another step forward in dealing effectively and sensibly with the entry of private enterprise into the public arena of outer space and space activities.

Charter on Space and Major Disasters

At the Unispace III conference, the Directors General of ESA and CNES announced their intention to arrange for cooperation in the use of space facilities available to them in the event of a major natural or technological disaster. Since then, the two agencies have prepared a Charter. NOAA, Eumetsat and the Canadian Space Agency will be joining in the project and ISRO and NASDA have already shown some interest. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to create a worldwide framework for accessing data from a wide variety of sources.

In short, the Charter provides for:

- the exchange of information concerning a disaster location with the authorities responsible for rescue operations and with the other signatories
- giving top priority with their observation satellites to the other signatories
- organising reception of data by ground stations and their processing into standards products
- setting up a procedure for urgent distribution of those products
- the creation of a Board and a Secretariat ensuring international and neutral access to the Charter
- provisions for the settlement of disputes, liability, intellectual property, etc.

Le projet de Convention Unidroit¹ relative aux garanties internationales portant sur des objets mobiles: l'irrésistible ascension du droit international privé dans la régulation des activités spatiales

Cécile Feyte

Les activités spatiales, d'abord menées au niveau gouvernemental, ont peu à peu attiré les entreprises privées. Aujourd'hui, celles-ci recherchent, auprès d'investisseurs privés, de nouveaux moyens de financement. Il devient ainsi nécessaire et primordial que les financiers privés aient à leur disposition des garanties inscrites et protégées sur les équipements spatiaux. Ces garanties leur permettraient de prendre le contrôle des équipements ainsi grevés en cas, par exemple, d'inexécution des obligations du débiteur, de faillite du débiteur ou encore de modification frauduleuse du rang de priorité des créanciers. La nature internationale des activités spatiales rend la position des institutions financières très délicate, car le risque d'être confronté à des régimes juridiques différents est grand. Les lois nationales de conflit de lois ne résolvent pas de manière satisfaisante les difficultés nées de régimes juridiques nationaux divergents. C'est pourquoi, Unidroit tente de remédier à cette situation précaire par la création de garanties de nature internationale, ayant pour but de sécuriser les investissements, colossaux, indispensables à ce type d'activité. Le système juridique se compose d'une Convention et de Protocoles spécifiques (aéronefs, containers et propriété spatiale). Le projet de Convention doit donc poursuivre quatre objectifs :

- Mettre en place un système de protection internationale des sûretés
- Disposer de sanctions rapidement mises en œuvre en cas d'inexécution du débiteur de ses obligations
- Créer un régime d'opposabilité aux tiers, par le biais d'une inscription dans un registre
- Concevoir des règles de reconnaissance et de priorité des garanties.

Afin de mener à bien cette vaste entreprise, les experts gouvernementaux chargés de la rédaction du projet de Convention ont décidé qu'elle prendrait la forme d'une « convention-cadre » modifiée ou complétée par des Protocoles spécifiques aux types de biens couverts. Ainsi, cinq Protocoles, en cours d'élaboration, concernent le domaine maritime, spatial, ferroviaire, aéronautique et pétrolier.

Le secteur spatial présente une spécificité que n'ont pas les autres domaines envisagés par le projet de Convention, inhérente à sa situation géographique. En effet, les activités spatiales ont la particularité de se dérouler dans l'Espace Extra Atmosphérique, hors de toute souveraineté nationale et sont régies principalement par les Traités internationaux de l'ONU. Les textes de base qui nous concernent sont les suivants: Le Traité sur les Principes régissant les Activités des Etats en matière d'Exploration et d'Utilisation de l'Espace Extra-Atmosphérique de 1967, la Convention relative à la Responsabilité Internationale pour les Dommages causés par des Objets Spatiaux de 1972, la Convention relative à l'Immatriculation des Objets lancés dans l'Espace Extra-Atmosphérique de 1975. Selon ces Traités, seuls les Etats sont engagés par eux. De plus, les activités qui sont menées dans l'Espace Extra-Atmosphérique, même par des entités privées, restent sous le contrôle et la supervision des Etats². L'interaction harmonieuse entre le droit international privé et le droit international public est la clé de voûte de la réussite d'un tel projet. En effet, même si Unidroit n'entend réguler que les activités menées par des entités privées, le régime de droit

international public continuera à s'appliquer et à engager la responsabilité des Etats. De plus, il n'est pas envisageable que deux régimes différents coexistent sur les mêmes questions.

