

## ***A Word from the Chairman***

### ***A further ECSL contribution to promoting space law***

*We know that the exploration and use of outer space have to be carried out for the benefit of all countries, whether or not they are party to the UN Outer Space Treaty of 10 October 1967.*

*We know just how important having a sound knowledge of space law is for its proper implementation.*

*We also know that while a number of academic institutions are pursuing the objective of extending such knowledge, in reality we have to say that space law is still largely unheard of outside – and even inside – academic circles.*

*Acquiring a sound knowledge of space law, understanding it in order to use it properly, requires access to a mass of documentation and hence the use of computer systems for setting up databases.*

*Many such databases exist already: in Canada, the United States, Europe (Cologne, Leiden, ECSL) and of course that set up by OOSA in Vienna.*

*ECSL's objectives include cooperation, which involves lending assistance to countries, starting with those in Latin America, and the Caribbean countries. Some of these countries not only have space programmes and national agencies of their own but also have a high-calibre teaching profession, always at the forefront when it comes to public international law and space law.*

*ECSL has consequently proposed to place at their disposal its computer-network experience in an effort to extend knowledge of space law and promote its cause. This is to be done by setting up a "virtual network" that draws together the various existing capabilities, in the first instance in Latin American and Caribbean countries, but without in so doing setting up any cumbersome and costly structures. The resulting system would be flexible and easy to administer, likewise drawing on existing computer networks, like that of ECSL and OOSA. ECSL could play a technical-adviser role, without those concerned incurring costs in the process.*

*With initial reaction to this proposed scheme proving favourable, our task now is to design a precise configuration, again drawing on existing resources.*

*This initiative could then be extended to other regions, notably the countries of Africa. This would help narrow the huge divide that currently exists between those countries that have ready access to legal texts and those that do not.*

*Space law in general can only benefit from this initiative, as will the relations between countries and the deliberations in COPUOS.*

Gabriel Lafferranderie  
ECSL Chairman

## Czech Republic – Space and Space Law – Past, Present and Future

The Czech Republic, constituted as one of two successors of former Czechoslovakia, (the Slovak Republic being another successor of their earlier common State founded in 1918 and existing through 1992), has continued to be engaged in space activities and international cooperation in this field.

In the past, former Czechoslovakia was a member State of Interkosmos Programme based on the Agreement and Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes, which was signed by the USSR and eight other socialist countries in 1976. This programme covered space physics, meteorology, biology and medicine, communications and the environment. A multidisciplinary network consisted of scientific institutes, universities, ministry research institutions and industrial laboratories. Later on, space law was also included in this programme and a number of seminars were organized on current legal issues that were under consideration at that time. Czech and Slovak space scientist and engineers cooperated with other socialist countries in the construction and instrumentation of space objects. They also built a number of Czechoslovak subsatellites, which were launched into orbit by then Soviet rockets. A Czechoslovak cosmonaut Vladimír Remek was the first foreign member of the crew of a Soviet spaceship and the space station Mir in 1978, under the programme of joint manned space flights of the Interkosmos countries.

Moreover, the Czechoslovak specialists engaged and progressively expanded their cooperation with some other foreign partners. They also started to participate in international space meetings and became members of international bodies and organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental. Czechoslovakia was one of the original member States of UNCOPUOS since its beginning and its national space scientific bodies were admitted to COSPAR and IAF. In all these organisations, Czechoslovak delegations played active roles and fully supported the growth of contacts and cooperation with other countries of the world interested in peaceful space missions. In 1968, a general conference of COSPAR was held in Prague and in 1977, an International Astronautical Congress was also successfully organized in Prague.

Hand-in-hand with the great political and economic changes in the world during the 1990's and particularly in conjunction with the democratization in the countries of the former Soviet bloc, a substantive evolution also occurred in Czechoslovakia and later on in the Czech Republic in the area of space activities. While the former structure, in which the Czech and Slovak space scientist, engineers and lawyers were developing their endeavours, ceased to exist or were transformed, the scientific and technical teams and individual specialists were either striving to continue under the new conditions their work in the framework of academic institutions, or they established independent groups and firms, which were attempting to engage cooperation and closer ties with different projects abroad, especially in Europe.

One of the first steps to support and effect a new orientation was accomplished by the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-CNES Agreement on Earth observation and other space cooperation in 1990. In 1992, Eumetsat and the Czech and Slovak Hydrometeorological Services concluded an agreement on the free of charge use of Meteosat images and other data. Later on, a significant progress was initiated by opening by opening the way to a systematic cooperation of the Czech Republic with ESA, which was developing in parallel with similar partnerships of ESA with other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. On 7 November 1996, the Agreement between the government of the Czech Republic and the European Space Agency concerning cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space peaceful purposes was signed in Prague. This legally binding document, which entered into force on 5 November 1998, defined the areas of cooperation and established the modalities of their implementation. It should be recalled that it also provided for consultations on matters of common interest on the agenda of the meetings of international bodies and encouraged international cooperation in the study of legal questions in the exploration and use of outer space.

The next step in this direction was the signature of the Implementing arrangement between the government of the Czech Republic and the European Space Agency concerning participation of the Czech Republic in the ESA scientific

experiment development programme (PRODEX). This agreement was signed and entered into force on 13 June 2000. It enabled to enter into closer cooperation of our institutes and groups particularly with partners from smaller European countries participating in these arrangements, with the benefit of the Agency's management, in such fields of space research as Space Science, Microgravity, Earth observation, Life Science and other selected disciplines. The Czech Republic could be represented by its delegate at the meetings of the ESA Council for the parts of the meetings relating to PRODEX and also attend the ad hoc meetings of the PRODEX participants.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, upon the initiative of ESA, a new phase of cooperation started between Central and East European countries, including the Czech Republic, and ESA under a Plan for European Cooperating States (PECS). An agreement of this kind between the ESA and the Government of the Czech Republic with Annexes was signed on 24 November 2003 and a Charter including a list of activities, in which the Czech Republic would participate, was signed one year later. On this basis all necessary contracts were concluded. The Agreement was approved by the Czech Parliament on 14 October 2004, subsequently ratified by the President of the Czech Republic and thus entered into force.

