

Space commercialisation and legal issues

Contemporary challenges in the new space era

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Traditional space

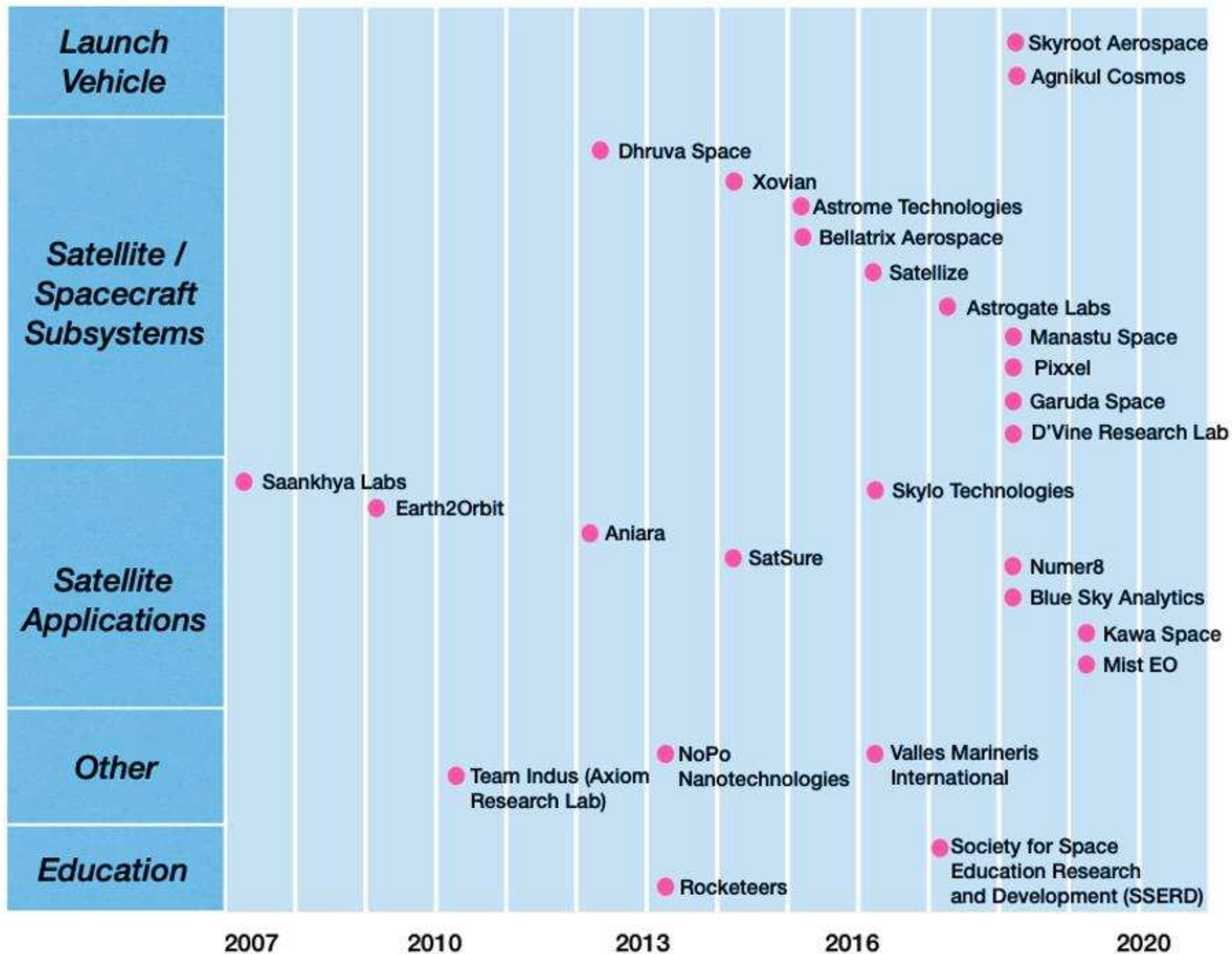
- From the 70s to today - Almost 500 suppliers contribute to many of the space activities in India with a core of about 200 suppliers out of them.
- Development of industry
 - Too risky for private industry to participate and risk mostly taken by government by ISRO developing all the IP
 - Industry supports by helping manufacture and not creating original IP
 - Expensive to setup end-to-end services

The rise of NewSpace in India

- Startups that want to build their own launch vehicles, satellites, end user applications
- Reduced cost of small satellites, leveraging existing vendor base in India to make end-to-end services for the first time
- Independent investments coming from VCs to fuel the growth
- Working outside the traditional ISRO supply chain to directly address market demand within India and internationally

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Business support with new policy changes

- IN-SPACe formed as a regulatory body to support licensing, supervision, etc. and with appellate body being nominated/created for challenging decisions
- Access to ISRO facilities being opened up for startups to pay nominal prices to utilise high capital investment equipment/resources
- Space Enterprise Encouragement & Development (SEED) as funding scheme for innovative small business concerns/start-ups, interested in developing products/services in focus areas of interest to ISRO

Requirements by international law

- OST
 - Licensing
 - Supervision
 - Appropriation of space-based resources
- ITU
 - Frequency coordination/interference management

Life cycle of a remote sensing
company (e.g. Pixxel)

Policy/Legal issues

Life cycle of a rocket company
(e.g. Skyroot)

Policy/Legal issues

Life cycle of a ground station
company (e.g. Leaf Space)

Policy/Legal issues

Life cycle of a satellite data
analytics company (e.g. SatSure)

Policy/Legal issues

Life cycle of a satellite communications
company (e.g. SatSure)

Policy/Legal issues

Procurement innovation

De-risk innovation/IP production

DOS PURCHASE MANUAL

CHAPTER – 1

ORGANISATION, OBJECTIVE & DEFINITIONS

1.1 Organisation

1.1.1 The Department of Space (DOS) has the primary responsibility of promoting development of Space Science, its technology and applications towards achieving self-reliance and facilitating all round development of the Nation.

