

Space Law
V Annual MUNNISA CONFERENCE
“Space: A Spark to Global Prosperity”

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Committee: UNSC

Cooperation:

Any further use of space shall be used in compliance with the following rules, applicable to any member state:

- I. International cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of international law. It shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all States, irrespective of their degree of economic, social or scientific, and technological development, and shall be the province of all mankind.
 - A. The Celestial Bodies and resources found in outer space must be divided fairly, according to the potential usage of the resources between the member states
- II. International treaties and agreements, such as the Outer Space Treaty, the Moon Agreement, and the International Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement, provide a legal framework for cooperation in space. These agreements establish principles such as peaceful exploration and use of outer space, the responsibility of states for space activities, and the sharing of benefits and information.
- III. Promote international cooperation in space, particularly with developing countries. It establishes guidelines for collaboration on space research, technology transfer, and capacity-building activities.
- IV. the Celestial Bodies and their natural resources as the common heritage of mankind.
- V. Regards to use of principles of international cooperation by national and international organizations to reach common development goals
- VI. Maximizes the benefits of space debris mitigation initiatives in a spirit of international cooperation by researchers of Member States and international organizations in the area of space debris
- VII. Deems the States which jointly launched a space object shall be liable for any damage caused.
- VIII. the State whose territory or facility used to launch a space object will be considered as a participant in a launching.

- IX. All States, particularly those with relevant space capabilities and with programs for the exploration and use of outer space, should contribute to promoting and fostering international cooperation on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis.
- X. National and international agencies, research institutions, organizations for development aid, and developed and developing countries alike should consider the appropriate use of space applications and the potential of international cooperation for reaching their development goals.

Military Use:

- I. Military space activities should not interfere with the activities of civilian space users, including scientific research and commercial space activities.
- II. Military space activities should be conducted in a manner that promotes international cooperation and collaboration, in order to advance the shared goals of space exploration and scientific discovery.
- III. All military activities in space must be transparent and publicly reported in accordance with national and international laws.
- IV. All military activities in space prohibit the utilization of the Moon and other celestial bodies for military purposes.
 - A. The Moon Agreement(1979) considers the Moon and other celestial bodies to be used only for peaceful purposes. The UN should be informed of the location and purpose of any station established on those bodies
- V. Countries/states are required to register all objects launched into outer space, including military satellites.
- VI. Military Use Space Laws impose legal restrictions on belligerents' choices of tactics and weapons, and establish guidelines for the proper conduct of hostilities to safeguard civilians, civilian property, and infrastructure during armed conflict.
- VII. Military Use Space Laws target and require that the exploration and exploitation of natural resources for military purposes be conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental impact on the Earth and on Celestial Bodies which can be caused by the usage of military technologies in space
- VIII. All military activities in space must comply with international law, including the Outer Space Treaty, which prohibits the deployment of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in outer space.
- IX. Member states launching space objects with Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs) on board shall endeavor to protect civilians, populations, and the biosphere against radiological hazards.

- X. The information related to the registration of space-based technologies and ISR satellites of countries must be accurate, complete, and updated as necessary to reflect changes in the status or location of the space object and to limit the number of satellites in the outer space

Security and Safety:

- I. Each member state should establish a national space policy that is consistent with international law and regulations, and promote the peaceful uses of outer space
- II. Notification of Launches: All countries should provide timely notification of their space launches to avoid collisions and ensure the safety of space operations. This will help in avoiding unwanted incidents and coordinating activities in space.
- III. States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.
- IV. Member states should establish a mechanism for sharing information on potential space hazards, such as solar flares, asteroids, or other space weather events. Each member state should promote education and public awareness of the benefits and risks of space activities, as well as the importance of responsible space behavior.
- V. Member states should guarantee the safety of the astronauts of the spaceship crew. By providing them with necessary goods such as food, water, and space suits. By sharing data and information in time both from surface to space and space to surface.
- VI. Space Traffic Management: There should be an international mechanism to manage space traffic, including the identification of potential collisions and the implementation of measures to prevent them. It is important to regulate space traffic to ensure safety and security in space.
- VII. Each member state should establish an emergency response plan for any space-related incidents, such as satellite collisions or launch failures, that could impact human safety or the environment.

- A. Member states should be ready to organize special operations to save astronauts' life, utilize remains of crushed space technologies and guarantee compliance with international environmental norms.
- VIII. Cybersecurity in Space: There should be a focus on cybersecurity in space to ensure the protection of sensitive data and space infrastructure from cyber attacks. This will help to maintain the security of space-based assets and prevent any disruptions to space activities.
- IX. Each member state should agree to share the results of the outer space explorations with each other.
 - A. To prevent space exploration competition between the member states, all the countries' space agencies must work together by sharing the results of their observations with each other. That is why all member states' space operations observations must be shared first of all with the international space agency of the bloc, then to the headquarters of separately taken countries.
- X. Each member state should sign the Moon Agreement (the Agreement Declares that the Moon "and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind," and commits its parties to establish an international regime to govern space resource extraction.)
- XI. Licensing of space activities: All space activities, including launching, operation, and re-entry of spacecraft, should require a license from the appropriate government authority. The licensing process should include a thorough safety and security review.

Registration (Legal Moments):

The registration of space laws is a process by which countries and international organizations establish and document their legal frameworks related to space activities.

- I. The establishment of a national space agency responsible for regulating and overseeing all space activities within the country, including satellite launches and space research.
- II. The state shall be establishing the safety of launched celestial objects, and liability shall be borne in mind by a launching State regarding the international impact and possible damage of the space objects.
 - A. to establish the safety of launched celestial objects, the launching State shall also be held liable for any damages or harm caused by its space objects to other countries, international space assets, or the environment. The launching State must take appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate any potential damage or harm caused by its space objects and shall be responsible for providing compensation for

any damages or harm that may occur. The liability of the launching State shall be determined in accordance with international space law, including the Outer Space Treaty and the Liability Convention, and shall apply to both intentional and unintentional acts or omissions of the launching State or its agents.

- III. All space objects, including satellites, spacecraft, and space stations, must be registered with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) by the State that launches or procures the launching of the object.
- IV. The establishment of a national strategy for space exploration and development, including the development of new technologies and capabilities for space exploration and research.
- V. The requirement for all space-related activities within the country to comply with international space law, including the Outer Space Treaty and the Liability Convention.
- VI. The promotion of international cooperation and collaboration in the exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all humankind is consistent with the principles of the Outer Space Treaty.
- VII. The registration process must be completed prior to the launch or as soon as possible after the launch of the space object.
- VIII. The establishment of a legal framework for the protection of intellectual property rights related to space technologies and research
- IX. Space-related treaties must not include only the political-economical interests of several countries and world superpowers, ensuring peaceful purposes and non-conflict aims during outer space research and national space programs.
- X. The information related to the registration of space-based technologies and ISR satellites of countries must be accurate, complete, and updated as necessary to reflect changes in the status or location of the space object and to limit the number of satellites in outer space.
- XI. The establishment of partnerships with other countries and national/international space agencies for space research and exploration, including joint missions and data-sharing agreements.