

4 April 2022

English only

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**Committee on the Peaceful  
Uses of Outer Space  
Legal Subcommittee  
Sixty-first session  
Vienna, 28 March–8 April 2022  
Item 12 of the provisional agenda\*  
General exchange of information on non-legally  
binding United Nations instruments on outer space**

## **Compendium on mechanisms adopted in relation to non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space**

### **Submissions by Chile, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, and the Philippines**

#### **Note by the Secretariat**

1. In accordance with the recommendation of the Legal Subcommittee, States members of the Committee should continue to be invited to submit their responses to the secretariat for inclusion into the compendium on mechanisms adopted in relation to non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space (A/AC.105/1243, para. 178).
2. The compendium, as well as the questionnaire on the general exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space, containing the templates for collecting information, are located at: [www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/nlbcompendium.html](http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/nlbcompendium.html).
3. The present conference room paper contains replies received from Chile, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan and the Philippines.

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\* A/AC.105/C.2/L.319.



## Chile

[Original: Spanish]

[22 February 2022]

In 2014, the Government of Chile published its National Space Policy 2014–2020, the objective of which was the delivery of general guidelines to promote the development of space-related activities in Chile. The Policy is no longer in force; however, as indicated in section III, it is expected that following the establishment of the new national space authority, an updated national space policy will be developed.

## Japan

[Original: English]

[18 February 2022]

### **Compendium on mechanisms adopted in relation to non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space**

*Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (Space Benefit Declaration)*

#### **National mechanism(s):**

1. **Basic Plan on Space Policy**
2. **Medium to Long Term Objectives for the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)**

#### **Description:**

1. **Basic Plan on Space Policy**

(1) The type of national mechanism

A comprehensive space policy of Japan is created pursuant to Article 24 of the Basic Space Law (Law No. 43, 2008)

(2) Description

- The Basic Plan on Space Policy, as a comprehensive space policy of Japan made pursuant to Article 24 of the Basic Space Law (Law No. 43, 2008), has been updated five times, namely in 2009, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2020 respectively. The current Basic Plan contains, like its four predecessors, a section referring to the promotion of international cooperation of Japan's space activities, which can be construed as Japan's implementation of the non-legally binding instruments of the 1996 Space Benefit Declaration. Some of the recommendations in the Basic Plan of 2020 suggest to:
  - Regularly hold governmental space dialogues and promote international space cooperation with our partners, including joint development of advanced technology, piggyback launch of mission payloads, and joint utilization of satellite data.
  - Actively participate in international frameworks such as the Group on Earth Observations (GEO), the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) to maximize the value of using Earth Observation data for sound decision making, and the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF) to promote international space cooperation that will lead to strengthening diplomatic relationships.
  - Contribute to building the space policy community by supporting the establishment of space agencies, national space legislation, and space policy

in emerging space-faring nations, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. Such activities are expected to function as transparency and confidence-building measures.

- Promote international space cooperation by leveraging Japan's strengths, and contribute to addressing global issues in the fields of energy, climate change, the environment, food, health, and disaster management, and in achieving the SDGs; and to strengthen maritime-space cooperation and contribute to monitoring and surveillance of maritime activities. To realize these activities, Japan will promote capacity building and provide equipment and services in accordance with the needs of our partners, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Promote Japan's satellite development and utilization for advancing international cooperation.

(3) Management and supervision

Cabinet Office

(4) Authority in charge

Cabinet Office

## 2. Medium to Long Term Objectives for the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

(1) The type of national mechanism

In Japan, the competent ministers formulate the Medium to Long-term Objectives concerning the running of operations based on Article 35-4 of Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency and Article 19 of the Law concerning the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), and direct the Agency accordingly.

(2) Description

The Medium to Long Term Objectives for JAXA includes the following:

- Satellite remote-sensing
  - JAXA will provide satellite data to organizations abroad, thereby contributing to the creation of a mutually supportive and beneficial relationship with organizations abroad and reducing disaster damages overseas.
  - JAXA will provide satellite data to users in Japan and overseas to tackle climate change issues, promote international cooperation and cooperate on programs to counter climate change based on government policies. By promoting these cooperation activities, JAXA aims to enhance the utilization of satellite data so that it is regarded as an index or evaluation parameter to tackle climate change issues.
- International Space Station (ISS)
  - Through the operation of the Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo", the development of HTV-X and activities conducted by Japanese astronauts, JAXA will continue to play a pivotal role on the ISS and will also extend ISS utilization opportunities to other countries.
- International space exploration
  - Japan will participate in the Artemis Program. For the Gateway, an outpost orbiting the moon, JAXA will provide habitation capability and logistics resupply based on the decision by the Government of Japan through leveraging the knowledge and technology acquired from the ISS programme and space science missions. JAXA is also going to promote exploration

missions on the lunar surface together with its international and private partners aiming to realize sustainable activities on the Moon and beyond.

