

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 21 OF 2013  
ON  
SPACE ACTIVITIES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering : a. that the Outer Space is a space including its materials that surround and covers the atmosphere of the Earth as the creation of Almighty God that is used for the greatest benefit of the people as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that the geographic position of Indonesian territory that lies along the equatorial and is located between two continents and two oceans has made Indonesia as a state that significantly relies on in utilization of Space technology and while it has a comparative advantage based on science and technology, particularly for the advancement of civilization and the prosperity of the people of Indonesia and for all human kind in general;

c. that the existing Indonesian space law has not yet integrally and comprehensively governed and has not been a legal basis for Space Activities;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to establish the Law on Space Activities.

Observing : Article 5 section (1), Article 20, and Article 31 section (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
and  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON SPACE ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Outer Space means a space including its all material that beyond the Airspace.
2. Space related aspects mean anything related to Outer Space that associated with the exploration and use of Space.
3. Airspace means a space that surrounds and covers the Earth surface which is containing of gaseous-air.
4. Space Related Activities mean exploration and utilization of Space which is conducted in or from the Earth, and in the Airspace as well as in the Outer Space.
5. Operators mean any parties or subjects that conducted Space Activities.
6. The Foreign means an individual of foreign citizen, foreign business entity, and/or foreign government.
7. Space Objects mean any object, whether human-made or natural-made related to the Space Activities.
8. Space Vehicle means any human-made object related to Space Activities and its parts.
9. Rocket means parts of Space Vehicle which is used to deliver payload to Outer Space and/or re-entry the Space Vehicle, including its payload to the Earth.

10. Spaceport means an area on the land which is used as base and/or launch site of the Space Vehicle equipped with the Security and the Safety facilities and other supporting facilities.
11. Safety means a condition of fulfillment of the Safety requirements in the utilization of the Indonesian territory, Space Vehicle, Spaceport area, Space transportation, Space navigation, public, and other supporting facilities and public facilities.
12. Security means any internationally efforts and commitments for any Operators to maintain and/or ensure the use of Space and other celestial bodies for peaceful purposes and not to cause damage to the Earth and Space through the integration of the utilization of human resources, facilities, and procedures.
13. Damage means any condition that cause the loss of life and personal injury or other impairment of health, or loss of or damage to property of States or of persons, natural or juridical, or property of international intergovernmental organizations.
14. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia, who has a governmental power of the Republic of Indonesia as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
15. Local Government means the governor, regent or mayor, and the apparatus of the local government as the administrator.
16. Government Institutions mean ministries and non-ministerial government agencies.
17. Minister means a minister administering research and technology affairs.
18. The Space Agency means a Government Institution whose duty is to implement government affairs in the field of research and development of aerospace and its utilization and the Space Activities.

## Article 2

This Law is aimed to:

- a. achieve self-reliance and improve the competitiveness of the Nation and State in the Space Activities;
- b. optimize the Space Activities for the benefit of the people of Indonesia and productivity of the nation;
- c. ensure the sustainability of the Space Activities for the benefit of the present and the future generations;
- d. provide the legal basis and legal certainty in the Space Activities;
- e. achieve Safety and Security in the Space Activities;
- f. protect the State and its citizens from the negative impact which may be caused by the Space Activities;
- g. optimize the implementation of international agreements on Space Activities for the sake of national interest; and
- h. achieve the Space Activities becoming a supporting component of defense and the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

## Article 3

- (1) Outer Space is the province of all mankind and carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries.
- (2) Outer Space is free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law.

## Article 4

- (1) Any Space Vehicle which is launched for and/or on behalf of the Republic of Indonesia within the jurisdiction and control of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Any person who is in the Space infrastructure owned by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is subject to the laws and regulations.

## Article 5

This Law applies to:

- a. all of the Space Activities which are carried out in and/or from the territorial sovereignty and the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. all of the Space Activities which are carried out for and/or on behalf of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. Indonesian citizens or Indonesian legal entities which are involved and/or participated in the Space Activities; and
- d. The Foreign which has a license to carry out the Space Activities.

## Article 6

This Law covers:

- a. Space Activities;
- b. Space Related Activities;
- c. management and supervision ;
- d. Spaceport;
- e. Safety and Security;
- f. mitigation of re-entry space objects and search and rescue of astronauts;
- g. registration;
- h. international cooperation;
- i. responsibility and liability;
- j. insurance, security interest, and facilities;
- k. environmental preservation;
- l. financing;
- m. public participation; and
- n. legal sanctions.

## CHAPTER II SPACE ACTIVITIES

### Part One General

## Article 7

- (1) Space Activities include:

- a. Space science;
  - b. remote sensing;
  - c. space technology capability;
  - d. launching; and
  - e. commercialization of Space Activities.
- (2) Space Activities as referred to in section (1) are carried out by taking into account to:
- a. national interests;
  - b. Security and Safety;
  - c. development of science and technology;
  - d. professional human resources on Space Activities;
  - e. benefits, effectiveness, and efficiency;
  - f. reliability of Space infrastructure;
  - g. protection and management of the earth and Space environment; and
  - h. Indonesian and international law.

#### Article 8

Space Activities are prohibited to:

- a. place, launch, or operate nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in Space;
- b. carry out the testing of nuclear weapon and other weapons of mass destruction in Space;
- c. use the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies for military purposes and for other purposes that may harm human kinds;
- d. conduct activities that may threat Security and Safety of the Space Activities including security of Space Objects, individuals, and the public interest; or
- e. conduct activities that may cause contamination and/or damages to the Earth and Space environment as well as harmful to the Space Activities including the destruction of Space Objects.

#### Article 9

To update the status and progress of the Space Activities and provide of recommendations for its policy development, the Space

Agency shall conduct space policy studies as referred to in Article 7 each year periodically.

#### Article 10

- (1) In the time of peace, Space Activities is directed toward the achievement national objectives and national interests.
- (2) In the case of national emergency and for the sake of national defense and security purposes, the ministry of defense may utilize all of Space infrastructures of the Space Activities in Indonesia.

#### Part Two Space Science

#### Article 11

- (1) Space Science as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point a, shall be conducted by the Space Agency.
- (2) Space science activities as referred to in section (1) include the following research, but not limited to:
  - a. Space weather;
  - b. Space environment; and
  - c. astrophysics.
- (3) Research of Space as referred to in section (2) may be conducted by using:
  - a. satellite;
  - b. space station; and
  - c. observation facilities in the ground segment.
- (4) In addition to use the means as referred to in section (3), research of Space may be conducted by:
  - a. actively participate in international research of Space; and /or
  - b. make cooperation with other Government Institution and foreign legal entities.

