

NITSMUN 2021



NIT SILCHAR
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

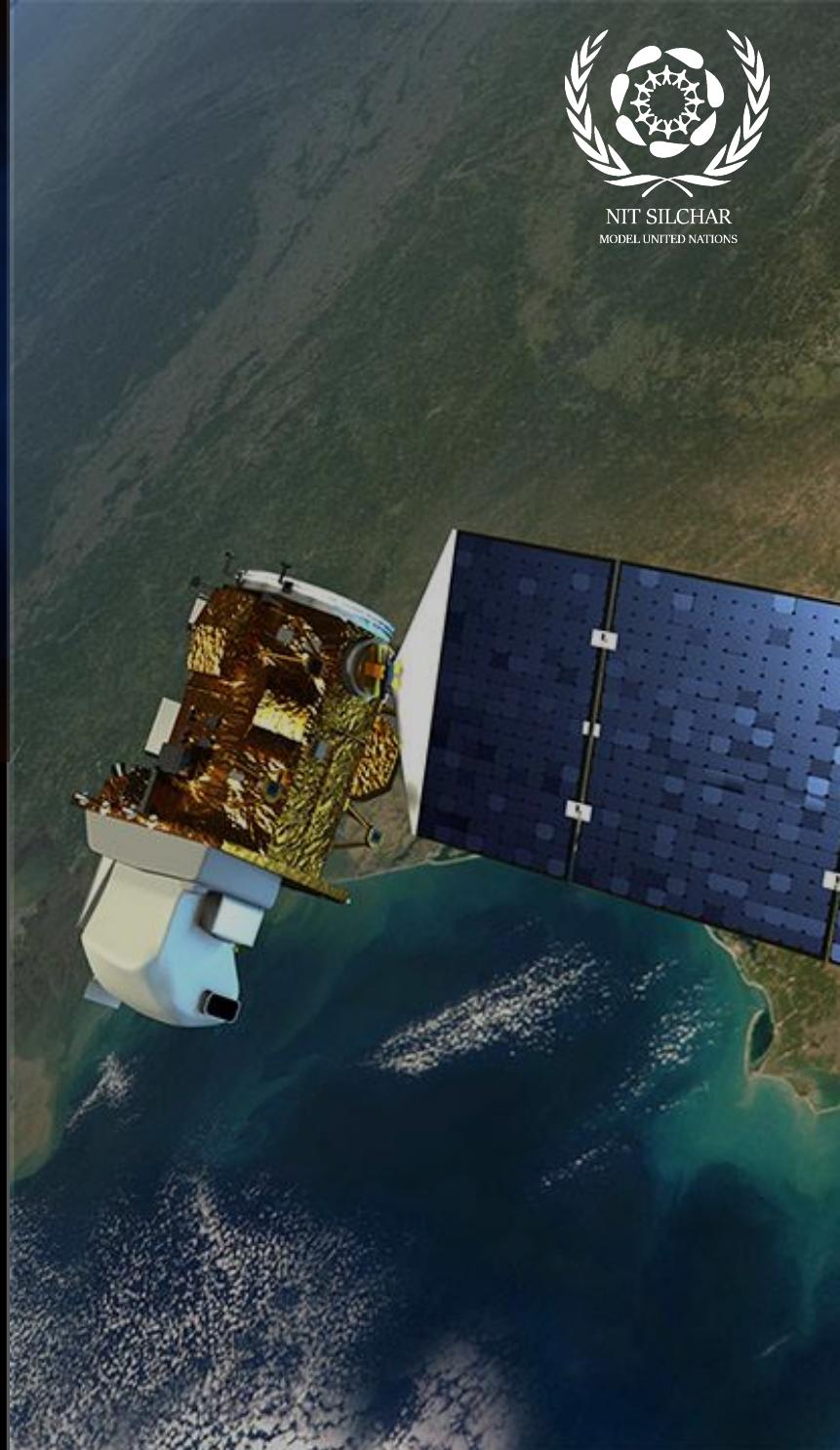
Background Guide

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

**The legal regime of outer space and
global space governance: current
and future perspectives**

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Message From the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

With utmost honor and pride I, Mayurakshi Chanda, Secretary-General of NITSMUN 2021, welcome you to the annual NIT Silchar Model United Nations conference to be held from 26th to 28th February, 2021.

NIT Silchar Model United Nations has grown by leaps and bounds since its inception in 2014. Due to the relentless efforts of the team every passing year paired with the enthusiastic participants and stellar executive board members, NITSMUN has been able to carve its own place in the mun circuit and now stands out as one of the forerunners amongst the NE India MUNs. Through the simulation of the annual conferences and year-round activity for the MUN enthusiasts, NITSMUN continues to uphold its passion and dedication to engage the youth in MUN culture and bring out the best in them.

Delegates, this will be a golden opportunity to expand your knowledge and utilize it in engaging debates and simultaneously build your critical thinking as well as writing skills. You will be able to connect with talented people and learn immensely throughout the process, all from the comfort of your home.

