

Lettre à Persane

(copie reçue par Gabriel Lafferranderie, Président ECSL)

Vénéérable maître,

Je vous envoie à présent cette lettre de cette planète du système solaire que ses habitants appellent « Terre » pour attirer votre attention sur certains de leurs projets. Car même si nous sommes à des années lumières, leurs actions pourraient avoir des conséquences désastreuses pour nous même. Leurs mœurs et coutumes n'ont guère fait de progrès.

Depuis votre venue lorsque vous aviez rencontré le grand maître qu'ils appelaient leur « Roi Soleil », l'Europe n'est plus la seule ; il y a d'autres continents nomment celui d'Amérique.

De plus en plus de guerres, de morts parmi les enfants, les personnes âgées, les maladies se développent, la faim, les épidémies (il faut que me protège moi aussi).

Par contre, ils dépensent beaucoup pour mettre au point de nouvelles armes, qui restent encore primitives, et ils commencent à utiliser pour cela l'énergie nucléaire (vous savez combien cela a été difficile à contrôler dans notre galaxie).

Sur cette planète, il y a bien des métiers, l'un tout à fait étonnant, celui de vous offrir la possibilité de devenir riche ; mais il y règne la liberté et l'égalité, dit-on. Savez-vous qu'on ne leur apprend pas le droit de l'espace ?

Ne voilà-t-il pas qu'ils sont pris d'une volonté d'expansion dans l'espace : pour ils ne sortent à peine de leur berceau et utilisent des projectiles rudimentaires qu'ils détruisent aussitôt. Ils ont fait le projet de se rendre sur un satellite tout proche d'eux, la « Lune » où ils espèrent trouver quelques microbes-jeux puérils que tout cela.

Ne voilà-t-il pas que certains se sont mis dans l'idée de « vendre » des parcelles de ce sol, ce qu'ils peuvent faire sur leur Terre depuis que Rome leur a dit qu'ils étaient propriétaires jusqu'aux enfers et jusqu'aux cieux !, malgré des textes établis dans le cadre de ce qu'ils appellent « les Nations Unies » (curieuse appellation pour ce monde). On peut acheter auprès d'un certain M. Hope (and glory ?), ce n'est pas cher, des petites portions de sable, pour y faire des trous, construire des châteaux, les plus fous espérant y trouver des matières précieuses pour eux – construire des villes souterraines (oh, la pollution !) et même envoyer des chargements de minéraux sur leur Terre, et tout cela pour le bien de tous les peuples de la Terre comme ils disent ! Ils sont plains de contradictions !

Bientôt vous vous rendez compte de ce que va devenir notre espace. Parce que cet espace n'est pas à eux: d'ailleurs, des peuples qu'ils ont anéanti pour se livrer déjà à leur précédent « gold rush » avaient déjà déclaré devant leur chef suprême : « La Terre ne nous appartient pas, c'est nous qui appartenons à la Terre ».

Le sol de cet Etat ne sera dans quelques années pour eux, qu'un désert de béton et il n'y a plus guerre d'asile sur leur planète contre l'injustice et la violence.

Nos sages devraient considérer cette situation avec sérieux, même si je pense que ces être primitifs vont continuer dans leur propre décadence et dans la destruction d'eux mêmes et de leur planète, avant d'avoir ramené quelque poussière de cette Lune, qui jusqu'ici faisait rêver leurs Poètes.

J'embrasse tes pieds, sublime Seigneur.

ECSL Summer Course, Leuven 2003



The Katholieke Universiteit, situated in the beautiful old town of Leuven, hosted the 12th ECSL Summer Course on Space Law and Policy from 1 to 12 September 2003. Presentations by experts in Space Law and Policy, together with enthusiastic students and the locally brewed “Stella Artois”, made for an enjoyable fortnight!

Interest in Space Law and Space Policy

The meeting of youth and experience that takes place at each ECSL Summer Course is essential for the future development of space law and policy. This year 40 participants, representing 12 nations attended the summer course, suggesting that interest in space law and its associated topics continues to grow at a healthy rate.

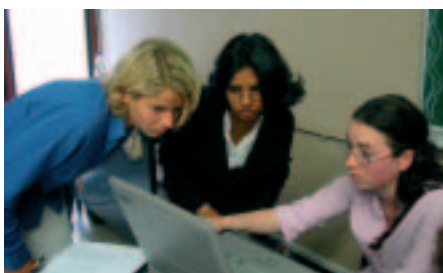
The Summer Course is important on many levels. Not least it is an ideal preparation for those seeking to study LLM Programmes in air, space and telecommunications laws throughout Europe, it provides a thorough introduction to space law for those who are new to the subject, and it allows those already involved in the area to pass on their knowledge and to foster new and bolster existing working relationships.

Content of the Course

A variety of topics were covered during the Leuven Course. Beginning with a detailed analysis of the very reasons for adopting laws in relation to space, and of the UN

Space Treaties and Basic Principles of Space Law, the students were then expertly guided through the maze of economic and technical issues presently facing space lawyers. The Belgian, German and Hungarian models of national space legislation were examined and the impact of commercialisation and privatisation of space activities (with associated issues such as intellectual property rights) was assessed.

Particular attention was paid to the topic of “co-operation” in space activities. Sharing of resources at every level of the institutional hierarchy is essential, especially when one considers the amount of money required to send just one satellite into orbit. With the first contracts now being awarded for the building of satellites that will form part of the Galileo satellite system (a joint venture between the EC and ESA), presentations focused on the historical background of co-operation between



various entities with regard to space activities, and on the legal basis for co-operation in present (e.g. ISS) and future activities.

Co-operation was also a vital ingredient for the course exercise, designed by Prof. Phillippe Achilleas (University of Paris XI). It had the objective of producing a Declaration of Principles on the use of Satellite Technologies for the Benefit of Developing Countries. The students split into groups to represent the separate interests of three countries and four



continents, with one further group acting as the administrative Bureau. Using a combination of research and their existing knowledge of space law, the students negotiated Draft Principles, which were then formally adopted during the final-day Conference.

The success of this negotiation simulation in fostering “co-operation” between students can perhaps be measured by the fact that a number of participants (who shall remain anonymous!) were overheard negotiating the use of information from remote-sensing satellites even when arriving back at the Youth Hostel in the early hours, having enjoyed the Leuven nightlife!