The Czech Republic also remains deeply interested in international cooperation for the progressive development of space law. As a successor of former Czechoslovakia in UNCOPUOS and its Legal Subcommittee, our delegations have actively participated in discussions on most of the issues, which were on the agenda of these bodies, and supported many proposals tending to strengthen the legal basis for space activities. As a State cooperating with ESA, the Czech Republic has regularly been represented in consultative meeting of the group of member and cooperating States of ESA and cosponsored a number of proposals submitted by this group. The Czech Republic also provided candidates for the chair of the Legal Subcommittee, which then exercised this role during 1990 – 2004. Among other initiatives and suggestions, the Czech delegation defended the need for studying the legal aspects of space orbital debris as the first step to a real protection of the

space environment. For this purpose, the Czech Republic proposed in 1996 "Review of existing norms of international law applicable to space debris" as a new item to be included in the agenda of the Legal Subcommittee. This position was also defended by the Czech delegation at the Third UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held in Vienna, Austria, in 1999 and at the following sessions of COPUOS and its Legal Subcommittee. Alas, this item has not reached consensus of all COPUOS member States yet, but it has been retained on the list of proposals for possible discussions at the subsequent sessions of the Legal Subcommittee.

The Czech Republic is also Party to some other international space treaties and through its relevant bodies is member of other international organizations. They are as follows: ITSO (formerly INTELSAT), IMSO (formerly INMARSAT), Intersputnik and EUTELSAT.

Czech lawyers also take an active role in discussions on legal issues of space activities in the non-governmental organization the aim of which is to support the progressive

development of space law. Such efforts have been particularly effected for years in International Law Association (ILA) and its Space Law Committee, and in IAF International Institute of Space Law (IISL) where the Czech participants in the Space Law Colloquia have presented many papers. Some of them have also taken part in the management of IISL. Czech specialists also participated in Projects 2001 and 2001 Plus organized by the Institute of Air and Space Law University of Cologne, Germany.

Of course, Czech space scientists, engineers and lawyers also have their visions and dreams about future space activities in our country. For some time, the foundation of a Czech space agency has been discussed amongst them, but the present organizational basis will probably serve still for a number of further years. It will be also important to consider whether the Czech Republic should follow the example of those States, which have adopted national space laws, in order to implement the duties arising from international treaties to which the Czech Republic has been a Party, and to facilitate the next development of space activities in our country.

Some endeavours will probably also arise in the field of international cooperation. Needless to say that the step-by-step growth of involvement of the Czech Republic in ESA programmes, if successful results in the present stage of cooperation are reached, could lead to further steps in the direction to membership of ESA. A specific task of this development will be also the growth of cooperation with the ECSL, which started already by holding an International Colloquium on Legal Aspects of Cooperation between ESA and Central and Eastern European Countries in Prague, 11-12 September 1997, jointly with Charles University of Prague and the Czech Society for International Law.

And as the general goal, we should support international cooperation in peaceful space activities at any competent international fora which have established this noble aim in their founding documents and programmes.

Prof. V. Kopal.  
*Bohemian University, Pilsen, Czech Republic*

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## The Organisation and the Function of the National Points of Contact

### 1. Regulatory basis

Regulatory basis of the National Point of Contact (NPOC) is Art 2 § 4 of the Charter of the European Centre for Space Law (ECSL) as amended by the General Meeting of members held on June 20th, 2005. Section 3 of Art 2 § 4 says: "Within each ESA Member State, ESA cooperating States and Associate members, ECSL members form a National Section. The organisation of each National Section shall be for its Members to decide within the spirit of the ECSL Charter. ECSL National Points of Contact (NPOCs) are the reference point of the ECSL at national level. An NPOC is nominated by the members of the relevant National Section to serve as interface with the main administrative unit and other NPOCs in the implementation of the Charter objectives". Besides the Charter, decisions of the Board and of the General Meeting of members of the ECSL are relevant for the role and the function of the NPOC, too.

### 2. Organisational status

The ECSL Charter does not say anything about the organisational status of an NPOC. Creating body of an NPOC is the National Section. A National Section can be formed in each ESA Member States, ESA cooperating States or Associate members by the respective ECSL members. The membership of the ECSL is defined in Art 1 § 3 of the Charter. When nominating an NPOC the National Section is free to decide which organisational status the NPOC shall have. Therefore individuals or institutions and organisations of different kinds can serve as an NPOC as long as the institutional status of an NPOC does not offend the ECSL Charter respectively its spirit. Under that condition an NPOC may have a legal status according to the law of the respective state. Yet such a legal status does not have any consequences as far as the relationship of this NPOC to the ECSL is concerned. The ECSL Charter does not say anything

about the organisational status of the National Section. Art 2 § 4 section 2 says that the organisation of each National Section shall be for its members to decide within the spirit of the ECSL Charter.

Neither National Sections nor NPOCs are organs of the European Centre for Space Law. Organs of the Centre are only the General Meeting of members, the Board and the Secretariat.

### 3. Functions

The functions of an NPOC are based upon the ECSL Charter, especially Art 2 § 4 section 3, and relevant decisions of the Board and the General Meeting of members. Furthermore the reports and the action plans of NPOCs can be a regulatory basis for functions of an NPOC after the approval of the report or the action plan by the Board.

Art 2 § 4 section 3 of the ECSL Charter names two general functions of an NPOC:

A National Point of Contact is the "reference point" of the ECSL at national level. And: An NPOC serves as an "interface" with the main administrative unit (this is Secretariat) and other NPOCs in the implementation of the Charter objectives.

To make these general provisions on the functions more concrete the following can be pointed out:

As a reference point and an interface of the ECSL an NPOC is kind of an extended arm of the ECSL respectively its organs. Two tasks are linked to this function. On the one hand the NPOC - in observing the preamble of the Charter - helps fulfilling the purposes (Art 2 of the Charter) and contributing to the services (Art 3 lit B of the Charter) of the ECSL as far as the purposes and services need efforts on a national level. On the other hand an NPOC shall support the efforts of the ECSL and its organs in order to fulfil the purposes and to offer the services of the ECSL. An example for this is collecting and delivering all information on the national level being important or necessary for the fulfilling of the tasks of the ECSL and its organs.

