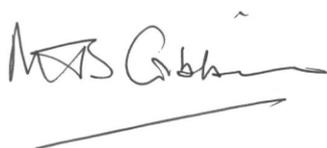


**UK Space Agency**  
**Department of Business, Energy and Industrial  
Strategy**  
**Non-qualifying regulatory provision assurance  
statement: confirmed**

The Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) is content that, on the basis of the summary information provided, none of the measures or activities covered in the summary document should be considered as qualifying regulatory provisions for the purposes of the business impact target. The RPC has not been asked to provide a detailed view on any specific activity in this statement or comment on any activities not covered in either this summary document or a separate assessment of a qualifying regulatory provision.

**Comments on the non-qualifying regulatory provision summary**

The NQRP summary would also benefit from including a statement in the casework section that no activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business, except where these result from a separate qualifying regulatory provision that has been assessed. It should also state if there has been a significant change in the number of cases dealt with compared to previous reporting years and, if so, explain the reasons for this.



**Michael Gibbons CBE**, Chairman

**Regulator: UK Space Agency****Business Impact Target Reporting Period Covered: 26 May 2016 – 8 June 2017**

<b>Excluded Category*</b>	<b>Summary of measure(s), including any impact data where available**</b>
A – EU and International	n/a
B – Economic Regulation	n/a
C – Price Control	n/a
D - Civil Emergencies	n/a
E – Fines and Penalties	n/a
F – Pro-Competition	n/a
G – Large Infrastructure projects	n/a
H – Misuse of Drugs/National Minimum Wage	n/a
I – Systemic Financial Risk	n/a
K – Industry Codes	n/a
L1 – Casework	<p>The UK Space Agency is an Executive Agency of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p> <p>The Outer Space Act (OSA) is the legal basis for the regulation of activities in outer space carried out by organisations or individuals established in the UK or one of its Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories. The Act confers licensing and other powers on the Secretary of States for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, which are carried out through the UK Space Agency. The aim of the Act is to ensure the UK meets its obligations under UN Space Treaties and that activities do not pose risks to public health and safety or UK national security.</p> <p>We have granted 11 OSA licences during the reporting period. We have also written to 7 space operators to check they are complying with their licence conditions. There has been no non-compliance notices issued. Apart from writing to space operators, the UK Space Agency obtains independent validation of satellite orbital location details from other sources. There have been no changes in policy and practice, although there have been activities relating to policy development (see L3 below).</p>
L2 – Education, communications and promotion	<p>To ensure the UK’s regulatory regime remains competitive and able to respond to changes within the sector we have co-chaired two Regulatory Advisory Group meetings with representatives of the space industry, which, amongst other things, discussed the merits of potential future regulatory reforms (such as the ‘traffic</p>

	<p>light' system detailed in L3).</p> <p>Since 2010 we have worked closely with the UK space industry on the Space Innovation and Growth Strategy. A key commitment of the Strategy is the goal of raising the UK share of the expected £400 billion global space-enabled market to 10% by 2030. This work has now been refreshed as the Space Growth Partnership (SGP) and aims to bring together a multitude of groups within the space industry to work collaboratively towards achieving the key commitment. We have co-chaired several meetings with industry with the aim of providing input to the regulation work stream (one of six work streams). The intent of this is to produce a jointly agreed plan to create the proportionate, enabling and agile regulatory framework to help achieve the 10% target.</p> <p>In addition we have helped organise (together with partners) two information events for industry and academia pertaining to the Space Flight Bill (also see L3 below). The first set out the proposed approach to this work and invited feedback. The second announced the publication of the draft Bill and also a call for grant funding to help develop commercial launch capability for spaceflight.</p> <p>Attendance at these events was not compulsory and to date none of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that businesses will be expected to follow.</p>
<p>L3 – Activity related to policy development</p>	<p>During the previous reporting period (2015-2016) we conducted a review to evaluate how our regulatory approach might be tailored for small satellite systems. The outcome of the review was a series of recommendations. Comments on these recommendations and associated observations/suggestions were invited from industry via our website. Taking feedback into account we have continued this work by developing a 'traffic light' system to simplify small and standard satellite licensing under the OSA. This is designed to offer greater transparency/predictability for applicants, whilst ensuring the space environment is protected and the UK continues to meet its international obligations. The 'traffic light' approach received positive recommendations at a recent industry regulation meeting. We are currently undertaking limited trials of certain aspects of the new system as part of this policy development. If successful we expect to implement it sometime during the next reporting period. We expect to discuss this further with RPC once Policy is finalised.</p> <p>We are also evaluating options to tailor insurance requirements for satellite fleets and constellations, to create a proportionate balance of risk between Government and operators. A report has been</p>

	<p>commissioned to help inform future policy development.</p> <p>The Government set out in its National Space Policy the ambition to establish a spaceport in the UK. The Government then announced its intention to bring forward legislation to support all potential spaceports through establishing a safe regulatory framework for future commercial spaceflight from the UK. To that end the UK Space Agency has been working closely with DfT, CAA and other partners to create the Space Flight Bill. This Bill was published in February 2017, is DfT led and is expected to be introduced into Parliament early in the third session. Work on the Bill, including development of secondary legislation and new policy will be ongoing throughout the next reporting period. Currently there is no regulatory activity associated with this.</p>
L4 – Changes to management of regulator	A new UK Space Agency CEO has been appointed (start date 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017).

\*Delete categories that do not apply in the reporting period

\*\* For certain excluded categories - such as A, B, C, F and I, it is good practice to provide narrative description of any significant measures. This will help provide greater transparency and assurance that BIT exclusions are being applied consistently and appropriately