



University of Piraeus - Department of Informatics
MSc Digital Culture, Smart Cities, IoT and Advanced Digital Technologies



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Space 2.0; New generation of space activities

Μάθημα: Πνευματική Ιδιοκτησία, Προσωπικά Δεδομένα και
Ρυθμιστικά Θέματα

Θέματα συζήτησης

Ad Astra!

Η νομική οριοθέτηση του **διαστήματος γύρω από τη Γη** και η διάκρισή του από τον **εναέριο χώρο**.

Space Race

Από τη Γη στη Σελήνη: Ο **αγώνας** για την **κατάκτηση** του διαστήματος.

The origins of International Space Law

Οι απαρχές του Διεθνούς Δικαίου του Διαστήματος.

Τι θα εξετάσουμε στις επόμενες διαφάνειες

Το διάγραμμα της παρουσίασης αφορά μια διεπιστημονική προσέγγιση της εξερεύνησης και εκμετάλλευσης του διαστήματος, μέσω μιας θεσμικής, πολιτικής και επιστημονικής σκοπιάς.

Επιστημονική
έρευνα
Upstream and Downstream
Space Applications

Ρύθμιση
Space Laws and
Regulations

Διακυβέρνηση
Space Governance and
Policies

LAUNCH



First Man (2018) - Landing the Test Plane Scene (1/10) | Movieclips

Share



F HD

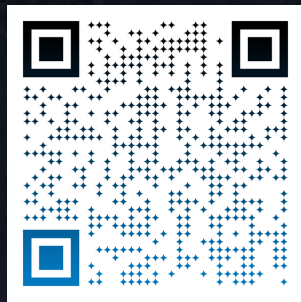
Watch on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgTgQvvqRqE&list=PLZbXA4lyCtqoHdRBubuyGsQVbLtHmbkeH&index=1>

Η νομική οριοθέτηση του διαστήματος γύρω από τη Γη και η διάκρισή του από τον εναέριο χώρο.

Bezos' Blue Origin

100km (62 miles)

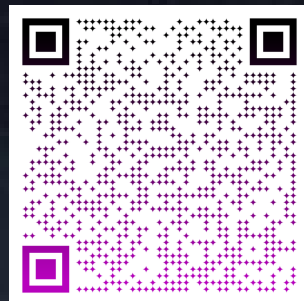


International Space Station (ISS)

400km (248 miles)

Branson's Virgin Galactic

89km (55 miles)



★ **EXOSPHERE** ★
690 KM

THERMOSPHERE

 **SPACE STATION**
408 KM

 **SPUTNIK**
215 KM

KARMAN LINE
100 KM

MESOSPHERE

STRATOSPHERE

TROPOSPHERE



Διεθνές Δίκαιο του Διαστήματος

Karman Line: Όριο μεταξύ ατμόσφαιρας και διαστήματος

Theodore von Kármán (1881-1963), California Institute of Technology, co-founder of Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, 1962:

Διάστημα, η περιοχή άνω των 62 μιλίων = περίπου 100 Km

See:

https://www.fai.org/sites/default/files/documents/sporting_code_section_8_edition_2009.pdf

US Space Command:

'Global area of responsibility equal or greater than 100 km above sea level'

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

(COPUOS), Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space of the Legal Subcommittee: A/AC.105/C.1/L.22 (1967)

See: <https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/lsc/ddos/index.html>

Θεωρία*: Spatialists vs Functionalists

Spatialists:

Επιστημονικό κριτήριο με τη βοήθεια της Επιστήμης της Μηχανικής (aerodynamic lift), διατήρηση αεροδυναμικής ανύψωσης χωρίς μηχανικά μέσα 118 Km.

Functionalists:

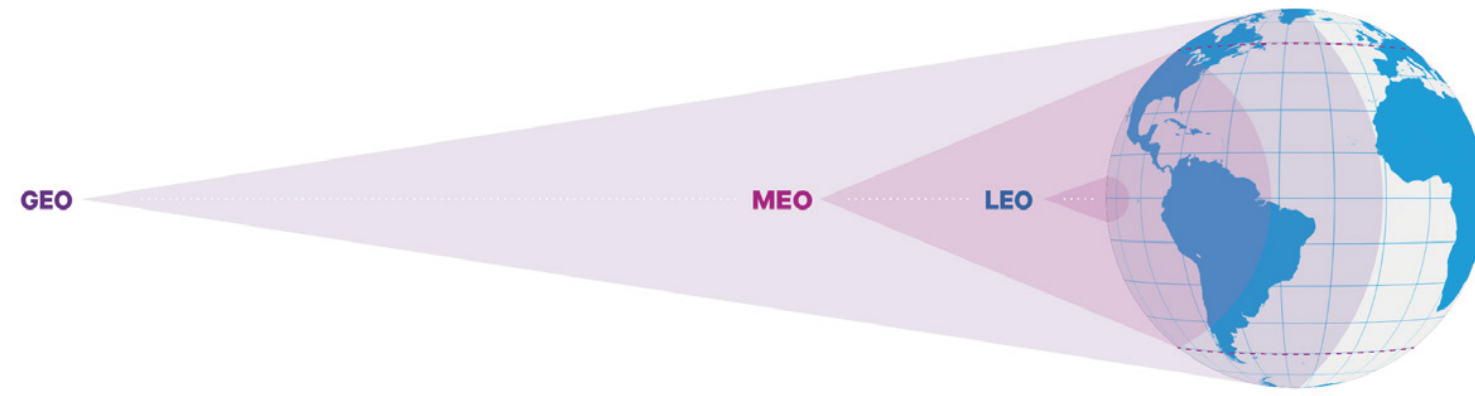
Λειτουργικό κριτήριο με το είδος της δραστηριότητας που ασκείται.

** Aloupi, N. La nationalité des véhicules en droit international public. Paris: Editions Pedone, 2020*

Δίκαιο του Εναερίου Χώρου

THREE TYPES OF ORBITS

Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO)
 Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)
 Low Earth Orbit (LEO)



GEO

- 36,000km
- Medium latency (~700 msec)
- Very large Earth view
- Few fixed gateways
- Stationary antennas
(3 satellites for global coverage)

NGSO MEO

- ~ 8,000km
- Low latency (~150 msec)
- Large Earth view
- Several flexible gateways
- 1-hour slow tracking
(6 satellites for coverage)