Other Activities and Highlights

The hard work put in by the students was rewarded by a number of special events and activities. Students took advantage of the free weekend to travel to the Belgian cities of Brussels, Antwerp and Bruges and on Monday 8 September, a local holiday in Leuven, presentations were given and a “Space Workshop” took place in the splendid surroundings of Arenberg Castle. Of particular interest was the visit by Frank De Winne, the Belgian ESA Astronaut who has visited the ISS.

Thank You!

The detailed planning and organisation of the Summer Course makes it a positive experience for the students involved. In this regard, ECSL extends its gratitude to Alberto Marchini (Executive Secretary, ECSL), Phillippe Achilleas (University of Paris XI), and Jan Wouters (Institute of International Law, Katholieke Universitat), ably assisted by Vivian and Iasson.

Next Year

Next year, the Summer Course will be held in the Austrian city of Graz. 

Tom Stevenson



The 13th ECSL European Summer Course "Space Law and Policy"

In April 2001 the National Point of Contact Austria was established with the support of the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology. As Professor for Public Law at the University of Graz (<http://webdb.uni-graz.at/~bruenn>), I was appointed to be responsible for the NPOC Austria (<http://www.spacelaw.at>). Due to the support of the above mentioned Ministry, it was possible to invite the 13th ECSL European Summer Course "Space Law and Policy" to Graz. I am very pleased that the University of Graz and the NPOC Austria will indeed be hosting the ECSL Summer Course 2004.

Graz

As European Cultural Capital 2003, Graz has seized the opportunity to present itself to a broader international audience as a city with a rich traditional heritage, which has evolved over many centuries and at the same time a city of contrasts. This is visible, for example, in the new spectacular architecture of the so-called Kunsthaus (House of Art), set directly in the middle of the historical old town centre, or in the subtle mixture of traditional and modern architecture in the University district.

The diverse cultural scene is strongly influenced by the roughly 40,000 students who come to study at one of the four universities or at the University of Applied Sciences. They all appreciate the highly developed student infrastructure, the many good bookshops, the pleasant little pubs, affordable flats and canteen prices and the friendly atmosphere of the city, which boasts a large number of parks and a large network of bicycle paths.

There are also important industries located in Graz. Successful examples of the co-operation between industry and science are the automotive and high-technology industrial "clusters".

<http://www.graz.at>



For its public humanitarian engagement, the city of Graz was declared Europe's first City of Human Rights by the United Nations. And: The unique old town centre with its renaissance buildings and Baroque churches, narrow streets and alleys has become a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Karl Franzens University Graz

The Karl-Franzens-University of Graz takes part in an exciting dialogue between tradition and innovation. Since 1585 the Alma Mater has had a great influence on scientific and social life in Austria. At the same time, its teaching and research are highly regarded both nationally and internationally.

The symbiotic relationship between old and new is reflected in the historic buildings and internationally renowned modern art standing side by side on the green campus. Over the last decades, especially before World War II, six Nobel Prize winners have contributed to the University's excellent reputation.

There are roughly 24,000 Students from about 100 countries (about 8% international registered students) currently being educated here. Research projects are carried out by the schools of Catholic Theology, Law, Social and Economic Sciences, Humanities, Natural Sciences and Medicine. The School of Medicine will become an independent university by 2004.

<http://www.uni-graz.at>

Situated between the Mediterranean Sea and the Alps, the University of Graz has been of a great influence on the character and the life of the capital of Styria, the second largest city in Austria, for more than 400 years. And: the University of Graz has always been and is a pioneer in building bridges towards South-Eastern Europe.

Law Faculty

The practical training is made possible through the "Universität und Praxis" (University and Work Experience) initiative, a project unique in Austria and of great value in the education and careers of future lawyers.

In the Centre of Excellence "South-Eastern Europe", for instance, experts from Graz co-operate with colleagues from different countries to develop solutions for the establishment of stable national political and economic systems. The ETC, The European

Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, is internationally renowned for its achievements. It champions the rule of law and works for permanent peace and stability.

Another main topic being addressed at the Law Faculty is "mediation", where new mechanisms for the solution of conflicts are discussed.

Continuing Education

Within the wide spectrum of possibilities in continuing education, the lifelong conveyance of knowledge by universities occupies a special place.

The social relevance of academic continuing education is guaranteed by the close co-operation between science and industry. An excellent example of such a joint effort is the diploma course on "Space Sciences", which is supported by several important international companies. The programme is continually adjusted to the requirements of the companies, and at the same time it is based on the latest developments in research. In this way, all institutions involved profit from synergetic effects; the University receives useful feedback from society, industry gets valuable answers to certain of its problems, and graduates obtain excellent qualifications.

The Alma Mater of Graz also uses e-learning modules to reach an international target group with its continuing education programmes, such as the "European Master of Science in Regional Policies and Development". Regular class meetings during the "Summer University" complete the distance-learning courses.

For questions, one can contact the Centre for Continuing Education, which is housed in a new, architecturally outstanding building, right in the middle of the campus – a visible symbol of its mediating role.

I personally am very much looking forward to September 2004, when the next Summer Course on Space Law and Policy will be held in Graz!

Christian Brünner

Topical and fundamental social and economic questions are key issues of research and teaching in law. Students can collect extensive interdisciplinary experiences in a practical training course.

The Preliminary Draft Space Assets Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment

– A Colloquium organised by UNIDROIT in co-operation with
ECSL, Paris, 5 September 2003

Martin Stanford & Bruno Poulain, UNIDROIT

The preliminary draft Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment, opened to signature in Cape Town on 16 November 2001 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), on Matters specific to Space Assets established by the Space Working Group and revised by a UNIDROIT Steering and Revisions Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the preliminary draft Protocol") has now been transmitted to Governments by UNIDROIT with a view to its finalisation as a draft international instrument capable of adoption by a diplomatic Conference. The first session of a UNIDROIT Committee of governmental experts will be held in Rome from 15 to 19 December 2003.

In line with the decision taken by the UNIDROIT Governing Council, at its 80th session, held in Rome from 17 to 19 September 2001, the session will be open not only to UNIDROIT Member States, but also to all UN/COPUOS member States, particularly in view of the ongoing consideration being given by that body to the relationship between the Convention and the preliminary draft Protocol on the one hand, and the existing body of international space law on the other.