#### Article 12

In the event that the results of research of Space as referred to in Article 11 are sensitive and/or potentially causing mass impact,

Operators must report the results of this research to the Space Agency.

### Article 13

- (1) The Space Agency must provide specific information about:
  - a. Space weather;
  - b. mitigation, anticipation, and handling of disasters caused by Space weather; and
  - c. early warning.
- (2) In addition to the obligation to provide specific information as referred to in section (1), the Space Agency must provide technical assistance.

### Article 14

Specific information about:

- a. Space weather as referred to in Article 13 section (1) point a is submitted to Government Institution in charge of radio communications, satellite operations, and satellite-based navigation; and
- b. mitigation, anticipation, and handling of disasters caused by Space weather as referred to in Article 13 section (1) point b and early warning as referred to in Article 13 section (1) point c are submitted to the relevant authorities in charge of disaster management.

## Part Three

### Remote Sensing

#### Paragraph 1

##### General

### Article 15

- (1) Remote sensing as referred to Article 7 section (1) point b includes the activities of:
  - a. acquisition of data;
  - b. data processing;

- c. data storage and distribution; and
  - d. data applications and information dissemination.
- (2) The results of remote sensing activities as referred to in section (1) may be:
- a. primary data;
  - b. processed data; and
  - c. analysed information.

Paragraph 2  
Data Acquisition

Article 16

- (1) Acquisition of remote sensing data as referred to in Article 15 section (1) point a may be conducted through:
  - a. operation of satellites;
  - b. operation of ground stations; and/or
  - c. procurement of satellite imageries.
- (2) In acquiring remote sensing data through the operations of the satellite and ground station as referred to in section (1) point a and point b the Space Agency is obliged to plan, establish, and operate satellites and ground stations.
- (3) Satellite imagery as referred to in section (1) point c may be obtained from data providers both commercially and non-commercially.
- (4) In addition to the obligations as referred to in section (2), the Space Agency may conduct joint operation with Foreign operators in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

Article 17

Ground station as referred to in Article 16 section (1) point b may only be built and operated by the Space Agency.

Article 18

- (1) Remote sensing satellite imagery as referred to in Article 16 section (1) point c consists of:

- a. low resolution;
  - b. medium resolution; and
  - c. high resolution.
- (2) In acquiring remote sensing data:
- a. low and medium resolution are charged with non-commercial tariff; and
  - b. high-resolution is charged with commercial tariff.
- (3) Procurement of high-resolution remote sensing data for Government Institution and Local Government may be conducted only by the Space Agency.

Paragraph 3  
Processing Data

Article 19

- (1) Data processing of remote sensing as referred to in Article 15 section (1) point b may include:
  - a. geometric correction;
  - b. radiometric correction;
  - c. classification; and
  - d. detection of geo-bio-physical parameters.
- (2) Remote sensing data processing must be conducted by reference of the method and the quality of remote sensing data processing as established by the Space Agency.

Paragraph 4  
Data Storage and Distribution

Article 20

- (1) The Space Agency is obliged to organize data storage and distribution through national remote sensing data bank as remote sensing data network-node in the system of national spatial data network.
- (2) Space Agency in organizing the storage and distribution as referred to in section (1) the Space Agency is obliged to:
  - a. collect, storage, and distribute remote sensing metadata and data of Indonesian territory;

- b. provide remote sensing data with minimal cloud cover and cloud-free each year for the Indonesian territory;
  - c. provide information regarding the quality of remote sensing data;
  - d. conduct supervision related to the utilization of remote sensing data;
  - e. provide recommendation to the Government regarding to procurement of policy, utilization, capability of technology, and satellite remote sensing data;
  - f. be a satellite remote sensing data network-node in system of national spatial data network; and
  - g. Provide remote sensing data processing facilities for users other than-Space Agency.
- (3) For the implementation of the provisions as referred to in section (1), the Space Agency has the duties to:
- a. supervise and establish standardization of data and information product as well as processing methods of national remote sensing;
  - b. make coordination on the remote sensing data procurement with relevant agencies; and
  - c. make cooperation in the preservation of remote sensing data which is owned by the Operator other than the Space Agency.

#### Article 21

- (1) Government Institution that conduct Space Activities is obliged to provide the metadata and the duplicate of remote sensing data to the Space Agency, unless determined otherwise under the license agreement.
- (2) Operator, other than the Space Agency and Government Institution, is obliged to provide to the Space Agency of remote sensing metadata, unless determined otherwise under the license agreement.

#### Paragraph 5

##### Data Utilization and Information Dissemination

#### Article 22

- (1) Remote sensing data utilization and information dissemination of as referred to in Article 15 section (1) point d must be based on the guidelines established by the Space Agency.

- (2) Space Agency may conduct the processing classification and detection of geo-bio-physical parameters upon the user's request in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

### Article 23

Further provisions on the procedure of conducting remote sensing activities shall be regulated by Government Regulations.

## Part Four Space Technology Capability

### Paragraph 1

#### General

### Article 24

- (1) Capability of Space technology as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point c must be carried out by the Space Agency.
- (2) Capability of Space technology includes, but not limited to:
- capability and development of rocket technology;
  - capability and development of satellite technology;
  - capability and development of aeronautics technology; and
  - spin-off technology.

### Article 25

The Space Agency has an obligation to make an effort of the transfer of Space technology in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

### Article 26

- (1) In the event that the Space Agency conduct the production, manufacturing, and construction of infrastructure for capability and development technology of Space Activities, the Space Agency may involve national companies to conduct such Activities.

- (2) In conducting the capability and development of Space technology as referred to in section (1), national companies may involve Foreign parties as subcontractors.
- (3) Procedures and mechanisms for implementing the provisions as referred to in section (1) and section (2) shall be regulated in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

#### Article 27

- (1) Government guarantees the security of imported sensitive technology of Space into the territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The security as referred to in section (1) is intended for:
  - a. peace;
  - b. national interests; and
  - c. compliance to the international obligations.
- (3) The procedure and mechanism of the security of sensitive Space technology as referred to in section (1) and section (2) shall be further regulated by Government Regulations.

#### Paragraph 2

##### Capability and Development of Rocket Technology

#### Article 28

- (1) In carrying out the capability and development of Rocket technology as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point a the Space Agency must:
  - a. produce Rocket development program;
  - b. create Rocket design and prototype; and
  - c. conduct Rocket test.
- (2) To reach the capability and development of Rocket technology as referred to in section (1), the Space Agency is obliged to develop infrastructure and resources related to Rocket technology.
- (3) To create Rocket design and prototype as referred to in section (1) point b and conduct rocket test as referred to in section (1) point c, the Space Agency must guarantee safety and security of such activities and to prevent the community from the risks.