NGSO LEO

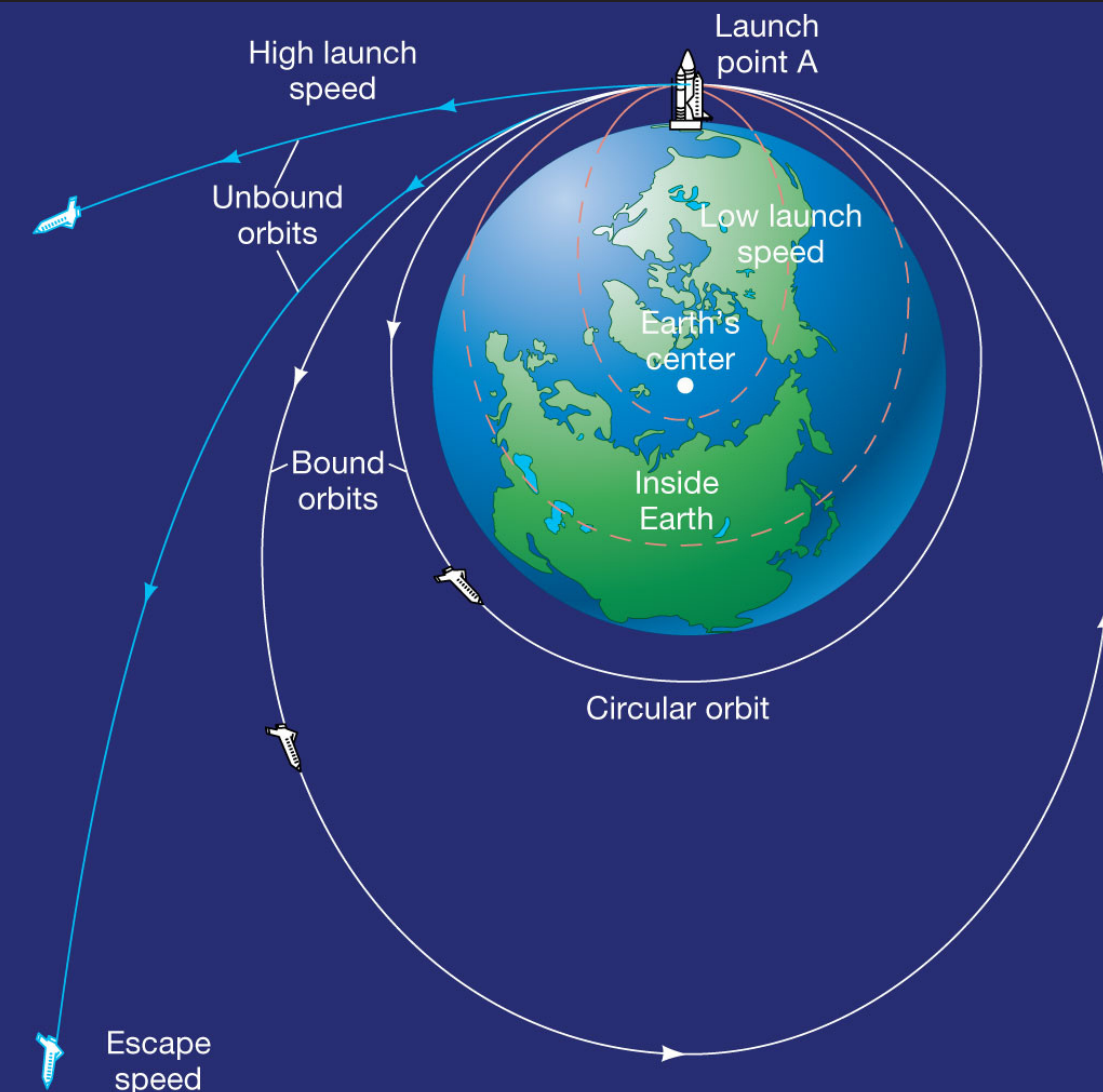
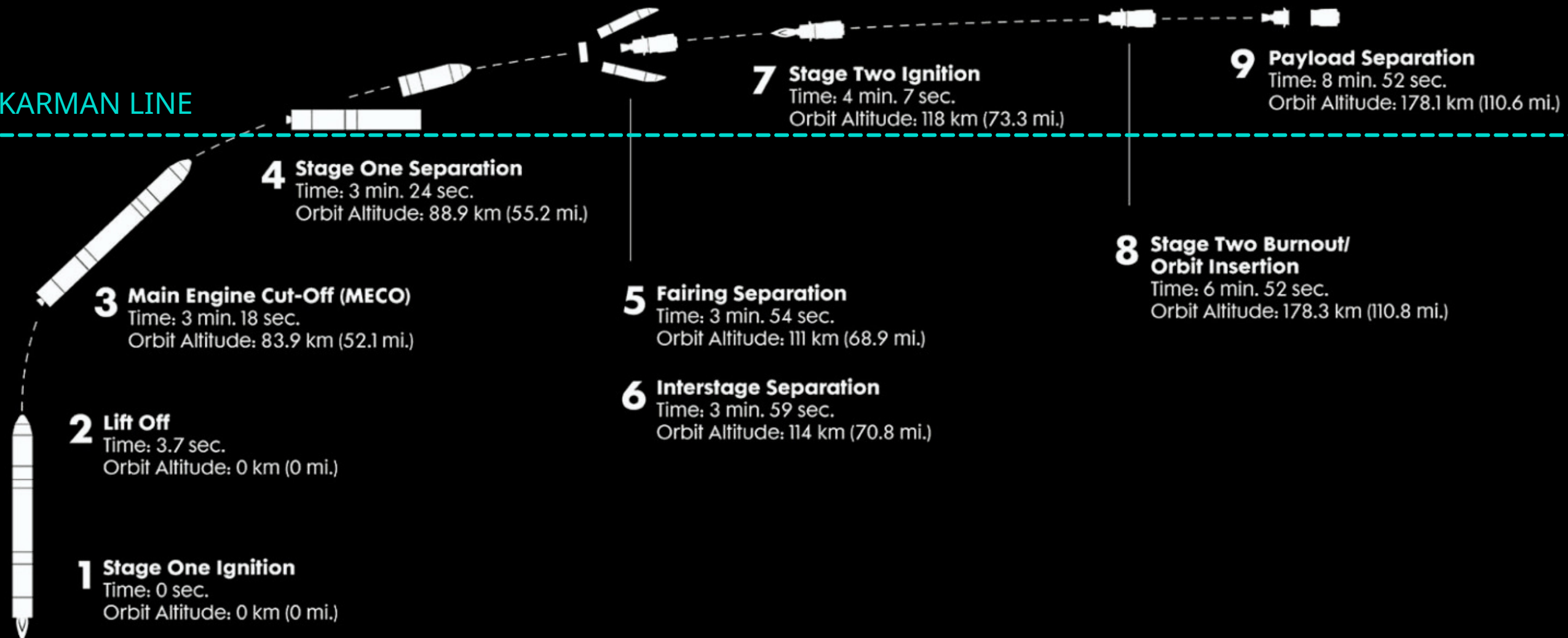
- ~ 1,000km
- Very low latency (~50 msec)*
- Small Earth view
- Numerous local gateways
- 10-minute fast tracking
(100's-1,000's needed for coverage)

Ad Astra

Η νομική οριοθέτηση του διαστήματος γύρω από τη Γη και η διάκρισή του από τον εναέριο χώρο.



KARMAN LINE





How Do We Launch Things into Space?

Share



How Do We Launch Things Into Space?



Watch on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2FFtPPM3iY>

Ad Astra

Η νομική οριοθέτηση του διαστήματος γύρω από τη Γη και η διάκρισή του από τον εναέριο χώρο.



US Department of Transportation,
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14 (III) (C) 460: 'Human Spaceflight Requirements'
- FAA: Human Spaceflight Checklist

Coleman, K. et al. *FAA Licensing and the NASA Commercial Crew Program*, 68th IAC, Bremen, Germany, 1-5 October 2018,