Following there is a list of tasks in detail. The list is not exhaustive and does not intend to create any kind of priorities:

- Promoting space law and space law issues at national level (in faculties of law, among professionals, etc)
- Promoting space law teaching on a university level
- Promoting space and space law knowledge in educational institutions on different levels
- Collecting and delivering all information on the national level being important or necessary for fulfilling the tasks of the ECSL and its organs to the ECSL and its organs.
- Participating in the joint NPOCs meeting (ECSL board and NPOCs) during the interval between the two General Assembly's Meetings of members
- Contributing to the ECSL newsletter and to the other NPOCs brochures
- Supporting the efforts to organise the annual Summer Course and the European Round of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court, as the case may be (i.e. supporting the selection of students to participate to these events)
- Maintaining contacts to industries, research institutions and organisations in the field of space
- Contributing to the ECSL Legal Database
- Maintaining contacts to government and governmental institutions on a national level
- Assisting efforts to develop national space law
- Networking and communicating amongst the existing NPOCs, i.e. in exchanging information, organising conferences, exchanging students etc
- Organising or co-organising conferences, discussions, events etc dealing with space law issues

- Assisting the ECSL in setting up NPOCs in states without an NPOC

On the basis of decisions of the ECSL respectively its organs an NPOC can be entrusted with a specific task. By now the NPOC Austria is entrusted to be reference point for Central and Eastern Europe, the NPOC Spain to be reference point for Latin American Countries.

#### 4. Present list of NPOCs

At present the following NPOCs exist in: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, United Kingdom; one existed in Sweden, but it has interrupted its activities; efforts are in progress for the setting up of a NPOC in Portugal. For more detailed information concerning the existing NPOCs see the ECSL Biannual Report 2003-2005 and the ECSL Newsletter No 29/2005.

During the next future the existing NPOCs should be given the organisational status according to Art 4 § 4 section 3 of the ECSL Charter. Therefore the ECSL members in the respective state should form the National Section. Afterwards the members of National Sections should nominate the NPOC.

Professor Christian Brünner,  
*University of Graz, Austria*

## Belgian Efforts in Space... Law

It will have taken Belgium almost 30 years to adopt a national space legislation but only about 5 years to draft it and make it enter into force. On March 30, 1976, Belgium became party to the Outer Space Treaty. This participation in the five UN Space Law instruments was achieved in July 2004 with the accession to the Moon Agreement. (Before that, Belgium became party to the 1968 Rescue Agreement on 15 April 1977, to the 1972 Liability Convention on 13 August 1976 and to the Registration Convention on 24 February 1977.)

Thanks to the political interest inspired by people like Ministers Hanin or Lefevre, or

to the involvement of lawyers, such as Vrancken, Belgium has always been keen to ensure the widest application possible of the UN space treaties as well as the development of the legal framework of European space co-operation.

The Belgian space legislation has been designed to fit a medium-size space faring nation's features : no launching base, no own national satellite, no national space programme, but a strong commitment to the building of the European space research and technologies (here again, one must pay a tribute to the initiators of the Belgian space endeavour).

Considering the central position of Belgium in Europe and its role as international crossroad, it was necessary to give the Belgian law the instrument needed to regulate private activities by operators establishing their headquarters on the Belgian soil but performing their activities from abroad.

The Belgian space legislation is a rather simple one. Its only purpose is to implement Articles VI, VII and VIII of the Outer Space Treaty. Therefore, the law sets up three pillars of the Belgian regime applicable to operational space activities (= activities of navigation and operation of spacecrafts)

(1) a regime of authorization by the competent Minister for any private activity performed under the jurisdiction or the control of the Belgian State. The only relevant criterium of jurisdiction for the application of the law is the activities' location, no matter the citizenship of the operator.

However, the law foresees that its application may be extended to activities performed by Belgian citizens (companies), no matter their location, if so provided by an agreement between Belgium and the State under which jurisdiction the activities are located ;

(2) a national register for space objects, which should allow Belgium to register spacecrafts and extend its jurisdiction on their board ;

(3) a compensation recourse from the Belgian State towards the operator in

the case Belgium is held liable for the damage caused by a space object. This recourse can be limited to a certain amount by the King (likely calculated with regard to the operator's turnover) but no limit would be applicable in case of violation of the law by the operator.

Moreover, various provisions address the case of the use of nuclear power source (notification), of environmental protection (impact studies), of the restitution of landed space debris/objects, etc.

Though the law doesn't cover the issue, it should be recalled that, according to the Belgian position within international organizations or bodies (i.e. UNCOPUOS), the simple fact that a Belgian citizen (company) launches or procures the launch of a space object doesn't imply that Belgium is a launching State in the meaning of Article VII of the Outer Space Treaty. Such a quality requires the use of

the Belgian territory or of Belgian facilities (i.e. registered ships or aircrafts) or a governmental decision to launch or to procure the launch of the space object (notably by funding it).

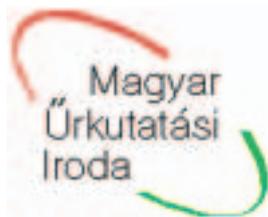
The law has been adopted by the Parliament and will soon be signed by the King. A implementing Royal Decree is currently under preparation. The application of the law is expected for mid-2006.

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## Space Policy in Hungary



In 2006 Hungary will celebrate the 60th anniversary of its space activities. This occasion gives a chance to the space community to increase the political attention towards this field in full expansion. It is necessary to achieve the next step ahead, the accession to the European Space Agency. The history of space activities in Hungary does not show a linear development. It is not surprising given the fact that we are talking about the efforts of one of the world's smallest countries even if in terms of science Hungary belongs to the big nations.

The start of the Hungarian space activities dates back to 1946 when some scientists led by Zoltán Bay conducted a successful Hungarian lunar radar experiment. But as a consequence of appearance of political suppression and dictatorship in the country, the experiment was interrupted, and all the following attempts until the '60 remained isolated from the world's

scientific community. In the 60's the international cooperation started, and lead to the renaissance of the Hungarian space activities crowned by flight of the first and only Hungarian astronaut, Bertalan Farkas in 1980. At the same time a wide range of supporting scientific and technological developments were carried out. The reason behind the financial support of space activities was more political prestige than economic, technological or scientific considerations.

The changes of the late '80s had a deep impact on the space field as well. The end of the Intercosmos cooperation (1967-1991) and immediately after the signing of the first ESA-Hungarian General framework agreement (1991) required a new organisational structure that could fulfil the needs of the new circumstances. The Hungarian Space Office that was established in 1992 as an independent government office became the main space policy maker. The office is in charge of the overall coordination of the national and international aspects of the Hungarian space activities. As such, the office's main task is to manage the national project tender procedures, the ESA contracts, and the other international cooperations as well. The current space policy strategy is to

guide all the national scientific and technological developments close to the ESA activities through the Plan for European Cooperating State (PECS) Agreement in order to increase the accession potential of the country. But at the same time it is essential to maintain the excellence in serving the other cooperation's (NASA and Asia) activities. The common aim of all the projects is to maintain and develop the scientific and technological excellence in order to enhance the competitiveness of the country's economy.