Ainsi, le projet Protocole Spatial, annexé à la Convention, toujours à l'état de « brouillon », doit pouvoir combiner les impératifs requis par l'objet de la Convention, mais aussi les dispositions internationales préexistantes. Certaines notions, envisagées par le Protocole Spatial se retrouvent dans les textes sur le droit de l'espace ou sont discutées au sein de l'UNCOPUOS. Schématiquement, le Protocole définit le bien spatial, alors qu'aucune définition satisfaisante n'a pu à ce jour être donnée ni par les Traités internationaux, ni par la doctrine. Quelle sera alors la portée d'une telle définition, eu égard aux textes de l'ONU en la matière ? D'autre part, le projet de Convention et de Protocole Spatial envisagent la création d'un registre international d'inscription des garanties. Ce registre aura pour fonction de rendre les garanties ainsi inscrites opposables aux tiers. Or, il existe déjà un système d'immatriculation des objets spatiaux, mis en place par la Convention sur l'Immatriculation des Objets lancés dans l'Espace Extra Atmosphérique de 1975. On peut dès lors craindre que les dispositions de ces deux textes se chevauchent et pire encore entrent en conflit. De plus, selon l'article VIII du Traité de 1967 l'Etat partie au Traité et qui aura immatriculé l'objet dans son registre exercera dès lors son pouvoir de juridiction et de contrôle sur ledit objet. Par ailleurs, la Convention sur la responsabilité en cas de dommage causé par un objet spatial prévoit la responsabilité de l'Etat de lancement, est-ce nécessaire que cela soit toujours le cas en cas d'activités exercées par des entités privées. Voici quelques questions qui viennent à l'esprit lorsque l'on cherche à combiner le droit international public et le droit international privé.

Il semble néanmoins que les experts d'Unidroit ont pris conscience de ces

¹ Unidroit, basée à Rome, est une Organisation Intergouvernementale qui a pour mission d'unifier, d'harmoniser le droit international privé. Cette Organisation a d'abord été établie en 1926 en tant qu'organe auxiliaire de la Ligue des Nations, puis rétablie en 1940 sur la base d'un accord multilatéral.

² L'article VI du Traité de 1967 dispose à cet effet : « les Etats parties au Traité ont la responsabilité internationale des activités nationales dans l'espace extra atmosphérique (...), qu'elles soient entreprises par des organismes gouvernementaux ou par des entités non gouvernementales ».

difficultés. On notera à ce propos qu'un rapport verbal sera présenté au Sous-Comité Juridique de l'ONU lors de sa réunion du mois d'avril 2000.

L'harmonisation des deux systèmes juridiques, droit international privé et droit international public, n'est certainement pas impossible, même si le chemin est semé d'embûches. Le projet de Convention Unidroit peut dès lors être le premier pas vers un rapprochement harmonieux.

Très tôt l'attention des délégués du Comité des Relations Internationales (IRC) de l'ESA a été attirée sur cette préoccupation nouvelle et des contacts fructueux se sont établis entre le Secrétariat Unidroit et ECSL (participation du Secrétaire Général, Mr. Kronke, au Practitioners Forum de Novembre 1999, participation d'ECSL à la table ronde préparée par Unidroit tenue à Londres en Janvier 2000, participation au briefing d'Unidroit pour les missions permanentes à Vienne le 17 Mars 2000, etc...)

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M.J. Stanford: "The Unidroit Project", in *Proceedings of the Vienna Colloquium 1999* and in *Proceedings of the ECSL Perugia Colloquium*.

Private International Law and Space Activities

Juan Manuel de Faraminan Gilbert
University of Jaen

There are many interrelated subjects that could be highlighted regarding the phenomenon of privatization and commercialization of space activities. Among them, there is an issue that has recently acquired a special relevance, the Unidroit Convention on international interests in high-value mobile assets.

Unidroit - the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law - is an independent international organization composed of 58 governments - with the United States and European countries among them - whose focus is the harmonization and coordination of private laws of States through the preparation of draft conventions on certain topics. One of its last projects is the *Draft Convention on International Interests in High-Value Mobile Assets*. Security interests in space property is one of the main items affected by this Convention. The first joint session of the Unidroit Committee of governmental experts for the preparation of the Draft Convention was held in Rome from 1 to 12 February 1999. The second session took place at ICAO Headquarters in from 24 August to 2 September 1999. The third session takes place in March 2000, and the adoption of the text is expected later this year.

The space industry has always been somewhat problematical, and now there is an increase in launch capacities, in countries with launch capability, and decreasing costs for manufacturing, launching, and operating satellites. One of the difficulties with space object financing is that there is not an efficient registry for recording any security interests regarding space movables, mainly satellites.