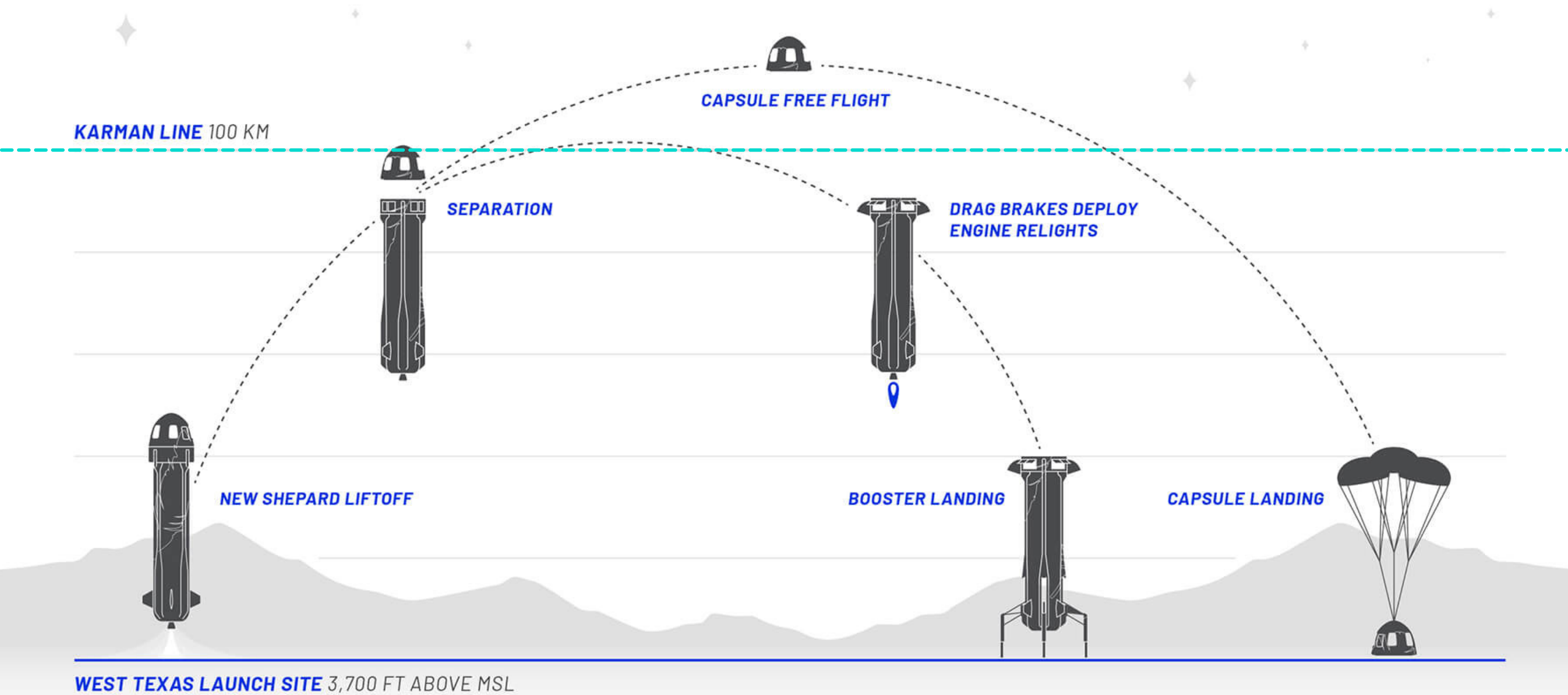
See:

https://www.faa.gov/space/additional_information/international_affairs/media/Commercial_Crew_Program_and_FAA_Licensing%20_IAC_Bremen_October_2018_508.pdf

KARMAN LINE 100 km



Η νομική οριοθέτηση του διαστήματος γύρω από τη Γη και η διάκρισή του από τον εναέριο χώρο.



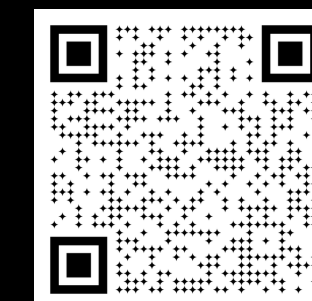
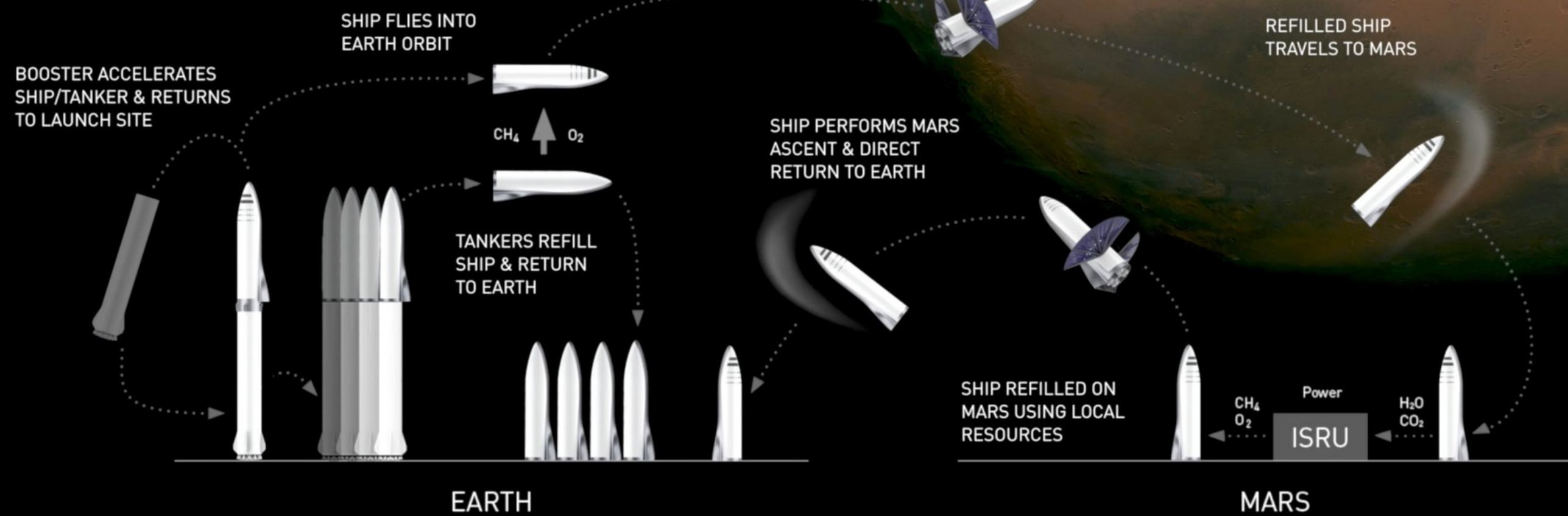
FAA, Commercial Space
Transportation License,
License Number: LRL0 17-105

See:

[https://www.faa.gov/about/office_ org/headquarters_offices/ast/licenses_ permits/media/Blue%20Origin%2 0NSS%20LRL0%20License%20Rene wal_August_2021.pdf](https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/licenses_permits/media/Blue%20Origin%20ONSS%20LRL0%20License%20Renewal_August_2021.pdf)



MARS TRANSPORTATION ARCHITECTURE





D. TRUMP, DEC 11, 2017

*"The directive I am signing today will refocus America's space program on human exploration and discovery. **It marks a first step in returning American astronauts to the Moon for the first time since 1972**, for long-term exploration and use. This time, we will not only plant our flag and leave our footprints – we will establish a foundation for an eventual mission to Mars, and perhaps someday, to many worlds beyond."*

SPACE POLICY DIRECTIVE 1, 2017

"Lead an innovative and sustainable program of exploration with commercial and international partners to enable human expansion across the solar system and to bring back to Earth new knowledge and opportunities. Beginning with missions beyond low-Earth orbit, **the United States will lead the return of humans to the Moon** for long-term exploration and utilization, **followed by human missions to Mars** and other destinations".

See: <https://irp.fas.org/offdocs/nspm/spd-1.pdf>



*NASA's Lunar Exploration Program
Overview, September 2020*

International Geophysical Year 1957-1958

Soviet Space Program 1950's

Sergei P. Korolev (1907-1966), Ukrainian rocket designer in the Soviet rocket program and co-founder of Soviet Space Program. Designer of R-1 and R-7 rocket.