In the run-up to the intergovernmental consultation process UNIDROIT decided to organise two colloquia designed to permit representatives of government and industry to compare notes on the adequacy or otherwise of the solutions advocated in the preliminary draft Protocol. One colloquium, that intended for Western Hemisphere countries, was held in Paris at ESA Head Office on 5 September 2003. This colloquium was organised in co-operation with ECSL, the contribution of which to the success of the event was greatly appreciated. A second colloquium, intended for countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, should have been held at round about the same time in Kuala Lumpur, at the invitation of the Malaysian National Space Agency. This colloquium had to be postponed, however, for reasons beyond the control of the organizers, and is now due to be held on 26/27 April 2004.

The colloquium was opened by Mr J.-J. Dordain, ESA's Director General, who recalled the long-standing support given by both ESA and ECSL to UNIDROIT's efforts in this area, stressing the great interest that both organisations took in this work, which they saw as helping Governments, banks, insurers and the operators involved in space programmes to safeguard their essential interests.

Attending the colloquium were representatives of the Governments of 15 UNIDROIT Member States (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America), seven intergovernmental organisations (EUMETSAT, EUROCONTROL, ESA, UNIDROIT, IMSO, OECD and UN/OOSA), three international non-governmental organisations (ECSL, IISL and the Space Working Group) and a broad cross-section of the World's aerospace industry and financial community and others.

The colloquium was chaired by Mr S. Marchisio (Vice-Chairman of ECSL). As Chairman of the UN/COPUOS Working Group on the preliminary draft Protocol, he noted that considerable progress had been made at the 42nd session of the Legal Subcommittee of that body, held in Vienna from 24 March to 4 April 2003, on the question as to whether the United Nations should act as Supervisory Authority of the future international registration system for space assets, with a tendency to recognise the appropriateness of the United Nations serving as Supervisory Authority, however, subject to reservations expressed by certain countries.

The business of the colloquium was divided into three parts.

In the introductory part Mr M.J. Stanford (Principal Research Officer, Unidroit) reported on the status of the Convention and the preparation of the preliminary draft Protocol, Mr P.D. Nsgos (Partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy), speaking as co-ordinator of the Space Working Group,

emphasised how important it would be for the latter to reflect as broad a representation of the different sectors involved in the space industry as possible if it were to be in a position to engage in a constructive dialogue with the representatives of government during the intergovernmental consultation process, and Mr R.W. Gordon (Vice-President, Space & Defense, Boeing Capital Corporation) explained the economic significance of easier access to asset-based financing facilities - the principal economic objective of the Convention /preliminary draft Protocol - for bringing the benefits of satellite communications to the whole World.

During the second part of the programme, representatives of the manufacturers, operators, financiers and insurers of space assets were given the opportunity to assess the practical importance and implications of the preliminary draft Protocol from their different sectorial points of view. Mr F. Amicucci (General Counsel, Alenia Spazio) indicated that there could be no doubt as to the importance of the fillip that adoption of the preliminary draft Protocol would provide to the development of commercial space activities, not least through the opportunity that it would give weaker operators to access loans for the purpose of developing their activities. Mr R. Conti (General Counsel, Telespazio), while sharing the enthusiasm of manufacturers, nevertheless expressed concern as an operator that the transferral of control over the space assets and the rights related thereto permitted under the preliminary draft Protocol might prove inconsistent with the typically intuitive personae nature of the authorisations granted to operate space facilities. Mr Z. Sekfali (Head of Legal Affairs, Structured Finance, BNPParibas), noting that lack of access to the high-yield and public equity markets had resulted in the need for space-segment service providers and lenders to have greater recourse to secured financing facilities, indicated that the proposed new international regimen would constitute a great step forward in making this alternative source of financing more widely available for commercial space activities. Mr B. Pagnanelli (Managing Director, Pagnanelli Risk Solutions Ltd.), whilst indicating a number of areas of

concern to the space insurance community, nevertheless indicated the important part that the preliminary draft Protocol would have to play in bringing about the success of space commercialisation by providing the sort of protection for the interests of investors that would be needed if such activities were to be able to count on reliable technology.

The third part of the programme permitted a panel of speakers first to present the issues of particular importance arising under the preliminary draft Protocol as dealt with thereunder, and secondly to comment critically on the adequacy of the provisions thereof.

The first issue taken up was that of the definition of "space assets" under Article I(2)(f) of the preliminary draft Protocol. Mr A. Stevignon (Senior International Counsel, Alcatel Space Industries), considering the example of a case concerning a satellite under construction, indicated that there could be no doubt that it would be beneficial to the financing of such a project if it could fall under the sphere of application of the preliminary draft Protocol. Mr M. Gerhard (Senior Research Assistant, German Aerospace Centre) and Mr B. Schmidt-Tedd (Head, Legal and Business Support), German Aerospace Centre suggested that two aspects of the definition of "space assets" merited further consideration. The first of these concerned the situation where a satellite and different component parts thereof might be subject to different financing agreements - and therefore different security interests - and raised the question as to the relationship between the competing rights of debtors in these different parts, and in particular how to safeguard the real rights of the creditor under a security agreement that was being duly performed by his debtor vis-à-vis a creditor seeking to enforce his Convention remedies following default by his debtor. The second concerned whether it was appropriate for reusable launch vehicles and sub-orbital flights to be subject to the preliminary draft Protocol at all.

The second issue taken up was that of the definition of "associated rights" under Article I(2)(a) of the preliminary draft Protocol. Mr R. Olofsson (Partner, White & Case, Stockholm) explained the importance of extending the concept of associated rights embodied in the Convention in the context of space assets, given the limited economic interest of a satellite for the creditor without the right to use of the orbital position and frequencies assigned thereto and the possibility to assign the income derived thereunder. Mr A.A.E. Noll (Of Counsel, Baker & McKenzie, Geneva) enlarged on this from the specific

point of view of licences and authorisations, especially in the light of the relevant rules and practice of the International Telecommunication Union, where he had served as Legal Adviser for many years, concentrating in particular on the implications of this question for the operation of Articles XII and XVI(2) of the preliminary draft Protocol. He proposed new terminology to reflect the broader connotation given to the concept of "associated rights" under the preliminary draft Protocol: he suggested that the rights covered in Article I(2)(a)(i) should be termed "related rights" and those covered in Article I(2)(a)(ii) and (iii) "debtor's rights". Mr A. de Fontmichel (Lawyer, Ministry of Justice of France) again stressed the intuitu personae nature of the authorisations, permits and licences granted to operators and suggested that Governments should seize the opportunity afforded them by the negotiation of the preliminary draft Protocol to consider speeding up their domestic law procedures for the granting of licences to foreign operators.