On behalf of my team, I look forward to welcoming you and hope you will have an enriching experience!

Best Regards,
Mayurakshi Chanda,
Secretary-General,
NIT Silchar Model United Nations

Message From the Director-General

Dear Delegates,

As the Director-General of NITS MUN, I am elated to welcome you all to our annual conference to be held from February 26th to 28th. The secretariat and I hope that you experience engaging discussion, heated debates, acute problem solving, and above all, enjoy this conference.

The agendas and committees this year are extremely intriguing and interesting, therefore we look forward to an intellectually stimulating and enjoyable conference. To see to that, the committee chairs and the NITS MUN secretariat are present to see that everything runs smoothly and to ensure that you have a pleasurable experience, no matter if it's your tenth or the first conference, Welcome again, we're looking forward to meeting you all.

Good luck!

Best Regards,

Arnab Das

Director General

NIT Silchar Model United Nations

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

1. Scope: These rules apply to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Regional Bodies, the Security Council, and the Historical North American Treaty Organization, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. Other committees are run according to rules set by the Director.

2. Language: English will be the official and working language of the conference.

3. Delegations: Each member state will be represented by one or two delegates and shall have one vote on each committee. Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on resolutions or amendments. The Secretary-General will provide a list of member states and accredited observers for each committee.

4. Participation of Non-Members: A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

5. Credentials: The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. The Secretary-General shall be the final arbiter of the validity of all credentials. Any representative to whose admission a member objects will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

6. Statements by the Secretariat: The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat whom he or she designates may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee.

7. General Powers of the Committee Staff: The Director will declare the opening and closing of each meeting the adoption of any procedural motion with no significant objection may be proposed. Subject to these rules,

Rules of Procedure

the Director will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. He will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and on points of order and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Director may temporarily transfer their duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

8. Appeal: Any decision of the Director, with the exception of those matters for which the Committee Rules of Procedure explicitly prohibit appeal, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The Director may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Director will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Director has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is

appealed successfully or not.

9. Quorum: The Director may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one fourth of the voting members of the Committee is present. A member of the committee is considered present if at least one delegate representing that member is in the Committee chamber. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged by a Point of Order and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

10. Courtesy: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

Rules of Procedure

Rules Governing Debate

11. Agenda: The first order of business for the Committee, if the Committee has more than one topic area to discuss, will be the consideration of the agenda.

12. Debate: After the Agenda has been determined, one continuously open speakers list will be established for the duration of the topic area, except as interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of draft resolutions. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft resolution currently on the floor. A draft resolution can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the committee.

13. Unmoderated Caucus: An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows members to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. A motion for an



unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion may briefly explain the purpose of the motion and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will be put to a vote immediately, and a simple majority is required for passage. The Director may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. The Director may prematurely end an unmoderated caucus if the Director feels that the caucus has ceased to be productive, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

14. Moderated Caucus: The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit, not to exceed twenty minutes, for the caucus. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority required for passage. The Director may rule the motion dilatory and his or her decision is not

Rules of Procedure

subject to appeal. If the motion passes, the Director will call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion for the stipulated time. Only speeches will be counted against the overall time of the caucus, and each speech will be counted as taking up the full duration of the speaking time. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus. The Director may also decide, subject to appeal, to suspend the caucus early.

15. Closure of Debate: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. The Director may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Director may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the Committee is in favor of closure, the Director will declare the closure of debate, and the resolutions or

amendment on the floor will be brought to an immediate vote. If the speakers list is exhausted and no delegations wish to add their name to the list, debate on the topic at hand is immediately closed.

16. Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. A motion to adjourn will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session have elapsed. The Director may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass.

17. Postponement and Resumption of Debate: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a resolution or amendment currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in

Rules of Procedure

favor and two opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any resolution or amendment on which debate has been postponed, and if debate on a resolution or amendment has not been resumed before debate is

closed, that resolution or amendment may not be voted upon. A motion to resume debate on an amendment or resolution on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debated by two speakers in favor and two opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

Rules Governing Speeches

18. Speakers List: The Committee will have an open speakers list for the topic area being discussed. Separate speakers lists will be established as needed for motions to set the agenda and debate on amendments. A delegation present may add its name to the speakers list by submitting a request in writing to the Director, provided that delegation is not already on the speakers list, and may similarly

move their name from the list by a similar request in writing. At his or her discretion (usually only when a new speakers list is opened) the Director may solicit nations to be added to the speakers list by raising their placard.

19. Speeches: No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Director. The Director may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or offensive to committee members or staff. Delegates who are absent when recognized by the dais automatically forfeit their time, and debate will continue. O. Speaking Time: When any speakers list is opened, the speaking time is automatically set to one minute. Delegates may also motion to set a new speaking time at any time when points or motions are in order during formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

21. Yields: A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers list may, after speaking, yield in one of three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair.

- Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who

Rules of Procedure

may not, however, then yield any remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.

- **Yield to questions:** Questionnaires will be selected by the Moderator and limited to one question each. Follow Up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Moderator. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- **Yield to the chair:** Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments.