The nationally founded projects have an annual budget of 1 million euros. Besides, Hungary's annual contribution to ESA is also



fixed in 1 million euros. The projects cover scientific research and technical activities as well, keeping a balance between the traditionally strong scientific activities and the relatively new innovative technological developments. The spin-off potential of the projects is strongly supported.

At least 25 research institutions and university departments conduct space scientific activities. The technological development and construction work belongs to micro companies and small- and medium-sized enterprises. Filial companies of European multinational concerns are also involved in the space technological developments. The mission of the Hungarian Space Office

includes supporting space. Besides the annual Space Youth Forum, the office in collaboration with the Hungarian Astronautical Society organises student contests and a space camp every summer to increase the awareness of the importance of space science and space applications among young people. The office also supports the maintenance of a dedicated website that offers up to date information on the space activities of the world.

Space law education is also a tool for enhancing the awareness of the space activities among future lawyers, politicians. Space law is an obligatory subject at every law faculties in the country. Hungary has

joined all the UN space treaties except the Moon Treaty, which are promulgated at the form of national laws. These treaties are all covered in the national curriculum, but there are no courses available on the specific application fields or space related other law branches.

In the last three years Hungary had a chance to send students to the annual ECSL Summer Courses in order to form a new generation of space lawyers. We hope that the comprehensive curriculum offered by ECSL will be available for more and more Hungarian students in the future.

Enik Patkós  
*Hungarian Space Office*

## Report of the ECSL Summer Course on Space Law and Policy

### Faculty of Political Science of Terni/University of Perugia, Italy, 4-17 September 2005



*Students of the ECSL Summer Course - Teamwork*

The 14th ECSL Summer Course took place at Faculty of Political Science of Terni, Italy, (University of Perugia) from September 4th to 17th. In a way, for the Summer Course it was like coming back to the origins since the first programme was launched right in Italy, precisely in Messina in 1992.

40 students and 4 tutors came from European (ESA/EU) and non European Member States (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Italy, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom) to attend this two week intense course.

As usual, the programme focused on the legal framework of space activities at the international, European and national level. Highly qualified teachers from

international organisations, ESA and other space agencies and the private sector gave very thought provoking lectures on the most important topics of space law.

In particular, this year's programme highlighted the importance of space applications for the protection of the natural environment. Therefore, after the introduction and the presentations on the international legal framework, the UN treaties, and national legislations, the programme dedicated two days to issues related to Space & Environment. Taking advantage of the location of Terni, one of these two days took place at the ESA ESRIN facilities in Frascati. Here, welcomed by Ms Simonetta Cheli and Mr Maurizio Fea (and many others!), students had the opportunity to see how the European Space Agency is organised and works, to meet ESA staff, and most importantly, to understand how data coming from the outer space are transformed into meaningful images and are used in our



*ESA-ESRIN, Magdellan Conference Room*



daily life. "From Space to the Fire brigade" was the title of the presentation of Mr. M. Fea and it pointedly sums up what space applications can do to improve citizens' lives, safety standards and to protect the environment.

After a regenerating weekend, during which the City of Terni organised a visit to the Marmora Falls and to other natural and historical spots of the region, the lectures resumed on the following Monday under the title of Space and International Cooperation (types of international agreements, international cooperation in the launching sector, and between space-faring nations and developing countries).

The attention was then given to private law issues and the space sector (contracts and procurements, intellectual property rights and the UNIDROIT Convention and the Preliminary Draft Protocol on Space Assets), to move on to manned space flights and the legal framework of the ISS, the astronauts and future manned space missions.

The evolution of the International Telecommunication Union and Satellite Broadcasting Law were then extensively analysed. Mr G. Brachet, future UNCOPUOS Chairman (term 2006-2008), concluded this series of lectures with a challenging and open ended presentation on "What's next for Space?":

The floor was left to the students and the latter were asked to present their team works. Indeed, at the beginning of the course, participants were divided into eight groups, or "consortia". The latter had to reply to a fake call for tenders from an international space agency to use space applications to promote sustainable development. Students had to present technically and economically feasible projects and of course to provide solid legal grounds to justify them. The groups were made up of 5 students (one per country) and had to present a written report (10 pages); moreover, each group member had to discuss a part of it in front of a panel.

Although the time allocated for the team work was very limited (from 6 pm to 20 pm, after a full day of lectures), all the works submitted and orally defended were not only original but also interesting and very well structured. Students imagined solutions against deforestation in Africa, for telemedicine, for a better use of fishing resources and to protect the marine environment against algae. However, the project that the panel decided to retain presented an attractive idea to reduce space debris (the project's title was SD2: sustainable development vs. space debris).

The team members (Miguel Angel Frias (Spain); Gabrielle Girard (France); Kate Levy



(United Kingdom); Wolfgang Mildner (Austria); Yerasimos Rodotheatos (Greece) effectively explained the goals and the different phases of the project and knowledgeably answered to tricky legal questions, thereby proving that they had well assimilated the content of the lectures.

The ECSL Summer Course with its interdisciplinary approach represents a unique opportunity for students to study space legal issues. Ms Alex Madden (United Kingdom) says that "...although obviously I'd seen the programme beforehand, I still wasn't expecting to receive two weeks of such broad-ranging, authoritative and eye-opening lectures. It was particularly impressive that the lecturers were very willing to stay around afterwards and answer questions, and really encouraged us to think about what they'd said. I've come away with lots of ideas about areas I'd like to research further..."

The ECSL Summer Course also allows students to meet people from many different countries and to establish links and friendships.

The ECSL is grateful to the Faculty of Political Science of Terni and to Professor Fabio Raspadori, Mr Massimo Bartoli and Ms Adele Peretti, for their hospitality and commitment in the organisation of the course over the past months; and also to the four excellent tutors (Ms Chiara Lucchini Galera (Italy); Ms Claudia Silvia (Spain); Ms Iona Cristoiu (Belgium); Mr Tapani Laurikainen (Finland) who wisely coordinated the research of the students during their team works.

So see you next year!

Alberto Marchini  
ECSL



ECSL summer course participants

## ECSL General Assembly Results

The Biennial General Assembly of the European Centre for Space Law (ECSL) took place on June 20th, 2005, at the premises of the European Space Agency.

The ECSL general assembly confirmed the results of the elections of the ECSL Board for the term 2005-2007.