The third issue taken up was that of the identification of space assets under Article VII of the preliminary draft Protocol. Mr C. Dumais (Senior Legal Counsel, Arianespace) laid particular emphasis on the need for components of space assets to be precisely identified for the purpose of their separate registration with a view to avoiding confusion. Mr O.M. Ribbelink (Research Director, T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague), while highlighting the differences between the existing systems for the registration of space objects, whether under national law or the United Nations Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, and that proposed under the preliminary draft Protocol - and in particular the different purposes for which these different systems were designed - suggested that, notwithstanding these differences, the relationship between the two merited further consideration, not least in the context of the possible future role that was being considered for the United Nations as Supervisory Authority.

The fourth issue taken up was that of remedies under Articles XI, XVI(2) and XVII(4) of the preliminary draft Protocol. Mr J. Bertran de Balanda (Partner, Lovells, Paris) highlighted the difficulties that the special regimen for the exercising of remedies in respect of controlled goods, technology or data would represent for the timeous exercise of the remedies provided under Chapter III of the Convention. He suggested that one way of dealing with these difficulties might be to follow those

procedures already employed in regulated areas, such as those covering oil, electricity and terrestrial telecommunications, for example the conclusion of direct agreements between the financiers and the regulatory authorities concerned, aimed at speeding up the procedure for the exercise of remedies in the event of default by the debtor and the advance approval of back-up services for the operation of assets pending the finding of a definitive solution. Mr I. Porokhin (Partner, Inspace Consulting (Russia) LLC, Moscow) foresaw some Governments having difficulty in certain cases with the idea of the codes needed to access, command, control and operate space assets being placed into escrow with the future International Registry or another agreed escrow agent, and suggested that consideration should therefore be given to making the operation of the relevant provision optional. Mr H.S. Burman (Executive Director, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State of the United States of America) stressed the vital importance of the remedies provisions of the preliminary draft Protocol, and in particular those available in the case of the insolvency of the debtor, if commercial space activities were to attract the benefit of asset-based financing and to enjoy greater access to the international capital markets.

Ample opportunity was given to Colloquium participants to raise questions from the floor during the three half-hour question-and-answer sessions provided in the programme.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Marchisio laid emphasis on the economic imperatives - and in particular the ensuring of a fair standard of protection for those investing in the acquisition of space assets - pursued by the Convention and the preliminary draft Protocol, indicating that it should therefore be on the basis of these that Governments should form their assessment of the proposed new international regimen. He suggested that Governments should be prepared not only to reconsider their domestic law, but also even their current international obligations where this might turn out to be necessary in order to permit the realisation of the vital economic goals being pursued. He encouraged participants to attend the first session of the UNIDROIT Committee of governmental experts.

Special thanks should be addressed to both ESA for the magnificent facilities placed at the disposal of the colloquium - as also for the splendid cocktail reception - and ECSL and its staff for all their hard work. 

The Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition

IAF Congress 29 September - 3 October 2003, Bremen, Germany.

The World finals of the Manfred Lachs Space-Law Moot Court Competition took place during the annual IAF Congress in Bremen, Germany. Unfortunately, the winners of the European round, who happen to be from the Faculty of Law, Hanse Law School, University of Bremen, did not make it to the finals. In the event, the University of Auckland (New Zealand) beat the 2002 trophy holder, the University of George Town (USA). Full credit has nevertheless to be given to the European team: Ms D. Ni Chearbhair, Ms K. Gungaphul and Mr G. Kavtaradze, who were wonderfully coached by Prof. J. Smith. The competition was stiff and the three Judges from the International Court of Justice - Mr Gilbert Guillaume, Mr Abdul Koroma, and Mr Vladlen Vereshchetin - posed very challenging questions. The European team proved to possess a solid knowledge of the principles governing space activities and was awarded the prize for the best written brief.

The problem for next year (2004) has been already published and can be downloaded at www.spacemoot.org. As far as the European round is concerned, you should not miss the following deadlines:

- Friday 5 December 2003: Registration
- Friday 16 January 2004: Clarifications
- Friday 6 February 2004: Memorials (and **NOT** Friday 10 March, as previously announced)
- Thursday 25 March 2004: European Round, ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

We hope to receive applications from as many universities as possible and therefore if you are interested in participating do not hesitate to contact us at : The ECSL Secretariat, c/o European Space Agency, 8/10 rue Mario-Nikis, F75738 Paris Cedex 15, France - Tel: +33 1 5369 7605, Fax: +33 1 5369 7560, E-mail: alberto.marchini@esa.int.

The city of Bremen was the beautiful backdrop for an exceptional week-long IAC Congress, during which cutting-edge presentations and workshops provided fresh news from the space community: the discussions covered Earth observation, natural-disaster reduction, life sciences, materials, microgravity and of course analysis of the international legal framework. In this last regard, the International Institute of Space Law (IISL) sessions were of particular interest. As usual, the IAC brought together lawyers, scientists and engineers, as well as businessmen, the younger generation and future actors in the space arena.

The next IAC Congress will take place in Vancouver, Canada, in October 2004. Be there!

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPACE LAW OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION

THE 2004 MANFRED LACHS SPACE LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SPECIAL AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE REPUBLIC OF PALLADIA
(APPLICANT)

AND

THE KINGDOM OF ZIRCONIA
(RESPONDENT)

