

Name:
Enrolment No:



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

Course: Aviation, Air & Space Law
Program: BA LLB (Hons.)
Course Code: CLCC4015P

Semester: VII
Time 03
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A
(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	What is the difference between airspace and outer space?	2	CO1
Q 2	Role of ICAO	2	CO2
Q 3	What are the sources of space law?	2	CO1
Q 4	Need for national space law in present times	2	CO2
Q 5	Define peaceful uses of outer space	2	CO3

SECTION B
(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)

Q 6	Are there any sovereign rights over outer space and other celestial bodies?	5	CO4
Q 7	Is it legally possible to place nuclear weapons in the outerspace and other celestial bodies?	5	CO3
Q 8	If two satellites of different countries collide in outer space what is the possible scenario in which one country can be made liable to the other?	5	CO5
Q 9	What is the difference between civilian and military aircrafts?	5	CO4

SECTION-C
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Q 10	Discuss the key provisions of the Registration Convention.	10	CO5
Q 11	What are the key issues related to the Aviation sector in India?	10	CO4

SECTION-D
(2Qx25M=50 Marks)

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

<p>Q 12</p>	<p>Half a century after the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the current debates are focused on new sets of challenges such as space mining, which used to belong only to the realm of science fiction. There is a strong rationale for extraterrestrial mining, as well as the efforts and responses of various countries—i.e, USA, Luxembourg, Russia, China and India. In examining the legal and governance basis for States and commercial players, there are strong economic benefits of space mining but there are challenges specifically legalising extraterrestrial appropriation of resources due to inconsistency with international treaties and customary international law. It further argues that the concept of “common heritage of mankind” is defeated in the light of such legal frameworks. There are global governance challenges brought about by space mining activities. There is a need for legal, policy and global frameworks for realising the benefits of commercial mining without creating disparity between nations and disrupting dynamics of the world economy.</p> <p>In the light of the above paragraph discuss the relevant provisions of the Space Law treaties that hinders or supports the exploitation of space resources.</p>		
<p>Q 13</p>	<p>Space is the "province of mankind." It is a place that can be accessed by all nations and peoples and used for their mutual benefit. No nation can declare sovereignty on the Moon and other celestial bodies, and international cooperation in space pursuits is encouraged; There is the freedom of scientific investigation, exploration, and use of space by all nations and peoples. Nations are encouraged to share with others the results of scientific findings; States are responsible for their actions and the actions of their citizens in space. This principle establishes the foundation for nations to develop their domestic laws and practices to develop a legal regime that insures they will assume financial liability for damage caused by their space equipment and that they will protect the fragile environment of space; Space shall be used for peaceful purposes and no weapons of mass destruction shall be put in place in space. This principle aims to keep space free from military actions and to absolutely prohibit the placement of nuclear weapons in space.</p> <p>Elaborately explain the principles of space law mentioned in the above paragraph with suitable examples.</p>	<p>25+25</p>	