A Fresh View on the Outer Space Treaty: Annette Froehlich 2017-03-01 On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Outer Space Treaty this book gives a fresh insight into the most important legal interactions that have been taken up by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UN-COPUOS) since its inception in 1963. Its argument is straightforward: the original purpose of the treaty was to avoid conflict and build confidence to explore space. However, its 50 years later in the private sector space industry.

Legal Basis for a National Space Legislation

Defining the Limits of Outer Space for Regulatory Purposes

The Hijackers of Natural Resources of the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

Outlook on Space Law Over the Next 30 Years

Legal Basis for a National Space Legislation


An Introduction to Space Law: Annette Froehlich 2004-01-01

Spencer's Inheritance: In the first decades of the space age, military and state security motivations indicated the direction of national space programs. Now the development of space activities depends essentially upon the paradigm of commercial interests. While commercial interests are seeing space as an essential component of their overall strategies, the private sector business model is not inherently providing the necessary momentum. However, the private sector may be able to take advantage of the globally unregulated aspects of space activities.

In the late 1990's the transponder demand, in particular for Inmarsat systems, was essentially on the rise due to the installed utilization of satellite transponders. Global positioning systems have been operating in an increasingly important role in navigation, and remote sensing systems are mapping and documenting nearly 1 E. A. Frankle & E. J. Steptoe, "Legal Considerations Affecting Commercial Space Launches From International Territory", (1999) 50 IISL at 10.

Regarding the exploitation of natural resources, in particular those of the moon and other celestial bodies, the problem of jurisdiction or more precisely the question whether an international regime is needed in the near future and whether limitations on exploitation activities will be established remains to be answered. It is important to note that the exploitation of extraterrestrial resources is inscribed into the outer space treaties, in particular the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the 1972 Agreement on the Non-Lethal Use of Outer Space for Scientific Purposes.

Who is responsible if one of the nearly 6,000 satellites circling our planet malfunctions and causes damage? What law governs an individual’s, company’s, or government’s actions in space? These are questions that perplex us all. The law of outer space is complex, but also important. On the one hand, it is the foundation on which the legal rules for the use of outer space are based; on the other hand, it is the basis for the development of new space technologies and the exploration of space by peaceful means. This book provides an accessible introduction to the subject.

The authors have carefully selected examples from different legal issues and provided a clear and logical overview of the legal framework that regulates space activities. This book is intended for students, researchers, and professionals in the field of space law. It covers both the legal framework for the use of outer space and the legal framework for the exploitation of extraterrestrial resources.

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