JOINTLY NOTIFIED TO THE COURT ON 22 NOVEMBER 2003

CASE CONCERNING THE COMMERCIALISATION OF A SPACE STATION

Palladia v Zirconia

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. The Republic of Palladia is an industrialised State with a population of 87 million. The neighbouring Kingdom of Zirconia is a developing State with a population of 64 million. The two States had a long history of competition, rivalry and warfare but relations between them have improved considerably over the past 50 years. Since 1988, the two States entered into a customs and monetary union to promote closer economic ties between them.
2. Orbital Outpost, Inc. is a Palladian company which is 70% owned by the Palladian Space Agency, a governmental authority. The remaining 30% are held by private investors from both Palladia, Zirconia and other States. In 1998, Orbital Outpost began construction of a large space station in Earth orbit called "Outpost One" that was to provide space-based scientific research, communications services and the occasional space tourist. Outpost One was completed in orbit in December 2001 and has been staffed by a crew ranging from four to six trained scientific researchers and communications engineers, all of whom, including the commander of the orbital station, are of Palladian nationality.
3. Orbital Outpost engaged SpaceCommuter Corporation for the ferrying of crew members to and from Outpost One. SpaceCommuter is a launch operator based in Palladia that is entirely owned by Palladian private interests and conducts all its launches from a private facility located in Palladia. Its launch vehicle is a reusable launch vehicle that could carry up to three passengers to and from Outpost One. It has obtained all valid licences and permits from the Palladian Space Agency to operate the launch vehicles.
4. Ms. Lorena Basinska is a 22-year-old (in July 2002) model and comedienne of Zirconian nationality, who became popular in Zirconia as a result of her earlier participation in a reality television program. Ms. Basinska was selected in July 2002 to become one of its first tourists to engage in a 10-day stay onboard Outpost One from 2 to 11 May 2003. The flight to Outpost One was to be launched and operated by SpaceCommuter with two Orbital Outpost employees of Palladian nationality as crew members travelling with Ms. Basinska.
5. The contract for Ms. Basinska's flight was concluded on 15 July 2002 between Orbital Outpost and the Zirconian Television Corporation ("**ZTC**"). ZTC was to pay Orbital Outpost the fee of US\$25,000,000.00 for Ms. Basinska's trip. The contract refers to the Space Stations Code of Conduct, as enacted by the Palladian Space Agency, which among other things include a provision that the commander is responsible for ensuring the safety and welfare of all persons onboard. It is understood that part of the contract involved the conduct of several scientific experiments by Ms. Basinska onboard Outpost One.
6. ZTC had concurrently concluded arrangements with other Zirconian commercial entities, including the television rights for the broadcast of seven hours of television

programming of Ms. Basinska's preparations and operations on board Outpost One as well as dedicated sponsorship, publicity and merchandising contracts. On the basis of these arrangements, ZTC was able to secure lines of credit from Palladian banks to finance the costs of the trip.

7. Since July 2002, Ms. Basinska had been training in Palladia and she was launched to Outpost One by SpaceCommuter in accordance with the contract schedule. During the flight onboard Outpost One, Ms. Basinska complained to the commander of Outpost One that Mr. Jacques Toussaint, a 46-year-old crew member had subjected her to sexual harassment onboard Outpost One by excessive unwanted demonstrations of friendliness, such as unjustified kissing and touching. The complaint did not appear to have any effect on modifying Mr. Toussaint's behaviour.
8. Outraged by this lack of understanding on the part of the commander, Ms. Basinska anchored herself next to Mr. Toussaint during the next meal break and repeatedly punched him in the chest and face, causing substantial injuries. The injuries caused Mr. Toussaint to return to Earth with Ms. Basinska on 11 May 2003 instead of his original scheduled return in August 2003. Without a scheduled launch that would have allowed for a replacement crew member, a significant number of scientific experiments, most of which arose as a result of Orbital Outpost's commercial arrangements, had to be postponed, modified or even cancelled, causing a heavy financial loss.
9. During the conduct of one of the experiments, Ms. Basinska did not take sufficient care to reset the climatic controls at the conclusion of an experiment, resulting in significant and irreparable damage being caused to an experiment conducted in the Glovebox Facility onboard Outpost One. The experiment was conducted on behalf of the Gloveco Company, which had a lucrative contract with Orbital Outpost for the completion of this experiment. The Glovebox Facility, a microfibre experiment module, had to be rebuilt and subsequently reinstalled at substantial cost.
10. On the return flight on 11 May 2003, a cutting tool that was overlooked by the crew when preparing the vehicle for its flight fell from the vehicle's ceiling to its floor when the vehicle left microgravity conditions and entered the Earth's atmosphere. Ms. Basinska's face was slashed by the tool and, despite the best efforts of surgeons, remained disfigured. Her existing contracts for modelling and television appearances were subsequently cancelled and she has not been able to secure any new contracts.
11. Orbital Outpost subsequently prohibited all Zirconians from participating in tourist flights to Outpost One, but it continued to allow nationals of other States to participate in its space tourism program.
12. Independent investigations into the incident onboard the return flight had demonstrated that, although Mr. Toussaint was onboard that flight and was responsible for most of the pre-flight inspections, there could be no suggestion that the cutting tool was deliberately left by him in the cabin, as doing so would have posed a grave danger to himself.
13. Negotiations between Orbital Outpost and ZTC of their opposing claims were prematurely ended when ZTC filed for voluntary bankruptcy on 13 September 2003. Subsequent discussions between the Governments of Palladia and Zirconia also failed

to produce any resolution. Consequently, both Governments agreed to submit their dispute to the International Court of Justice by way of this Special Agreement.

14. Palladia seeks declarations that:
 - (i) Zirconia is responsible for the actions of Ms. Basinska on board Orbital Outpost in causing physical injury to Mr. Toussaint and subsequent financial loss suffered by Orbital Outpost as a result of Mr. Toussaint not being able to conduct the scientific experiments as required;
 - (ii) Zirconia is responsible and liable for the damage to the Glovebox Facility and the resulting financial loss to Orbital Outpost;
 - (iii) The prohibition placed by Palladia on further tourist flights to Outpost One by Zirconian nationals was not contrary to international law; and
 - (iv) Palladia is neither responsible for nor liable to Zirconia for the injuries caused to Ms. Basinska and her subsequent financial loss; and
 - (v) All other relief sought by Palladia in its memorials and oral submissions should be granted and all relief sought by Zirconia should be denied.
15. Zirconia seeks declarations that:
 - (i) Palladia failed in its international legal obligations when the commander of Outpost One did not take effective action concerning Ms. Basinska's allegation of sexual harassment, and therefore is responsible for any loss or damage suffered to its nationals or property on Outpost One;
 - (ii) Palladia is responsible and liable for the injuries caused to Ms. Basinska and her subsequent financial loss;
 - (iii) The prohibition placed by Palladia on further tourist flights to Outpost One by Zirconian nationals was contrary to international law;
 - (iv) Zirconia is not liable to Palladia for any loss or damage resulting from Ms. Basinska's acts while on Outpost One; and
 - (v) All other relief sought by Zirconia in its memorials and oral submissions should be granted and all relief sought by Palladia should be denied.
16. Outpost One was registered by Palladia in accordance with the 1968 Registration Convention and lists Palladia as the State of registry, except that the instrument of registration lodged pursuant to the Convention did not indicate its launching States.
17. Palladia and Zirconia are both parties to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, the 1972 Liability Convention, the 1968 Rescue Agreement and the 1975 Registration Convention. Both States were founding members of the United Nations in 1945. Zirconia has signed and ratified the 1979 Moon Agreement but Palladia has never signed it or recognised it as being part of international law.
18. Palladia and Zirconia are both International Telecommunication Union members.
19. Neither Palladian nor Zirconian tort or criminal law allow for any form of provocation to be a full or partial defence to a claim of assault.

