

IISL COLLOQUIUM ON THE LAW OF OUTER SPACE (E7)  
National space law and security – an update (5)

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ANALYSIS AND UPDATE OF THE POLICY AND SPECIAL ANGOLAN LAW TO GUARANTEE  
THE INTEGRATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM AND  
THE ANGOLAN CENTRE FOR SPACE SUTIES IN ANGOLA.

**Abstract**

John S. Lewis Christopher F. Lewis once said that throughout time “3 principle forces—the academic, military, and commercial—interact to impel humanity into space. Although the academic and military forces have played a significant role for decades, it is now the era of private commercial and utilization of space.” Despite a long-term vision and a clear and well-defined strategic alignment by government directives to the national space strategy, the Angolan Space Strategic Plan and other legal instruments still have some gaps and need to be matured in order to be able to keep up with the abrupt rhythm with which technology, science and the space sector as a whole has been growing and transforming in a constant paradigm shift. There is no point in having a system built and not being able to obtain approval from the ITU to allocate a frequency or orbital position. Without a register at UNOOSA level, space objects, no matter how small, can compromise space traffic, constitute space waste or enter the range of illegal activities carried out in orbit for the docks, there are already some strict countermeasures. Even the training of human resources, the integration and fine coordination of space projects requires standardization and regulation to guarantee the high level of success that is desired in space missions and programs. That is why there are, at the level of countries and continents, commissions of Space Standardizations, ISO standards and advisory and disseminators of good practices such as INCOSE and PMI, all to ensure that more than sustainability there is success in space missions. In view of the importance of the legal regulator in the scope of the Angolan staff training program, this chapter was developed, which includes the review and revision of the framework of diplomas and legal instruments that can guarantee an efficient and effective implementation of the capacity building program in question. The proposal presented in this paper represents only the author’s view of this first step to be taken in terms of reviewing the current state of the current law and the proposal of what best fits the country’s current conjecture taking into account other external references. At the time of its implementation, concrete actions was suggested and the specialist intervention in Space law will guarantee the high standards of quality required for this segment of the space program.