

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF SPACE LAW AS IT RELATES TO THE MOON?



Amalie Sinclair

Space for Progress

To create US initiative for a holistic and applications based
International Space Treaty



International Space Systems Treaty ISST addresses:

- International co-operation for space and lunar exploration
- International co-operation for space based security structures
- International co-operation into the space based developmental potentials of the Information Age

INTERNATIONAL SPACE SYSTEMS TREATY

Preamble

Whereas:

For the particular potentials of the Space Age, for both the exploration of Space and for the conservation and care of our home Planet

We the Peoples of the World seek out the guidelines and the definitions that will expand the horizons of Human Knowledge and the dramatic abilities of our Human Potential

In consideration of the historic and unforeseen global status, and for the dissemination of advanced scientific and informational capacities.

We the Peoples of the World undertake the unique and the unified condition that will formally designate the boundary into the "Information Age."

Informed by international intent, scientific acumen, immediate global communications and the remarkable attributes of global climate change.

We the Peoples of the World coming together in a spirit of enlightened self interest.

Regard the potentials now offered by Space Systems to be unprecedented ones and requiring of careful thought and well intentioned utilization.

Hereby

International Space Systems Treaty (ISST) designates and recommends the "active" usage of consensual and subscribing Space Based assets within an Internationally obtained and Internationally legislated Informational Platform.

ISST Informational Platform is therefore designated as being an Essential Global Asset in times when the balance of interests is Universally sought at the Global, International and National levels.

Thereby

ISST Undertakes the task of offering to all Peoples everywhere

Through the potentials and capacities of Space Systems usage

The basic assurances and the fundamental principles that give rise to the Universal Suffrage.

ISST Provides that these valuable Space Systems utilizations be made available to all Peoples

Freely offered and freely taken within the Community of Nations

INTERNATIONAL SPACE SYSTEMS TREATY (con't.)

In consideration of this responsibility	In addition	Such tasks being discriminated and well endowed
<p>ISST supports Co-operative and International Space development</p> <p>ISST supports International Interests for the usage of Space Based utilities</p> <p>ISST supports Global Security through Space Based utilizations</p> <p>ISST supports Global Development through Space Based utilizations</p> <p>ISST supports the Emancipation and Integrity of all Communities and all Peoples through Space Based utilizations</p>	<p>ISST Undertakes on behalf of all Peoples: The formal attributes of the ISST Utilization Platform To Whit:</p> <p>The Protection of Personal Freedoms, Personal Identities and Personal Entitlements</p> <p>Genuine Pathways to the Prosperity of a Future World</p> <p>Dialog amongst Nations for the Common Good</p> <p>The Upholding of Human Cultures</p> <p>Universal Education for the Global Condition</p>	<p>By the Capacity of Communications within ISST Technological Platform</p> <p>By the Capacity of Information Process within ISST Technological Platform</p> <p>By the Capacity for Computational Analysis within ISST Technological Platform</p> <p>By the Dissemination of Expertise within ISST Technological Platform</p> <p>By Compassion</p> <p>By Human Ingenuity</p> <p>By Scientific Advancement</p> <p>By the Need to Establish a Global Society for a Newer Age</p> <p>By the Established Status and the Right Intentions of Governments</p>

Moving out of history

- The early international exploration of the Polar Regions set the table for the international exploration of Space
- The International Geophysical Year (IGY) in 1957-1958 was the formative program
- USSR Sputnik 1 and US Explorer 1 were both launched for the IGY program
- This first Space Science oriented program also discovered the Van Allen Belts and the deep sea ridges
- IGY gave rise to the establishment of the Space Law agenda at the United Nations (UN)
- Space Law started out within the co-operative and international planetary science and exploration programs of the past
- Space Law represents the venue for the co-operative international planetary science and development programs of the future

Apparence de l'aurore boréale dans le sud
le 24 novembre à 15^h 36^m

Setting the Stage

- Act One - 1958 -We move into Near Space
- Time passes
- Noises off stage
- Act Two- 1960 -We are going to the Moon
- Time passes, more noises off stage
- Act Three -1967 - Enter the Outer Space Treaty
- The Information Age Symphony plays softly
- The Moon is watching from the wings at stage right
- Space Law is watching from the wings at stage left

**The audience wonders if the partners will eventually dance together
The music of the Information Age grows louder**

Commerce and Expediency

The 1979 Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies proposed:

- UN to be notified of all discoveries and activities
- Exploration and usage be subject to approval at the UN
- All States have equal right to research
- Discoveries be made available to the International community
- The environment is a protected one
- States could not claim sovereignty
- Private ownership was prohibited
- Ownerships could be allowed for international governmental organizations

And most significantly:

- The Moon Treaty required that all resource extraction and allocation be made by an International regime

The 1979 Initiative was defeated in US Congress and was not ratified by any other nation

The Construction of Space Law Objectives

The Treaty on Outer Space gives opportunity for co-operative International participation into:

- Space Exploration Programs
- Space Programs for Security
- Developmental Space Programs
- Advanced Information Based Sciences
- Civil Society Engagements