International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) International Institute of Space Law (IISL) in Bremen (Germany)

The annual Congress of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and International Institute of Space Law (IISL) took place in Bremen, Germany, from 29 September to 3 October 2003.

The IISL organised five sessions on issues of major interest. During the initial session, chaired by Maurice N. Andem, participants considered the legal aspects of applications and private space activities. Hermann Ersfeld Philippe Achilleas was the rapporteur. The second session, chaired by Lesley Jane Smith and H. Peter Van Fenema, was concerned with space treaties, law and policies and telecommunication issues. Martha Mejja-Kayser was the rapporteur. The third session, chaired by John B. Gantt and Yuri Kolossov, focused on space law and international security. The rapporteur was Liara Covert. The fourth session, under the chairmanship of José

Monserrat Filho and Lubos Perek, concentrated more specifically on space traffic management and navigation. Ulrike M. Bohlmann was the rapporteur. The fifth and final session, chaired by Stephan Hobe and Marcia Smith, considered new issues relating to nuclear power sources. The rapporteur was Gerardine Goh

IISL President, Nandasiry Jasentulyana, made a final synthesis of the proceedings and chaired the question and answer session that closed this year's meeting

As usual, many sessions were organised by the IAA, some of which also addressed legal issues. It was especially the case for a session on "Space Traffic Management" chaired by Kai-Uwe Schrogl and Peter Lala, in which Corine Contant rapporteur presented the current work of an IAA working group on space traffic management.

A meeting of the UNESCO-World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) and the COPUOS Working Group on Ethics in Outer Space took place under the chairmanship of Prof. Jens Erik Fenstad (Norway), chairman of the COMEST Sub-Commission on Space Ethics. Profs. Alain Pompidou, U.R. Rao and Juan Manuel de Faraminian, members of this commission, Prof Sergio Marchisio recently elected chairman of the Legal Sub-committee of COPUOS, and Prof. Vassilis Cassapoglou, chairman of the COPUOS Group of Experts, all made presentations and comments.

The next IAF/IISL Congress will take place in Vancouver, Canada on 4-8 October 2004.



ESA is sponsoring the 2003 - 2004 class of the DESS in Space and Telecommunications Law

On 10 October 2003, the Closing Ceremony for the 2002-2003 class of the DESS in Space and Telecommunications Law of the University of Paris XI was organised at CNES Headquarters, during a conference on "The Evolution of Education for the Benefit of the European Space Policy". On this occasion, Daniel Sacotte, ESA's Director of Administration, welcomed the 2003-2004 student group, which is sponsored by the European Space Agency.

The new class is composed of 24 enthusiastic and motivated students from 11 countries. The Institute of Space and Telecommunications Law (IDEST) supervises this post-graduated programme, created by the French government with the support of national and European space and telecommunications institutions. The programme is divided into two parts: six months of classes in Paris, and a six-months internship, usually in one of the Institute's partner organisations.



ESA is already actively supporting the programme by participating in the academic team, organising professional visits in France and elsewhere in Europe, offering internships, and submitting professional studies to the students. This year ECSL has offered a scholarship to

one of the students and it remains one of the main points of contact between the students and ESA.

ECSL wishes good luck to all of the new students.



Committee “Outer Space” of the International Bar Association The 2003 Conference in San Francisco

**Dr. Thomas Beer, European Space Agency, Paris
Chairman Committee Z (Outer space) of the IBA**

More than 3000 lawyers coming from roughly 150 countries and representing a vast number of jurisdictions met from 14 to 19 September in San Francisco (USA), making the 2003 Conference of the International Bar Association (IBA) one of the most successful annual conferences held so far. The delegates had a choice of over 120 sessions, bearing testimony to the unrivalled wealth of expertise which lies at the heart of the Association in its specialist Committees. The line-up of speakers was again impressive, including world-renowned names.

The Conference was opened by the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Mr Luis Moreno-Ocampo. Committee Z (“Outer Space”) had (co)-organized four half-day sessions, which covered an interesting mix of some of the most topical issues in today’s outer-space-related legal practice. To begin with, the status of the world’s launcher market following the Ariane-5 launch failure and the loss of the Space Shuttle “Columbia” was presented in a joint session with Committee M4 (Government Procurement). Speakers from the leading European and US/Russian launch-service providers, as well as from the European Space Agency, provided testimony of the truly challenging consequences of these dramatic incidents, in particular on the European launcher sector which has seen the role of its main players dramatically

modified. Potential impacts on the contractual relationship between launch-service providers and operators were subsequently addressed and there were lively discussions. Another session was devoted to “Legal and regulatory issues in aviation and outer space” (in cooperation with Committee B, Aviation Law). Influenced by the circumstances surrounding the break-up of Columbia in February 2003, the speakers presented the latest developments regarding the technical and legal issues involving space debris, highlighting in particular the role of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Other topics concerned the (never-) ending question of the delimitation of air space and outer space, as well as the role of the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) in the operation of future commercial space vehicles in the US air-space system. Finally, a close look at legal considerations emanating from the use of GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) by the aviation industry was presented by the Director of the ICAO’s Legal Bureau, concluding a session which was highly appreciated both by everyone attending. Electronic Security, Cybercrime and Surveillance were the cornerstones of a session coordinated with Committee R (Technology). Leading experts from renowned law firms and high-tech companies presented current developments involving cybercrime in

different jurisdictions, as well as anti-terrorism measures as they relate to the Internet and online business. Last but not least, a half-day session was devoted to the different procurement practices of international organisations (in cooperation with Committee M4, Government Procurement). The topic of How to make business with entities like the UN, the European Commission, the World Bank and the European Space Agency was addressed by speakers presenting each of these organisations’ procurement systems. Details of practical experiences and lessons learnt found a vivid echo within the impressed audience.