- (4) The Space Agency allocates the budgets to mitigate the risk as referred to in section (1) point b and point c.
- (5) The Space Agency may develop cooperation with other domestic or Foreign partners, regarding capability and development of Rocket technology as referred to in section (1).

#### Article 29

- (1) For the capability and development of Rocket technology as referred to in Article 28, the Space Agency is obliged to make an effort of the transfer of technology.
- (2) The Government is obliged to make an effort of the transfer of technology through international cooperation.

#### Paragraph 3

##### Capability and Development of Satellite Technology

#### Article 30

- (1) In conducting the capability and development of satellite technology as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point b the Space Agency is obliged to:
  - a. produce national satellite development program;
  - b. create satellite design and prototype;
  - c. conduct satellite test;
  - d. build and operate ground stations for telemetry, tracking, and command; and
  - e. conduct the satellite launch by own capabilities and/or cooperation.
- (2) Satellite as referred to in section (1) may be distinguished by its mission:
  - a. telecommunications;
  - b. earth observation;
  - c. atmospheric and Space observations;
  - d. navigation; and
  - e. other mission for national prosperity.
- (3) In conducting the capability and development of satellite technology as referred to in section (1), the Space Agency may develop infrastructure and other resources.

- (4) The capability and development of satellite technology as referred to in section (1) may be carried out by the Operator other than the Space Agency.
- (5) The Space Agency supervises the capability and development of satellite technology that is carried out by the Operator other than the Space Agency.

#### Paragraph 4

#### Capability and Development of Aeronautics Technology

#### Article 31

- (1) In conducting the capability and development of aeronautics technology as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point c the Space Agency must formulate and carry out the program of capability and development of aeronautics technology.
- (2) In conducting the capability and development of aeronautics technology as referred to in section (1), the Space Agency may develop the infrastructure, and resources related to aeronautics technology.
- (3) In conducting the capability and development of aeronautics technology, the Space Agency may cooperate with the relevant Institutions.

#### Paragraph 5

#### Spin-off Technology

#### Article 32

- (1) In conducting Spin-off Space technology as referred to in Article 24 section (2) point d the Space Agency has the following duties:
  - a. to supervise the integration and distribution of national capabilities in spin-off space technology to private sector, academic, research and development institutions, and financial institutions; and
  - b. to encourage and to provide recommendations to the industry that supports program of spin-off Space technology.

- (2) In conducting the spin-off of Space technology as referred to in section (1), the Government may become a sole buyer from national industry that conduct spin-off Space technology as recommended by the Space Agency.

### Article 33

Any person who utilized data, information, and services of Space technology may be charged in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

## Part Five Launching

### Article 34

- (1) Launching of Space Vehicle as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point d shall be conducted by the Space Agency in:
- the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - the territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - vessel or aircraft with Indonesian flag; and / or
  - Foreign vessel or aircraft that operate in the territorial sovereignty or the territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) In addition the launching of Space Vehicle as referred to in section (1) point a, point b, and point c, may be carried out outside the Indonesian territory as long as that Space Vehicle owned by Indonesia.

### Article 35

- (1) In carrying out the launching of Space Vehicle, the Operators must:
- fulfil financial guarantee and insurance of Space Vehicle;
  - consider to minimize the possibility of the accidents and/or jeopardize of the public health or loss of material resulted from that launching;
  - ensure the Space Objects not carry nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, or other dangerous weapon;

- d. ensure that launching will not cause any possible threat to national security and contrary with the foreign policy and breach to international obligations; and
  - e. take into account and comply with the provisions concerning flight safety.
- (2) In the event that the launching that carried out outside of the Indonesian territory, a license of launching must take into account the agreements that ensure the Indonesian Government may be waived from liability for any Loss.

#### Article 36

Further provisions regarding the procedure of launching Space Vehicle as referred to in Article 34 and Article 35 shall be regulated by the Space Agency Regulation.

### Part Six Commercial Space Activities

#### Article 37

- (1) Commercial Space Activities as referred to in Article 7 section (1) point e may be conducted by a legal entity established under Indonesian Law and Foreign Enterprise.
- (2) The provisions regarding the requirements and procedures on commercial Space Activities as referred to in section (1) shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

## CHAPTER III THE SPACE ACTIVITIES

### Part One Operator

#### Article 38

- (1) The Government is obliged to carry out Space Activities.
- (2) The Space Activities as referred to in section (1) are carried out by the Space Agency.

- (3) The Space Agency as referred to in section (2) is under and responsible to the President through the Minister who coordinate such affairs.
- (4) Provisions regarding duties, functions, authorities and structures of the Space Agency shall be regulated by the Presidential Regulation.

#### Article 39

- (1) In addition to the Space Agency as referred to in Article 38 section (2), the Space Activities may be carried out by other Governmental Institutions, Local Government, legal entities, and/or the community in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (2) The Space Activities as referred to in section (1) is coordinated by the Space Agency.

#### Part Two Master Plan

#### Article 40

- (1) The master plan must be produced by the Space Agency for national guidelines to manage Space Activities.
- (2) The master plan is formulated by taking into account the basic national competence and strategic environment.
- (3) The master plan contains:
  - a. vision and mission;
  - b. policy;
  - c. strategy; and
  - d. short, medium, and long-term strategic road map.
- (4) The master plan is formulated by the Space Agency for 25 (twenty five) year's period.
- (5) The master plan as referred to in section (4) to be enacted by the President through The Ministry who coordinates the Space Agency.
- (6) The master plan as referred to in section (5) may be reviewed once in 5 (five) years period or as necessary.

## CHAPTER IV

### MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

#### Article 41

- (1) Government is obliged to manage and supervise Space Activities.
- (2) The management and supervision of Space Activities as referred to in section (1) include regulatory and controlling functions.

#### Article 42

- (1) The regulatory functions as referred to in Article 41 section (2) include the general policy and the technical making which consists of the establishment of norms, standards, guidelines, and criteria of the Space Activities.
- (2) The controlling functions as referred to in Article 41 section (2) include the guidance, training, issuing license, certification, and provide technical assistance in the field of development and operation.

#### Article 41

The purpose of the management and supervision of Space Activities as referred to in Article 41 section (2) are to:

- a. create the professional and dedicated human resources;
- b. encourage the capability of science and Space technology;
- c. achieve industrial engineering and Space technology services to produce goods and services for the domestic needs and export commodities that are able to compete with product of other nations;
- d. utilize the Space resources and used efficiently for the greatest benefit of national interest and maintain its sustainability and preservation of environmental functions;
- e. encourage the international recognition on national interest in the management of Space Activities comprehensively; and
- f. achieve high productivity in carrying out Space Activities which is supported by the community, professional organizations, and integrated coordination mechanism, in

both Space and other activities, as well as it is supported by the Space information systems and cooperation with other states and nations.

