

International Relations in Outer Space

International Relations · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which 1967 international treaty serves as the primary legal framework governing state activities in outer space, stipulating that no nation can claim sovereignty over a celestial body?

- A) The Moon Agreement
- B) The Outer Space Treaty
- C) The Artemis Accords
- D) The Rescue Agreement

2. Which nation was the primary signatory responsible for initiating the 1979 Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which remains largely unratified by major spacefaring powers?

- A) United States
- B) China
- C) France
- D) Australia

3. The 'Registration Convention' of 1975 requires states to provide specific information to the UN Secretary-General regarding objects launched into outer space. What is the official name of this treaty?

- A) Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
- B) International Space Registry Protocol
- C) UN Outer Space Inventory Act
- D) Global Orbital Object Convention

4. Under the 1968 Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, what is the primary obligation of a signatory nation if a foreign spacecraft lands in its territory?

- A) Confiscate the technology for study
- B) Notify the launching authority and assist in recovery
- C) Demand payment for landing rights
- D) Detain the crew for international inspection

5. The 'Liability Convention' of 1972 establishes that a 'launching state' is absolutely liable for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the Earth. Which specific incident in 1978 highlighted the international implications of this treaty regarding nuclear-powered satellites?

- A) Cosmos 954
- B) Apollo 13
- C) Sputnik 1
- D) Skylab 79

6. What is the official term for the 'buffer zone' defined by the FAI (Fédération Aéronautique Internationale) that serves as the conventional boundary between Earth's atmosphere and outer space?

- A) The Armstrong Line
- B) The Kármán Line
- C) The Exobase
- D) The Ionospheric Boundary

7. Which international body is responsible for coordinating the use of radio-frequency spectrums and satellite orbits, essential for global space communications and diplomacy?

- A) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- B) World Space Agency (WSA)
- C) Global Satellite Coordination Council (GSCC)
- D) United Nations Space Spectrum Office

8. The Artemis Accords, a non-binding set of principles intended to guide civil space exploration, were initiated by which country's space agency in 2020?

- A) Roscosmos
- B) ESA
- C) NASA
- D) CNSA

9. Article IV of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty specifically prohibits the placement of what type of weapons in orbit around the Earth or on celestial bodies?

- A) Conventional ballistic missiles
- B) Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction
- C) Laser-based anti-satellite weapons
- D) High-frequency microwave emitters

10. Which intergovernmental organization, despite not being a space agency, works closely with the UN to ensure that space debris mitigation guidelines are adopted by international space actors?

- A) Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC)
- B) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- C) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- D) Global Space Safety Commission (GSSC)