In summary, Committee Z had a very successful conference week. I was pleased to be able to present first-class speakers and to welcome an audience that was not only motivated, but also sufficiently large to provide a sound framework for the sessions. Comments from delegates in the audience confirmed that both the mix of topics and the choice of the partner Committees was excellent. I personally look forward to organizing three exciting sessions in Auckland (New Zealand), on the occasion of the 2004 Conference. More details of our Committee’s 2003 sessions will be published in the upcoming Committee Z Newsletter, and I will be pleased to provide more information on our 2004 Programme in due course in ECSL News. 

Important message from the ECSL Chairman, Mr G. Lafferranderie

Dear ECSL Members, for technical and administrative reasons, the database “ESALEX” will now be called the “**ECSL Legal Database**”. Work is currently underway to update it and it should be operational in a short time.

United Nations / Republic of Korea Workshop on Space Law

United Nations Treaties on Outer Space: Actions at the National Level

In the line of the decisions of the Third United Nations Conference (UNISPACE III), the Workshop will provide an overview of the UN treaties and principles on outer space and will discuss the implementation of the treaties at the national level.

The objectives of the Workshop are to:

- (a) promote understanding, acceptance and implementation of the UN treaties and principles on outer space, especially in the Asia-Pacific region; and
- (b) discuss the implementation of the UN treaties on outer space at the national level, identify common changes that States might need to make to their national laws when becoming party to the treaties, especially any changes that are non-obvious and apply both

to space-faring and non-space-faring countries.

Two groups will meet during the course of the Workshop. One consists of government officials, especially from Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Ministries of Justice. The participants in this group will be provided with a detailed briefing on the UN treaties on outer space, as well as national registries and licensing regimes. The other group will be specialists in the field of space law, who will discuss specific issues related to the implementation of the UN treaties on outer space.

The agenda for the government-officials group will include:

- Introduction to United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space
- Registration Convention and National

- Registries
- Liability Convention and National Licensing Regimes
- Outer Space Treaty
- Rescue Agreement.

The space-law-specialists' agenda will include:

- Rescue Agreement
- Liability Convention and national licensing regimes
- Registration Convention
- Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty (Responsibility for National Activities)
- Article II of the Outer Space Treaty (Principle of Non-appropriation).

Both groups will meet to consider national space policies and institutions, and to propose observations and recommendations from the Workshop.



Space Policy Essay Competition Announcement

The Maxim Tarasenko Award

Maxim Tarasenko, a leading Russian space history scholar and a member of the editorial board of the journal *Space Policy*, who contributed greatly to the elucidation of the Russian space programme in the journal and elsewhere, died in 1999. In order to commemorate his pioneering work in space policy, the journal's publisher, Elsevier Science, holds an annual competition, open to all law school students and graduate students of space policy, to find the best essay in this field. We should like to announce the 2004 competition, for which the closing date is 1 September 2004. The winning entry will be published in the journal's first issue of the following year.

Rules

- The competition is open to all law-school students and graduate students in space policy.
- The essay may be written on any topic of current debate in space law or policy, should be typewritten in English and should be between 10 and 20 pages (or 2500 and 5000 words) in length.
- Essays should be submitted by 1 September 2004 to Frances Brown, Editor, *Space Policy*. Where possible they should be submitted electronically (in Word) to fbrown.seabank@virgin.net. Students without access to the internet may

post their essays (preferably including a disk version) to Seabank, Turnberry Road, Maidens, Ayrshire KA26 9NN, Scotland.

- The judges will be the Editor of *Space Policy* and two other judges appointed by Elsevier.
- The judges' decision will be final; the editors cannot enter into any correspondence about the competition.

The Award

In addition to publication in the journal, the winner will receive £100, a certificate and a year's subscription to *Space Policy*.



Education Activities at ESA

Isabelle Duvaux-Béchon

ESA Education Office, Directorate of Administration, Paris, France

Education activities have always existed at ESA and the word "education" even appears in the Convention. Until the mid-90s, most of the education activities proposed at ESA were directed towards the students, via training periods, fellowships and the Young Graduate Trainee scheme. Some activities were aimed at younger children, but they were generally one-shot activities on a case-by-case basis.

Some years ago, it became evident in all of the Agency's Member States, that there was a strong decline in the interest of the young in science and technology and that there was a high risk that not enough teachers, scientists or engineers would be available in 10 or 20 years from now. In addition, non-scientific space jobs require adequate training and opportunities for better integration in this special field. This led ESA to start building a coordinated programme targeted at students (developing a series of hands-on projects and support activities in addition to the training opportunities), but also at children from 6 years old and their teachers (starting with Physics On Stage 1 in Geneva in 2000). The main rationale is to help them keep the motivation they have when they are very young and encourage some of them to go on to scientific studies and space professions in

their later years.

One of the main challenges we are faced with in building a European Space Education programme is that our Member States are very diverse, and their educational systems also, not to mention the problems of language (ESA's 15 Member States speak 11 different languages). Some countries have a national curriculum with a strong national education system, some a regional one and it is very difficult to define products or activities that fit perfectly with all the curricula. The higher education systems are also very diverse and so no single path for "space" studies can be identified and promoted. On the other hand, some concepts are universal and studied all over Europe and we are trying to benefit from that by defining tools that the teachers can easily adapt to their own specific needs.

For the students, in addition to the hosting of trainees at different levels (end of studies, post docs or young graduates for the moment), support to various schools and universities, student participation in professional conferences and support to European student projects, ESA organises a series of "hands-on" projects such as parabolic-flight campaigns (with the students flying

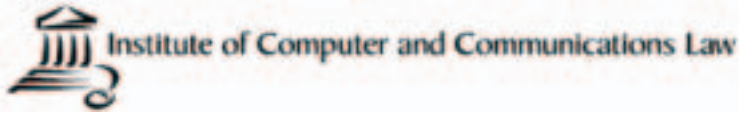
their own experiments) or the design of spacecraft by student teams via the Internet (with regular gatherings at the Agency's ESTEC Centre to have ESA scientists and engineers evaluate their concepts).

As far as projects and activities for primary and secondary schools are concerned, our first target group is the teachers as that is the most efficient way to reach a high number of children. This is why we are working with teachers who will develop, support the development of or test the tools, and thus ensure that they are adapted to the needs of their colleagues. Most of our tools are also of a multidisciplinary nature as it is important that the children understand the links between the disciplines, scientific and non-scientific. We also organize or sponsor events where teachers can gather both to be trained about space in general and about our educational tools, and to exchange their ideas about best practice with their colleagues.