## CHAPTER IV

### SPACEPORT

#### Article 44

- (1) The Space Agency builds and operates the Spaceport in the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The Space Agency determines location of Spaceport as referred to in section (1).
- (3) The location of Spaceport as referred to in section (2) is determined as national strategic area in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (4) Spaceport zone consists of:
  - a. dangerous one;
  - b. dangerous two; and
  - c. dangerous three.
- (5) Spaceport as referred to in section (4) is a prohibited area.
- (6) The Space Agency builds the Spaceport as referred to in section (1) may cooperate with Indonesian legal entity.

#### Article 45

- (1) The Government or Local Government provides facilities in the development of Spaceport in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (2) In determining the location, design, planning and development of Spaceport, including the surrounding areas, must take into account the national interest, security, and safety of Space Vehicle, and environment preservation of Spaceport areas.

#### Article 46

The construction of Spaceport as referred to in Article 44 section (1) must be equipped with primary facilities and supporting facilities.

#### Article 47

Management and supervision of Spaceport operation is conducted by the Government.

#### Article 48

- (1) In constructing Spaceport Operators must acquire an environmental impacts assessment.
- (2) This environmental impacts assessment as referred to in section (1) is conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

#### Article 49

Any person is prohibited to construct a building or conduct any other activities in the Spaceport areas as referred to in Article 44 section (5) which cause failure or endanger Security and Safety in the operational launch of Space Vehicle.

#### Article 50

Further provision regarding to the procedures on the construction and operation of Spaceport as referred to in Article 46 and Article 47 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

### CHAPTER VI SECURITY AND SAFETY

#### Part One Security

#### Article 51

- (1) Any Operators are responsible for the security in the Space Activities.
- (2) To ensure the security of the Space Activities, any Operators must fulfil with the standard and procedure of Security.
- (3) The Space Agency is obliged to supervise the compliance of fulfilment of the standard and procedure of Security conducted by any Operators.

Part Two  
Safety

Article 52

- (1) Any Space Activities must be conducted by compliance with the Safety standard.
- (2) The Space Agency, the Minister, and/or the minister who manage government affairs in the field of State defence must provide any information regarding the safety of the Space Activities.
- (3) The Space Agency, for the interest of the Safety of Space Activities, informs any threat on safety to Operators.

Article 53

- (1) The Space Agency is obliged to appoint and determine launching safety officer for any launch facilities that acquired licenses.
- (2) Any launching safety officers as referred to in section (1) may be assigned on several launching facilities.

Article 54

Launching safety officer as referred to in Article 53 section (1) has duties to ensure:

- a. launching has been conducted in accordance with the standard operating procedure;
- b. launching process of Space Object has reached or passed the orbit without harm to people or property; and
- c. compliance to the license of Space Activities or license to launch.

Article 55

- (1) Based on duties as referred to in Article 54, the launching safety officer has the authority to take any necessary measures in accordance with their duties.
- (2) The launching safety officer on launching facilities as referred to in section (1) has the authority to:

- a. access and examine facilities and any Space Objects and test other equipments that are located on facilities by the consent from the license holder of Space Activities or whoever appointed;
  - b. receive information or necessary assistance from the license holder, employee, and the agent or contractor; and
  - c. giving directions regarding the launching of Space Vehicle, or launching schedule on facilities that is deemed necessary, including giving directions to terminate the launching or destroy the Space Object, either before or after being launched.
- (3) The launching safety officer on launching facilities, in conducting its duties in the launch facilities must provide identity to the license holder of Space Activities.
- (4) The launching safety officer is prohibited to engage in business relation or any other binding relations with the license holder of Space Activities or license of launching.

#### Article 56

Any license holder of Space Activities, employees, and agents or contractors must comply with the instruction given by the launching safety officer at the launch facilities.

#### Article 57

Provisions concerning standard and procedure of Security and Safety in the Space Activities are regulated by Government Regulation.

### CHAPTER VII RE-ENTRY OF SPACE OBJECTS MITIGATION, SEARCH AND RESCUE OF ASTRONAUTS

#### Part One Mitigate the Re-entry of Space Objects

#### Article 58

- (1) Re-entry of Space Objects may consist of:

- a. man-made objects; and
  - b. natural objects.
- (2) Re-entry of Space Objects as referred to in section (1) may be entering to the Earth whether detected or undetected.
- (3) Any person is prohibited to omit or change the position and take parts of re-entry of Space Objects within territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (4) The Space Agency must identify the Re-entry of Space Objects within territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia and coordinates with other Government Institutions.
- (5) In the event that the Re-entry of Space Objects owned by the Foreign, the Space Agency may process in accordance with applicable of international agreements.

#### Article 59

For Security and Safety purposes, scientific research interest, and development of science, any re-entry of Space Objects in the territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Unitary State of Republic of Indonesia must be handed over to the Space Agency.

#### Article 60

- (1) The Government is obliged to conduct investigation regarding the cause of any accidents and/or serious disaster in Space Activities in the territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Unitary State of Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The investigation as referred to in section (1) conducted by the technical expert team established by and responsible to the Minister.
- (3) Technical expert team as referred to in section (2) is formed as an ad hoc team.
- (4) Membership of the technical expert team comprises at least expertise in the field of:
- a. capability of Space technology;
  - b. capability of Aeronautics technology;

- c. foreign relation;
  - d. nuclear power; and
  - e. aerospace law.
- (5) Technical expert team as referred to in section (2) has the duty to conduct investigation, drawing up the final report, and provide recommendation in order to prevent accidents with the same cause.
- (6) Recommendation as referred to in section (5) must be followed up by related parties.

#### Article 61

- (1) The technical expert team must report any progress and result of the investigations to the Space Agency.
- (2) The Space Agency may disseminate the report of investigation result to the related parties.

#### Article 62

- (1) The result of investigation can not be used as evidence in the adjudication process.
- (2) The result of investigation as referred to in section (1) which is not categorized as secret information may be published to the community.

#### Article 63

- (1) Any person is prohibited to destroy or omit evidence, change the position of Space Vehicle, and take any parts of or take any other remaining objects caused by accident or serious incident of Space Vehicle.
- (2) For the purpose of Security and Safety, Space Vehicle that encounter with accident or serious incident as referred to in section (1) may be relocated upon approval by the competent authority.

#### Article 64

- (1) In the event that Foreign Space Vehicle encounter with accident in the territorial sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, the official

representative of the launching State of the Space Vehicle, State of the launching enterprise of the Space Vehicle, State of the designer, and State where the Space Vehicle is produced may be involved in the investigation as long as not in contrary with national interest.

