

[Prescription charge waiver for COVID-19 antivirals and therapeutic clinical trials](#)

News story

Update on prescription charges for COVID-19 antiviral medicines



We are pleased to announce that the arrangements that were made for the purposes of regulation 13 of the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) Regulations 2015, for antiviral medicines to be supplied for free to patients who have tested positive for COVID-19 and who are eligible to receive antiviral treatments for COVID-19 via Covid Medicines Delivery Units (CMDUs), will be extended until 31st March 2023. Where this cohort of patients are not already eligible for free prescriptions, the antiviral medicines will continue to be supplied free of charge.

This waiver will also apply to therapeutic treatments that are being made available through the NIHR funded HEAL-COVID clinical trial platform treating patients who have been hospitalised for COVID-19, for long-term effects and STIMULATE ICP treating community patients for long COVID.

Published 31 March 2022

[UK Statement on national legislation at the 61st Legal Sub-committee of](#)

COPUOS

Chair, Distinguished delegates,

The UK delegation is pleased to have this opportunity to set out the UK's approach to its national legislation and to provide an update since this subcommittee last met.

By way of background, in 1986, the Outer Space Act was enacted. This has been used to regulate space activities by requiring that UK entities obtain a licence. The activities that have been regulated by the Outer Space Act are the procurement of a launch of a UK satellite on an overseas launch vehicle and the in-orbit operation of UK satellites.

In 2018, the Space Industry Act became law. This Act created an enabling framework for regulating space launch from the UK. In July 2021, the UK Space Industry Regulations which underpin the Space Industry Act were signed into law. The development of the Regulations was a cross-Government project. The regulations allow for the authorisation of a range of new commercial spaceflight technologies, including vertically launched vehicles, air-launched vehicles and sub-orbital spaceplanes and balloons taking place from the UK.

The Act will sit alongside the Outer Space Act, which will continue to apply to space activities carried on by UK entities outside of the UK. The Space Industry Act will apply to activities carried out in the UK.

Also in July 2021, the Civil Aviation Authority (the CAA) became the UK's independent spaceflight regulator. Appointing the CAA follows the policy approach of separating safety regulation from sector promotion.

The CAA has the right technical skills and knowledge, and a strong track record in overseeing the aviation sector in the UK, one of the safest in the world, as well as experience in regulating launch-related activities under the Air Navigation Order. We hope that distinguished delegates found the presentation provided by the CAA, on Tuesday 29 March, on their approach to the regulation of UK activities, informative.

The UK remains committed to meeting our legal obligations under the United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and these are reflected in our regulatory regime. We have also used our regime to implement the UN's 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities and are championing their widespread implementation in our international work, including by funding a project with the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs.

We have established the Spaceflight Safety and Regulatory Council. This is a partnership between industry, government, and the spaceflight regulator to keep the Space Industry Act and regulations under review to ensure that we keep pace with technological and industry developments. The legislation is flexible enough to accommodate emerging technological advancements, market

opportunities and changes to the international landscape, while keeping safety at the forefront. We will continue to develop our regime to support high growth and emerging markets such as constellations, earth observation services, in-orbit debris removal, servicing, refuelling and assembly technologies.

The UK is also committed to being transparent about our space activities and are committed to the obligations set out in the Registration Convention. Since the last legal sub-committee meeting the UK has registered 215 satellites, and has developed a more streamlined process for completing bulk registrations for satellites which are part of a larger constellation.

Furthermore, the UK has broadened and formalised its registration practices, and has implemented a national policy for the registration of satellites into our licensing process under the Space Industry Act. Prior to any launches taking place from the UK, we will seek agreements with other relevant launching States to agree the State of Registry.

The Outer Space Act, Space Industry Act and the new Space Industry Regulations set out the UK's high-level framework on operator liability and insurance obligations. This requires operators engaging in spaceflight activities to indemnify the Government and to take-out third-party liability insurance. This provides a resource for any successful claims brought under the UN Liability Convention against the UK as launching State.

Recognising the difficulties in financially managing an unlimited liability, the liability is limited for operators who carry out their spaceflight activities in compliance with UK legislation and licence conditions.

