



General Assembly

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Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

National legislation and practice relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

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II. Replies received from States members of the Committee

Albania

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With regard to international agreements relating to activities in outer space, Albania has ratified the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), adopted in Geneva in 1992. Albania is also a member of the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT). It ratified the Convention establishing EUTELSAT in 1989 and is in the process of adhering to the amended Convention.

Telecommunications activity is regulated by law No. 9918 on Electronic Communications in the Republic of Albania of 19 May 2008, as amended. This law regulates the activity of the communications networks, including the satellite communications services, in line with international regulations such as the Radio Regulations of ITU. Some sublegal acts have also been approved on the basis of this law, such as the national allocation table, approved by Council of Ministers Decision No. 277 of 29 March 2017, which defines the frequency bands for satellite and air space communications and also those used for research in line with the Radio Regulations of ITU and the European Common Allocation Table. In addition, some regulations have been adopted from a regulatory body, the Electronic Communication and Postal Authority (AKEP), on licensing or issuing authorizations for the right to use frequencies on the basis of electronic communications law.

The Air Code of Albania was approved by Law No. 10 040 of 22 December 2008 and regulates the use of Albanian airspace and juridical relations in the air transport field. Under this law, the use of the airspace is free, as long as it is not restricted by Albanian national legislation and international agreements applicable in the Republic of Albania. This law also provides that the organization and use of airspace is done by the Civil Aviation Authority in cooperation with the military authorities.

Tunisia

[Original: French]
[16 January 2020]

1. The Civil Aviation Code, which was passed into law pursuant to Act No. 99-58 of 29 June 1999.
2. The Telecommunications Code, which was passed into law pursuant to Act No. 2001-1 of 15 January 2001, articles 48 and 63 of which established, respectively, the National Radio Frequency Agency and the National Telecommunications Authority.
3. Act No. 2009-24 of 11 May 2009, which amended Act No. 88-83 of 11 July 1988 establishing the National Centre for Remote Sensing.
4. Decree No. 2001-881 of 18 April 2001 on the administrative and financial organization and operating procedures of the National Radio Frequency Agency.
5. Act No. 74-101 of 25 December 1974 establishing the National Institute of Meteorology.
6. Decree No. 2006-1471 of 30 May 2006 establishing the mission, mandate, administrative and financial organization and operating procedures of the National Institute of Meteorology.
7. Decree No. 84-1125 of 24 September 1984 establishing the National Commission for Outer Space Affairs (currently being amended).

8. Act No. 93-8 of 1 February 1993 establishing the National Television Broadcasting Office.
9. Order of the Minister of Communication Technologies of 11 February 2002 approving the national radio frequency plan.
10. Order of the Minister of Communication Technologies of 11 February 2002 establishing the maximum power and range of low-power and limited-range radio equipment.
11. Order of the Minister of Communication Technologies of 11 February 2002 establishing the fees for radio frequency allocation.
12. Order of the Minister of Communication Technologies of 11 February 2002, which amended the Order of 31 July 2001 on the administrative services provided by the departments that are part of the Ministry of Communication Technologies and the conditions under which those services are provided.
13. Order of the Minister of Communication Technologies and Transport of 18 October 2004, which amended the Order of 11 February 2002 establishing the maximum power and range of low-power and limited-range radio equipment.
14. Tunisia has various regulations in place that define the boundaries and govern the use of its national airspace, including the following:

Act No. 1959-201 of 1959	On the organization of air navigation
Decision No. 26 of the Transport Minister of 17 January 2001	Establishing the technical requirements relating to the approval of aircraft and aircraft operators to operate in RVSM airspace
Decision No. 566 of the Minister of Communication Technologies and Transport of 10 November 2004	Establishing the technical and operational requirements relating to the approval of aircraft to operate in P-RNAV airspace
Decision No. 574 of the Transport Minister of 30 November 2004	Establishing the conditions for the installation of GPS equipment on aircraft and its use in Tunisian airspace
Decision No. 157 of the Transport Minister of 31 August 2005	Establishing the technical and operational requirements relating to the approval of aircraft and aircraft operators to operate in RNP-4 airspace
Decision No. 164 of the Transport Minister of 6 December 2006	Establishing the conditions for the implementation of B-RNAV basic area navigation in Tunisian airspace
Decision No. 100 of the Transport Minister of 29 June 2009	Establishing the rules of the air and air traffic services in Tunisian airspace
Decision No. 193 of the Transport Minister of 20 October 2009	Establishing the general provisions applicable to air traffic services in Tunisian airspace