Interstellar Diplomacy and Space Law

Space Diplomacy · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which international treaty, signed in 1967, forms the basis of international space law and prohibits the placement of weapons of mass destruction in orbit?

A) The Moon Agreement
B) The Outer Space Treaty
C) The Mars Convention
D) The International Space Station Accord

2. Under the Outer Space Treaty, which entity bears international responsibility for national activities in outer space?

A) The United Nations
B) Private corporations
C) The state conducting the activity
D) The International Court of Justice

3. According to the 1972 Liability Convention, which party is held absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the Earth?

A) The launching state
B) The satellite manufacturer
C) The United Nations
D) The private operator

4. What status does the Moon have under international law according to the 1979 Moon Agreement?

A) Private property of the discoverer
B) Province of a specific nation
C) Common heritage of mankind
D) Res nullius

5. Which international body is responsible for registering objects launched into outer space to promote safety and transparency?

A) NASA
B) United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)
C) European Space Agency
D) International Astronomical Union

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6. Which article of the Outer Space Treaty stipulates that outer space shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination?

A) Article I
B) Article V
C) Article X
D) Article XV

7. What is the primary function of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)?

A) To militarize lunar territory
B) To govern international cooperation in space
C) To regulate asteroid mining for profit
D) To manage weather satellites only

8. The 1968 Rescue Agreement requires states to take all possible steps to rescue and assist what in the event of an emergency?

A) Extraterrestrial life forms
B) Astronauts of other countries
C) Privately owned space stations
D) Commercial cargo ships

9. Which body of international law governs the allocation of geostationary orbital slots to ensure equitable access for all nations?

A) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
B) World Trade Organization
C) Space Force Command
D) International Space Station Board

10. What does the 'Registration Convention' of 1975 require of states launching objects into space?

A) To pay a registration fee to the UN
B) To provide details about orbital parameters to the UN
C) To seek permission from all other nations
D) To publish blueprints of the spacecraft

11. Under the Outer Space Treaty, can a nation claim sovereignty over a celestial body like the Moon by means of occupation?

A) Yes, if they plant a flag
B) Yes, if they build a base
C) No, such claims are prohibited
D) Only if they discover new minerals

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12. Which document establishes that space activities should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development?

A) The Artemis Accords
B) The Outer Space Treaty
C) The Hubble Charter
D) The SpaceX Terms of Service

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