Following a recent call for evidence, the UK Government is currently reviewing a number of liability and insurance matters raised by the UK's space sector. This includes the use of alternatives to insurance as forms of security to meet an operator's liability obligations. The review is also taking into account the Government's evolving approach to maintaining the sustainability of the orbital environment.

The publication of the UK Government response to this review will be issued later this year and the UK will provide a further update at the next committee.

The UK has significant experience in developing a new regulatory framework, and are very happy to discuss our experiences with Member States considering doing the same.

Thank you Chair.

UK Statement on national legislation at the 61st Legal Sub-committee of COPUOS

Chair, Distinguished delegates,

The UK delegation is pleased to have this opportunity to set out the UK's approach to its national legislation and to provide an update since this subcommittee last met.

By way of background, in 1986, the Outer Space Act was enacted. This has been used to regulate space activities by requiring that UK entities obtain a licence. The activities that have been regulated by the Outer Space Act are the procurement of a launch of a UK satellite on an overseas launch vehicle and the in-orbit operation of UK satellites.

In 2018, the Space Industry Act became law. This Act created an enabling framework for regulating space launch from the UK. In July 2021, the UK Space Industry Regulations which underpin the Space Industry Act were signed into law. The development of the Regulations was a cross-Government project. The regulations allow for the authorisation of a range of new commercial spaceflight technologies, including vertically launched vehicles, air-launched vehicles and sub-orbital spaceplanes and balloons taking place from the UK.

The Act will sit alongside the Outer Space Act, which will continue to apply to space activities carried on by UK entities outside of the UK. The Space Industry Act will apply to activities carried out in the UK.

Also in July 2021, the Civil Aviation Authority (the CAA) became the UK's independent spaceflight regulator. Appointing the CAA follows the policy approach of separating safety regulation from sector promotion.

The CAA has the right technical skills and knowledge, and a strong track record in overseeing the aviation sector in the UK, one of the safest in the world, as well as experience in regulating launch-related activities under the Air Navigation Order. We hope that distinguished delegates found the presentation provided by the CAA, on Tuesday 29 March, on their approach to the regulation of UK activities, informative.

The UK remains committed to meeting our legal obligations under the United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and these are reflected in our regulatory regime. We have also used our regime to implement the UN's 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities and are championing their widespread implementation in our international work, including by funding a project with the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs.

We have established the Spaceflight Safety and Regulatory Council. This is a

partnership between industry, government, and the spaceflight regulator to keep the Space Industry Act and regulations under review to ensure that we keep pace with technological and industry developments. The legislation is flexible enough to accommodate emerging technological advancements, market opportunities and changes to the international landscape, while keeping safety at the forefront. We will continue to develop our regime to support high growth and emerging markets such as constellations, earth observation services, in-orbit debris removal, servicing, refuelling and assembly technologies.

The UK is also committed to being transparent about our space activities and are committed to the obligations set out in the Registration Convention. Since the last legal sub-committee meeting the UK has registered 215 satellites, and has developed a more streamlined process for completing bulk registrations for satellites which are part of a larger constellation.

Furthermore, the UK has broadened and formalised its registration practices, and has implemented a national policy for the registration of satellites into our licensing process under the Space Industry Act. Prior to any launches taking place from the UK, we will seek agreements with other relevant launching States to agree the State of Registry.

The Outer Space Act, Space Industry Act and the new Space Industry Regulations set out the UK's high-level framework on operator liability and insurance obligations. This requires operators engaging in spaceflight activities to indemnify the Government and to take-out third-party liability insurance. This provides a resource for any successful claims brought under the UN Liability Convention against the UK as launching State.

Recognising the difficulties in financially managing an unlimited liability, the liability is limited for operators who carry out their spaceflight activities in compliance with UK legislation and licence conditions.

Following a recent call for evidence, the UK Government is currently reviewing a number of liability and insurance matters raised by the UK's space sector. This includes the use of alternatives to insurance as forms of security to meet an operator's liability obligations. The review is also taking into account the Government's evolving approach to maintaining the sustainability of the orbital environment.

