Interstellar Diplomacy and Space Law

Space Diplomacy · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which international treaty, signed in 1967, serves as the primary framework for international space law?

A) The Moon Agreement
B) The Outer Space Treaty
C) The Mars Protocol
D) The Orbital Sovereignty Act

2. Which international body is responsible for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space?

A) NASA
B) ESA
C) UNOOSA
D) SpaceX

3. Under the Outer Space Treaty, which celestial body is explicitly prohibited from being claimed by any nation?

A) The Moon
B) Mars
C) Venus
D) All celestial bodies

4. The 1972 Liability Convention establishes that a launching state is liable for damage caused by what?

A) Space debris
B) Solar flares
C) Satellite radio interference
D) Illegal asteroid mining

5. Which intergovernmental organization manages the European space program and conducts diplomatic relations for member states?

A) ESA
B) Roscosmos
C) JAXA
D) CNSA

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6. What is the primary diplomatic purpose of the International Space Station (ISS) partnership?

A) Space tourism revenue
B) Scientific collaboration between nations
C) Military defense of orbit
D) Mining of lunar resources

7. According to the Outer Space Treaty, what is prohibited from being placed in orbit around the Earth?

A) Communication relays
B) Nuclear weapons
C) Meteorological sensors
D) Commercial satellites

8. The 'Registration Convention' of 1975 requires states to provide information to the UN regarding what?

A) Object launch details
B) Extraterrestrial signals
C) Space junk locations
D) Life support capacity

9. Which treaty, often called the 'Moon Agreement', addresses the use of the Moon and other celestial bodies for the benefit of all mankind?

A) The 1979 Agreement
B) The 1958 Charter
C) The 2001 Protocol
D) The 1995 Accord

10. Who is the international body that coordinates radio-frequency spectrums to prevent orbital interference?

A) ITU (International Telecommunication Union)
B) ICAO
C) WMO
D) UNESCO

11. The 1968 Rescue Agreement mandates that nations must assist astronauts in what specific situation?

A) A technical malfunction
B) An emergency landing
C) A supply shortage
D) A diplomatic dispute

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12. Which major space power was not an original signatory to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty?

A) United Kingdom
B) United States
C) Soviet Union
D) None, all were original signatories

13. The 'Artemis Accords' represent a series of non-binding principles designed to govern what?

A) Civil exploration of the Moon
B) Military lunar base placement
C) Private sector asteroid taxation
D) Interstellar radio broadcasting

14. What concept defines the 'global commons' status of outer space under international law?

A) Res nullius
B) Res communis
C) Terra nullius
D) Privatization

15. Which diplomatic principle ensures that all nations have free access to outer space for scientific research?

A) The principle of equal access
B) The principle of orbital privatization
C) The principle of national monopoly
D) The principle of exclusion

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