Another problem is the lack of mutual recognition of security interests, since the regimes are different from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Many developing countries do not provide for the possibility of security interests in movable property, such as satellites. That is, they do not allow the loaning of money to borrowers other than those owning real estate. On the contrary, loans based on movables are normally only found in the developed countries. With the new scenario of multiple private and public satellite service providers and launchers, this difference is important. Greater uniformity in the protection of these interests would promote space commerce and the flow of credit for satellite projects in developing countries.

National laws on this subject differ substantially. US law is based on the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). At first glance, this law states that it is the law of the jurisdiction where the debtor is located that will govern the perfection of the security interest. European laws, on the contrary, use the *lex situs* rule of the moment when the security interest is created - the place of the goods when the contract was perfected - which can be pretty inadequate considering that these assets move constantly. In case of

registration, European laws use the *lex libri* rule, the law of the registration country. These diverging legislations present problems and uncertainty for financial institutions, creditors and manufacturers. Moreover, an additional problem for the space industry is that the space object is beyond national jurisdiction and, therefore, subject to the international space treaties, such as the 1967 Outer Space Treaty or the 1975 Registration Convention.

Regarding a previously mentioned problem - the lack of an efficient registry for security interests - the issue that arises for space objects is: should the United Nations international registry for space objects also be used for security interests, or should another registry be created?

The draft Unidroit Convention intends to provide a uniform interest in mobile equipment, including space objects, and to establish an international registry for secured assets. The differences within the space industry will present problems. The satellite presents peculiarities regarding the determination of its value, using frequencies that are scarce resources, different transponders, being connected to earth stations, and presenting the issue of how to repossess it. Moreover, the

several participants in the satellite business - the manufacturer, the bank, the launching company and the telephone company, among others - can have different interests in the satellite. One of the main issues is the definition of

"space property" by the Convention. The definition should be broad enough to cover rights and privileges associated to the satellite. This concept presents problems regarding frequencies. There will be a special space object protocol

regarding space mobile equipment. At this moment, it is very important to analyze these issues and their relationship with the space treaties and international public space law.

Future and Past Meet at Workshop on Commercial Launch Activities

Ilaria Zilioli

German Aerospace Centre-DLR

The Workshop organised on 18 and 19 January 2000 by the Institute of Air and Space Law of Cologne and the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) at DASA's premises focused on the necessity for new rules governing commercial launch activities.

The historic Altmarkt in Bremen, surrounded by baroque and renaissance patrician houses, was the natural backdrop for the Workshop on Commercial Launch Activities held at DASA's premises on 18 and 19 January. This Workshop was one of the activities organised for "Project 2001", a research project initiated by the University of Cologne's Institute of Air and Space Law, under the direction of Prof. K-H. Böckstiegel, and the German Aerospace Centre (DLR), to outline a legal framework for the commercial use of outer space.

The Workshop opened on Tuesday with words of welcome from Dr. E. Wolff and Mr H. Ersfeld and with a guided tour of DASA's facilities, where the European Columbus Module for the International Space Station is under construction.

It emerged during the Workshop how space activities are no longer the prerogative of public entities. The private enterprises that are undertaking commercial space activities today are expected to play an increasing role in the future. As emphasised by its chairman, Dr. P. van Fanema, "private space activities are a factand they can be an effective and acceptable way to bring the benefits of space exploration and use to the public at large".

This increasing interest in space by private entrepreneurs is developing in a field that has been historically ruled by provisions addressed to States, these being the prime actors. The coming on the scene of private actors has therefore introduced

new problematic issues as companies often have complex structures of ownership, control and territorial nexus. This is mostly true for that which concerns launch activities (i.e. Sea Launch: which State would be deemed a "launching State" under art.1 of the Liability Convention?). The international regulatory frame on responsibilities established by the treaties in fact provides only a bare outline of the dimension of state liability for launch activities, and the outline is even less clear where private launches are involved.

With this perspective, the Workshop participants discussed the international and national regulatory environment affecting commercial launch activities, trying in particular to identify how to balance the increasing demand for development of private space activities with the public demand for safety and security, and how therefore to identify who is liable in the case of damage.

The Workshop has, in particular, drawn attention to the following:

- the current regulatory framework for launch activities involves players (launch providers, international organisations, national space agencies, space industry, governments, insurance companies) having different responsibilities and perspectives
- there is a lack of regulation of the international launch service market and therefore a need for provisions aimed at creating a better environment and

- easier access to the market for the private sector; emphasis has been put on the necessity to strengthen export controls over technology transfer
- States should implement effective licensing procedures applicable to commercial launch ventures, in particular for those activities creating exposure for States pursuant to the Liability Convention
- the concept of Launching State as stated in the Liability Convention and Registration Convention, requires clarification
- the need for a balance between the improvement of access for private investors in space and the need for safety standards is of great importance.