To learn more about all the projects and activities we propose, visit regularly our web site at www.esa.int/education, and do not hesitate to send an e-mail to education@esa.int.



Space-Law Course 2003-2004



Space law is becoming increasingly important for the private sector and the legal practitioner in the view of the growing commercialisation of space activities.

The course offered at Queen Mary consists of 14 two-hour lectures, and covers the international and municipal legal regimes of space law and the working of relevant international institutions.

The first part of the course introduces the space environment and space technology. It covers the five Treaties and the Principles developed by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, including the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the 1972 Liability Convention on damage arising from space activities. Other issues include the peaceful uses of space, environmental

protection and space debris, resolution of space disputes, and the work of intergovernmental agencies, including the role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in regulating the use of the space radio frequencies and the geostationary orbit.

The second part focuses on particular space applications and the commercialisation of space activities, including the regulation and licensing of commercial satellite activities; satellite communications, direct TV broadcasting; remote sensing; the protection of intellectual property rights; and global navigation satellite services including the EU's Galileo programme; use of satellite launchers, such as the Shuttle and Ariane; contractual conditions for the purchase, manufacture and financing of satellites; and space insurance.

The course will run from February to April 2004. It is open to post-graduate law students and counts as a half-subject for the LLM degree. It is also open to practising lawyers and others.

Lectures will take place on Fridays, 12.00 a.m. – 2.00 p.m., in the Paul Garrod / Boyle Room, the Robin Brook Centre, Rutland Place, Charterhouse Square, EC1M 6AX, commencing on Friday 6 February 2004 (nearest tube: Barbican)

The course fee will be £900. For an application form please contact: Mary Heanue, Administrator, Institute of Computer and Communications Law, Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary, University of London, 13 Charterhouse Square, London, EC1M 6AX, E-mail: admin@iccl.ccls.edu, Tel: 020 7882 5725, Fax: 020 7882 5767.



Brief Note on ECSL Practitioner's Forum

The next ECSL Practitioner's Forum, on "New Issues in Earth Observation and Data Policy", will be held at ESA Headquarters in Paris on 12 March 2004

With Galileo now well on the way to realisation, a next major project on which the European Space Agency and the European Commission will join forces is GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), in which Earth-observation satellites will play a central role. The final open forum meeting takes place in Baveno, Italy, in November 2003 and ESA and the EC will subsequently publish a report on progress in the initial phase of GMES. Activities on spatial infrastructure

in Europe such as INSPIRE are also part of the wider GMES initiative.

The United Nations has recently created a Charter on Space and Major Disasters, testifying to the potential benefits to humanity of satellite Earth observation – but also raising a number of important practical and legal issues. ESA has adopted a novel, almost revolutionary approach to data distribution under the name of "Oxygen". Several cross-sectoral issues play a role in a number of these undertakings, such as encryption, data protection, intellectual property rights and European-law aspects, as well as the data-distribution issues.

As organisers of this ECSL Practitioner's Forum, we anticipate having a number of interesting papers and presentations on this subject highlighting the aforementioned issues, as well as a fruitful discussion – probably extending well beyond the limits of the Practitioner's Forum proper. We look forward to your participation!

*Prof. Dr. Ray Harris, UCL
Dr. Frans von der Dunk, IIASL Leiden*

For more information contact the ECSL Secretary, Mr Alberto Marchini.



EUROPEAN CENTRE
FOR SPACE LAW

2004
PRACTITIONERS
FORUM

NEW ISSUES IN EARTH
OBSERVATION AND DATA
POLICY

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12 March 2004
ESA Headquarters

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F-75738 Paris Cedex 15,
France

Tel.: +33(0) 1 53 69 76 05
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E-mail:
alberto.marchini@esa.int

Upcoming Events 2004

- 15-19 December 2003: UNIDROIT, Rome, Italy. First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the Draft Space Assets Protocol.
- 29-30 January 2004 : Towards a Harmonised Approach for National Space Legislation in Europe, DLR and Institute of Air and Space Law of the University of Cologne, Berlin.
- 9-10 February 2004 : Les catastrophes naturelles et le rôle de la télédétection par satellite : considérations économiques et juridiques, Centre Régional de Télédétection des Etas de l'Afrique du Nord, (CRTEAN)- ECSL, Alger, Algeria (tbc).
- 16-27 February 2004 : Forty-first Session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), Vienna, Austria.
- 12 March 2004: ECSL Practitioner's Forum: New Issues in Earth Observation and Data Policy, c/o ESA, Paris, France
- 25 March 2004: Manfred Lachs Space-Law Moot Court Competition, European Round, ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk, The Netherlands
- 29 March 2004: COPUOS Legal Sub-Committee, IISL/ECSL Workshop on New Developments and the Legal Framework Covering the Exploitation of the Resources of the Moon", UNOOSA, Vienna, Austria .



THE ECSL would like to take this opportunity to wish all its Members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

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Application for ECSL Membership 2004

The time has come to renew your annual your membership in order to allow the ECSL to carry out its tasks and be active in the space sector.

Please complete the form below and return it to:

ECSL Secretariat (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
E-mail: ecsl@esa.int

Name

Firm/University/Other

Address

.....

.....

Phone

Fax

E-mail

I accept the principles contained in the ECSL Charter of 12 May 1989, as subsequently amended by the General Meeting of the ECSL Members.

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

- Bank cheque made out to ESA/ECSL
- Confirmation of banktransfer to Barclays Bank, Agence Suffren, compte 01484830189, RIB 96, Guichet 62019, Code Banque 30588, Att. ESA/ECSL

Date

Signature

Registration for ECSL Practitioners' Forum 2004

'New Issues in Earth Observation and Data Policy', ESA Headquarters

Please complete the form below and return it to:

ECSL Secretariat (Ref.: Practitioners' Forum 2004)
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
E-mail: alberto.marchini@esa.int

Name

Firm/University/Other

Address

.....

.....

Phone

Fax

Email

This form has to be accompanied by the payment of the following registration fee:

- Students: 20 Euros
- Other participants: 50 Euros

I hereby apply for registration as:

- Student
- Other individual participant

I enclose my payment by

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

Date

Signature