Sputnik- 1, 4 October 1957

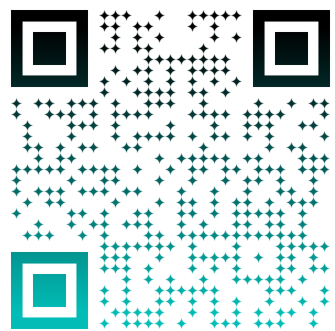
Ο Sputnik 1, εκτοξεύτηκε από έναν R-7 πύραυλο. Είχε διάμετρο 23 ίντσες, ζύγιζε 184 λίβρες (83,4 κιλά) και διέγραψε μια ελλειπτική τροχιά Γύρω από τη Γη που διήρκησε 96 λεπτά. Εξέπεμψε σήμα στο φάσμα συχνοτήτων 20-40 MHz το οποίο καταγράφηκε από μια ομάδα επιστημόνων και ραδιοερασιτεχνών για 22 μέρες, ώσπου εξαντλήθηκαν οι μπαταρίες του στις 26 Οκτωβρίου 1957.



Sputnik-1, 1957

Yuri Gagarin, The first human in space, 12 April 1961

Ο κοσμοναύτης Yuri Gagarin (1934-1968) εκτοξεύτηκε από το κοσμοδρόμιο του Καζακστάν μέσω ενός πυραύλου Vostok-1, τρεις εβδομάδες νωρίτερα από τον Αμερικανό Alan Shepard, και έγινε ο πρώτος άνθρωπος που διέγραψε τροχιά στο διάστημα για πάνω από 90 λεπτά. Έφτασε σε ύψος 187 μιλίων (περίπου 301 χιλ.).



First US Space Regulations

National Aeronautics and Space Act 1958

(a) The aeronautical and space activities of the United States shall be conducted so as to contribute materially to one or more of the following objectives:

(5) The preservation of the role of the US as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology and in the application thereof to the conduct of peaceful activities within and outside the atmosphere.

See:

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/resources/pdf/NASA_Act1958.pdf

NASA Long Range Plan 1959

(9) NASA Mission Target Dates

1960

- First suborbital flight of an astronaut

Beyond 1970

- Manned flight to the moon

See: <https://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/report59.html>

STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD REGARDING THE RUSSIAN SATELLITE

The significance of the Soviet accomplishment in exploring outer space has been considered at length by the Board of the National Science Foundation. The Board regarded this as a great scientific and technical achievement; and urged that it be recognized as such. The Board further considered it an impressive demonstration of the strong position of Russian science and education.

This event is dramatic evidence of the rapidly accelerating pace in the advance of science and technology. As such it challenges this nation's determination to strengthen its present scientific position, and to make provision for future scientific progress.

The Board urged that both short and long range steps be taken continually to improve our scientific position.

For the short term, the nation should utilize its scientists and engineers even more effectively, support their efforts better and select more wisely and with greater discrimination among the many things which our nation wants and needs.

We must recognize that our nation's future rests in major degree upon the soundness of our system of education and our people's respect for scientific endeavor, based upon an understanding of its importance in the modern world.

Statement prepared by the US National Science Board, regarding the Russian Satellite, 1957, D. Eisenhower Presidential Library. See: <https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/online-documents/sputnik-and-space-race>

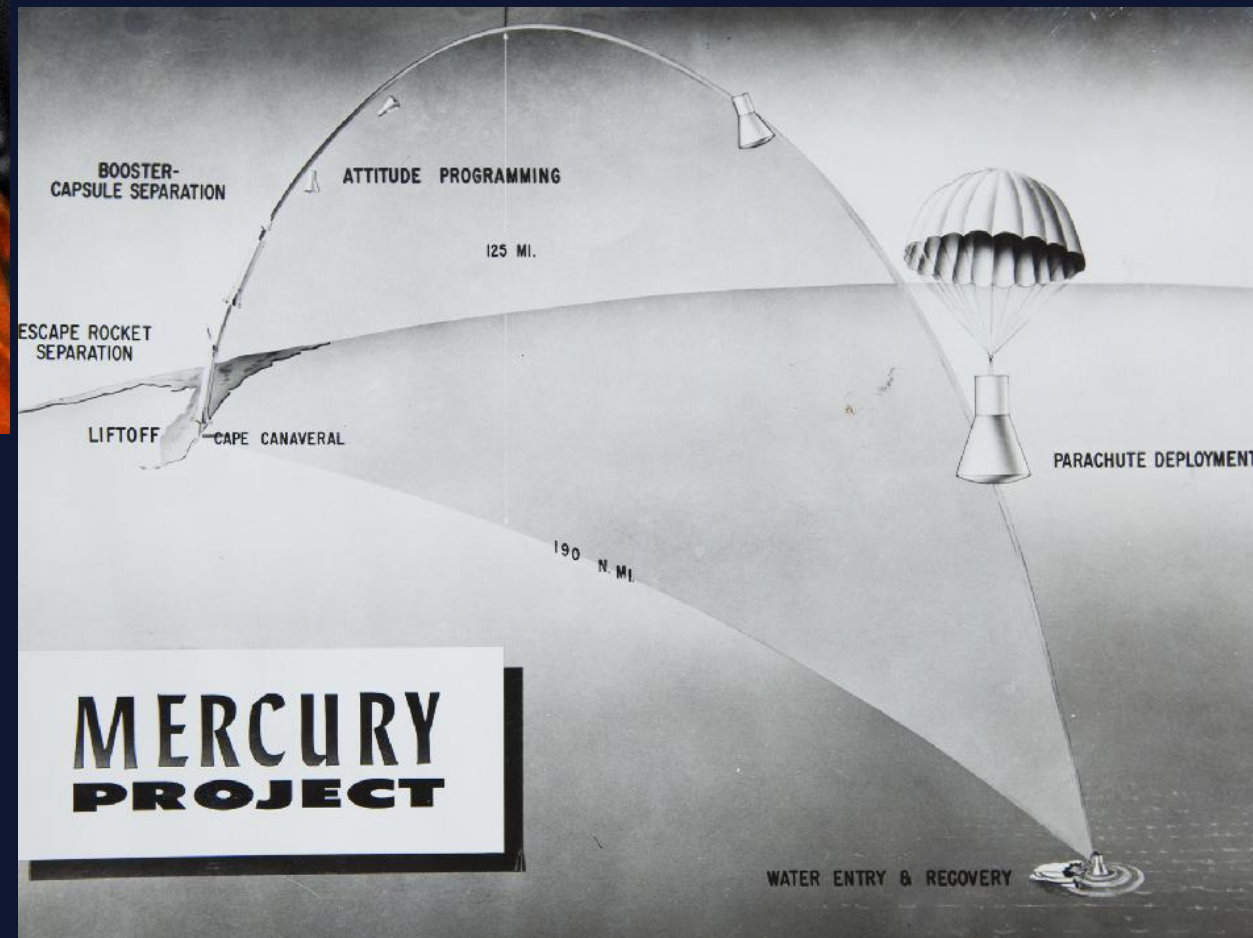
Space Race

Από τη Γη στη Σελήνη: Ο αγώνας για την κατάκτηση του διαστήματος.



