

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2022

Course: Air, Space & Aviation Law
Program: BSc LLB (Hons.)
Course Code: CLNL3010P

Semester: VII
Time 03
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A
(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Sources of space law	2	CO1
Q 2	Principles of the Chicago Convention	2	CO1
Q 3	ICAO	2	CO1
Q 4	Space Resources and space objects	2	CO1
Q 5	What is the Legal status of astronauts	2	CO2

SECTION B
(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)

Q 6	Explain the relevance & challenges of Space Tourism under the current Space Law regime.	5	CO3
Q 7	Analyse absolute liability under the Liability Convention	5	CO3
Q 8	Discuss the elements of the Registration Convention	5	CO2
Q 9	What is the importance of the Chicago Convention to Air Law	5	CO3

SECTION-C
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Q 10	What is the legal status of astronauts in outer space? What is the legal status of astronauts if they crash in foreign territory?	10	CO4
Q 11	Can any State claim a part of the moon or other celestial bodies as its own? Can a private person be the owner of a parcel of the Moon or a rock coming from It?	10	CO4

SECTION-D
(2Qx25M=50 Marks)

	Read the below mentioned facts and answer the following questions:		CO5

<p>Q 12</p>	<p>On September 2, 1983, the world was stunned by the news that during the previous day the Soviet Union had shot down a South Korean jetliner over the Sea of Japan, killing all 269 passengers aboard. The airliner, which was on a scheduled flight between New York and Seoul, had apparently strayed off course into Soviet airspace when it was destroyed by Russian jet fighter planes. The tragedy was brought to international attention through strong statements issued by the President and Secretary of State of the United States.' While some aspects of this incident may never be known, sufficient data is available to analyze the legal aspects of the actions taken by the Korean airliner and the Soviet interceptors.</p> <p>In the light of the above facts discuss the nature of the rights exercised by the sovereign nations over their airspace and how is it different from those exercised in the outer space and other celestial bodies.</p>		
<p>Q 13</p>	<p>The challenge of ensuring the space environment's long-term sustainability in the context of the exploration and commercialisation of outer space raises several important issues and dimensions with respect to both international environmental law and sustainable development. It is important to analyse the extent to which such exploration benefits humanity and expands the province of all humankind. The international legal framework governing the area of space exploration are very rudimentary. Opportunities for further developing and strengthening this framework to ensure the cooperative, transparent, inclusive, and equitable development of space exploration are deliberated, notably those that do not limit the interests and opportunities of space-faring countries.</p> <p>In the light of the above paragraph, discuss the shortcomings in the present regime of international space law particularly the Outer Space Treaty with regard to the future exploitation of the space resources.</p>		