- Promotion of international cooperation and development overseas
  - JAXA will make contributions to growing space utilization and the space market in, inter alia, ASEAN countries by advocating the utility of our space utilization and space related technologies in Japan and overseas through active communication with each country's space agency and relevant agencies utilizing space and with international organizations. Furthermore, JAXA will train personnel who will build and maintain a mutually-beneficial relationship with Japan to that end.
  - In addition, JAXA will endeavour to promote an international discussion on issues of law and ordinance relating to the continued and peaceful utilization of space at, inter alia, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).

(3) Management and supervision

- The competent ministers shall refer to the Basic Plan on Space Policy when updating the Medium to Long-term Objectives. (Article 19, Law Concerning Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)
- JAXA shall prepare a Medium to Long-term Plan based on the Objectives and shall obtain an authorization from the competent ministers. (Article 30, Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency)
- JAXA shall formulate an Annual Plan and shall notify it to the competent ministers. (Article 31, Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency)
- JAXA shall undergo an evaluation by the competent ministers at the end of each business year and the last business year within the period for the Medium to Long-term Objectives. (Article 32, Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency)

(4) Authority in charge

- Competent ministries

**References:**

1. Basic Plan on Space Policy (Japanese only) <https://www8.cao.go.jp/space/plan/keikaku.html>
2. Medium to Long Term Objectives for JAXA (Japanese only) [http://www.jaxa.jp/about/plan/index\\_j.html](http://www.jaxa.jp/about/plan/index_j.html)

**Jordan**

[Original: Arabic]  
[21 February 2022]

The Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries, is an important instrument for the promotion of international cooperation with a view to maximizing the benefits of space applications for all States.

Space governance by means of non-legally binding instruments and the increasing number of national space laws constitute a trend in the development of space law. It is important for countries to implement relevant non-legally binding instruments through effective steps at the national level in parallel with international processes.

Non-legally binding instruments, such as the 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, could play an important and normative role in ensuring safety and security in outer space.

## Pakistan

[Original: English]  
[17 February 2022]

Pakistan has been supporting all efforts aimed at strengthening rule of law in outer space, including non-legally binding United Nations principles adopted through General Assembly resolutions. While the experts debate on the legality of these instruments, Pakistan considers that information-sharing on these instruments will help reduce misinterpretations and misunderstandings among States and will promote general adherence worldwide.

## The Philippines

[Original: English]  
[7 March 2022]

### 1. Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (Space Benefit Declaration)

#### a. On International Cooperation

##### National Mechanism:

##### Republic Act No. 11363 (Philippine Space Act)

Primary Agency – Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** Under the Philippine Space Act, it is the policy of the Philippines to ensure that the Philippines abides by the various international space treaties and principles promulgated by the United Nations and is an active participant in the international space community, including international rules and procedures concerning the Outer Space Treaty and Liability Convention, among others.<sup>1</sup> It is likewise the policy of the Philippines to ensure that the Philippines has official representation in the international space community for establishing cooperation-agreements and linkages on space development.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, the Philippine Space Agency, as the central government agency addressing all national issues and activities related to space S&T applications, exercises the following related powers and functions:<sup>3</sup>

- (1) Cooperating with space-related agencies of other countries in the peaceful use and development of space;
- (2) Entering into contracts, memoranda of understanding/ agreement or other arrangements in behalf of the State, in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and/or other concerned agencies;
- (3) Establishing and maintaining linkages with other national space agencies and organizations; and

<sup>1</sup> Republic Act No. 11363, Section 2(f).

<sup>2</sup> Republic Act No. 11363, Section 2(e).

<sup>3</sup> Republic Act No. 11363, Section 8(VI).

(4) Representing the Philippines in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and other similar space-related forums, assemblies, and organizations.