- (2) In the event that Space Vehicle registered by Indonesia encounter with accident outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and in case the State where the accident occurred does not conduct an investigation, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia must conduct an investigation.

#### Article 65

- (1) Any individual, if requested, is required to provide information or expertise service assistance to facilitate the investigation which needed by the technical expert team.
- (2) Spaceport Authority and launching safety officer of Space Vehicle must assist the investigation of Space Vehicle accident.

#### Article 66

- (1) Authorized official at the accident location must conduct security measures of the Space Vehicle which encounter with accident outside the working area of Spaceport to:
- protect personnels of Space Vehicle and its passengers; and
  - prevent any activity which could change the position of Space Vehicle, destroy, and/or take parts of Space Vehicle which encounter with accident.
- (2) Security measures as referred to in section (1) are conducted up to the end of the investigation at the accident location by the technical expert team.

#### Article 67

- (1) In conducting an investigation, the technical expert team has the authority to:
- invite a person to attend and provide any requested information in the investigation process; and

- b. order a person to submit specified document or record, specified part or component of Space Object or any other object relevant to the investigation.
- (2) In conducting investigation as referred to in section (1), prior written notice is conducted.
- (3) The notice as referred to in section (2) must be signed by the technical expert team and must contain specific time and place which the required person should attend or submit certain objects considered relevant to the process of investigation.
- (4) The technical expert team may require the person as referred to in section (1) point a under an oath or under an affirmation.
- (5) The technical expert team may:
  - a. confiscate an object as referred to in section (1) point b for as long as reasonably necessary for the purposes of the investigation; and
  - b. make copies of, or rewrite document or record as long as it is a document or record.
- (6) Whoever provides information as referred to in section (1) point a, and other information and statements obtained, directly or indirectly, can not be used as disadvantage evidence against the person in any legal proceeding, other than a proceeding in respect of the perjury.
- (7) Whoever hands over an object as referred to in section (1) point b, the object and any information obtained directly or indirectly, can not be used as disadvantage evidence against the person in a criminal legal proceeding or in a legal proceeding involving claim of compensation.
- (8) A person presented by the technical expert team is entitled for reimbursement of expenses.

#### Article 68

Further provisions regarding to the procedures of conducting an accident investigation of Space Vehicle shall be regulated by the Space Agency Regulation.

#### Article 69

- (1) As soon as an accident occurs, the launching license and other related matters as referred to in Article 34, Article 35, and Article 36 are suspended until the Minister revokes the suspension.
- (2) The launching license and other related matters as referred to in section (1) are not applicable while suspended.
- (3) The launching license as referred to in section (2) remains in effect insofar the suspension period.
- (4) The Launching license and other related matters as referred to in section (2) may be revoked or amended during suspension period.
- (5) The provisions regarding the criteria and requirements for suspension, freezing, revocation, and alteration of launching license shall be regulated in the Government Regulation.

#### Part Two Search and Rescue of Astronauts

#### Article 70

- (1) The Government is responsible to conduct search and rescue in emergency landing and/or accident that occur to the astronauts in the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The responsibility to search and rescue by the Government as referred to in section (1) is coordinated and conducted by the institution which scope of duties and responsibilities in the field of search and rescue.

#### CHAPTER VIII REGISTRATION

#### Article 71

- (1) Any Space Object which launched from territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction of Republic of Indonesia or launched from territory of other states conducted by Indonesian Governmental Institution, legal entities or citizens must be registered to Space Agency.

- (2) The minimum content of Space Vehicle Register:
  - a. name of launching State;
  - b. an appropriate designator of the Space Vehicle or its registration number;
  - c. date, time, and location of launch;
  - d. basic orbital parameters, including Nodal period, inclination, as well as apogee and perigee of the Space Vehicle;
  - e. general function of the Space Vehicle;
  - f. name of other participating States if there is more than one launching state; and
  - g. any other related and useful information for the purpose of registration.
- (3) The registration as referred to in section (1) must have a registration number.
- (4) The registration of Space Vehicle must take into account practical implementation of registering Space Object in accordance with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Space.

#### Article 72

- (1) The register of Space Vehicle must be published, easily accessed and internationally connected as well as particularly deposited by the Space Agency in the Space data and information center.
- (2) The Space Agency may change and delete the Space Object data from data-base in accordance with its necessity.
- (3) The Space Agency must register data of Indonesian Space Vehicles to the Secretary General of United Nations.

### CHAPTER IX INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

#### Article 73

- (1) The Government may conduct international cooperation in the field of Space Activities with Government of other States, entities or international organization in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

- (2) International cooperation as referred to in section (1) including:
- a. capability of technology;
  - b. utilization of technology;
  - c. transfer of knowledge;
  - d. transfer of technology; and/or
  - e. human resource capacity building.

#### Article 74

- (1) Government must actively participate as a member of Space international organization to enhance international cooperation.
- (2) Indonesia participation as referred to in section (1) is conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

#### Article 75

- (1) International cooperation of Space is directed toward the efforts for transfer of technology and/or transfer of knowledge as well as to encourage self-reliance in Space Activities.
- (2) To achieve the purposes as referred to in section (1) in any international Space cooperation the Government must pursue:
  - a. provide training and job opportunities for relevant technician staff;
  - b. the relationship with both government and private research centers;
  - c. joint collaboration between government and private sectors;
  - d. capacity building for research, application and management through human resource capacity building; institutional capacity building for research and development; and implementation programs and research on technological needs and long-term partnership between the owner and local potential users of technology.

- (3) Implementation procedure of international cooperation is conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

## CHAPTER X

### LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION

#### Part One

##### Liability

###### Article 76

- (1) The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is internationally liable for any damages caused by Space Activities committed in the territorial sovereignty and/or jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) In the event that Damages caused by Space Activities, the Space Operators are liable to pay for compensation.
- (3) Liability as referred to in section (1) is conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

###### Article 77

- (1) Liability on Damages caused by Space Activities occurs on the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in-flight is absolute.
- (2) Liability on Damages that occurs in the Space and/or to Space Vehicle among Operators is based on faults.
- (3) The apportionment of liability for Damages caused by joint Space Activities to third parties as referred to in section (2) are established by the agreement between the parties involved.

###### Article 78

- (1) In the event that transfer ownership of the Space assets, the liability of Space Operator is effectively transferred since the entry into force of the transfer agreement.
- (2) The transfer of the ownership of government's Space assets is conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations concerning properties owned by central/local government.

- (3) The transfer agreement as referred to in section (1) shall take into account the provisions contained in Chapter VI.