The Moderator will then move to the next speaker. A yield to the chair is in order, but not automatic, when a speaker's time has elapsed. Yields are in order only during the Speakers List and not during moderated caucus.

22. **Comments:** If a substantive speech is followed by no yields, the Moderator may recognize two delegations, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed.



Commenters may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, moderated caucus, or debate on amendments.

23. **Right of Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request in writing a Right of Reply. The Reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech. The Director's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply cannot be appealed, and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee until requested to do so by the Directors.

Points

24. **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

25. **Point of Order:** During the discussion of any

Rules of Procedure

matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of the parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately ruled upon by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

26. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to Ask the Director a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff at an appropriate time. Rules Governing Substantive Matters



27. Working Papers: Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Working papers are not official documents, and do not require formal introduction, but do require the signature of the Director to be copied and distributed. Working papers do not have signatories.

28. Resolutions: A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is signed by 25 members in General Assembly committees, 8 members in the Economic and Social Council committees and Regional Bodies, and 5 members in the Security Council and Historical North American Treaty Organization. Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one draft resolution. There are no official sponsors of resolutions. The Director's decision not to approve a resolution or amendment may not be appealed. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific Committee rules. More than one resolution may be on the floor at any one

Rules of Procedure

time, but at most one resolution may be passed per topic area.

29. Introducing Resolutions: Once a resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolution. This motion requires only authorization by the Director. The dais staff, time permitting, may choose to read the operative clauses of the resolution. Once a draft resolution has been introduced and distributed, the Director may entertain non-substantive clarificatory points, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a resolution on that topic area has been passed.

30. Amendments: Delegates may amend any resolution that has been introduced. An amendment must have the approval of the Director and the signatures of 12 members in the General Assembly, 4 members in the



Economic and Social Council he Security Council and Historical North American Treaty Organization. Amendments to amendment Regional Bodies, and 3 members in tents are out of order; however, an amended part of a resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments and all amendments on the floor must be debated and voted upon:

- An approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. General debate will be suspended and two speakers lists will be established, one for and one against the amendment. Debate will alternate between each list.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers lists is exhausted. In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule 15, the Moderator will recognize two speakers against the motion to close debate, and a 2/3 majority is required for closure of debate on the agenda.
- When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Votes on amendments are substantive votes. After the vote, debate will return to the general speakers list.

Rules of Procedure

Rules Governing Voting

31. Division of the Question: After debate on a topic area or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move to divide the question on any item which is about to be voted on. Division of the question means that a specified set of operative clauses may be voted on separately from the rest.

Perambulatory clauses may not be removed by division of the question. The motion may be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass:

1. If the motion passes, the Director will accept proposals on how to divide the question. Such proposals may divide the question into two or more parts. After all proposals have been accepted, the Director will arrange them from most severe to least, and each will be voted on, in that order. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact.

2. If any proposal passes, all other proposals are discarded and the resolution or amendment is divided accordingly. A substantive vote must then be taken on each divided part to

determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. A simple majority is required for inclusion of each part. After all divided parts have been voted on, those that were voted to be included are recombined into the final draft resolution, which must then be voted upon under regular rules of procedure. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the proposal will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

32. Reordering Resolutions: The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which resolutions on the Committee floor will be voted on such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Director will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the question on a resolution. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and resolutions will be voted on in that order.

33. Voting: Once Committee is in voting

Rules of Procedure

procedure and all relevant motions have been entertained, the committee will vote on the resolutions on the floor. Voting occurs on each resolution in succession; once a resolution has been passed, no further resolutions will be voted on. In all matters, both substantive and procedural, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a "Yes," "No," or "Abstain." All matters will be voted upon by placards, except in the case of a roll call vote.

After the Moderator has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate will interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege or on a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. A simple majority requires more "Yes" votes than "No" votes; abstentions are not counted toward either total. A 2/3 majority vote requires at least twice as many "Yes" votes as "No" votes. A procedural vote is a vote on any matter besides an amendment or resolution, and requires every country to vote either "Yes" or "No" on the question.



34. **Roll Call Voting:** After debate is closed on any topic area or amendment, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions. The Director's decision whether to accept the motion for a roll call vote may not be appealed. Such a motion may be made from the floor and must be seconded by 25 members in General Assembly committees and 8 members in Economic and Social Council committees and Regional Bodies. All substantive votes are roll call votes in the Security Council and Historical North American Treaty Organization. Voting will be at the discretion of the Chair in all other Committee.

- In a roll call vote, the Director will call all countries noted by the dais to be in attendance in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.
- In the first sequence, delegates may vote "Yes," "No," "Abstain," "Pass," "Yes with rights," or "No with rights."
- A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote "Yes" or "No" during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right of explanation.

Rules of Procedure

- A delegate may only vote with rights if he or she votes “Yes” or “No” in the first round of voting and if his or her vote appears to constitute a divergence from his or her country’s policy. After all, delegates have voted, delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted 30 seconds each to explain their votes.
- The Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Precedence of Motions

35. **Precedence:** Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If a point or motion is on the floor, points or motions lower on this list are out of order.