**References:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

**b. On Exploration and Use**

**National Mechanism:**

National Law – **Republic Act No. 11363** (Philippine Space Act)

Primary Agency – Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** With regard to exploration and use of outer space, the Philippine Space Agency, as the central government agency addressing all national issues and activities related to space S&T applications, exercises the following related powers and functions:

(1) Assisting the State in the creation, development and implementation of national and international space policies;

(2) Planning, directing, managing and implementing programs and projects relating to scientific space R&D and the application of space technology;

(3) Implementing the Philippine Space Development and Utilization Policy;

(4) Coordinating all space activities of various sectors and stakeholders in the Philippines, in accordance with existing laws;

(5) Developing, constructing, acquiring, managing, maintaining and operating space research, development and operation facilities and systems on behalf of the Philippine Government for use of various government agencies and other stakeholders;

(6) Assisting departments and other agencies of the State, as well as the private sector, in the utilization of SSTA and data/information to aid in the performance of their respective mandates and duties;

(7) Designing, developing and constructing space systems and facilities necessary thereof, as well as launch, track and operate the satellites on behalf of the Philippine Government;

(8) Promoting the development of a robust and vibrant local space industry and economy;

(9) Promoting the transfer and diffusion of space technology throughout the Philippine industry;

(10) Encouraging the commercial exploitation of space capabilities, technology, information, facilities and systems; and

(11) Maintaining a national registry of space objects in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and other international guidelines.

**References:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Executive Order (EO) No. 127, Series of 2021** (“Expanding the Provision of Internet Services Through Inclusive Access to Satellite Services, Amending Executive Order No. 467 (S. 1998) For the Purpose”)

National Law (Presidential Issuance)

Department of Information and Communications Technology

**Description:** The EO expands the current rules and regulations to expand the provision of internet services through inclusive access to satellite services by enfranchised public telecommunications entities, value added services (VAS) providers, and internet service providers (ISP).

Through this issuance, the National Telecommunications Commission is mandated to update its regulations and expedite its administrative processes to enable VAS providers and ISPs to directly access, utilize, own and operate facilities for internet access service using satellite technologies. This is consistent with the policy of the State to recognize the vital role of communications and information in nation-building.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2021/03mar/20210310-EO-127-RRD.pdf](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2021/03mar/20210310-EO-127-RRD.pdf)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Department Circular No. 02 (“D.O. No. 2”) series of 2021** (“Implementing Rules and Regulations on the National Policy for Expanding the Provision of Internet Services Through Inclusive Access to Satellite Services”) Department of Information and Communications Technology

**Description:** The Department Circular provides for the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the corresponding national law, (EO) No. 127, Series of 2021 (“Expanding the Provision of Internet Services Through Inclusive Access to Satellite Services, Amending Executive Order No. 467 (S. 1998) For the Purpose”)

**Reference:** [https://dict.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/DC\\_UP-ONAR.pdf](https://dict.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/DC_UP-ONAR.pdf)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Republic Act No. 7925** (“An Act to Promote and Govern the Development of Philippine Telecommunications and the Delivery of Public Telecommunications Services”)

National Law

National Telecommunications Commission

**Description:** The radio frequency spectrum is a scarce public resource that shall be administered in the public interest and in accordance with international agreements and conventions to which the Philippines is a party and granted to the best qualified. The government shall allocate the spectrum to service providers who will use it efficiently and effectively to meet public demand for telecommunications service and may avail of new and cost effective technologies in the use of methods for its utilization.

**Reference:** [lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1995/ra\\_7925\\_1995.html](http://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1995/ra_7925_1995.html)

## 2. Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space

**National Mechanism:**

National Law – **Republic Act No. 11363** (Philippine Space Act)

Primary Agency – Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** The Philippine Space Agency, as the central government agency addressing all national issues and activities related to space S&T applications, exercises the following related powers and functions.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Republic Act No. 11363, Section 8(II).

(1) Developing, constructing, acquiring, managing, maintaining and operating space research, development and operation facilities and systems on behalf of the Philippine Government for use of various government agencies and other stakeholders; and

(2) Assisting departments and other agencies of the State, as well as the private sector, in the utilization of SSTA and data/information to aid in the performance of their respective mandates and duties.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Executive Order No. 192, Series of 1987** (“Providing for the Reorganization of the Department of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, Renaming it as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and for other Purposes”)

National Law (Presidential Issuance)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources - National Mapping and Resource Information Authority

**Description:** The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, through the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority, has the power to undertake exploration, assessment, classification, and inventory of the country’s natural resources using ground surveys, remote sensing, and complementary technologies.

