

6th New Space Atlantic Summit
10 May 2023, Lisbon



Panel:
**Management and Sustainability
of Outer Space Activities**

Kai-Uwe Schrogl
IISL President

www.iisl.space

The International Institute of Space Law (IISL)

- Created in 1960.
- Members from almost 50 countries from all continents.
- The main global platform of space lawyers in academic, government, industry and practice.
- Continuously extending activities and formats (Colloquia, Symposia, Knowledge Constellation, Happy Hour and many more).
- Continuously striving for relevance in space law making.
- Continuously striving for engaging the youth (Young Scholars Sessions and Symposia, Moot Court Competition).





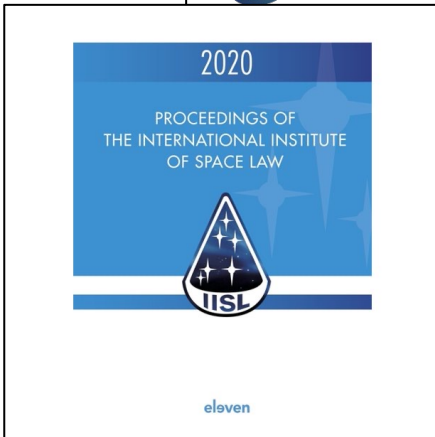
LSC 2022 - 61ST SESSION (ENGLISH)



Critical Issues in
Space Law
December 14, 2021



Some of our activities!





Management and Sustainability of Outer Space Activities

Legal and regulatory efforts for sustainability on two levels:

- International and national

...in two dimensions:

- Governmental and non-governmental

...and in two depths:

- Binding and non-binding

Examples for comprehensive legal and regulatory architectures: aviation and frequency management; not yet in place for space.



International efforts required for efficient management

- Binding debris mitigation.
- Debris removal to be conceptualised.
- Long-term Sustainability to be implemented.
- STM to be conceptualised..
- Unilateral moratoria on ASAT tests to be extended.
- Best practices also by non-governmental actors (WEF, SDA...) to be made part of a future architecture.



National efforts required for efficient management

- Through authorisation laws: states have to authorise and supervise space activities of their non-governmental, private actors.
- IISL Statement.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPACE LAW

94BIS AVENUE DE SUFFREN
75015 PARIS – FRANCE
www.iislweb.space



TEL.: (33) 1 45 67 42 60
FAX: (33) 1 42 73 21 20
info@iislweb.org

Statement by the Board of Directors
of the International Institute of Space Law (IISL)
on the Consideration of the Interests of the Public and other Stakeholders in the
Authorization and Continuing Supervision of Commercial Space Activities*

Outer space holds unprecedented opportunities for all countries to conduct activities for societal benefit and commercial gain across the globe. The commercial sector is at the forefront of developing many new capabilities, products and services that will lead to new kinds of commercial space activities, including activities on the Moon and other celestial bodies. These space activities should be developed in accordance with the rule of law, for peaceful purposes, and in a manner that is sustainable for the present and future generations. Among the activities proposed to be conducted are the placement of various types of artefacts, human and animal remains on the Moon, advertising and entertainment displays in Earth orbit, and the launch of large constellations of satellites. The Board of Directors of the International Institute of Space Law (IISL) is of the opinion that there is growing importance for national regulators responsible for the authorization and continuing supervision of outer space activities to give careful consideration to the interests of all stakeholders, including the scientific community and the public, regarding the consequences of authorizing such activities for the future exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies. Consideration should also be given as to whether there are adequate mechanisms in place to ensure compliance with the Outer Space Treaty (OST) and other applicable regulations and international guidelines for space debris mitigation, space sustainability, and planetary protection to ensure that the activities are conducted with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Outer Space Treaty.

19 July 2021

* The views expressed in this Statement represent a consensus of the Members of the IISL Board of Directors acting in their personal capacity, and do not necessarily reflect the views of any entities with which they may be affiliated.



Issues and challenges

- Sustainability in a level playing field: coordination and harmonisation necessary; avoidance of license shopping or flags of convenience.
- Sustainability not only in earth orbit but also for exploration/resources management through multilateral mechanisms and binding universal arrangements.
- Exploration and exploitation in accordance with existing binding law, characterising outer space as a global common: i.a. freedom of use and non-appropriation.
- States have to assume their responsibilities on the international level as well as on the national level (i.a. mega-constellations, environmental impact of launches).



Maintaining the rule of law in outer space.



www.iisl.space