Building International Networks

Attendance Code:

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1

Introductory remarks

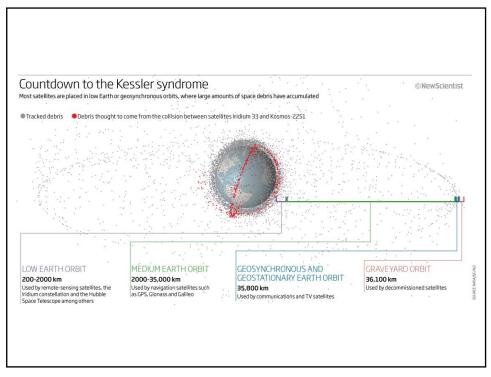
- · Building international networks
 - satellite regulation
 - · International space law
 - submarine cables
 - · International law of the sea
- International telecommunications law
 - International Telecommunications Union
 - · International Telecommunications Regulations
 - World Trade Organisation
 - · Reference Paper



Satellite Systems

- · Geostationary & non-geostationary
 - telecommunications, broadcasting (DBS, DTH)
 - military, weather forecasting, remote sensing, navigation....
 - MEOs & LEOs
 - e.g. Iridium (66), Globalstar (48), O3b (16), OneWeb (630), Starlink (5500)
 - 'uplinks', 'downlinks', 'extraplanetary links' & 'footprint'
 - 'earth segment' & 'space segment'
 - 'orbital resource'
 - 'landing rights'





Satellite Regulation

- Right to launch & operate satellite
 - National regimes
 - UK: Outer Space Act 1986
 - International rules for attribution of liability
 - · 'launching state'
 - launch or procures and territory or facility for where launched
 - · satellite control
 - telemetry, tracking, (monitoring) and command
- Right to use of orbital slot & spectrum
 - International band and slot allotment
 - · ITU Master International Frequency Register
 - · Minimise interference
 - National licensing
 - · Multiple jurisdictions

International Space Treaties I

- UN General Assembly declaration (1962)
 - six principles of law governing use of outer space
- 1967 Outer Space Treaty
 - Art. II: "..not subject to national appropriation..."
 - But, Bogota Declaration (1976): 7 equatorial states claim re: GSO
 - Art. V: inform if activities "a danger to the life or health of astronauts"
 - e.g. China notifies Secretary-General re: Starlink and China Space Station (Dec. 2021)
 - Art. VI: "..bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space...whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities"
 - Art. VII: "Each State Party...that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space...and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable..."
 - Art. IX: Consultation obligation if activities "would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States"

7

International Space Treaties II

- 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects
 - Risks: pre-launch, launch, in-orbit, end-of-life disposal
 - e.g. FCC fined Dish Networks \$150k over failure to deorbit EchoStar-7 (Oct. 2023)
 - Damage
 - "..loss of life, 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 organisations"
 - Art. II: 'absolutely liable' for damage on Earth surface or aircraft flight
 - e.g. Cosmos 954 (1978), Myanmar (2016)
 - Art. III: 'fault liability' for damage caused elsewhere, i.e. in space
 - e.g. Iridium 33 satellite & Kosmos 2251 (2009)
 - e.g. Intelsat Galaxy 15 (2010)

International Space Treaties III

- 'Space object'
 - "includes component parts....as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof"
- State liability
 - · Private entity liability through national law
- Limits of 'fault-based' liability?
 - e.g. force majeure, breach of duty of care, foreseeability and remoteness
- 1974 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
 - jurisdiction of 'launching state'

9

Satellite Spectrum

- Allocation
 - ITU World Radio Conferences
 - e.g. for Earth exploration satellite services (EESS)
- Assignment
 - ITU processes
 - · Unplanned (first-come-first-served)
 - Operators can file directly, no 'licence fee' payable
 - Economically efficient?
 - · Planned
 - Member states are given a slot, channels & other technical parameters
 - European and national regimes
 - ICO v Parliament & Council [2010] 3 C.M.L.R. 38
 - R(ICO Satellite Ltd) v Ofcom [2010] EWHC 2010 (Admin)

