

International Law in Space

International Law · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which international treaty prohibits national appropriation of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means?

- A) The Outer Space Treaty of 1967
- B) The Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
- C) The Moon Agreement
- D) The International Telecommunication Convention

2. According to the Outer Space Treaty, outer space is free for exploration and use by all States and is not subject to national appropriation. What is the primary legal basis for this principle?

- A) Res communis (common heritage of mankind)
- B) Terra nullius (no man's land)
- C) Res judicata (a matter decided)
- D) Jus cogens (compelling law)

3. Who is responsible under international law for national activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether carried out by governmental agencies or non-governmental entities?

- A) The State whose territory is launched from
- B) The State of nationality of the launching entity
- C) The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- D) The International Astronomical Union

4. The Outer Space Treaty states that the Moon and other celestial bodies are the 'province of all mankind'. This implies that:

- A) No single nation can claim ownership of the Moon
- B) All nations must share resources equally from the Moon
- C) Only a select group of nations can explore the Moon
- D) The Moon is open for commercial exploitation by any company

5. Which of the following celestial bodies has been the subject of specific international legal provisions beyond the general principles of the Outer Space Treaty?

- A) The Moon
- B) Mars
- C) Venus
- D) Jupiter

6. The principle of 'freedom of outer space' means that all states are free to:

- A) Launch satellites and conduct scientific research
- B) Establish military bases on celestial bodies
- C) Exploit resources without international oversight
- D) Control access to specific regions of space

7. What is the primary international body responsible for coordinating space activities and promoting international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space?

- A) The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
- B) The International Space Agency (ISA)
- C) The Global Space Governance Forum (GSGF)
- D) The Earth Observation Council (EOC)

8. The concept of 'due regard' in the context of outer space activities, as mentioned in the Outer Space Treaty, requires states to conduct their activities in a manner that:

- A) Avoid harmful interference with the activities of other states
- B) Prioritize their own national interests
- C) Share all discovered resources with other nations
- D) Limit scientific research to non-sensitive areas

9. What does the principle of 'non-appropriation' of celestial bodies prohibit under international space law?

- A) Claiming sovereignty over any part of the Moon or planets
- B) Conducting scientific experiments on celestial bodies
- C) Launching spacecraft towards celestial bodies
- D) Establishing temporary research outposts

10. The Outer Space Treaty applies to the Moon and other celestial bodies. It also applies to outer space in its entirety. This means the treaty's principles extend to:

- A) Interplanetary space and beyond
- B) The Earth's atmosphere
- C) International waters
- D) National airspace