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National space legislation : future perspectives for Malaysian Space Law

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Propositions relating to the dissertation

National Space Legislation: Future Perspectives for Malaysian Space Law

By Che Zuhaida Saari

1. The draft Malaysian Outer Space Act is proposed to pave the way for the realization of the actual Malaysian Outer Space Act.
2. The Malaysian Outer Space Act should include at least seven key legal issues: (1) nature and scope of law; (2) authorization: licensing and procedure; (3) registration obligation; (4) constant monitoring and supervision; (5) liability and indemnification; (6) safety, peace and security measurement; (7) other relevant provisions.
3. A feasible Malaysian Outer Space Act should comprise rules that balance the safeguarding of the Malaysian Government's interests with the continuous growth of the country's space activities.
4. The Malaysian Outer Space Act should harmonize the rules of international space law to avoid inconsistency between them, particularly in respect of authorization and continuous supervision of the space activities, rules of liability and responsibility, elements of safety, peace and security, and registration obligations.
5. National space legislation should be an effective mechanism to support, enhance and strengthen the implementation of the United Nations outer space conventions.
6. National space legislation should grow as a compliment to United Nations outer space conventions in interpreting and clarifying the imprecision and generality of the conventions' legal rules in compliance with the spirit of international space law.
7. States with new emerging space actors that lack space legislation should seriously consider constructing their national space legislations to incorporate the rules of United Nations outer space conventions.

8. The successful enactment of national space legislation should be viewed as a legal challenge for other States with space actors and as an encouragement for them to consider the same.
9. Learning from others' experiences will result in a better outcome.
10. 'Preservation and peaceful uses of outer space' is relatively difficult to realize unless with States' commitments and support through their domestic space laws.
11. "*And maketh the Sun and the Moon, constant in their courses, to be of service unto you*" (*Al-Quran, 14:33*). Outer space and celestial bodies are part of our lives. Thus, preservation is compulsory, and it could be upheld *via* national space legislations.
12. In the exploration and uses of outer space: safety, peace and security should be matters of the utmost concern.