Part Two  
Compensation

Article 79

- (1) Claim for compensation is conducted in accordance with applicable international law mechanisms, either through diplomatic channels, Claim Commission, or national judicial organ.
- (2) Operators are obliged to compensate any damages caused by its Space Activities.
- (3) Damages caused by Space Activities that can be claimed for compensation are covered only physical and direct Damages, the amount of compensation including expenses for conducting rescue and clean-up activities.

Article 80

Claims for compensation may only be submitted:

- a. within the period of one (1) year following the date of occurrence of the Damage; or
- b. in the event that the Damage occur, however the claimants does not aware that such Damage has occurred within the period of one (1) year after the claimants:
  1. aware of any Damages; or
  2. aware of any expected Damages.

Article 81

Arrangements of the burden of jointly and severally liability for the Damage that suffered by the State or the Foreign party as referred to in Article 77 section (3) may be determined by related Operators.

Article 82

- (1) In the event that Damage suffered by the institution and/or Indonesian citizens caused by Space Activities, claim may be

submitted to the operators through judicial court, arbitration, and/or alternative dispute resolution.

- (2) Claim submission and settlement of compensation may be facilitated by the Government.
- (3) Payment of compensation to the victims as referred to in section (1) is conducted promptly, effectively, and adequately.

#### Article 83

Further provisions regarding liability and compensation as referred to in Article 76 to Article 82 shall be regulated in the Government Regulation.

### CHAPTER XI INSURANCE, SECURITY INTEREST, AND FACILITY

#### Part One INSURANCE

#### Article 84

- (1) Any Operators are obliged to provide insurance its liability for Damage to third parties which may be caused by its Space Activities.
- (2) The provisions regarding insurance obligation as referred to in section (1) do not apply to Government Institutions.
- (3) The provisions of insurance as referred to in section (1) and claims of compensation provisions that caused of the Space Activities accidents conducted of the Government Institutions shall be regulated by the Government Regulation.

#### Part Two SECURITY INTEREST

#### Article 85

- (1) Non-government Space Assets may be an object of security interest in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

- (2) The implementation of security interest contract must comply with the provisions of Chapter X and Chapter XV of this Law.
- (3) Government Space Assets are prohibited to be used as an object of security interest.

Part Three  
Facilities

Article 86

In order to encourage the development of Space Activities, Operators may be provided with some facilities by the Government in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XII  
ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

Article 87

Any Operators are obliged to maintain and ensure the function and preservation of environment.

Article 88

- (1) To avoid damage of Earth's environment from contamination caused by the Space Activities, any Space Operator is prohibited to violate the standards of quality and criteria of environment which may cause environmental damage.
- (2) Provisions on the standards of quality and criteria of environment which may cause environmental damage as referred to in section (1) are conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XIII  
FINANCING

Article 89

Financial source of Space Activities are derived from the State Budget, grants, private, and international cooperation.

## CHAPTER XIV

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

#### Article 90

- (1) For enhancement and optimization of the Space Activities, the community has equal and broadest opportunity to participate in Space Activities.
- (2) Community participation as referred to in section (1) are to:
  - a. monitor and maintain orderly of the Space Activities;
  - b. provide inputs to the Government in improving the regulations, guidelines, and technical standard in the field of Space Activities;
  - c. provide inputs to the Government and the Local Government in order to manage and improve, and monitor of the Space Activities;
  - d. submit opinion and consideration to the authorized official regarding Space Activities which cause significant environmental impact;
  - e. report on the occurrence of discrepancy regarding Space Activities procedures of malfunction of Space equipment and facilities;
  - f. report in the case of accident or incident from the launching of Space Vehicle or falling down of objects from Space;
  - g. give priority and promote the Space Safety awareness; and/or
  - h. conduct class action against Space Activities that interfere, damage and/or causing substantial harm to public interest.
- (3) Government, Local Government, and Operators follow up any recommendations, opinions, and reports submitted by communities as referred to in section (2) point b, point c, point d, point e, and point f.
- (4) In conducting community participation as referred to in section (2), the community are also responsible for maintaining the order, Safety and Security of the Space Activities;

### Article 91

Public participation as referred to in Article 90 may be conducted both by individual, group, professional organizations, enterprise, and other social organizations in accordance with the principles of transparency and partnership.

### Article 92

Further provisions concerning community participation shall be regulated in the Government Regulations.

## CHAPTER XV CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

### Article 93

Any Space Activities that conducted by the fault of Operators and causing any Damage, the Space Operator is liable for compensation conducted in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

### Article 94

- (1) Any persons who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 21, Article 35, Article 45 section (2), Article 48, Article 49, Article 51 section (2), Article 56, or Article 65 are subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) may be either in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. temporary suspension of either a part or the whole activities;
  - c. administrative fine;
  - d. demolition of buildings;
  - e. revocation of license;
  - f. dissolution of the corporation or legal entity;
  - g. prohibition to occupy a position; and/or
  - h. revocation of rights.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures of the imposition of administrative sanctions and the amount of administrative fine as referred to in section (2) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation.

BAB XVI  
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 95

- (1) Any persons who intentionally do not report the results of the research that is sensitive and may have a wide impact as stated in Article 12 shall be punished with maximum of six (6) months imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp500.000.000,00 (five hundred million rupiah).
- (2) In the event that the conduct as referred to in section (1) causing disruption of national security interests or the interests of the government, the offender shall be punished with maximum of two (2) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).

Article 96

- (1) Any persons who conduct the launching of Space Vehicle intentionally do not comply with the provisions of requirements as referred to in Article 35 that causing damage of goods or persons shall be punished with maximum of 15 (fifteen) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 4.000.000.000.000,00 (four trillion rupiah).
- (2) In the event that action as referred to in section (1) causing loss of life, the offender shall be punished with maximum of 20 (twenty) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 5.000.000.000.000,00 (five trillion rupiah).

Article 97

Any person who omit or modify position and take the part of Space Object re-entry in the territorial of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 58 section (3) and Article 63 section (1), which has marked with prohibition of access in the area falling objects, shall be punished with maximum of 6 (six) months imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 500.000.000.000,00 (five hundred million rupiah).

### Article 98

- (1) Any person who violates the standards quality and criteria of living environment as referred to in Article 88, which caused the pollution or contamination of living environment, shall be punished with maximum of 2 (two) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).
- (2) In the event that the conduct as referred to in section (1) causing loss of property or persons, the offender shall be punished with maximum of 5 (five) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 5.000.000.000,00 (five billion rupiah).

### Article 99

Any person who intentionally conducting one or more Space Activites as referred to in Article 8 shall be punished with maximum of 20 (twenty) years imprisonment or a fine of maximum Rp 5.000.000.000.000,00 (five trillion rupiah).