1. Parliamentary Points

- a. Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Points of Personal Privilege (Rule 25)
 - ii. Points of Order (Rule 26)
- b. Points in order only when the floor is open:

i. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

2. Procedural motions that are not debatable:

- a. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 16)
- b. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 16)
- c. Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 13)
- d. Moderated Caucus (Rule 14)
- e. Motion to change the speaking time (Rule 21)
- f. Introduction of a draft resolution
- g. Introduction of an amendment

3. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:

- a. Closure of Debate (Rule 15)
- b. Postponement of Debate (Rule 17)
- c. Division of the Question (Rule 33)
- d. Reordering Resolutions (Rule 34)

4. Substantive motions:

- a. Amendments (Rule 32)
- b. Resolution (Rules 29-30)

5. Other procedural motions:

- a. Resumption of Debate (Rule 17)

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE



Abbreviation UNOOSA

Formation 13 Dec, 1958

Type Secretariat office

Legal status Active

Headquarter Vienna, Austria

Head & Director Simonetta Di Pippo

Parent Organization United Nations Secretariat

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (**UNOOSA**) works to promote international cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of space, and in the utilization of space science and technology for sustainable economic and social development. The Office assists any United Nations Member States to establish legal and regulatory frameworks to govern space activities and strengthens the capacity of developing countries to use space science technology and applications for development by helping to integrate space capabilities into national development programmes.

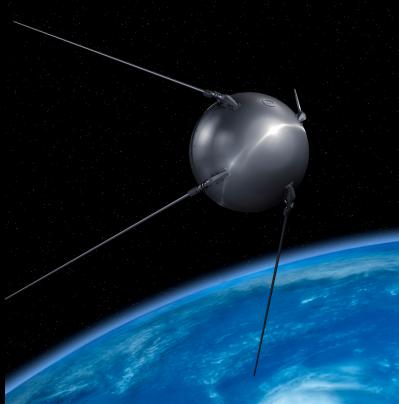
As the secretariat of COPUOS, the Office is responsible for helping implement the five international treaties, five legal principles, and related General Assembly resolutions that together comprise space law. Other duties include advising governments and nongovernmental organizations on space law maintaining a registry of vessels and objects launched into space convening forums to discuss various space-related matters and sponsoring programmes that provide access to space technology.

It also maintains the register of objects launched into space and is a member of the LSC's (Legal Subcommittee). The CPLA provides substantial secretarial services when it comes to the legal and regulatory framework for space activities in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The office also coordinates all space actors - related activities such as the International Space Station (ISS), the Space Launch System (SLS), and the Objects Launched into Space (OOS) space program. [1]

Space Exploration over the Years



1



2



From the very beginning of the Space Age, the United Nations recognized that outer space added a new dimension to humanity's existence. The United Nations family strives continuously to utilize the unique benefits of outer space for the betterment of humankind. The launching of Sputnik-1 in 1957 prompted a global conversation and debate on the legal, scientific, and political implications of space exploration. The following year, on 13 December 1958, the ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1348 (XIII). Concurrently, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) was created as a small expert unit within the UN Secretariat in New York to assist the Committee in its work.

The following year, COPUOS met for the first time to discuss a peaceful and legally ordered approach to space exploration and became a permanent body within the General Assembly. In 1962, UNOOSA was moved to the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (DPSCA), where it was transformed into the Outer Space Affairs Division. In 1967, the Outer Space Treaty, which had been developed by COPUOS, entered into force, creating the first international legal framework governing the conduct of space activities.

Space Exploration over the Years



³
Neil Armstrong, first man to set foot on the Moon.



After the launch of the 1st satellite, the Soviet Union launched the first human into space on April 12 1961. Within 10 years, American astronauts walked on the surface of the Moon on July 20 1969. A total of 12 Americans on six separate Apollo missions set foot on the Moon between July 1969 and December 1972. Since then, no humans have left Earth orbit, but more than 500 men and women have spent as many as 438 consecutive days in space. From November 2, 2000, when its first crew took up residence, to its completion in 2011, the International Space Station (ISS) served as a base for humans living and working in space on a permanent basis. It will continue to be used in this way until at least 2024.

Since 1957 Earth-orbiting satellites and robotic spacecraft journeying away from Earth have gathered valuable data about the Sun, Earth, other bodies in the solar system, and the universe beyond. Robotic spacecraft have landed on the Moon, Venus, Mars, Titan, a comet, and three asteroids, have visited all the major planets, and have flown by Kuiper belt objects and by the nuclei of comets, including Halley's Comet, travelling in the inner solar system. Scientists have used space-derived data to deepen human understanding of the origin and evolution of galaxies, stars, planets, and other cosmological phenomena. [2]

THE LEGAL REGIME OF OUTER SPACE



4

The first meeting of the committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1959, when it was an ad hoc committee of the UN.