Yuri Gagarin, 12 April 1961

Vostok Program 1960



SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM VOSTOK 1

April 12, 1961, 06:07 UTC

HEIGHT	DIAMETER
30.84 m/101 ft	2.99 m/9.8 ft

ROCKET
Vostok-K 8K72K

SPACECRAFT
Vostok-3KA No.3

LAUNCHING FROM
Baikonur 1/5 Baikonur Cosmodrome, Republic of Kazakhstan

CREW MEMBERS
Yuri Gagarin

DESTINATION ORBIT
Low Earth Orbit

MISSION DURATION
89.1 minutes

MISSION
VOSTOK 1 WAS THE FIRST SPACEFLIGHT OF THE VOSTOK PROGRAMME AND THE **FIRST HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT IN HISTORY**. THE VOSTOK 3KA SPACE CAPSULE WAS LAUNCHED FROM BAIKONUR COSMODROME ON APRIL 12, 1961, WITH SOVIET COSMONAUT YURI GAGARIN ABOARD, MAKING HIM THE FIRST HUMAN TO CROSS INTO OUTER SPACE. THE FLIGHT TOOK 108 MINUTES FROM LAUNCH TO LANDING. GAGARIN PARACHUTED TO THE GROUND SEPARATELY FROM HIS CAPSULE AFTER EJECTING AT 7 KM (23,000 FT) ALTITUDE.

ROCKET BY STANLEY CREATIVE

GDBARRETT.COM

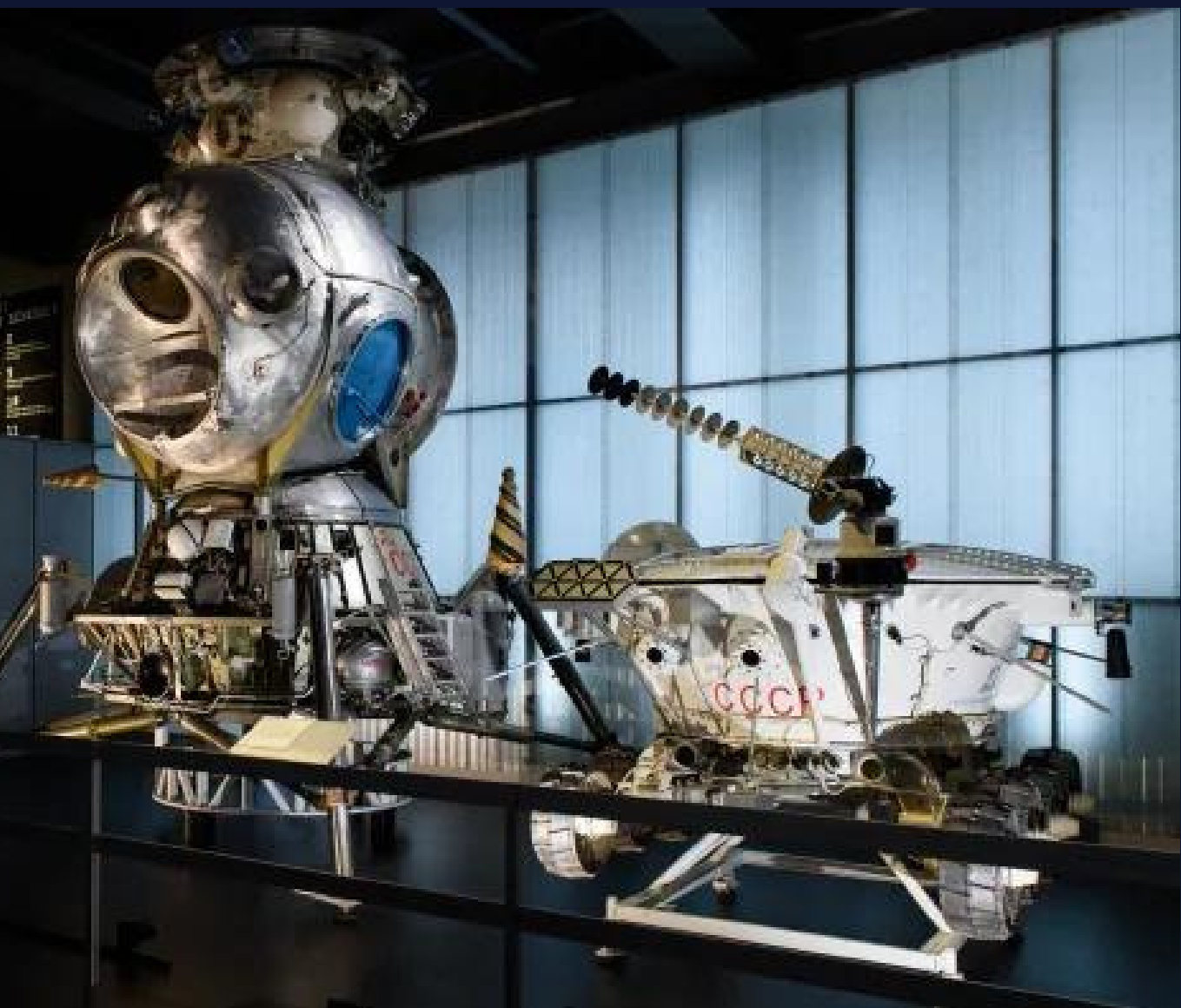
Alan Shepard, 5 May 1961

Project Mercury 1958



Space Race

Από τη Γη στη Σελήνη: Ο αγώνας για την κατάκτηση του διαστήματος.



London's Science Museum, Soviet lunar lander and rover

Moon Race

“Until 1989, Russians claimed they were not trying to reach the Moon first and that the U.S. was in a ‘one-nation race’.”

History, The Soviet Response to the Moon Landing? Denial there was a Moon Race at All, 2019. See:

<https://www.history.com/news/space-race-soviet-union-moon-landing-denial>

1

Πρώτος τεχνητός δορυφόρος, Sputnik -1 σε τροχιά, 4 Οκτ. 1957

2

Πρώτος άνθρωπος, Υ. Gagarin, σε τροχιά, 21 Απρ. 1961

3

Πρώτη γυναίκα σε τροχιά, V. Tereshkova, 16-19 Ιουν. 1963

4

Πρώτος διαστημικός περίπατος, 18 Μαρ. 1965

5

Πρώτη προσελήνωση αντικειμένου, 3 Φεβ. 1966

6

Πρώτη θέση σε τροχιά γύρω από τη Σελήνη και επιστροφή στη Γη διαστημικού οχήματος, 14-21 Σεπ. 1968

7

Έκρηξη πυραύλου N-1, 3 Ιουλ. 1969

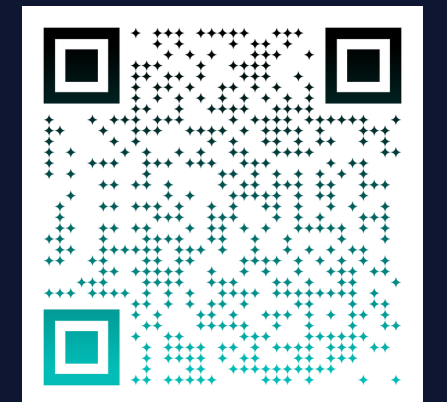
J.F. KENNEDY, MOON SPEECH, 1962

'There is no strife, no prejudice, no national conflict in outer space as yet. Its hazards are hostile to us all. Its conquest deserves the best of all mankind, and its opportunity for peaceful cooperation many never come again. But why, some say, the moon? Why choose this as our goal?

We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too'.



J.F. Kennedy Moon Speech- Rice Stadium, September 12, 1962



Apollo 11, 16-24 Ιουλίου 1969

Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, Michael Collins

"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind"

Neil Armstrong, July 20, 1969

Apollo facts

- Το Πρόγραμμα Apollo 1968 – 1972 ήταν το τρίτο κατά σειρά διαστημικό πρόγραμμα των ΗΠΑ με αντικείμενο τις επανδρωμένες αποστολές. Προηγήθηκαν το Mercury και Gemini.
- Στο πλαίσιο του Προγράμματος πραγματοποιήθηκαν 17 αποστολές, μεταξύ αυτών 9 επανδρωμένες, 6 εκ των οποίων έστειλαν επιτυχώς αστροναύτες στη Σελήνη.