The new Board unanimously elected Mr G. Lafferranderie and Prof. S. Marchiso as ECSL Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

ECSL General Assembly adopted the proposed amendment of the ECSL Charter (Article. 2§4 ; see also Prof. Brunner's article "The Organisation and the Function of the National Points of Contact")

The discussion then focused on the ECSL action guidelines, and on the presentation of different projects for the term 2005-2007. In particular, the ECSL General Assembly stressed the importance of further developing ECSL contacts and relations in different regions (Africa, South America, Central and Eastern European Countries); underlined the role of the ECSL in the promotion of space law through workshops and conferences; recalled the relevance of the exchange of documentation; encouraged the enhancement of the ECSL Legal Database through links to other similar databases; highlighted the importance of the collection and distribution information amongst ECSL Members and ECSL National Point of Contacts (NPOCs).

### Board Members Term 2005-2007 (in alphabetical order, family name)

Prof. Philippe ACHILLEAS	France
Prof. Elisabeth BACK-IMPALLOMENI	Italy
Prof. Christian BRUNNER	Austria
Prof. Juan Manuel FARAMINAN	Spain
Prof. Stephan HOBE	Germany
Prof. Armel KERREST	France
Dr Gabriel LAFFERRANDERIE	ESA Representative
Prof. Francis LYALL	UK
Prof. Sergio MARCHISIO	Italy
Prof. Frans G. VON DER DUNK	The Netherlands

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#### 1 Article. 2§4:

Within each ESA Member State, ESA cooperating States and Associate members, ECSL members form a National Section. The organisation of each National Section shall be for its Members to decide within the spirit of the ECSL Charter. ECSL National Points of Contact (NPOCs) are the reference point of the ECSL at national level. An NPOC is nominated by the members of the relevant National Section to serve as interface with the main administrative unit and other NPOCs in the implementation of the Charter objectives.

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# PROJECT 2001 PLUS

## Global and European Challenges for Air and Space Law at the Edge of the 21st Century

*International Symposium - Cologne, Maternushaus, 8-10 June, 2005*

### I. Introduction

From 8-10th June, 2005, the International Symposium "Project 2001 Plus - Global and European Challenges for Air and Space Law at the Edge of the 21st Century" took place at the Maternushaus in Cologne. The conference successfully terminated *Project 2001 Plus*, but also served to commemorate the 80th birthday of the Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne. Founded in Königsberg in 1925, the Institute is the oldest institution of its kind in the world.

The symposium was attended by almost 130 participants from 20 different nations, encompassing renowned representatives from the International Court of Justice, international organizations, ministries, space agencies and universities as well as space industry.

*Project 2001 Plus* is a research project conducted jointly by the Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne and the German Aerospace Center (DLR) under the scientific directorship of Prof. Dr. Stephan Hobe, Director of the Institute of Air and Space Law. It was designed to highlight legal aspects of the different areas of privatization and commercialization of space activities. In particular, *Project 2001 Plus* intended to reflect the extent to which patterns of globalization and Europeanization have influenced national and international air and space law. For each of the four specified research areas of *Project 2001 Plus*, an international workshop was organized in order to facilitate the exchange of information and views<sup>1</sup>. Reflecting this organizational structure, the international

symposium in Cologne was divided into four sessions covering different thematic areas, of which only the sessions related to space law shall be summarized here<sup>2</sup>.

### II. Summary of Sessions<sup>3</sup>

#### **Session 1: Perspectives for More National Space Legislation**

(Chair: Prof. Dr. Vladimir Kopal, University of Pilsen)

The introductory remarks to session 1 were given by Dr. Michael Gerhard, DLR, who gave an overview of national space legislation. Prof. Dr. Armel Kerrest, University of Western Brittany, then elaborated on the "Status of the implementation of national space legislation and the results of the Project 2001 Plus working group". He identified the reasons for the need of national space legislation and addressed aspects of control, as well as the objective of national space legislation to support space activities and the necessity of international agreements. The second presentation, given by Dr. Steven Freeland, University of Western Sydney, addressed "Difficulties of implementing national space legislation exemplified by the Australian approach". Dr. Freeland considered a variety of legal and political issues with regard to the Australian Space Activities Act of 1998 and its implementation.

Subsequently, a panel discussion moderated by Dr. Kai-Uwe Schrogl, DLR, ensued. The panel was composed of Dr. Gulnara Omarova, Kazakh Aerospace Agency, Mr. Arto Jokinen, European Commission, Mr. Jean-François Mayence, Belgian Federal Office for Science Policy

and Mr. Niklas Hedman, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The discussion gave an overview of the respective space legislation or draft legislation. Moreover, specific issues such as licence shopping and a definition of the term "appropriate state" were discussed.

#### **Session 3: Current and Future Relationship of ESA and EU**

(Chair: Judge Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, International Court of Justice)

For an introduction to session 3, Mr. Thomas Reuter, Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne, outlined recent developments in the field of cooperation between ESA and the EU.

Subsequently, Dr. Frans G. von der Dunk, International Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Leiden, spoke on "Perspectives of a Harmonized Industrial Policy of ESA and EC". He outlined the difficulties in ESA-EU relations, especially with regard to the organizations' industrial policies and recommended a model in which the EU would accede to the ESA Convention. Afterwards, Prof. Dr. Sergio Marchisio, University of Rome, dealt with "Proposals for an Institutional Realignment of the European Space Sector". He considered the problems of such realignment, with particular regard to the problem of shared competences and the lack of an explicit EU space competence. Prof. Marchisio favoured a model of closer cooperation of the two organizations.

The panel discussion was moderated by Dr. Bernhard Schmidt-Tedd, DLR. Members of the panel were Dr. Stefania Barbieri, ESA,



Prof. S. Hobe, Director of the Institute of Air and Space Law, University of Cologne, Germany

<sup>1</sup> Legal Aspects of the Future Institutional Relationship between the European Union and the European Space Agency, Brussels, December 5th/6th, 2002; Consequences of Air Transport Globalization, Cologne, May 8th/9th, 2003; Towards a harmonized approach for national space legislation in Europe, Berlin, January 29th/30th, 2004; Current Issues in the Registration of Space Objects, Berlin, January 20th/21st, 2005.

<sup>2</sup>Session 2: The Features of a Framework for Globalized International Aviation – Current Problems of "Post-Bilateralism" will not be considered in this article.

<sup>3</sup> The comprehensive proceedings of the symposium, comprising the documents of the conference, will be published prospectively at the end of 2005.