1.1.2 The Space Commission formulates policies and oversees implementation of the Indian Space Programme to promote development and application of space science and technology for socio-economic benefit of the country. The Department implements these programmes through the ISRO Centres/Units/Autonomous Bodies.

1.1.3 For the speedy procurement of goods, etc., the procurement process has been decentralised in the Department with each Centre/Unit having a full-fledged Purchase & Stores Division for this purpose. Policy directives/guidelines with regard to procurements are issued by the Department.

1.2 Objective

1.2.1 DOS Book of Financial Powers codifies the powers delegated to the Department for procurement of goods, etc. The guidelines issued by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) also provide the regulatory framework for the public procurement system. The budgetary allocations made to the Department are generally under two heads, viz., R&D Budget of the Centre/Unit and Project Budget. The Department depends on many external sources in executing the commitments as projected in the Result-Framework Document (RFD). While there has been a steady rise in procurement activities, it is imperative that these procurements are carried out following uniform, transparent, systematic, efficient and cost-effective procedure, in consonance with various Government rules and regulations.

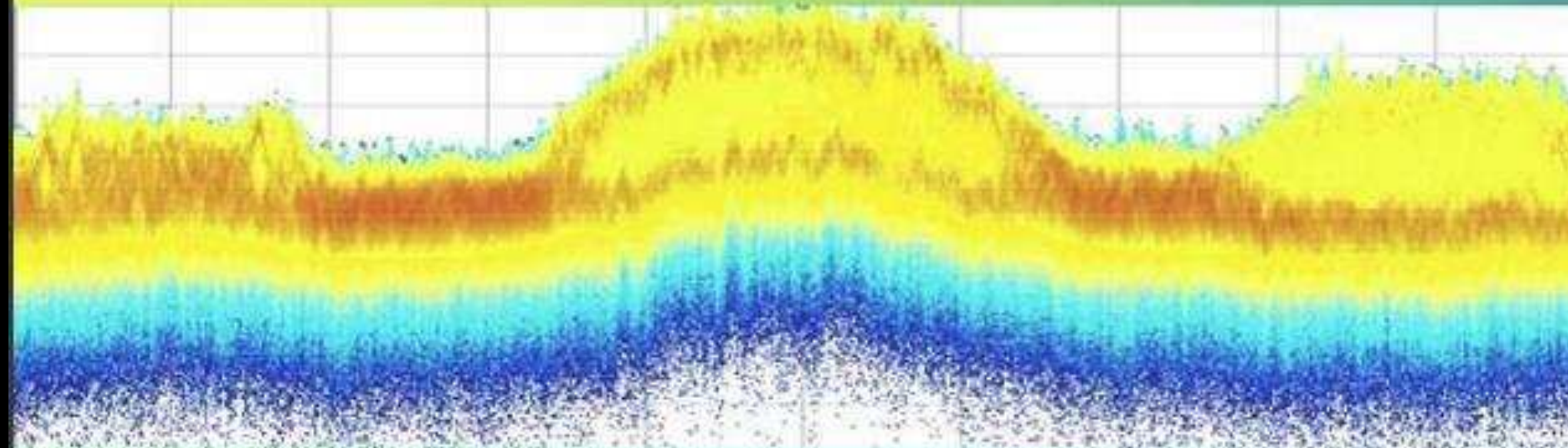
Frequency Planning and Allocation



Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications



राष्ट्रीय आवृत्ति नियतन योजना -2018
NATIONAL FREQUENCY ALLOCATION PLAN-2018



बेतार योजना एवं समन्वय स्कन्ध
Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing

EXPORT COMPLIANCE - SCOMET

GUIDELINES FOR EXPORT OF SCOMET ITEMS

Export of dual-use items and technologies under India's Foreign Trade Policy is regulated. Export of dual-use items and technologies is either prohibited or is permitted under a license. In Foreign Trade Policy, dual-use items have been given the nomenclature of Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET). Export Policy relating to SCOMET items is given in Appendix 3 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification and Paragraph 2.49 of Hand Book of Procedures Vol. –I, 2009-14. Appendix 3 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification contains a list of all dual-use items and technologies export of which is regulated. ([Appendix 3](#)) (Please also refer to Notification No. 27 (RE 2007)/(2004-2009) dated 7th September, 2007 and Notification No. 122 (RE-2008)/(2004-2009) dated 19th August, 2009).

2. List of Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) items

In the list as appearing in Appendix 3 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification, SCOMET items are listed under eight (8) categories as follows:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Category 0 | Nuclear material, nuclear-related other materials, equipment and technology. (The licensing authority for this category is the Department of Atomic Energy) |
| Category 1 | Toxic chemical agents and other chemicals |
| Category 2 | Micro-organisms, toxins |
| Category 3 | Material, Materials Processing Equipment, and related technologies |
| Category 4 | Nuclear-related other equipment, assemblies and components; test and production equipment; and related technology, not controlled under Category 0 |
| Category 5 | Aerospace systems, equipment including production and test equipment, related technology and specially designed components and accessories thereof. |
| Category 6 | (Reserved) |
| Category 7 | Electronics, computers, and information technology including information security. |

Each category contains exhaustive listing of items covered under that category. Special conditions applicable to items under different categories are mentioned under each category.

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