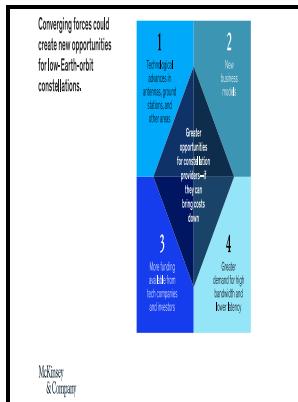


International regulation of satellite communication

Martinus Nijhoff - International satellites can't avoid US regulatory fees



Description: -

- Horses.

Artificial satellites in telecommunication -- Law and legislation. International regulation of satellite communication

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International satellites can't avoid US regulatory fees

Peaceful Purposes The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation General Assembly Resolution 2222,. Therefore, in the course of the first International Radiotelegraph Conference held in 1906 in Berlin, 29 states set up the Radiotelegraph Section of ITU, which was later substituted by the ITU Radiocommunication Sector, and adopted the first radiotelegraph regulations that would subsequently become known as the ITU Radio Regulations ITU,. Satellites and other assets were transferred to this company that continued to manage the GMDSS either at no cost or at special rates.

International Space Law and Satellite Telecommunications

Limitation of Liability Although the Liability Convention does not set any cap of liability—meaning that it does not legally matter how great the compensable damage might be, there are certain conditions of invoking liability. Due to the rapid growth of activities in space, including the launch of the first telecommunications satellites, the 1959 World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva empowered ITU to handle space communications as well.

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The space segment is composed of one or more satellites deployed in a designated orbit and equipped with radio hardware.

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However, in order to efficiently cover the surface of the Earth, non-geostationary systems require not a single satellite but a number of satellites, and the lower the orbit is the more satellites are required. Later the Soviet Union would use both geostationary and non-geostationary satellite communications systems.

ITSO

However, Sputnik 1 was designed for a mere demonstration of technical capabilities and scientific purposes and could not send or relay data from

one point on the Earth to another. Since then, the number of participants of this agreement grew to 26 states UNOOSA,. These tangible changes need to be addressed in the regulatory framework that cannot but serve as a driver for further development of satellite telecommunications.

International Space Law and Satellite Telecommunications

For instance, in a number of states, one of the conditions for obtaining a license to carry out space activities is obligatory insurance of liability for damage caused by such activities. The international organization itself continued functioning under the new acronym ITSO, and with a new mission—to monitor the performance of Intelsat Ltd. Finally, the Liability Convention addresses international liability only, that is liability involving one or more states on both sides.

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Mission of the International Telecommunication Union The significance and the necessity of the work of ITU can be explained by two objective factors.

International regulation of satellite communication (1990 edition)

Since the ITU legal regime does not prescribe any limits on how long an operator can use specific orbital slots and planes, their temporary utilization can actually last for decades provided that all the ITU requirements are met. Subsequently, the matter of satellite telecommunications was briefly addressed in the works of numerous engineers and scientists, including those who were later recognized as pioneers of astronautics such as Herman Potočnik and Hermann Oberth. Notification of the UN Secretary-General As set forth in Article IV of the Registration Convention, states of registry shall furnish the UN Secretary-General with information concerning each space object carried on their registries, including the name of launching states for the satellite, an appropriate designator of the satellite or its registration number, date and territory or location of launch, basic orbital parameters, and general function of the satellite.

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