*Symposium participants*

Mr. Arto Jokinen, European Commission, Dr. Zbigniew Klos, Polish Academy of Sciences, Space Research Center, Mr. Jan Kolar, Czech Space Agency, and Mr. Hans-Joachim Kroh, DLR. The discussion revealed that the recent failure of the ratification of the EU Constitutional Treaty, with its explicit EU competence for space activities, was considered by many as problematic.

**Session 4: Common Issues in Air and Space Law: Envisaging Future Aerospace Applications – The Examples of Registration and Liability**

(Chair: Judge Abdul Koroma, International Court of Justice)

Session 4 was introduced by Mr. Stephan Mick, Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne, who gave a general survey on current and future issues of registration and liability.

As first speaker of the session, Prof. Dr. Peter Haanappel, International Institute of Air and Space Law at the University of Leiden, then elaborated on “Passenger and Third Party Liability in Aerospace Transport”. He focused on liability issues in future aerospace applications, with particular regard to liability towards passengers and third parties. The ensuing presentation by Dr. André Farand, European Space Agency (ESA), on “Regulating Space Tourism: impact on registration requirements and exposure to liability” outlined parallels and differences between air transport and transportation of passengers in outer space with regard to, inter alia, registration, liability, certification, and unruly passengers.

The panel discussion was moderated by Prof. Dr. Maureen Williams, University of Buenos Aires. The panel was composed of Dr. Ulrike Bohlmann, ESA, Dr. Peter van Fenema, McGill University Montreal, Dr. Francis Schubert, SKYGUIDE, and Mr. Hermann Ersfeld, EADS Space Transportation. As became evident, all panellists agreed that the evolution of “space tourism” as a new branch of the space industry and the possible use of aerospace vehicles call for a common approach with regard to the registration and liability regime applicable.

Concluding the symposium, Prof. Dr. Stephan Hobe briefly summarized the results of the sessions. He expressed his gratitude, also on behalf of the DLR, to the speakers, panellists and participants as well as to the co-sponsors (the German Science Foundation DFG and EADS Space Transportation). As he emphasized, their contributions had helped to make the symposium an interesting and memorable event. The Project 2001 Plus symposium provided an up-to-date reflection on all relevant aspects regarding the current debate on shaping air and space law as well as an in-depth analysis of the most pressing problems.

Stephan Mick & Julia Neumann  
Senior Research Associates, Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne

## Space Law has Taken Off in Cambridge

‘Space law... what’s that?’ was the first response of my would-be teammates when I informed them that I thought we should enter the Manfred Lachs International Space Law Mooting Competition. This questioning reply was heard on more than several further occasions around the law faculty of Cambridge and particularly in the cafeteria as the 3 of us sat down and started arguing in loud voices about carbon nanotubes, corrosive bipropellant and Golden Orbs! Six months later, the whole of the Cambridge seems to be aware of the Manfred Lachs mooting competition and space law. Perhaps returning as European Champions had something to do with this.

I think that the Cambridge University team may have been in a rather unique position when entering the competition, in that space law does not feature as an element of the teaching program in the Cambridge law faculty...at least not currently. We were therefore surprised then when we turned up in Guildford for the European Finals of the

competition, to find that some people even had Masters or PhD’s in the subject.

Winning the competition was in itself a little similar to the launching of a new satellite program. On one of those wet English November days, a group of people sit around in a little room, tucked in a basement of some academic institution and come up with a radical idea. The appeal of this competition to us was that it was something new – an area previously unexplored. We had all studied international law at undergraduate level and were now specialising in a Masters of Public International Law. As the Master of Mooting at graduate level, I had looked at a variety of competitions open to us, but felt that the Space Moot allowed us to use our base in Public International Law whilst offering an exciting extra challenge of applying that knowledge, in an even more specialist area, space law. This was especially interesting, given that we believe that space law is an area that is going to see continued

development in the future at a rapid pace.

A brief trip to the library revealed 2 interesting things: (a) our collection on space law was, at best, limited and (b) no book seemed to have been taken off the shelf since 1980! This had to change...and it certainly did.

We felt quite shocked that space law seems not to have received such a high profile in recent times. Given that the telecommunications industry has grown exponentially in the last 20 years, with literally hundreds of satellites in space, given that there are going to be increasing incidents of damage caused by the growing amount of space debris, and given the time will come when more people are accessing space, (especially if Richard Bransons Voyager operation takes off) we really felt this was a market we would like to explore further and also that needed to bring to people’s attention. This has really been the thing that has inspired us about the



back row (L-R) Mr. A. Turati, Mr. C. Owen;  
front row (L:-R) Dr. O. Ribbelink, Dr. H. Emsfeld, Mr. W. Thiebaut, Prof. E. Impallomeni, Mr. A. Farand, Prof. P. Achilleas

competitor. Having known nothing of space law, we now feel an incentive and desire to develop our knowledge of this area much further. It is an extremely interesting area of law, not just with respect to the competition, but the wider implications for the future of the society in which we live. This is what space law has meant to us, post the competition. We are

set about the task of preparing the Memorials for each side of the argument. Naturally, the last minute rush set in to meet the deadline and the Costa Rican coffee industry saw a surge in profits, as the 3 of us drank copious cups of the stuff whilst working through the night to put the final touch to the documents. The key message to come out of this, as so often, is that

sure that others who participate in the competition in the future will also share a similar sense of enjoyment and intellectual curiosity.

The competition itself was also tremendous fun. The first task was to read the complicated problem and then

preparation is the key. Don't leave everything until the last minute!

Further, as we became more involved in the problem, so we opened up so many other lines of enquiry which we had to research. It was slightly difficult to coordinate over the Christmas holidays, given that everyone went home to different countries: something which I would advise caution about to other teams. Make sure you know where everyone will be over the holidays and set deadlines.

Our arrival in Guildford was rather less grand than the others – we were late! Whilst other teams had managed to cross Europe from Poland, Spain and Russia to make it for 10am on a Monday morning, we struggled to make the 2 hour journey from Cambridge, (though we blame the British rail industry!). This was another great thing about the competition: the chance to meet so many people from different parts of Europe. It was great fun to talk outside of the competition over a few drinks and to hear our fellow Europeans lament at how expensive a beer was in England and the fact that bars shut at 11pm (though I am pleased to report this will not be the case after November!).

Two intensive days of competition followed, where each team mooted for 40 minutes a time, arguing once for the claimant and once for the respondent. After this stage, the two best ranked teams were announced and we had to prepare for the final. A highly competitive and closely fought battle then took place between the highly adept polish team and ourselves. We were fortunate enough to win in the end and now will represent Europe at the World finals in Japan.