It could be said that a new era for space activities has opened up thanks to private investors. The international community is becoming aware of the broad scope of private launch activities, of the risks and benefits they present, and of the need for further development of the international legal regime. Review of the legal concept of a "Launching State" is already on the agenda of the Legal Subcommittee of UNCOPUOS. The further growth in the international framework for launch activities therefore has to go hand in hand with the enactment of national regulations. It is therefore important to emphasise States' responsibility for licensing and continuing supervision of non-governmental entities.

24-hour Access to Outer Space Committee Activities

Stephen Whitehead

*Johnston & Buchan Ottawa
IBA Committee Website Coordinator*

Since the newly redeveloped IBA website went live on 6 September, more than 7600 Internet users have visited it. Feedback has been positive, and IBA staff are taking great care to incorporate member's ideas and suggestions into the ongoing development work.

One of the most recent parts of the site go to live is that of Committee Z (Outer Space). On this part of the site we have our own discussions forum facility, we can search the reading room for Conference papers, newsletters, journal articles and books by keywords, and the latest information about forthcoming Conferences and Committee activities is readily available.

Perhaps the best news of all for Committee members is that we no longer have to play time-zone tag. The site is available 24 hours a day and has already proven itself to be a fast and efficient resource for locating information not only about specific topics, but also for locating colleagues in every area of practice all over the globe. If you are not a fan of new technology, rest assured that for the foreseeable future the IBA will continue to send you the membership directory, journals and Conference programmes by mail as well as displaying them on the website.

If, however, I can persuade you to join me in my enthusiasm for the site, I would draw your attention to the following features:

- *The Membership Directory* - updated to include new members and amendments on a daily basis. The on-line version of the directory has a fast and efficient search facility which allows you to search by any

combination of name, firm, city, country and area of practice.

- *In the Reading Room* you will find full text of all IBA publications, including the new Business Law International, the International Business Lawyer and the Committee Z Newsletter. All IBA journal articles, newsletters and Conference papers produced since January 1999 are available to order on the site and can be searched for by author, title, date, Committee or keywords.
- *Forthcoming Conferences* - you no longer have to wait for a programme to be printed and mailed to you before learning about the speakers and discussion topics for future Conferences. By accessing Conference Programmes on-line and taking advantage of the on-line registration facility you can be sure to secure your delegate place.
- *Conference Papers and List of Participants* - registered delegates for IBA Conferences will have advance

access to all Conference papers and the list of participants two weeks before the Conference starts. As a member of Committee Z you can access full text of papers presented at Committee Z sessions in Barcelona.

- *Discussion Forum* - specific to Committee Z, this service provides us with an opportunity to let fellow Committee members know about the latest developments in our countries, share recent experiences and reply to each other's queries. To post a message to the Forum (which all other visitors to the Committee Z Discussion Forum will then be able to read), just follow the instructions on screen.
- *Links to websites of other international organisations* - links to other websites that will be useful to Committee members. Please suggest possible links at

whitehead@johnstonbuchan.com
or by fax to
+1 613 230 6423.

A New Graduate Programme in Brazil

A "Post-graduate Course on Space Law and Outer Space International Management" has been set up in Brazil, as a graduate university extension - composed of 15 modules, one per month - covering technical and legal issues.

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A New Masters Degree (LLM) in Air and Space Law