5

Space is changing. Governments, agencies, and other official State organizations are rapidly increasing their development of space tools and techniques, and their utilization of outer space using indigenous, collaborative, and/or purchased assets. And increasingly, commercial players in a multitude of countries have developed, or are in the process of rapid development, sophisticated solutions about the launch, space-based assets, services, or applications of interest to many varied and eager customers. This exciting, innovative, and transformative situation, in common with all disruptive technological advances, is well in advance of the rules and standards that need to be developed to ensure that undesirable aspects do not hinder, slow down, or, worse, halt the very positive attributes that such developments can bring and are bringing to humanity.

The five core international treaties governing space activities are certainly not the outer limit of international law and governance on outer space. However, these treaties are the main internationally binding instruments and form the basis of other principles and guidelines. They are a product of their time, the 1960s and 1970s, and as such, they are very "State-centric". Nevertheless, they still form an important basis for global space governance. [3]

THE LEGAL REGIME OF OUTER SPACE



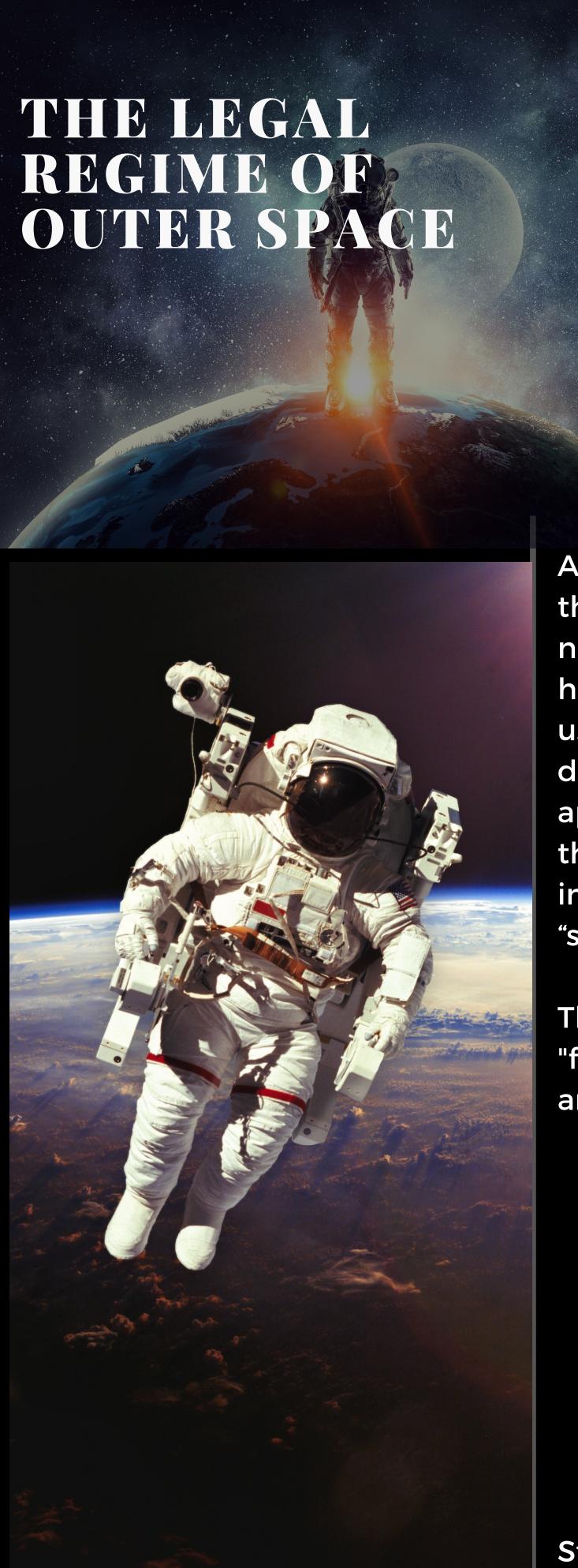
The first meeting of the committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1959, when it was an ad hoc committee of the UN.



However, more needs to be done. One of the major priorities of this process is the governance of outer space activities; indeed, this key agenda item could be considered as perhaps the predominant issue that is common to all of the other thematic priorities under discussion, including exploration, space objects and events, space weather, space and global health, space in support of climate change, resiliency, and capacity building. This is why a careful reflection, discussion, and consideration of the governance of outer space activities is so timely and important, and why the current volume is significant in helping to frame the deliberations that need to be conducted between now, and beyond. [4]

These and many other unprecedented developments, which were not known during the formulation of the current global space governance regime, are believed to have serious negative implications for space activities in the near future and for the sustainable use of space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all humankind (i.e., for maintaining the global public interest in outer space). Space governance today is a combination of international agreements adopted during the space race of the 20th century, together with non-binding principles and guidelines that were created to deal with specific issues as they arose, through several international organizations. [5]

THE LEGAL REGIME OF OUTER SPACE

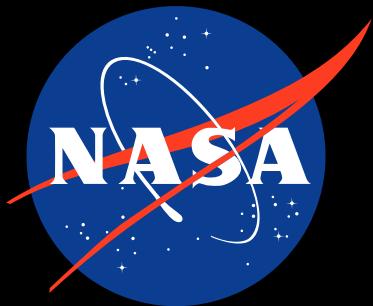


A number of fundamental principles guide the conduct of space activities, including the notion of space as the province of all humankind, the freedom of exploration and use of outer space by all states without discrimination, and the principle of non-appropriation of outer space. The treaties are the main internationally binding instruments and form the basis of other "soft law" principles and guidelines.