It just leaves me therefore to thank all those who organised and judged the event for creating a competition that was fun, where the opportunities exist to experience a new and exciting area of law and to meet and make friends with fellow students from across Europe. Space law is alive and well, both in Cambridge and across Europe. We hope that even more teams will enter the competition next year and continue to raise the profile of space law.

By Chris Owen, Alessandro Turati and Daniel Bovensiepen,  
*The Cambridge University Manfred Lachs Mooting Team 2004-5*

## 2006 Practitioners Forum on "Space Tourism – Legal and Policy Aspects" 31 March 2006

Space tourism represents one of the most challenging recent developments regarding space activities, since the presence of private paying passengers brings with it a number of specific parameters, aspects and consequences as compared to professional astronauts and scientists working in or near outer space.

A number of companies already offer a near-space experience, such as parabolic flights and brief edge-of-space trips, and it seems there is a distinct and growing market for such trips. After the successful missions of space tourists Tito and Shuttleworth, Mr. Gregory Olsen has recently visited the ISS. In the wake of the 2004 success of the SpaceShipOne, Sir Richard Branson is developing a scenario for a future Virgin Galactic bringing tourists to outer space – and has thousands of clients lining up for a place on the first flights. In the United States, finally, these developments have already resulted in the enunciation of a first national act dealing with some of the more imminent legal aspects, but it is clear that this is only a temporary measure, and more fundamental legislation will be needed.

The ECSL will dedicate the 2006 Practitioners Forum, at a date in Spring 2006 to be decided, to this issue, and in particular some of the major legal and policy aspects thereof. These include the licensing of companies, vehicles and crews; the status of crews and passengers; liability and insurance issues; and the financing and securities against such financing. Such aspects will be approached principally from an international perspective, but for obvious reasons both the role of national legislation in general, and the substance of US developments in this respect in particular, will also be discussed.

Keep an eye on the next ECSL Newsletter and the ECSL website for further information to be provided soon, including the date, venue and provisional programme!

Prof. Frans von der Dunk  
*Coordinator ECSL Practitioners Forum*

(if you want to receive further information and the registration form, contact  
Mr Alberto Marchini, [alberto.marchini@esa.int](mailto:alberto.marchini@esa.int))

## Legal and Ethical Aspects of Space Exploration

26-27 October 2006

House of UNESCO, Paris, France

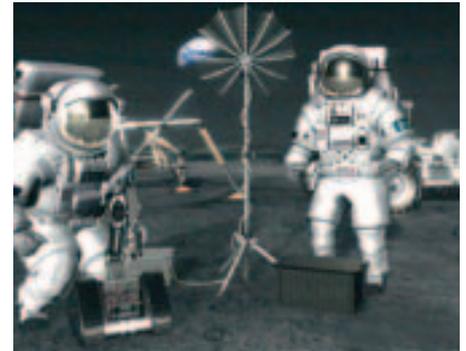


As follow-up of the conference “Legal and Ethical Framework for Astronauts in Space Sojourns”, (29/10/04 at the House of UNESCO), the ECSL, the UNESCO/COMEST, ESA Legal Department and the IDEST/University Paris XI are organising a new conference on the “Legal and Ethical Aspects of Space Exploration” (26-27 October 2006, House of UNESCO, Paris, France).

This second conference will focus on the exploration of the outer space in line with the projects announced by some space agencies such as the White House’s Vision

for Space Exploration and ESA’s Aurora Programme. Space exploration requires long preparations and studies at international level. It involves different technical, economical, political and specific legal issues, if we consider the problems posed by plans such as the return to the Moon, Mars and the sojourns in extreme environments. The conference will address all these different topics and analyse them from the legal and the ethical perspective.

As far as the organisation is concerned, two committees have been set up. The Steering Committee is composed of the ECSL, UNESCO/COMEST, ESA Legal Department and IDEST/University of Paris XI. The Scientific and Programme Committee (SPC), which will provide guidelines and expertise over the programme and the participants, is composed of experts coming from different countries and with different backgrounds (astronauts, lawyers, scientists, philosophers, economists). The SPC will supervise the work of the experts appointed to present the papers, will advise them, will provide guidelines and scientific, programmatic directions in relation to the final contributions for the conference. The SPC will form a “virtual



community” and will work through exchange of e-mails.

Regularly check the ECSL website for the updates on the programmes (<http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/>). A thematic webpage will be also created on the UNESCO/COMEST site (<http://www.unesco.org/ethics>).

Interested people are welcome to contact conference organisers to be put on the mailing list ([conference2006@idest-paris.org](mailto:conference2006@idest-paris.org)).

The proceedings of Legal and Ethical Framework for Astronauts in Space Sojourns”, (29/10/04 at the House of UNESCO) at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/01397/139752m.pdf>.

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## Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition

Each year ECSL organises, together with the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), the European Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition. Regional winners from Europe, Asia-Pacific and the United States then compete in the world finals, held in conjunction with the annual International Astronautical Congress.

The final of the Lachs Moot Court Competition has the distinction of being judged by three sitting judges

of the International Court of Justice. To participate in the competition, all that is needed is two or three law students interested in expanding their knowledge of space law and gaining valuable international experience.

Information on how to take part in the competition and the 2006 problem can be found on the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition site <http://www.spacemoot.org/>

The registration for the European Rounds can be downloaded from the ECSL website (under Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition) or at [http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/SEM3BQ3K3E\\_0.html](http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/SEM3BQ3K3E_0.html))

## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

- 14-15 October 2005, 15th UN/IAF Workshop on Space Education and Capacity Building for Sustainable Development, Kitakyushu, Japan, <http://www.oosa.unvienna.org/SAP/act2005/japan/index.html>
- 17-21 October 2005: 56th International Astronautical Congress - Fukuoka, Japan; 14th World Finals of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 48th IISL COLLOQUIUM, <http://www.iac2005.org/>
- 21-24 November 2005, Abuja, Nigeria,: United Nations/Nigeria Workshop on Space Law "Meeting international responsibilities and addressing domestic needs" <http://www.oosa.unvienna.org/SpaceLaw/workshops/index.html>
- 28 November-1 December 2005 – Campeche, Mexico "Use of Space Technologies for the Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage", <http://www.eurisy.asso.fr/>
- 12-14 December 2005 – Warsaw, Poland "Integration of the New EU Member Countries into the GMES Programme" <http://www.eurisy.asso.fr/>