UK space law

- Outer Space Act 1986 (for overseas activities)
 - "launching or procuring the launch of a space object" & "operating a space object"
 - · Not for leasing or use of transponder capacity
 - UK Space Agency: licensable activities
 - · 60m above Earth
 - below 'airspace' and subject to Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006
 - e.g. "prevent the contamination of outer space", "avoid interference with the activities of others"
 - Register of space objects
 - Insurance obligations
 - Indemnify government for 3rd party claims (s. 10)
 - Since 1 October 2015: from unlimited indemnity to individual risk assessment, with majority likely to be capped at €60m

11

UK space law

- Space Industry Act 2018 (for domestic activities)
 - Space & sub-orbital activities in the UK
 - Civil Aviation Authority
 - · licensable activities: 'spaceflight' & operation of a 'spaceport'
 - Government power to indemnify operators





ISOs

- International satellite conventions
 - e.g. Intelsat, Inmarsat, Eutelsat, Intersputnik....

SES INTELSAT

- Convention & operating agreements
 - · immunity from suit for 'official activities'
- Privatisation, acquisitions & mergers
 - · Since 2001
 - Viasat acquired Inmarsat in May 2023
 - SES acquired Intelsat in April 2024



- Multinational private consortia
 - national licences not international agreement
 - services provided direct to end users (ie. DTH)
 - access on country-by-country basis



13

ISO Competition issues

- 'Co-ordination procedures'
 - technical compatibility & 'significant economic harm'
- European Union
 - ex post competition case law
 - e.g. BT/Astra (1992), OJ L20/23, 28.1.93; Viasat/Inmarsat (2023)
 - ex ante regulation
 - Commission Directive 94/46/EC & 02/77/EC, Council Resolution 1994
 - separation between regulatory & operational aspects
 - direct access to space segment capacity
- US law
 - Open-Market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act of 2000 (47 USC § 761)

European Space Policy

- European Union
 - TFEU, art. 189: joint initiatives & coordinate efforts
 - (2) "....excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States"
- European Space Programme (2021)
 - Copernicus (Earth observation); Galileo (satellite navigation & positioning system) & EGNOS (navigation system)
- European Space Agency
 - 1975 Convention



- 22 Member States
- Not part of the EU, but co-operation agreement with European Commission

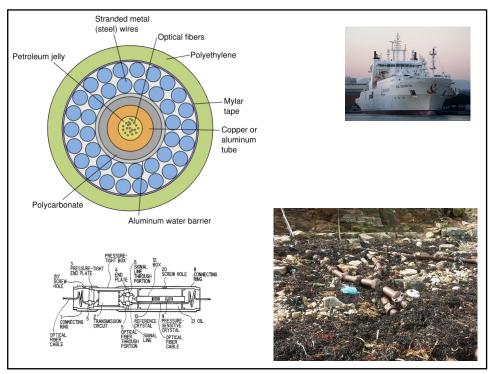
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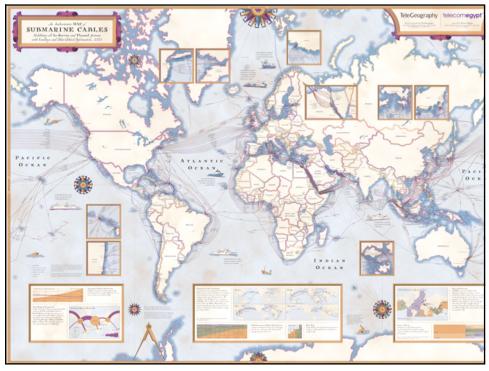
SUBMARINE CABLES

Submarine Cables

- Since 1866....
- Carry over 95% of international traffic
 - Including connecting satellite earth stations
- Higher bandwidth, lower cost & longer lifespan
- Cable clubs & private ventures
 - e.g. ACE Cable System (Africa Coast to Europe): 17,000km
 - 20 members, including Orange & MTN
 - e.g. Tata Global Network: 700,000km; Microsoft-Facebook transatlantic cable; Nuvem (Google)
- Vulnerabilities
 - Natural & man-made (accidental & deliberate)
 - Multiplicity & redundancy