The treaties commonly referred to as the "five United Nations treaties on outer space" are:

- Outer Space Treaty, 1967 (107 States parties/23 signatories)
- Rescue Agreement, 1968 (96/23)
- Liability Convention, 1972 (95/19)
- Registration Convention, 1975 (67/3)
- Moon Agreement, 1979 (18/4) [6]

States are not dependent on the United Nations to negotiate treaties and conventions among themselves. Although the five core space treaties were negotiated under the auspices of the UNCOPUOS.



6



7



ROSCOSMOS

8

Global Space Governance is the whole of the agreements, laws, regulations, and other mechanisms (mandatory and voluntary) concerning outer space affairs or activities, and includes processes for their formulation, compliance monitoring, and/or implementation by concerned international and/or national institutions.

Important aspects of space governance are trusted to one or more international bodies, it will be crucial to have agreement and clarity about how these bodies are to use the powers that are entrusted to them such as the power to regulate access to various space resources. Are they to make decisions in what they perceive to be the best interests of the States that are parties to the relevant conventions? Or the best interests of those States that have space programs? Or the best interests of all States? Or the best interests of all humanity?

When discussing global space governance, one must keep in mind two facts. First, not all activities that fall under space governance are physically located in outer space. Second, this governance is still and will remain so in the foreseeable future, terrestrially contextualized, thus dependent on national governments, international organizations and forums, and other actors on Earth. For these reasons, one might presume that global space governance is and cannot be significantly different from general global governance. [7]



First successful flight of SpaceX

9



International cooperation has allowed States to use and supply their citizens with services that they would otherwise be deprived of. International cooperation has also enabled States to better handle natural disasters by sharing satellite data, which is the purpose for establishing the U.N. Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (U.N.-SPIDER). Global governance, therefore, does not replace States. Furthermore, the goal of global governance is not to force States to behave in a certain way. Indeed, States continue to act mostly to promote their national interests. However, these interests have led and continue to lead them to cooperate on many issues, to advance, and to take part in global governance.

Although the scope of global governance is expanding, the challenges are also growing. Today's world is multipolar. The major States such as Russia and China advocate for a changed world order [Russia--China Declaration]. With the seeming decline of the dominant influence of the West, there is a demand for an international system that more closely links to the new multipolar world with a more polycentric system. [8]



The “Space2030” agenda forms a comprehensive and inclusive long-term vision for space as one of the key drivers for development and reiterates the unique position of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the United Nations body responsible for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, supported by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, which serves as a gateway to space in the United Nations system.

Mission Statement: “To identify and recommend priority items to be included in the Space2030 Agenda from the perspective of the Economic South which advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals” [9]

So far, the Space2030 Working Group has identified four overarching pillars under which the strategic objectives of Space2030 will be presented (UNOOSA, 2019b):

Space Economy: Enhancing space-derived economic benefits and strengthening the role of the space sector as a major driver for a sustainable economy;

Space Society: Advancing societal benefits of space-related activities and making the best use of space technologies and space-based services and applications for improving the quality of life on Earth;



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The COPUOS working group formed in 2018 working on Space2030

Space Accessibility: Improving access to space for all and ensuring that all countries can benefit socio-economically from space science and technology applications and space-based data, information, and products;

Space Diplomacy: Advancing space diplomacy by building partnerships and strengthening international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. [10]

Sub-goals for each pillar are being identified in the Working Group consultation process. "Space for the Future, Space for All" aims to contribute to the debate and to propose a set of subgoals, which also complement the SDGs. [11]

Advanced Task of Space law



14

Debris piling up around Earth that could seriously damage spacecraft and satellites has reached a tipping point



15

More than six decades have passed since the last international fundamental norms of space law were adopted by the international community. It was a time of relative calm. Space law had secondary roles in international and national legal systems and had developed little. Now that the first private companies have successfully launched their missiles into space, the problems of the development of space law are coming to the fore for humanity. After all, outer space (certain places) is a future home for people, it is a large income for private space companies that will provide more and more quality and cheap services for people. Simultaneously, it calls the application to humanity of the ecological damage, and in some cases direct threats to the life and health of people.

The development of space law from the point of view of the militarization of outer space becomes even more urgent. Of course, the near-earth orbit almost immediately became the environment in which military reconnaissance satellites fly. It is clear that ballistic military missiles of space powers reach their goals through outer space. However, the state space was kept, still, place in space weapons active experience. In addition to increased space research, the so-called dual-use when space powers to destroy their satellites, practically perfecting the technology of space weapons by destroying enemy satellites.

