

# International Space Law

International Law · Practice Test · 18 Questions

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**1. Which article of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty specifies that the exploration and use of outer space shall be the province of all mankind?**

- A) Article I
- B) Article II
- C) Article IV
- D) Article VI

**2. Under the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which body is responsible for international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including those by non-governmental entities?**

- A) The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)
- B) The International Court of Justice
- C) The appropriate State Party to the Treaty
- D) The International Telecommunication Union

**3. The 1972 Liability Convention establishes that a 'launching State' is absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the Earth to aircraft in flight. What is the standard of liability for damage caused elsewhere than on the surface of the Earth?**

- A) Strict liability
- B) Fault-based liability
- C) No liability
- D) Collective liability

**4. According to the 1975 Registration Convention, where must a State of registry furnish information concerning each space object carried on its national registry to the Secretary-General of the United Nations?**

- A) To the Security Council
- B) To the General Assembly
- C) To the public register maintained by UNOOSA
- D) To the International Law Commission

**5. Which international agreement, open for signature in 1979, explicitly declares that the Moon and its natural resources are the 'common heritage of mankind'?**

- A) The Outer Space Treaty
- B) The Moon Agreement
- C) The Rescue Agreement
- D) The Liability Convention

**6. Under the 1968 Rescue Agreement, what is the primary obligation of a State Party upon receiving information that a crew of a spacecraft has landed in territory under its jurisdiction due to distress?**

- A) Immediately notify the launching authority and the Secretary-General of the UN
- B) Detain the crew for international inspection
- C) Seize the spacecraft for technical analysis
- D) Consult with the International Space Station partners

**7. Which article of the Outer Space Treaty prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction in orbit around the Earth?**

- A) Article III
- B) Article IV
- C) Article V
- D) Article VII

**8. What status does the 1967 Outer Space Treaty accord to celestial bodies regarding national appropriation?**

- A) They may be claimed via discovery
- B) They may be claimed via effective occupation
- C) They are not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty
- D) They are considered terra nullius for the first nation to land

**9. Under the 1972 Liability Convention, if damage is caused by two or more launching States to a third State, how is the liability for compensation apportioned?**

- A) Only the state that launched first is liable
- B) Only the state that owns the primary component is liable
- C) The states are jointly and severally liable
- D) The state with the largest GDP is liable

**10. The 1975 Registration Convention defines a 'launching State' to include a State that launches or procures the launching of a space object. Which other condition defines a launching State?**

- A) A State whose territory or facility is used in the launch of a space object
- B) A State that provides funding for space exploration
- C) A State that provides tracking services
- D) A State that hosts a ground station

**11. According to Article IX of the Outer Space Treaty, what must a State Party do if it has reason to believe that an activity planned by it or its nationals would cause potentially harmful interference with the activities of other State Parties?**

- A) Nothing, as it is a sovereign right
- B) Immediately terminate the program
- C) Undertake international consultations before proceeding
- D) Request permission from the UN Security Council

**12. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty requires that states conducting activities in outer space inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the public, and the international scientific community about what?**

- A) The exact chemical composition of all lunar soil
- B) The nature, conduct, locations, and results of their activities
- C) The exact coordinates of private mineral deposits
- D) The names of all personnel involved in the mission

**13. Which treaty mandates that States Parties shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing?**

- A) The Outer Space Treaty
- B) The Rescue Agreement
- C) The Registration Convention
- D) The Moon Agreement

**14. Under the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which entity is tasked with ensuring that activities of non-governmental entities in outer space are carried out in conformity with the treaty?**

- A) The UN General Assembly
- B) The relevant State Party
- C) The International Telecommunication Union
- D) The World Space Agency

**15. What is the legal status of astronauts under the 1967 Outer Space Treaty?**

- A) Envoys of mankind
- B) International civil servants
- C) Diplomatic agents
- D) Employees of the launching state

**16. Which principle of international law, incorporated into the Outer Space Treaty, dictates that space exploration must be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries?**

- A) The principle of equitable sharing
- B) The principle of common interest
- C) The principle of non-discriminatory access
- D) The principle of sovereign equality

**17. The 1972 Liability Convention provides a specific procedure for settling disputes if the parties are unable to reach a settlement through diplomatic negotiations. What is this procedure?**

- A) Mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice
- B) Establishment of a Claims Commission
- C) Arbitration by the UN Secretary-General
- D) Mediation by the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs

**18. Which article of the Outer Space Treaty stipulates that the moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes?**

- A) Article I
- B) Article II
- C) Article IV
- D) Article V