The publication of the UK Government response to this review will be issued later this year and the UK will provide a further update at the next committee.

The UK has significant experience in developing a new regulatory framework, and are very happy to discuss our experiences with Member States considering doing the same.

Thank you Chair.

Michael Jary appointed as Government's Lead Non-Executive Director

Michael Jary has been appointed by the Prime Minister as the Government's Lead Non-Executive Director (NED).

He will work closely with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Cabinet Secretary, the Civil Service Chief Operating Officer, and other senior civil servants across Government. He will join the board of the Cabinet Office. Michael Jary takes over from Lord Nash, who had held the post since July 2020.

Non-Executive Boards Members are drawn from outside Government including from business, academia, think tanks and the voluntary sector, to sit on departmental boards. Their role is to support ministers and officials to strengthen the governance of departments, by bringing a commercial or independent perspective. They help provide constructive scrutiny and internal challenge to the work of Government.

The Government Lead Non-Executive will bring non executives from different departments together to ensure shared issues and concerns are being pursued across Government.

Michael Jary will play a key role in building leadership and management skills in departments, recruiting new non-executive directors and supporting the Cabinet Office and departments to transform the way public services are delivered.

Michael Jary has had a varied career, with extensive experience in both the public and private sector. He was one of the founding team of OC&C Strategy Consultants and was previously the firm's Worldwide Managing Partner. He has been a strategy advisor for over 35 years. His other roles are non-executive director of Barclays Bank UK plc, chair of Itad Ltd, and chair of Duchy Originals. He is a trustee of The Prince's Foundation and of Opera Holland Park. He has been the Lead Non-Executive Director at the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities since February 2019.

Chief Operating Officer for the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary of the Cabinet Office Alex Chisholm said:

Our Non-Executive Directors provide independent expertise, challenge and scrutiny to the work of departments. They bring invaluable external insight to support the Government to achieve its objectives and deliver for UK citizens.

Michael Jary brings a huge wealth of experience from business and

Government to the role, and I look forward to working together on the Government's top priorities.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Lord Nash for his drive and commitment in leading the non-executive board cadre over the last two years.

[Michael Jary appointed as Government's Lead Non-Executive Director](#)

Michael Jary has been appointed by the Prime Minister as the Government's Lead Non-Executive Director (NED).

He will work closely with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Cabinet Secretary, the Civil Service Chief Operating Officer, and other senior civil servants across Government. He will join the board of the Cabinet Office. Michael Jary takes over from Lord Nash, who had held the post since July 2020.

Non-Executive Boards Members are drawn from outside Government including from business, academia, think tanks and the voluntary sector, to sit on departmental boards. Their role is to support ministers and officials to strengthen the governance of departments, by bringing a commercial or independent perspective. They help provide constructive scrutiny and internal challenge to the work of Government.

The Government Lead Non-Executive will bring non executives from different departments together to ensure shared issues and concerns are being pursued across Government.

Michael Jary will play a key role in building leadership and management skills in departments, recruiting new non-executive directors and supporting the Cabinet Office and departments to transform the way public services are delivered.

Michael Jary has had a varied career, with extensive experience in both the public and private sector. He was one of the founding team of OC&C Strategy Consultants and was previously the firm's Worldwide Managing Partner. He has been a strategy advisor for over 35 years. His other roles are non-executive director of Barclays Bank UK plc, chair of Itad Ltd, and chair of Duchy Originals. He is a trustee of The Prince's Foundation and of Opera Holland Park. He has been the Lead Non-Executive Director at the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities since February 2019.

Chief Operating Officer for the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary of the

Cabinet Office Alex Chisholm said:

Our Non-Executive Directors provide independent expertise, challenge and scrutiny to the work of departments. They bring invaluable external insight to support the Government to achieve its objectives and deliver for UK citizens.

Michael Jary brings a huge wealth of experience from business and Government to the role, and I look forward to working together on the Government's top priorities.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Lord Nash for his drive and commitment in leading the non-executive board cadre over the last two years.