Advanced Task of Space law

Consequently, all this poses new challenges to space law

1. Formation and approval of international standardization of space terms, expressions in the legal sense.

2. To encourage the involvement of private capital in space programs on the basis of fair competition

3. Adoption of the foundations, and in the following, the rules of private space law, so that private space companies of different States can interact with each other on the basis of acceptable norms in advance, without applying each time for permits to their governments

4. The resolution of the problems of space debris with the international space law. First of all, it is necessary to register at the international level the concept of "garbage", as well as to determine the types and amount of legal responsibility that will be applied in public or private companies in the case of leaving garbage in the orbit of the Earth.

5. Settlement of ownership of space bodies. Private space companies are already planning to use the natural resources of space bodies. This process can become a conflict, which on the one hand hinders the development of natural resources that are on/in space bodies, on the other hand, can lead to space conflicts, including military ones.

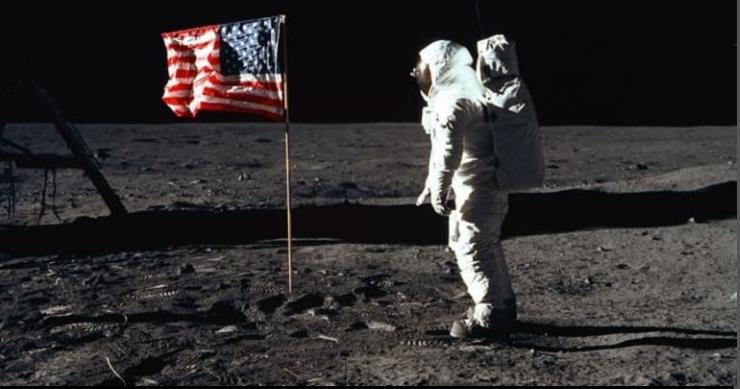
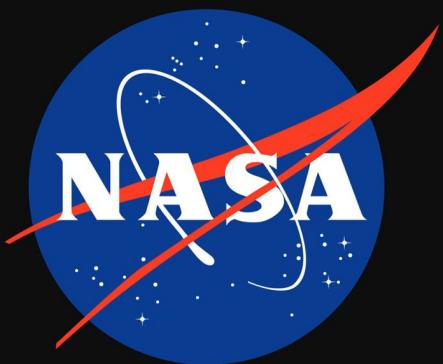


6. Development and adoption by the UN security Council of a new international agreement on the use of the resources of the moon and other space bodies for scientific and industrial purposes.

7. Private companies of space States plan to provide services to people from space tourism in large volumes. These issues require special legal regulation to ensure the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of space tourists. A simple analogy of international law of the sea is no longer sufficient

8. The world community must work out and approve the agreement of the space powers on legal sanctions that can be applied in private space companies for violation of the norms of space law. An international space court should be established to ensure their fair application and to resolve civil conflicts between private space companies. As for the sanctions that the UN or individual space States may apply to space States or States that seek to become such, they should be spelled out, what actions are subject to sanctions.

Focus-United States of America



16

Moon landing of the Apollo 11, Neil Armstrong with the American flag

The United States of America has been one of the premier states in the world when it comes to space expeditions and affairs. USA joined UNOOSA in 1958 as one of the 18 original members joining during the creation of the office. In the same year, 1958 The National Aeronautics and Space Administration NASA, an independent agency under the US federal government was established. NASA is responsible for all the civilian space programs carried out in the USA as well as the aeronautics and space research. NASA's Apollo Moon Landing mission was the first-time humans had landed on an outer space body, it was historical and a big step towards space exploration for the whole world. NASA is one of the world's leading space agencies and has completed numerous space missions that have helped the human kind in better understanding the outer space. The International Space Station which is a joint operation between 5 space agencies and NASA is among them. NASA science is focused on better understanding the Earth Observing System advancing heliophysics through the efforts of the Science Mission Directorate's, exploring bodies throughout the Solar System with advance robotic spacecrafts such as New Horizon, and researching astrophysics topics such as the Big Bang Theory.

US legislation of existing space laws are compiled in Title 51 of the United States, some important laws include:-

- .Communication Act 1934- To Govern commercial satellite operations
- .National Aeronautics and Space Act 1958
- .The Commercial Space Launch Act
- .Land Remote-Sensing Policy Act
- .US Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act of 2015
- .Weather Report and Forecasting Innovation act of 2017
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization act of 2017
- National Defence Authorization Act of 2020 [12]

Focus-Russia



Russia is among the world leaders when it comes to space explorations and research. Russia or as it known back then, The Soviet Union, was the first country in the world to launch a satellite into space. The Sputnik-1 was the first satellite of its kind to be launched into outer space on October 4 1957. The Soviet space program which started in the 1950s and continued till the Soviet dissolution was responsible for many first freights in human history. Vostok-1 carried the first human, Yuri Gagarin into outer space.

After the Soviet dissolution, Russia formed its very own space program under the name of Roscosmos. The Roscosmos State Corporation for Space Activities is responsible for space flights, cosmonautics programs and aerospace research. It is among the 5 agencies working together on the International Space Station. Roscosmos is also working on other major space missions such as Luna-Glob, Venera-D, Fobos-Grunt and Mars 96.