These investments are subjected to:

Developmental and Economic Objectives and Resources

Construction of Space Law Objectives

An Integrated International Space Agenda will find that:

- A genuine balance of interests can be sought out and obtained
- Space development can enable the balance of interests
- Space utilizations can enable global security structures
- Space utilizations can enable global developmental structures
- Lunar exploration and development can enable the balance of interests to be obtained

An Advanced Information Platform endows Space Based Utilizations



Space utilization focuses around the basic levels of the applications, all represent issue for the balance of national and international interests

The levels for space applications can be defined as follows:

- Space exploration agendas
- Space based security structures
- Space based developmental structures
- Civil society requisites
- Commercial space development

Establishing the Balance of Interests

Some Qualifications:

- Balance of interests can be found for the space and information age paradigms
- Expanded space law facilities can expedite lunar exploration and settlement
- Expanded space law facilities can enable advanced problem solving
- Expanded space law facilities can enable productivity
- Space enabled development potential is a critical requirement
- International Lunar development offers focus and direction
- The Space Law venue gives structure and balance

Slide 11

WLO1

Nine listed?

William L. Osburn, 10/15/2008

International Space Objectives within Space Law Oversight

Treaty Level:

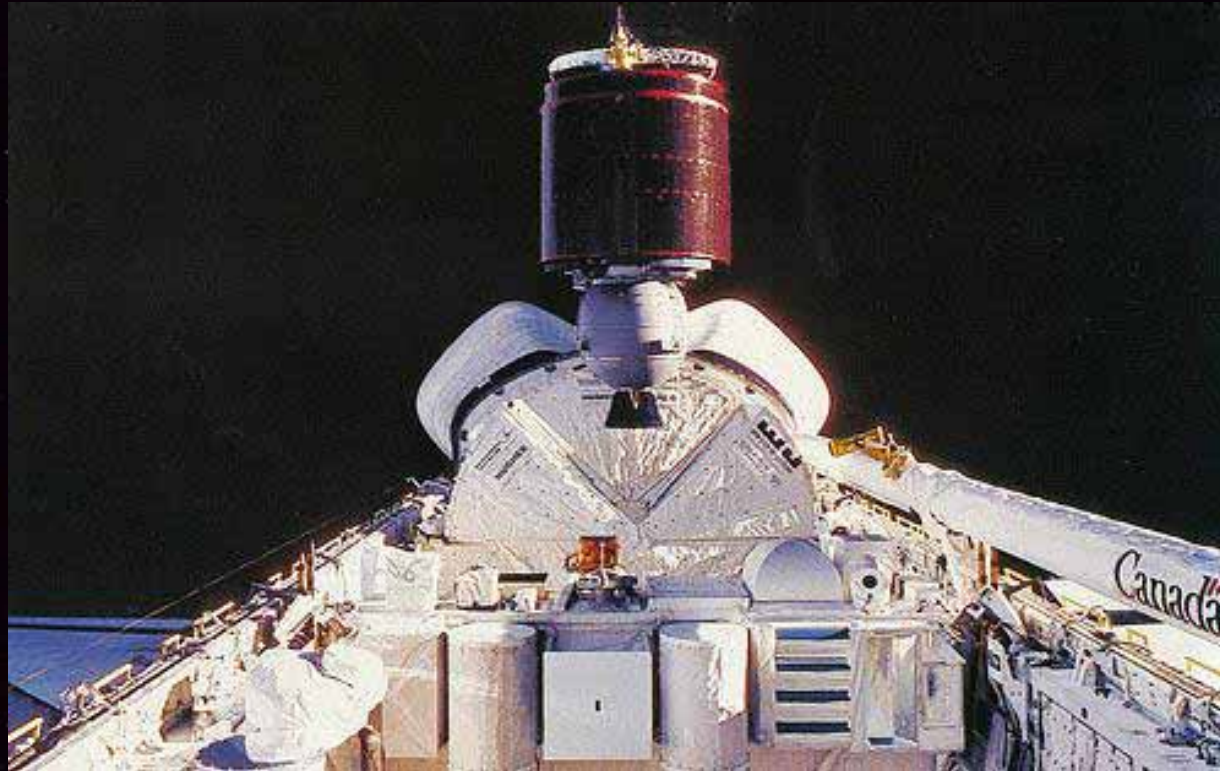
- Development of a Space Shuttle Fleet
- Preparation of a Lunar Development Program
- Co-operative undertaking of Space Based Security Structures
- Establishment of Space Enabled Informational and Computational Platforms
- Protected Cyber Space Facilities
- Alignments and Distributions of Earth Sciences
- Governmental and Civil Society Informational Resources
- Space Law Consensus for Expedited Utilizations

International Space Objectives within Space Law Oversight

Ensuring:

- A leading role for space development
- The provision of the international scientific communities
- Representation of civil society interests
- Equitable placement of contracts within the commercial sectors
- Equitable designation of patent and durations
- Optimizing of global resources for economic outflows

The End?



We have a long way to go, but if you would like to help, you can reach us at:

www.spacetreaty.com