Case study

Το Πρόγραμμα Apollo χαρακτηρίζεται ίσως ως το πιο πολύπλοκο έργο στην ιστορία της ανθρωπότητας, μετά το Πρόγραμμα Manhattan που αφορούσε την κατασκευή της ατομικής βόμβας. Αποτελεί αντικείμενο περιπτώσιολογικής μελέτης στο γνωστικό πεδίο της διοίκησης και διαχείρισης έργου.

See:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/mission_oriented_r_and_i_policies_case_study_report_apollo_project-us.pdf





Who won the space race? - Jeff Steers

WHO WON THE SPACE RACE?

Watch on YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxpC-8f--xo>

Οι απαρχές του Διεθνούς Δικαίου του Διαστήματος

UNOOSA

Space Law, See:

<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/index.html>

Ψήφισμα 1148 (XII) 14 Νοεμβρίου 1957

«... an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful purposes».

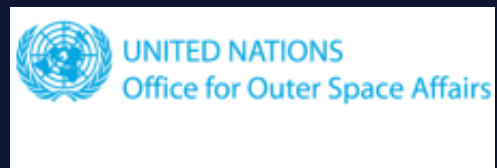
Ψήφισμα 1348 (XIII) 13 Δεκεμβρίου 1958

Δημιουργείται η ad hoc Επιτροπή για τις Ειρηνικές Χρήσεις του Διαστήματος (COPUOS) καθώς και μια μονάδα εμπειρογνομόνων στο πλαίσιο της Γενικής Γραμματείας για την υποστήριξη της Επιτροπής, η οποία μετά το 1992 μετασχηματίστηκε στο Γραφείο των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για το Διάστημα (UNOOSA).

Ψήφισμα 1472 (XIV) 12 Δεκεμβρίου 1959

Δημιουργείται η μόνιμη Επιτροπή για τις Ειρηνικές Χρήσεις του Διαστήματος (UN COPUOS).

Θεμελιώδεις Αρχές



UNOOSA, International Space Law: UN Instruments 2017, See:

https://www.unoosa.org/res/oosadoc/data/documents/2017/stspace/stspace61rev_2_0_html/V1605998-ENGLISH.pdf

Ψήφισμα 1721 (XVI) 1961

Κατοχυρώνονται για πρώτη φορά οι αρχές της ελευθερίας εξερεύνησης και χρήσης του διαστήματος καθώς και της εφαρμογής του Διεθνούς Δικαίου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του Χάρτη των ΗΕ στο διάστημα

Ψήφισμα 1884 (XVII) 1963

Κατοχυρώνονται για πρώτη φορά η αρχή της μη τοποθέτησης όπλων μαζικής καταστροφής σε τροχιά γύρω από τη Γη και την εγκατάσταση τέτοιων όπλων στα ουράνια σώματα.

Ψήφισμα 1962 (XVIII) 1963

Διακήρυξη επί των Νομικών Αρχών που Διέπουν τις Δραστηριότητες των Κρατών κατά την Εξερεύνηση και Χρήση του Διαστήματος

Θεμελιώδεις Αρχές

- Ελευθερία εξερεύνησης και χρήσης του διαστήματος
- Μη οικειοποίηση του διαστήματος
- Εφαρμογή του Διεθνούς Δικαίου, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του Χάρτη των ΗΕ
- Χρήση της Σελήνης και των άλλων ουρανίων σωμάτων αποκλειστικά για ειρηνικούς σκοπούς
- Διάσωση και επιστροφή των αστροναυτών που βρίσκονται σε κίνδυνο
- Καθιέρωση κρατικής ευθύνης (state responsibility) όσον αφορά τις εθνικές διαστημικές δραστηριότητες, είτε αυτές ασκούνται από κυβερνητικούς οργανισμούς ή μη κρατικές οντότητες
- Ευθύνη του κράτους (state liability) για ζημίες που προκλήθηκαν από διαστημικά αντικείμενα
- Προστασία του γήινου και διαστημικού περιβάλλοντος

Outer Space Treaty 1967

Συνθήκη επί των αρχών που διέπουν τη δραστηριότητα των κρατών κατά την εξερεύνηση και χρησιμοποίηση του διαστήματος, περιλαμβανομένης της Σελήνης και των άλλων ουρανίων σωμάτων.

Rescue Agreement 1968

Συμφωνία για τη διάσωση των αστροναυτών, την επιστροφή αστροναυτών και την επιστροφή των αντικειμένων που εκτοξεύτηκαν στο διάστημα.

Liability Convention 1972

Σύμβαση για τη διεθνή ευθύνη από τις ζημίες των διαστημικών αντικειμένων.

Registration Convention 1975

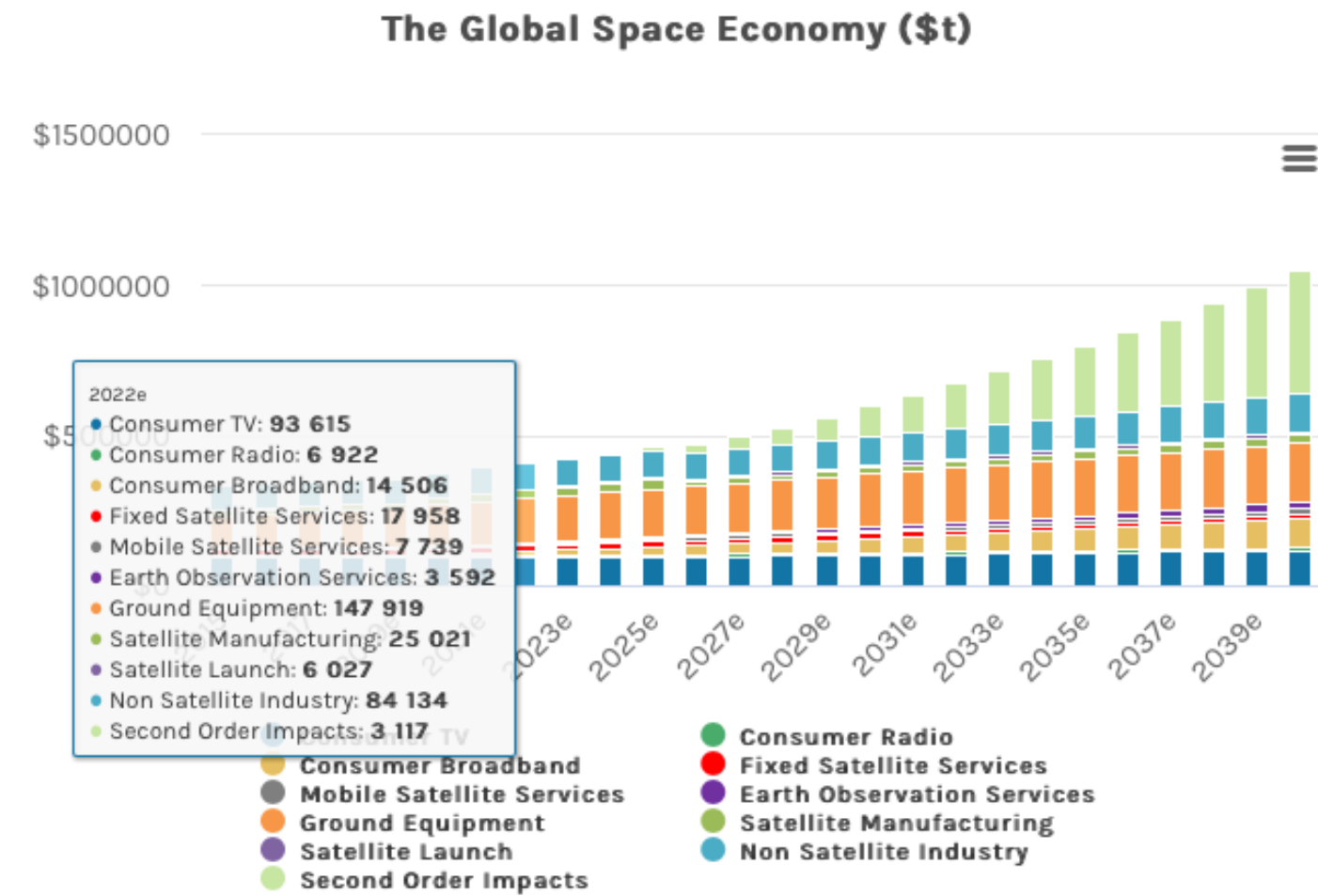
Σύμβαση για τη νηολόγηση των αντικειμένων που εκτοξεύονται στο διάστημα.