The Russian Space law deals with an, in principle extraordinary wide range of activities. Space activities are defined as including not only space communications, space remote sensing, manned space flights, space research and the manufacture of products in outer space, but also other activities performed with the help of space technologies other products and services, necessary for carrying out space activities are also included in the scope of the Russian Space Law.



Nevertheless, the Russian Space law may at any rate be said to include in its scope in a comprehensive fashion those activities which for example the space treaties deal with rescue and return of astronauts and space objects, the launching of space objects and other space activities causing damage, issue of registration, and in general all activities in space. [13]

Focus-France

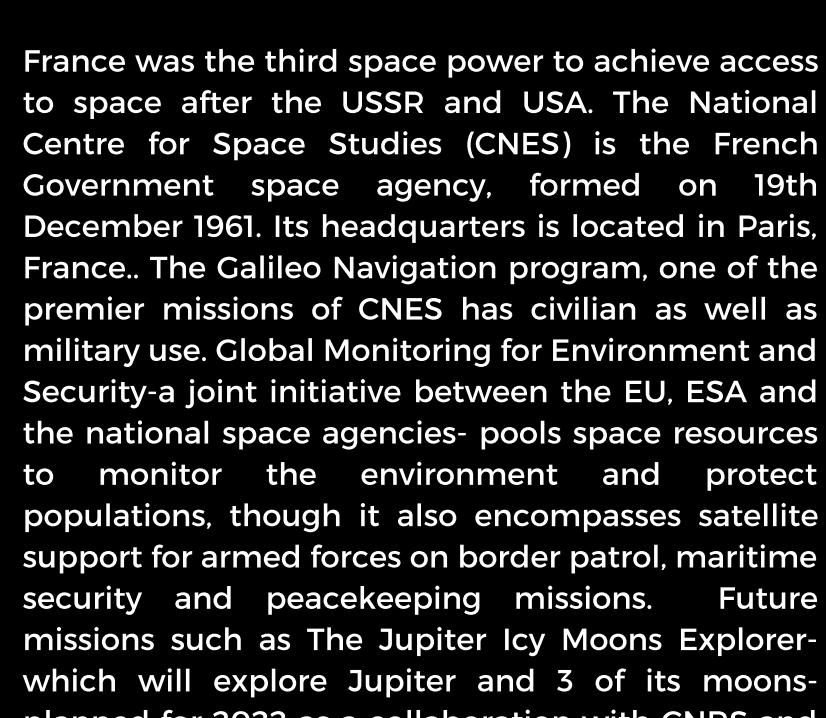


France was the third space power to achieve access to space after the USSR and USA. The National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) is the French Government space agency, formed on 19th December 1961. Its headquarters is located in Paris, France.. The Galileo Navigation program, one of the premier missions of CNES has civilian as well as military use. Global Monitoring for Environment and Security-a joint initiative between the EU, ESA and the national space agencies- pools space resources to monitor the environment and protect populations, though it also encompasses satellite support for armed forces on border patrol, maritime security and peacekeeping missions. Future missions such as The Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer- which will explore Jupiter and 3 of its moons- planned for 2022 as a collaboration with CNRS and ESA, Mission Merlin, to study methane levels and concentrations in the earth's atmosphere, looks promising and offer a great deal to the human kind. The 2008 French space law or French Space Operations Act (LOS) of June 2008, supplemented by decrees and a Technical Regulation, adopted after many years of discussion, establishes the legal framework for outer space activities in France. The 2008 French space law sets up and authorisation and continuous supervision process of the outer space activities of the French operators, in accordance with the international treaties, and in particular, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the 1972 Liability Convention.



The 2008 French space law leads to authorise and supervise all the space operations performed by French operators, and takes into account the long-term development of space activities.In France, the authorisation to perform a space operation (launch or on-orbit control) is given by the ministry in charge of Space, only after evaluation of compliance with the Technical Regulation. The detailed analysis of compliance with the Technical Regulation is performed by CNES on behalf of the ministry of Space.

The 2008 French space law provides that every operator has to carry out, for any space operation, an impact assessment on the environment, and a hazard study with a plan to manage risks and ensure safety of populations, properties, public health and the environment. [14]



CNES's new project to build reusable rockets.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR MODERATED CAUCUS

The following topics can be discussed in the course of the sessions in the committee:

- To what extent it can truly be guaranteed that exploration and use of space is “for the benefit and interests of all countries” when orbital slots for telecommunications, television broadcasting, and other commercial services are used by some, but not all, States.
- Are regional space governance mechanisms complementary to global space governance?
- Given the increased participation by private enterprises in all space activities, what is the best way to regulate (public and private law) issues such as liability, change of ownership, response to emergencies, the exercise of jurisdiction and control, and financing?
- Consideration of new international coordinative efforts as well as legal and institutional mechanisms to protect humanity against cosmic hazards (i.e., planetary defense).

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