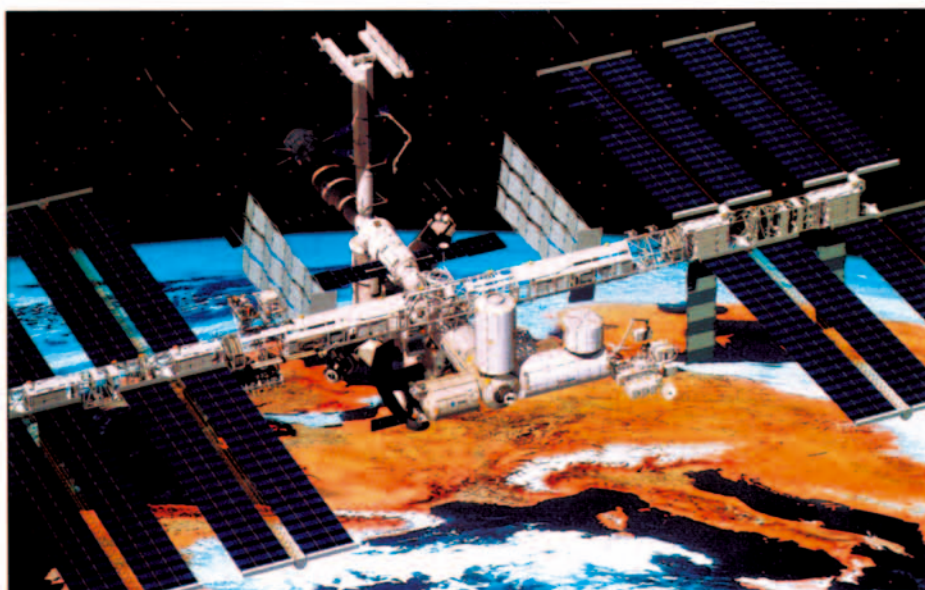
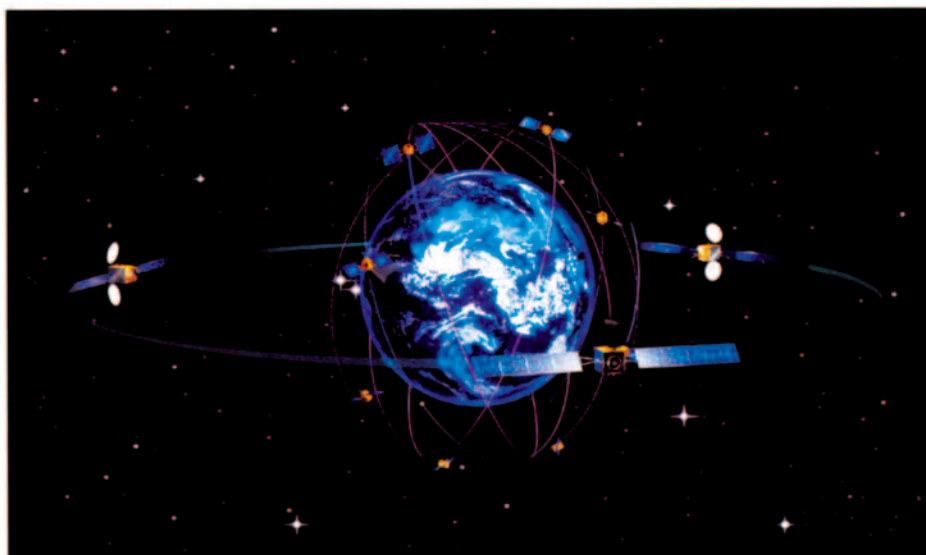
The Department of Air and Space Law at the University of Leiden will be offering, commencing in academic year 2000-2001, a full-scale Masters programme in international air and space law. Intended to be practically oriented, the programme will also give due attention to fundamental and theoretical notions in air and space law, European and International law and competition law.

The Masters consists of six courses, including an internship and thesis. The courses will be given by the Programme Director, Prof. Dr. P.P.C. Hannapel, the Academic Co-ordinator, Prof. F.G. von der Dunk, together with Dr. P.M.J. Mendes de León, Director of the International Institute of Air and Space Law, other University professors, and guest lecturers.

Project 2001

In the context of the joint research project launched by the Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne and the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) on the **Legal framework for the Commercial Use of Outer Space**, a series of workshops are foreseen. The first one concerning commercial launch activities has already taken place on 19 January 2000 in Bremen. As the report elsewhere in this issue highlights, the main focus there was on the activities undertaken by private enterprises and the issues debated were: responsibility/ liability and insurance, trade issues, and finally safety.

The next Workshops will be held on 8/9 June 2000 at Berlin. The first one will be dedicated to the International Space Station (ISS) and will take place on two half days. It will focus on the utilization of the ISS and three topics will be developed: technical and utilization aspects of the ISS, policy with regard to ISS utilization, and legal prerequisites. At the same time, the Working Group on Telecommunications will convene and five thematic fields will be discussed: licensing issues, frequency management, trade issues, international service providers and globalization issues.



Calendar 2000

- Project 2001, Workshops on Telecommunications and the International Space Station 8/9 June 2000, Berlin, Germany
- UNCOPOUS Meeting, 4-23 June 2000, Vienna, Austria
- International Law Association (ILA) Space Law Committee, ILA Conference, July 2000, London, United Kingdom
- 9th ECSL Summer Course on Space Law and Policy, July 2000, Cologne, Germany
- IBA Conference, 17-22 September 2000, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- IISL Congress, 2-6 October 2000, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 9th ESCSL Practitioners' Forum, November 2000, Paris, France

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