Moon Agreement 1979

Συμφωνία για τις δραστηριότητες των κρατών στη Σελήνη και τα άλλα ουράνια σώματα.

Space 2.0

Here's how we're growing.

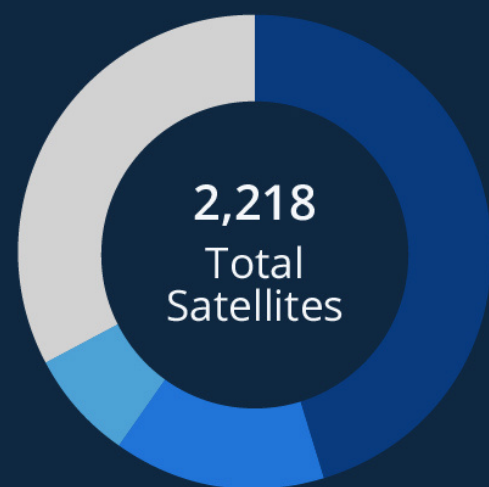


Morgan Stanley, Space: Investing in the final frontier, July 24, 2020.

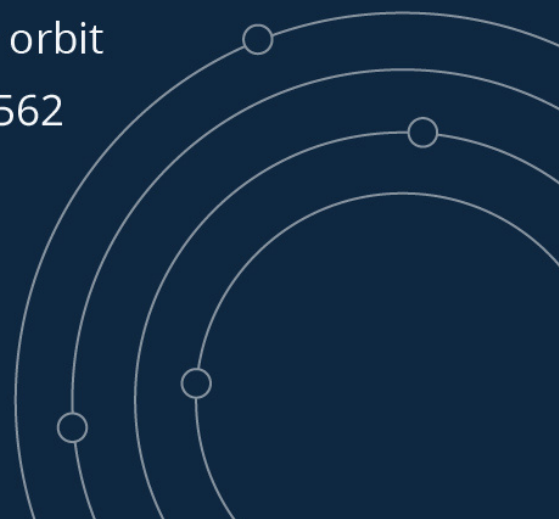
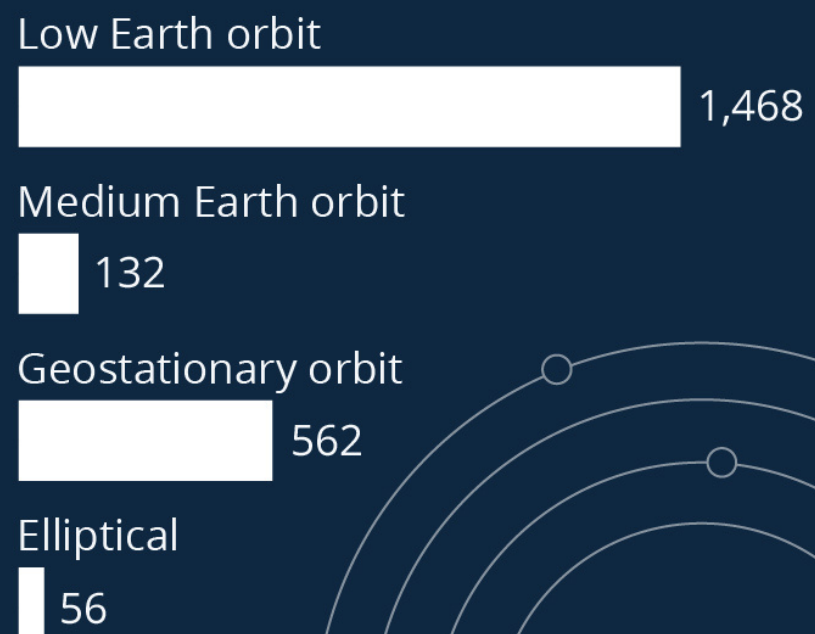
See: <https://www.morganstanley.com/ideas/investing-in-space>

LEO Satellites Fuel New Space Race

Number of current satellites in orbit by country and type



- 1,007 U.S.
- 323 China
- 164 Russia
- 724 Other



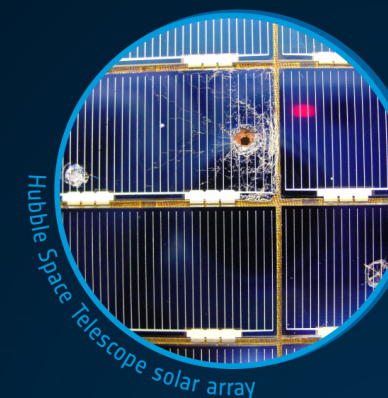
Data recorded as of Sept. 30, 2019
Source: Union of Concerned Scientists



statista

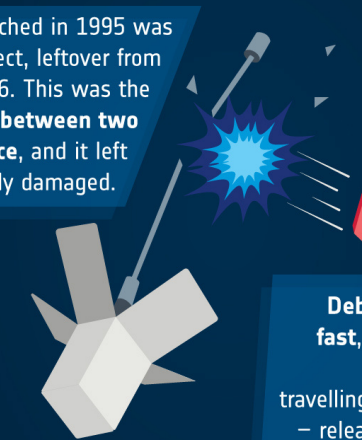
Απειλές: Διαστημικά συντρίμμια

THE IMPACT OF SPACE DEBRIS

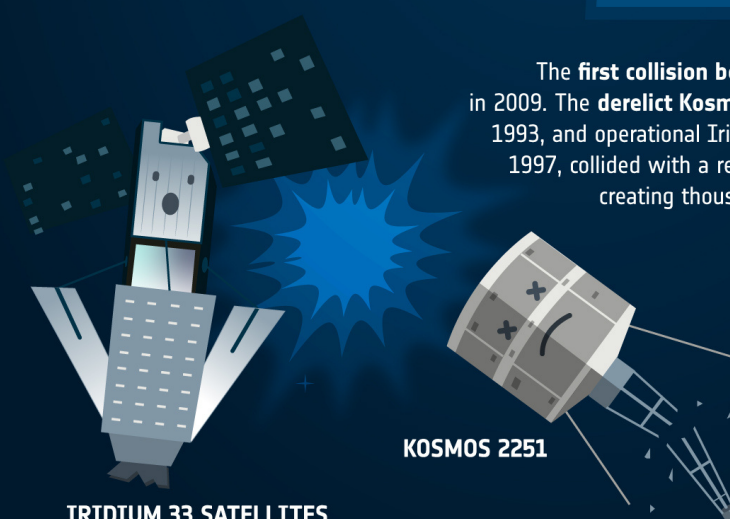


Spacecraft bodies can be protected by shields, however their **solar panels are constantly hit by small debris fragments**, too small to be tracked from Earth. Over time, thousands of **small impacts degrade exposed surfaces**.