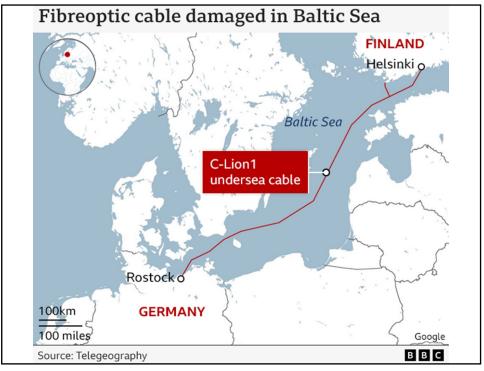
17





Cable incidents

- December 2006
 - Earthquake results in faults to cables around Taiwan, causing disruption across Asia, including halting share trading in Singapore
- March 2007
 - Thieves steal 43km of submarine cable off the coast of Vietnam, reducing its connectivity to a single cable
- January 2008
 - 2 cables on the seabed of the eastern Mediterranean: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait cut; India & Pakistan traffic reduced by two-thirds
- February 2008
 - 1 cable in the Persian Gulf, followed by a second 2 days later
- December 2008
 - Cables between Sicily and Tunisia are cut & one breaks between Malta and Sicily halted service in Egypt & causing severe disruption in the region
- January 2022
 - Tonga has two separate cable cuts after volcano
- 18 November 2024
 - 'Hybrid warfare' warning after undersea cable cut between Germany and Finland



Laying the cable

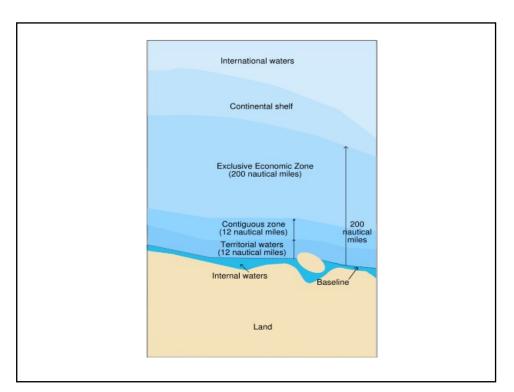
- Convention for Protection of Submarine Cables (1884)
 - Only 41 states, but customary international law
 - Submarine Telegraph Act 1885
 - Section 3: offence of interference 5 years imprisonment
 - Submarine Cable Company v. Dixon, The Law Times, Reports-Vol. X,
 N.S. at 32 (5 March 1864)
 - International Cable Protection Committee (<u>www.iscpc.org</u>)
 - · Recommendations: 16
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982
 - 169 parties, UK acceded 1997
 - Art. 297: Disputes concerning interpretation and applicability
 - Philippines v China (July 2016)

Laying the cable

UNCLOS

- Internal waters
 - · Fully part of a state's sovereign territory
- Territorial waters
 - · Right of 'innocent passage', but not the laying of cable
- Continental shelf
 - Entitled to lay cable, but delineation is subject to the consent of the coastal state & due regard to existing cables (e.g. ability to repair)
- Exclusive economic zone
 - Entitled to lay cable, but must comply with the laws of the coastal state
- High seas
 - · No sovereignty claims, so entitled to lay cable
 - 'High Seas Treat' (2023): requirement for environmental impact assessments

23



Laying the cable

- National rules
 - Marine construction
 - e.g. UK: Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Pt 4, 'licensable marine activity'
 - Maritime Management Organisation
 - Licence exempt outside UK's territorial waters
 - Environmental protection, human health & non-interference

Marine Management Organisation

- Protection zones
 - Mile on each side (accidental v malicious incidents)
 - e.g. Australia (2005), New Zealand (1996), Indonesia (2002)
- Planning permission
 - e.g. building facilities for cable landing stations, interconnection and repeater equipment

25

Submarine Cables II

- · Provisioning of capacity
 - Competition concerns
 - e.g. Cityhook Ltd v OFT and ors [2007] CAT 18
 - re: collective boycott and wayleave fees
 - Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRUs) & International Private Leased Circuits (IPLCs)
- National security concerns
 - US Executive Order on Preventing Access to Americans' Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and United States Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern (February 2024)
 - European Commission Recommendation (draft) on Secure and Resilient Submarine Cable Infrastructures, C(2024) 1181/3 (February 2024)

Submarine Cables II

- Operation of a cable landing station
 - Provision of power to amplifiers
 - e.g. 148 on a transatlantic cable
 - 'Backhaul' circuits to a terrestrial POP
 - Access issue under Directive 02/19/EC
 - ECOWAS 'Regulation on Conditions for Access to Submarine Cable Landing Stations' (2011)

27

Concluding remarks