

ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2016 Satelit Intelsat 33e diluncurkan melalui ARIANE 5ECA di Guyana Perancis (FRGUI). Akan tetapi pada 21 Oktober 2024 hancur menjadi puing-puing di orbit geostasioner. Peristiwa tersebut menyebabkan jaringan komunikasi, radio, televisi, serta internet di hampir 150 negara yang berada di wilayah Eropa, Australia, Afrika Tengah, Timur Tengah, dan Asia terputus. Berdasarkan hukum ruang angkasa Perancis, tanggungjawab dibebani kepada operator, namun berdasarkan Article VI *Outer Space Treaty* 1967 dan Article III *Liability Convention* 1972 negara peluncur bertanggungjawab atas aktivitas ruang angkasa termasuk peluncuran benda angkasanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis apakah Perancis sebagai negara peluncur dapat dibebani pertanggungjawaban kepada pihak ketiga yang dirugikan serta menganalisis bagaimana bentuk pertanggungjawaban Perancis sebagaimana diatur dalam *Outer Space Treaty* 1967 dan *Liability Convention* 1972. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan perundang-undangan, pendekatan analitis, dan pendekatan kasus yang dikumpulkan melalui studi kepustakaan. Hasil data dari penelitian diolah dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode analisis kualitatif, kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk uraian deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan ruang angkasa Perancis hanya sebagai bentuk kendali perizinan dan standar teknis aktivitas ruang angkasa yang dilakukan oleh pihak swasta. Oleh karena *Outer Space Treaty* 1967 dan *Liability Convention* 1972 sebagai *law making treaty*, maka berdasarkan Article III *Liability Convention* 1972 sebagai negara peluncur, Perancis dapat dibebani tanggung jawab berdasarkan kesalahan (*liability based on fault*) karena kerugian yang diderita merupakan kerugian secara tidak langsung (*indirect*). Kemudian bentuk pertanggungjawaban yang dapat diberikan berupa klaim kompensasi berdasarkan Article VIII *Liability Convention* 1972 dimana pihak ketiga yang dirugikan mengajukan klaim kompensasi kepada negara peluncur.

Kata Kunci: Pertanggungjawaban Negara Perancis, Satelit Intelsat 33e, *Outer Space Treaty* 1967, *Liability Convention* 1972.

ABSTRACT

In 2016 the Intelsat 33e satellite was launched via ARIANE 5ECA in French Guiana (FRGUI). However, on October 21, 2024 it disintegrated into debris in geostationary orbit. The event caused communication, radio, television, and internet networks in nearly 150 countries located in Europe, Australia, Central Africa, the Middle East, and Asia to be cut off. Under French space law, the responsibility falls on the operator, but under Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty 1967 and Article III of the Liability Convention 1972 the launching state is responsible for space activities including the launch of its space objects. This study aims to analyze whether France as a launching country can be liable to third parties who are harmed and analyze how the form of French liability as stipulated in the Outer Space Treaty 1967 and Liability Convention 1972. This research uses the method of statutory approach, analytical approach, and case approach collected through literature study. The results of the data from the research are processed and analyzed using qualitative analysis methods, then presented in the form of descriptive descriptions. The results show that French space regulation is only a form of licensing control and technical standards of space activities carried out by private parties. Because the Outer Space Treaty 1967 and Liability Convention 1972 as a law making treaty, then based on Article III Liability Convention 1972 as a launching country, France can be burdened with liability based on fault because the losses suffered are indirect losses. Then the form of liability that can be given is a compensation claim based on Article VIII Liability Convention 1972 where the injured third party submits a compensation claim to the launching country.

Keywords: French State Liability, Intelsat 33e Satellite, Outer Space Treaty 1967, Liability Convention 1972.