### Article 100

In the event that the conduct as referred to in Article 95, Article 96, Article 97, Article 98, and Article 99 are conducted by corporation or legal entity, in addition to imprisonment and fine to the official, the penalty may be imposed to the corporation or legal entity with the fine sanction of 3 (three) times than those imposed to the person.

## BAB XVII

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### Article 101

- (1) In the event that the Space Activities for the utilization of radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit in Space operation, manage and supervision conducted by the minister who manage government affairs in the field of communication and information in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (2) Manage and supervision as referred to in section (1) covers regulating, supervising, and controlling.

## Article 102

- (1) The Space Agency formulates the program concerning the utilization of radio frequency spectrum for Space operation and updating and report to the minister who manage government affairs in the field of communication and information technology.
- (2) The Space Agency is obliged to register the utilization of radio frequency spectrum for satellite operation to the International Telecommunications Union by the ministry who manage government affairs in the field of communication and information.
- (3) The Ministry who manages government affairs in the field of communication and information must prioritize the utilization of radio frequency spectrum for Space Activities.

## Chapter XVIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

## Article 103

At the time when this Law comes into force, the development and operation of the Ground Station must be reported no later than 1 (one) year from the date of enactment of this Law.

## Chapter XIX CLOSING PROVISIONS

## Article 104

- (1) Government Regulations as mandated by this Law shall be issued no longer than 2 (two) years commencing from the date of promulgation of this Law.
- (2) Presidential Regulations as mandated by this Law shall be issued no longer than 2 (two) years commencing from the date of promulgation of this Law.
- (3) Space Agency Regulations as mandated by this Law shall be issued no longer than 1 (one) year from the date of promulgation of this Law.

Article 105

This Law comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in the State Gazzete of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta  
on 6 August 2013

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on 6 August 2013

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2013 NUMBER 133

Jakarta, September 2016

Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights  
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ELUCIDATION  
OF  
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 21 OF 2013  
ON  
SPACE ACTIVITIES

**I. GENERAL**

Outer Space means a space including its all natural characteristics that beyond the atmosphere of the Earth, as well as the surrounding and the covers of Air Space. The outer space naturally located approximately begins at 100 or 110 km above the AirSpace or the atmosphere of the Earth. Refer to international regulation basis, Air Space subject to the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation 1944. Indonesia has ratified it since 27 April 1950 and recognises the existence of complete and exclusive sovereignty of every state above its air space territory. Space subjects to the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1967, which recognises Space as the province of all mankind. In conformity with those provisions the Space is free for exploration and use by all States, without discrimination on a basis of principle of equality, and in accordance with international law.

Indonesia has ratified the Space Treaty 1967 by the Law Number 16 of 2002 and Indonesia has also ratified other three (3) international treaties as follow.

- (1) Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects of 1972 as known with Liability Convention 1972, which has been ratified by the Presidential Decree Number 20 of 1996.
- (2) Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Space as known with Registration Convention 1975, which has been ratified by the Presidential Decree 5 of 1997.

- (3) Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Space, 1968 as known with Rescue Agreement 1968, which has been ratified by the Presidential Decree Number 4 of 1999.

For Indonesian perspective, Outer Space is viewed as the area of activities, medium, and natural resources which must be utilized and preserved for the Indonesian people by peaceful to achieve the national objectives, as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The exploration and utilization of Outer Space absolutely needs Space science and technology which is high technology, high cost, high risk, and may be utilized for civil and military interest. The Space systems which consist of the technology of the ground segment, Space segment, and user segment which need to be integrated each other through the research, development, and usage. This led every State is internationally responsible for any national Space Activities, whether conducted by government and non-governmental entities (legal entity and individuals).

The importance of Space Activities reflected in Space systems that provide information and services that protect life and environment, enhance the welfare and security, as well as encourage science and technology, industry, and economic development. Space Activities provides weather forecasting, broadcasting via satellite, and global navigation as well as open new access of tele-education and tele-medicine. Space Activities also increase the economic and other development sectors. Space Activities become a global concern that offers specific advantages and become the new challenges such as monitoring and understanding on climate change and global warming as well as supporting sustainable development.

The geographic position of Indonesia territory range on the equatorial and it is located between two continents and two oceans. This position make Indonesia significantly rely on utilization of Space technology and also has comparative advantage on the Space Related Activities.

Therefore, a lot of countries interested to use/utilize the Indonesian potential resources by mutually benefit in international cooperation.

As the Space Activities have a significant role of and the potential of Indonesian territory, the Space Related Activities must be set up integrated national Space system. Space system shall be able to drive the Space infrastructure, methods, procedures, and regulations so that efficient and effective manner to achieve self-reliance in the Space Related Activities.

Currently there are some national laws and regulations governing specific aspects, such as in the field of telecommunications and broadcasting. Indonesia has also ratified several international Space treaties. However, this condition has not fulfilled the needs of legislation in the field of Space and the future development, including commercialization of Space activities. In order to avoid the legal vacuum, this Law on Space Activities is expected to solve the problem thereof.

Generally, this Law contains main provisions as follows: Space Related Aspects, Space Activities, management and supervision, Spaceport, Safety and Security, Space falling objects mitigation and search and rescue of astronauts, registration, international cooperation, responsibility and liability, insurance, security interest, and facilities; environmental preservation, financing, community participation, and legal sanctions.

In order to achieve all things mentioned, in this Law are regulated the fundamental principles, while the technical and operational regulated in Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations and Space Agency Regulations.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 3

#### Section (1)

“The province of all mankind” means the utilization of the equal rights toward the exploration and utilization of Space including the moon and other Celestial Bodies that is conducted for the benefit and interests of all States regardless of their degree of economic or their scientific development and shall be the province of all mankind.

#### Section (2)

“Free” means the Space including the moon and other Celestial Bodies is free for exploration and used by all States without

discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law and there is free access to all areas of Celestial Bodies.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Section (1)

Point a

“Space science” means the science study related to physical space objects, dynamics, and its physical environment.

Point b

“Remote sensing” means the sensing of the Earth’s surface from aerospace by making use of the properties of electromagnetic waves emitted, reflected, or diffracted by the sensed objects.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

“Commercial activities” means an activity that aims to gain economic advantages.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

“National emergency” means the condition of the state in civil emergency, military emergency, or war emergency in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 11

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

“Space weather” means a condition in the Sun, the space between the Sun and Earth, magnetosphere, and ionosphere which may affect to the condition and capabilities of space and ground segment of technology systems.

Point b

“Space environment” means the physical conditions in the spacebeyond the Earth related to its objects (satellites and asteroids), orbital and its interfearence, as well as its media.