The National Mapping and Resource Information Authority is responsible for:

- (1) Conducting research on remote sensing technologies;
- (2) Providing remote sensing services and vital data on the environment, water resources, agriculture, and other information needed by other government agencies and the private sector;
- (3) Integrating all techniques of producing maps from the ground surveys to various combinations of remote sensing techniques in a cost effective and acceptable manner;
- (4) Formulating and implementing nationwide development program on aerial photography, cartography and remote sensing mapping activities; and
- (5) Providing photogrammetry, cartographic and remote sensing mapping services in order to accelerate the development of a comprehensive data bank and information systems on base maps and charts. demand for telecommunications service and may avail of new and cost-effective technologies in the use of methods for its utilization.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/1987/06/10/executive-order-no-192-s-1987/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/1987/06/10/executive-order-no-192-s-1987/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Administrative Order No. 16, Series of 2011** (“Directing Government Entities To Coordinate With The National Mapping And Resource Information Authority In The Acquisition Of Data From Airborne And Spaceborne Platforms For Use In Their Respective Projects”)

National Law (Presidential Issuance)

Department of Environment and Natural Resources – National Mapping and Resource Information Authority

**Description:** Under Administrative Order No. 16, Series of 2011, all government entities in the Philippines shall coordinate with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority regarding the acquisition of data from airborne and spaceborne



platforms such as aerial photographs and satellite imageries, and other related products and services for mapping purposes.

Relatedly, the Department of Budget and Management No. 142 issued on 12 January 2022, identified the Philippine Space Agency as an endorsing entity on Research and Development of space science and technology applications (SSTAs) & Procurement of data from space-borne platforms.<sup>5</sup>

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2011/07/05/administrative-order-no-16-s-2011/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2011/07/05/administrative-order-no-16-s-2011/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**CAAP Memorandum Circular No. 005-17** (“Amendment To Philippine Civil Aviation Regulations Air Navigation Services Part 3 Incorporating Amendment 77a And 77b to Annex 3”)

National Regulation (Memorandum Circular)

Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines

**Description:**

The Philippines shall respond to a notification that a volcano has erupted or is expected to erupt or volcanic ash is reported in its area of responsibility, and shall monitor relevant geostationary and polar-orbiting satellite data and, where available, relevant ground-based and airborne data, to detect the existence and extent of volcanic ash in the atmosphere in the area concerned.

**Reference:** [caap.gov.ph/memorandum-circular-2018/](https://caap.gov.ph/memorandum-circular-2018/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Republic Act No. 10692** (The PAGASA Modernization Act of 2015)

National Law

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)

**Description:** The PAGASA shall provide adequate, up-to-date data, and timely information on atmospheric, astronomical and other weather-related phenomena using the advances achieved in the realm of science to help government and the people prepare for calamities caused by typhoons, floods, landslides, storm surges, extreme climatic events, and climate change, among others, to afford greater protection to the people.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/11/03/republic-act-no-10692/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/11/03/republic-act-no-10692/)

**3. Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space**

**National Mechanism:**

National Law – **Republic Act No. 11363** (Philippine Space Act)

Primary Agency – Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** Under the Philippine Space Act, it is the policy of the Philippines to cooperate with space-related agencies of other countries in the peaceful use and development of space.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Issuances/2022/National-Budget-Memorandum/NATIONALBUDGETMEMORANDUM-NO-142-DATED-JANUARY-12-2022.pdf>.

**National Mechanism:**

**1987 Constitution of the Philippines**

National Law

Congress of the Philippines

**Description:**

The Philippines adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/)

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**National Mechanism:**

**Republic Act No. 10697** (Strategic Trade Management Act or STMA)

National Law

National Security Council-Strategic Trade Management Committee

**Description:** It is declared a policy of the State to be free from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) in its territory, consistent with the national interest, to fulfil its international commitments and obligations, including United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery; and to maintain international peace and security, and promote economic growth by facilitating trade and investment through the responsible management of strategic goods and the provision of related services.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/11/13/republic-act-no-10697/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2015/11/13/republic-act-no-10697/)

**4. Resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961 ((registration of launchings) International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space)**

**National Mechanism:**

National Law – **Republic Act No. 11363** (Philippine Space Act)

Primary Agency – Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** The Philippine Space Agency is the authority responsible for:

(1) Designing, developing, and constructing space systems and facilities necessary thereof, as well as launch, track and operate the satellites on behalf of the Philippine Government; and

(2) Maintaining a national registry of space objects in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and other international guidelines.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

**5. Other non-legally binding instruments on outer space**

**National Mechanism:**

**Republic Act No. 11363** (Philippine Space Act)

National Law

Philippine Space Agency

**Description:** Under the Philippine Space Act, it is the policy of the Philippines to ensure that the Philippines abides by the various international space treaties and principles promulgated by the United Nations and is an active participant in the international space community, including international rules and procedures concerning the Outer Space Treaty and Liability Convention, among others.

**Reference:** [mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/](https://mirror.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/08/08/republic-act-no-11363/)

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