In 1996, the **Cerise satellite** launched in 1995 was hit by a catalogued debris object, leftover from an **Ariane rocket** launched in 1986. This was the **first verified accidental collision between two artificial objects in space**, and it left the Cerise satellite severely damaged.



Debris objects travel **extraordinarily fast**, and as such carry a lot of energy. **A collision with a 1 cm particle** travelling 36 000 km/h – that's 10 km/s! – releases the same amount of energy as a **small car crashing** at 40 km/h



The **first collision between two satellites** was in 2009. The **derelict Kosmos 2251** satellite, launched 1993, and operational Iridium 33 satellite, launched 1997, collided with a relative speed of 11.7 km/s, creating thousands of debris fragments.

#SpaceSustainability

#SpaceCare

Space Data

massive spatio-temporal
Earth and Space observation
data collected by a variety of
sensors - ranging from
ground based to space-borne
- and the synergy with data
coming from other sources
and communities

Sensing cities

Monitoring human settlements on Earth and urban areas to climate change and security.

In Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU)

The use of natural resources from the Moon, Mars and other bodies for use in situ or elsewhere in the Solar System. The implementation of ISRU technologies will provide the breakthrough for humankind to explore further into space.

Human settlements in Space

The expansion of human settlements beyond earth

Satellite applications enhancing quality of life in urban areas.

SAFE & RESILIENT CITY



DISASTERS & SECURITY

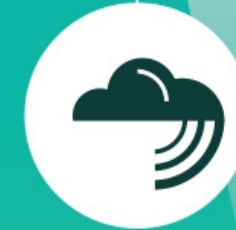
- Management of natural disasters
- Coordinated emergency and rescue services
- Critical infrastructure monitoring
- Oil spills detection and removal
- Monitoring of hazardous goods' transportation
- Analysis of crime incident patterns
- Infringements' reporting



SOIL & WATER

- Soil morphology and moisture
- Soil cover and use
- Inland and sea water quality and temperature
- Remote control of water reservoirs
- Hazardous materials management
- Sustainable urban agriculture

CLEAN CITY



AIR

- Air quality and temperature
- Traffic, industry and airport emissions
- Air quality modelling and management



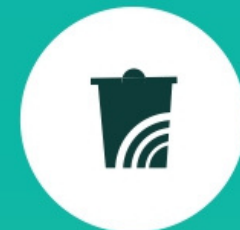
ENERGY

- Solar energy systems' assessment
- Wind maps for wind power stations
- Remote monitoring of hydropower stations
- Synchronised power grid systems
- Remote detection of power outages



GREEN AREAS

- Urban forest and biosphere maps
- Balanced green and built-in spaces
- Vegetation cover monitoring and management



WASTE

- Optimised bin collection
- Detection of illegal dump sites
- Hazardous waste tracking

HEALTHY & INCLUSIVE CITY



HEALTH

- Coordinated emergency medical services
- Remote health check-ups
- Pollution peaks alerts
- First aid apps



ENGAGEMENT

- Apps enhancing civic e-participation
- City management based on mobile behavioural data
- Apps fostering sustainable lifestyles
- City open data



CULTURE

- Monitoring of historical buildings
- Augmented reality and historical city maps
- Tourism and city guides
- Geolocated outdoor serious games

EFFICIENT CITY



URBAN PLANNING

- Land cover classification
- Land use monitoring and management
- Cadastral maps
- Urban sprawl monitoring
- Property tax evaluation
- Identification of illegal buildings
- Urban 3D planning



TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

- Real-time transport information
- Bike and car sharing
- Intermodal transport
- Urban traffic modelling and analysis
- Optimisation of public transport and traffic lights
- Mobility support for persons with impaired mobility
- Parking apps



BUILDINGS & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Monitoring of pavements, buildings and critical infrastructure
- Planning of constructions and transport infrastructure
- Adapt construction materials to climate changes
- Road condition and traffic safety improvements
- Mapping of buried optic fibre, gas and electric lines
- Soil subsidence maps to prioritise maintenance works

In-Situ Resource Utilization

In addition to transportation and communication, we are looking to invest in the development and pay for the use of technology that can turn indigenous material into oxygen and water, critical resources for sustaining future human operations in deep space.

THE MOON AS
A SPACEPORT
TO THE UNIVERSE

Space resources utilization laws

- US Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act of 2015
- Loi du 20 juillet 2017 sur l'exploration et l'utilisation des ressources de l'espace

IP and Space

The role of IPR in space is increasing because of various reasons. They are as specified next:

Privatization

The increase in privatization and commercialization activities such as direct broadcasting, remote sensing from space, etc.

Development of globalization of space activities

The installation of the International Space Station has raised the participation of different countries in the race of exploring outer space. There are differences between national legislation related to IPR and international regimes. So when disputes arise between nations regarding the IPR then they challenge the legitimacy of international law and this lack of legislation is also a reason for the urge of its development.

Commercialization

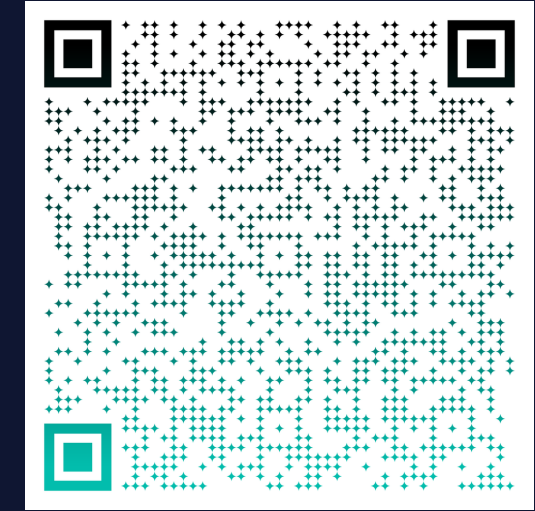
With the improvement of Space technology, new commercial possibilities are increasing such as space tourism and so it concerns the protection of inventions by patents. This would bring competitiveness and as a consequence quality of services provided by space agencies would increase

IP and Space

Sources

Book

Tosaporn Leepuengtham, *The Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Outer Space Activities*, Elgar, 2017



ESA Industry and Intellectual Property Rights

See:

https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2015/03/ESA_Industry_and_Intellectual_Property_Rights

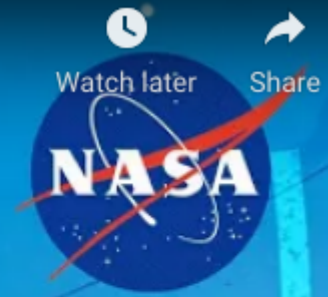
WIPO: Intellectual Property and Space Activities

See: https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patent-law/en/developments/pdf/ip_space.pdf



How We Are Going to the Moon - 4K

HOW WE ARE GOING TO THE MOON



Watch on YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_T8cn2J13-4

Χρήσιμο υλικό

ESA, 11 Questions with Marco Ferrazzani, 2022,

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https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2022/03/11_Questions_with_Marco_Ferrazzani?fbclid=IwAR3RTmB6dmszhvSRGRj0K9-BL0LKstH3tt863DlcA9awCGnaHi6jbhyY-Uw#.YjHCcu_3k0c.link

Peter Jankowitsch, Background and History of Space Law, in Frans von der Dunk and Fabio Tronchetti (eds.), *Handbook of Space Law*, Elgar 2015

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Space Foundation, *The Space Briefing Book: A Reference Guide to Modern Space Activities*, 2019. See: https://www.spacefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/SpaceFoundation_Space101.pdf

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