### 2006

- ECSL Practitioners Forum: Space Tourism – Legal and Policy Aspects", 31 March 2006
- European Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition:
  - January (Friday) 13 Registration
  - February (Friday) 03 Clarifications
  - February (Friday) 24 Memorials
  - April/May 2006: Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium; the event will be followed by a workshop on a space law issue
  - You can find the 2006 problem, the registration form and the official rules at [http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/SEMBNNGHZTD\\_0.html](http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/SEMBNNGHZTD_0.html)
- UN COPUOS Scientific and Technical Committee, Vienna, Austria, 23 February-3 March, 2006
- UN COPUOS Legal Subcommittee, Vienna, Austria, 3-13 April, 2006
- UN COPUOS, Vienna, Austria, 7-16 June, 2006
- V Space Conference of the Americas, Quito, Ecuador, July 2006.
- 15th ECSL Summer Course on Space Law and Policy, September 2006, location to be identified
- UNESCO/COMEST/ESCL/ESA DG-L/Université Paris XI conference "Legal and Ethical Aspects of Space Exploration", House of UNESCO, 26-27 October 2006
- 57th International Astronautical Congress – Valencia, Spain; 15th World Finals of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 49th IISL COLLOQUIUM, October 2006, <http://www.iafastro-iisl.com/>

You can find more information on the ECSL website at <http://www.esa.int/SPECIALS/ECSL/>

## UN Workshop Entitled "Meeting International Responsibilities and Addressing Domestic Needs"

Given the growing number of benefits derived from the use of space applications, the conduct of space activities by States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector continues to expand. These advances and the emphasis placed on the importance of the United Nations treaties and principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space annually by the United Nations General Assembly and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has made the development of space law and policy a priority for a growing number of countries. In order to promote the ratification of the five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and to assist States to build their capacity in space law, the United Nations, together with the Government of Nigeria, is organizing a workshop on space law, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 21 to 24 November 2005 for the benefit of countries in the African region. The workshop, which will be the fourth (the first was held in the Hague, The

Netherlands, in 2002; the second in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, in 2003; the third in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2004) United Nations Workshop on space law, will provide an overview of the United Nations treaties and principles on outer space, will examine and compare various aspects of existing national space laws and will consider the current state and ways of enhancing the availability and development of university level studies/programmes in space law, particularly in the Africa region.

The ECSL will be represented by Prof. Sergio Marchisio (University of Rome, ECSL Vice Chairman) at the upcoming "UN workshop entitled "Meeting international responsibilities and addressing domestic needs" hosted by the Government of Nigeria, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 21 to 24 November 2005.

Prof. Marchisio will present ECSL activities and what the ECSL has accomplished to promote the knowledge of space law in the

Northern African countries over the last years. *Namely:*

- "l'Atelier International sur le Droit Spatial", organised jointly with the Centre Royal de Télédétection Spatiale du Maroc, February 2002
- the workshop on "Satellite remote sensing in aid of development: legal considerations", organised jointly with the Centre Régional de Télédétection des Etats de l'Afrique du Nord (CRTEAN), September 2002
- the workshop "The Natural Disasters and the Role of Remote Sensing : economic and legal considerations", organised jointly the CRTEAN, April 2005

It is worth mentioning that the two ECSL/CRTEAN workshops in Tunis led to the adoption of two "Declarations" which were subsequently presented in different international fora. Moreover the second ECSL/CRTEAN workshop focused on natural disasters (prevention and management: the role of satellites) in a region where such phenomena have major social and economic impacts.

### **ECSL news**

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# ECSL

European Centre for Space Law



## APPLICATION FOR ECSL MEMBERSHIP 2006

The time has come to renew your annual membership (i.e. from 01/01/2006 to 31/12/2006) in order to allow the ECSL to carry out its tasks and be active in the space sector.

Please fill in the form below and send it back to

ECSL Secretariat (Ref.: Membership)

C/o ESA, 8-10 rue Mario-Nikis, F-75738 Paris Cedex 15, France

Tel.: + 33 (0)1 53 69 76 05

Fax: +33 (0)1 53 69 75 60

Email: [alberto.marchini@esa.int](mailto:alberto.marchini@esa.int)

Name.....

Firm/University/other.....

Address.....

.....

Phone.....

Fax.....

Email.....

I accept the principles contained in the ECSL Charter of 12th May 1989 as subsequently amended by the General Meetings of the ECSL Members (15 June 2001 and 20 June 2005).

This form has to be accompanied by the payment of the following membership fees:

- Students: 20 euros
- Other individual members: 40 euros
- Corporate members: 200 euros

I hereby apply for membership as:

- Student
- Other individual member
- Corporate member

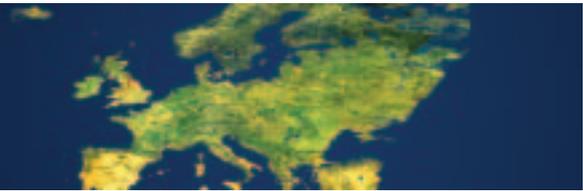
I enclose my payment by (no cash)

- Bank check made out to ESA/ECSL
- Bank transfer to Barclays Bank, Agence Segur, compte 01484830189, RIB 96, Guichet 62019, Code Banque 30588, Att. ESA/ECSL

IBAN: FR76 3058 8620 1901 4848 3018 996 BIC: BARCFRPP

Date

Signature



## 2006 MANFRED LACHS SPACE LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

### REGISTRATION FORM

***Deadline: Friday 13 January 2006***

In order to register for the 2006 Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, this form has to be duly and clearly filled in and sent back before the Friday 13 January 2006 to

Alberto Marchini, European Centre for Space Law (ECSL) Secretariat  
(Ref.: Moot Court)  
c/o European Space Agency  
8/10 rue Mario-Nikis, F-75738 Paris Cedex 15  
Tel: +33-1-53.69.76.05  
Fax: +33-1-53.69.7560  
e-mail: alberto.marchini@esa.int

For further information on the organisation, the deadlines, the rules, as well as to download the problem, please visit the site

[www.spacemoot.org](http://www.spacemoot.org)

Professor/Coach:.....

University:.....Department:.....

Address:.....

Tel:..... Fax:..... E-mail: .....

Students (use a separate sheet for each student):

First Name:..... Family Name:.....

University:..... Course/Major:.....

Address:.....

Tel:..... Fax:..... E-mail: .....

Each team has to identify one reference person in the group with whom the ECSL will establish contact and exchange information.