Point c

“Astrophysics” means the physics study on Celestial Bodies such as the Moon, Planets, Sun, Stars, Galaxies, and the structure of the Universe.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

“Space station” means Space Vehicle capable of supporting the activities of astronauts are designed to remain in Space during a certain period of time and may provide facilities for halt of other Space Vehicle.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

"Sensitive characteristic" is characteristic both disturbing of community and endangering of national security.

Article 13

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

"Technical assistance" means the assistance to provide experts and consultation of impact mitigation.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

"Primary data" means those unprocessed raw data resulted directly by the ground station.

Point b

"Process data" means the products resulting from the processing of the primary data.

Point c

"analysis of information" means the information resulting from the interpretation of processed data, inputs of data and knowledge from other sources.

Article 16

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

"Ground station" means a facility on Earth's surface to receive and record satellite data.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Section (1)

Point a

"Low resolution" means a satellite image reflecting global spatial imagery, such as the environment and weather satellite imagery.

Point b

"Medium resolution" data means a satellite image reflecting accurately of spatial imagery, such as the satellites of natural resources.

Point c

"High resolution" data means a satellite image reflecting very accurately of spatial imagery with a spatial accuracy of less than four (4) meters.

Section (2)

Point a

"Non-commercial tariff" means the tariff which is non profit-oriented.

Point b

"Commercial tariff" means the tariff which is profit-oriented.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

## Article 19

### Section (1)

#### Point a

"Geometric correction" means a process to correct the position /coordinates of data to precise the position with the Earth's surface.

#### Point b

"Radiometric correction" means a process to correct the intensity values in the data caused by the effect of the angle and position of the Sun while the imaging of Earth's surface topography, atmospheric conditions, and / or sensors.

#### Point c

"Classification" means an advanced data processing to classify objects on the Earth's surface under the visibility characteristics and / or digital value of the data.

#### Point d

"Detection of the parameters of geo-bio-physical" means the process of identifying the visibility parameters which marked the object on Earth's surface such as the reflection coefficient, surface temperature, chlorophyll concentrate, water content, and surface roughness of the object.

### Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

## Article 20

### Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

### Section (2)

#### Point a

Sufficiently clear.

#### Point b

Sufficiently clear.

#### Point c

"Quality of data" means a description of the geometry correction level, radiometric correction level, recording time, the percentage of cloud cover, and intellectual property rights.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

"Metadata" means the information which is structured that describes, explains, or at least make the information easy to be rediscovered, used, or managed.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

"Aeronautic technology" means the study and practice of all aspects of aviation through the airspace which is consist of design, construction, and operation of the flying vehicle

which includes: (i) the science on materials and power and their interactions; (ii) science and technology of electronic systems and equipment for the flying vehicle in airspace and Space; and (iii) become an important part to develop the program of Space navigation.

Point d

"Spin off technology" means all activities related to the use of Space technology for other fieldactivities, such as, inter alia: tele-medicine, tele-education, and tele-conferences.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Section (1)

"Technology-sensitive" means the technology related to the equipment or the type of technology that may be used for the development of vehicle both for civil and military purposes, primarily related to the development of weapons of mass destruction.

Section (2)

"Ensuring of the security" means the ensurance that the imported goods and technology is only used in the territorial of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

"Government maybecome a sole buyer" means the government acts as the buyer of the product of national industry.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

"Roadmap" means a document that contains, inter alia: stages of achievement, necessity of human resources, infrastructure and other supporting facilities.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The assignment of Spaceport area as a national strategic area in accordance with the laws and regulations in the field of the spatial planning.

Section (4)

Point a

"Dangerous zone one" means a forbidden zone to be entered by anyone at the launching time.

Point b

"Dangerous zone two" means a forbidden zone to be entered by anyone at the launching time, except the launching safety officer.

Point c

"Dangerous zone three" means a forbidden zone to be entered by anyone at the launching time, except people whose obtain permission.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Section (1)

"Provides facilities" means providing assistance of land and others supporting facilities.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

"Primary facilities" means facilities directly related to conduct of the Spaceport activities, inter alia: (i) technical center area, (ii) launch complex, and (iii) mission control area.

"Supporting facilities" means facilities directly and indirectly to support the Spaceport activities, such as accommodation area for employee and administrative area.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Section (1)

"Accident and/or serious disaster" means the death, injury, or other impairment of health of a person, loss or damage to

property belonging to the state, private or legal entity, or property of international intergovernmental organizations in accordance with the provisions of Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, 1972.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

"Related parties" means the Minister and the related Government Institution.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

"Apogee" means the longest distance point in the orbit to the Earth's center.

"Perigee" means the nearest distance point in the orbit to the Earth's center.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently clear.

Article 76

Sufficiently clear.

Article 77

Sufficiently clear.

Article 78

Sufficiently clear.

Article 79

Sufficiently clear.

Article 80

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Point 1

Sufficiently clear.

Point 2

"Expected Damage" means Damage rising, but the claimant within one (1) year period after the incident does not know of the occurrence of the damage or has not been able to identify the launching State which is liable, then the claimant may submit a claim as stated in letter b number 1, shall not exceed one year following the date on which it learned of the

aforementioned facts. (Article 10 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, 1972).

Article 81

Sufficiently clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently clear.

Article 83

Sufficiently clear.

Article 84

Section (1)

The obligation to pay insurance of any Space activities based on the characteristic of activities which use the advanced technology, high risk, and high cost that need due diligence.

Section (2)

The waiver of government's obligation insure the liability of the third party Damage caused by the Space Related Activities its mean if the event of an accident of Space Activities that damage a third party, the government will not liable the compensation because in basically the government shall protect the citizen.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 85

Section (1)

"Space asset" means infrastructure of Space, and any form of ownership rights, both nationally and internationally (national interests and international interest) that may be used as an object of mortgage.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

"Government space asset is prohibited as object of mortgage" means it is in accordance with Article 49 Section (5) of Law Number 1 of

2004 on General Treasury stated that the State's properties are prohibited to be an object of mortgagefor loan.

Article 86

"Facility" means arrangements for provide incentives beyond regulated in the provisions of tax legislation.

Article 87

Sufficiently clear.

Article 88

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

"Laws and regulations" means laws and regulationson environment.

Article 89

Sufficiently clear.

Article 90

Sufficiently clear.

Article 91

Sufficiently clear.

Article 92

Sufficiently clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently clear.

Article 95

Sufficiently clear.

Article 96

Sufficiently clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently clear.

Article 98

Sufficiently clear.

Article 99

Sufficiently clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently clear.

Article 101

Section (1)

"The laws and regulations" means laws and regulations on telecommunications.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

"The obligation reported the operation" means the obligation of the operator to submit the report to the Space Agency concerning their ground station existing before this Law applies.

Article 104

Sufficiently clear.

Article 105

Sufficiently clear.