Responsibility and liability for national space activities

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Introduction

- 1957 Sputnik I → 1963 Declaration on Principles → 1967 Outer Space Treaty
 - Entry into force within 9 months
 - > 101 ratifications & 26 signatures
 - ♦ Including ≈ all space-faring nations
 - 'Law-making' nature
 - Focused on a 'geographical area'
 - Cf. also Antarctic Treaty-regime
 - ←→ Applicability also to non-parties …?



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Legal status outer space

- Art. II: no national appropriation
- & Art. I: 'province of all mankind'
 - Freedom exploration & use, as long as peaceful, & beneficial to all states (cf. also Artt. III & IV)
- ←→ Contrast to sovereign airspace
- → Need for a boundary (at least in theory)
 - ➤ Gradual convergence on ± 100 km altitude



Art. VI: responsibility (1)

- "International responsibility" ...
 - Includes responsibility IGOs
- ... "for (...) activities in outer space"
 - Ref. boundary airspace—outer space
- Note: Equation non-governmental with governmental activities
 - General public international law
 - (Direct) state responsibility versus 'due care' / 'due diligence' responsibility



Art. VI: responsibility (2)

- ... "in conformity with (...) the (...) Treaty"
 - > By inference: rest of space law as well
 - → Trigger: 'internationally wrongful act' (ILC)
- & Authorization & continuing supervision
 - Over non-governmental activities
 - By "appropriate State"
- Strong suggestion to establish national space law in that respect



Art. VI: responsibility (3)

- The main issue: "National activities in outer space" ...?
 - Three generic options:
 - 1. 'Activities by nationals'
 - 2. 'Activities for which state is also going to be held liable' (*more in a minute*)
 - 3. 'Activities from within jurisdiction' i.e. by nationals and/or from national territory & quasi-territory
 - Various states have chosen various options in implementing



Art. VII: liability (1)

- State liability
 - ←→ Normal practices (inter)national law
 - Fourfold criterion ("launching State")
 - 1. State that launches object
 - 2. State that procures the launch thereof
 - 3. State whose territory is used for the launch thereof
 - 4. State whose facility is used for the launch thereof
- Strong suggestion to establish ≈ national space law in that respect



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Art. VII: liability (2)

- 1972 Liability Convention elaborates:
 - Absolute liability: damage on ground / in air
 - Fault liability: damage in space
 - Liability (compensation) in principle unlimited
 - Possibility of private claims not interfered with
 - State claims: for nationals, for damage on its territory, for permanent residents
 - Dispute settlement system: the Claims
 Commission but not necessarily binding





Art. VII: liability (3)

- The main issues:
 - Damage caused to state or its persons
 - Generally environmental / indirect / commercial damage not considered included
 - Damage caused by object / component parts
 Note: So not damage caused by activities
 - Private involvement in launch, procurement & launch facilities offered
 - Again, various states have chosen various options in implementing



Concluding remarks

- Unique (& beneficial) system of state responsibility & state liability matches general freedom of space activities
- Interaction responsibility liability problematic:
 - Both about 'accountability', but different mechanisms for allocation of private space activities

