CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPACE LAW EDUCATION IN THE REGION

NIPANT CHITASOMBAT
INTRODUCTION

PART I: CURRENT CAPACITY-BUILDING IN SPACE LAW

A. PROMOTIONAL ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN SPACE LAW IN THE REGION.

1. SPACE LAW LESSONS AND EDUCATION.
   1.1 The state of the art of space law education and the need for a multidisciplinary approach;
1.2 Networking and initiatives;

1.3 The needs of educational institutions in the Asia-Pacific Region.
2. UN OOSA
2.1 Training and capacity-building;
2.2 General introduction and overview of the workshops organized by UN OOSA;
2.3 United Nations Regional Centres for Space Education, e.g. India (CSSTEAP) and capacity-building efforts in space law.
B. ROLE OF COPUOS IN PROMOTING EDUCATION IN SPACE LAW.

1. Regulating space activities.
   1.1 Forum of the United Nations;
   1.2 The need to introduce an international framework;
   1.3 Drawing up the basic legal texts: Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, adopted in 1963.
2. Work of The Legal Sub-committee of COPUOS.

2.1 Strengthening the space law regime;
2.2 Fostering capacity-building in space law in favour of developing countries;
2.3 Implementing space debris mitigation guidelines and formulating legal provisions for space asset financing.
PART II CURRENT STATUS OF SPACE LAW EDUCATION IN THE REGION

A. CORE EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF SPACE LAW.

1. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON SPACE LAW.
   1.1 Offered within the context of public international law;
   1.2 treated as a subject of public international law;
   1.3 limitation of hours spent on space law in public international law courses.
2. SPACE LAW COURSES AS A PART OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE REGION’S MAJOR UNIVERSITIES.

2.1 Limitation of hours;
2.2 Limitation of content;
2.3 Limitation of opportunities.
B. SPECIALIZED COURSES ON SPACE LAW.

1. Specialized courses on space law are available apart from lessons on space law in the context of public international law;

1.1 Courses offered in space law;
1.2 Courses offered relating to space law: e.g. commercial aspects of space law;
1.3 Courses offered in space insurance.
2. No specific space law degree.

2.1 Courses and related courses are a part of the international law programmes: LLM and LL.B Degree;
2.2 Few institutions focus on teaching and researching space law;
2.3 Space law course as part of the subjects in global governance, human security and communications.
PART III CURRENT SPACE LAW ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION.

A. MANFRED LACHS SPACE LAW MOOT COURT
1. Regional teams participate in the moot court.
   1.1 Active participation in the regional rounds;
   1.2 Significant success in the final rounds;
   1.3 Students gain valuable experience in international moot court trials.
2. Final rounds of Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition in the Region.

2.1 14\textsuperscript{TH} Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2005, Fukuoka, Japan;
2.2 16\textsuperscript{TH} Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2007, Hyderabad, India;
2.3 18\textsuperscript{TH} Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2009, Daejeon, Republic of Korea.
B. SPACE LAW CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS COLLOQUIA AND SYMPOSIA.

1. Space Law conference in the region.
   1.1 1ST Space Law Conference 2002, Singapore ;
   1.2 2ND Space Law Conference 2004 Beijing, China ;
   1.3 3RD Space Law Conference 2005 Bangalore, India ;
1.4 4\textsuperscript{TH} Space Law Conference 2006
Bangkok, Thailand;
1.5. 5\textsuperscript{TH} Space Law Conference 2007,
Chiangmai, Thailand.
2. Colloquia on space law in the region.
2.1 48TH IISL Colloquia, Fukuoka, Japan;
2.2 50TH IISL Colloquia, Hyderabad, India;
2.3 52ND IISL Colloquia, Daejeon, Republic of Korea;
3. Workshops on space law in the region.
3.1 United Nations Space Law Workshop 2003, Daejeon, Republic of Korea;
3.2 United Nations Space Law Workshop 2009, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran;

• CONCLUSION