

Interstellar Diplomacy and Space Law

Space Diplomacy · Practice Test · 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

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

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