

IHL YAC: Space Law and Armed Conflict Quiz

1. Which of the following are the four fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law?

- a) Military Necessity, Proportionality, Distinction, and Limiting Unnecessary Suffering
- b) Military Necessity, Humanity, Distinction, and Win by any means necessary
- c) Proportionality, Humanity, Neutrality, and Limiting Unnecessary Suffering
- d) Military Necessity, Humanity, Neutrality, and Distinction

2. Which of the following correctly defines a military objective under International Humanitarian Law?

- a) **Location:** The physical presence of the target within a combat zone.
- b) **Purpose:** The intended military advantage the target offers.
- c) **Use:** The current military function of the target.
- d) **Nature:** The inherent characteristics of the target that contribute to military action.
- e) **All of the above**

3. **True/False:** Under International Humanitarian Law, civilian objects that are being used for military purposes lose their protection and can be considered legitimate military targets.

True

False

4. **Fill in the Blank:** The principle of _____ in IHL requires that parties to a conflict must always distinguish between civilians and combatants, as well as between civilian objects and military objectives.

- a) Proportionality
- b) Distinction
- c) Military Necessity
- d) Limiting Unnecessary Suffering

5. Which of the following best describes the principle of "Proportionality" in International Humanitarian Law?

- a) The obligation to use the least harmful means necessary to achieve a military objective.
- b) The limitation on the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury.
- c) The requirement to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants during an attack.
- d) The requirement that attacks should not take place if it is determined that the attack will cause excessive harm to civilians or civilian objects in relation to the anticipated military advantage.

6. The launching of what satellite started the “Space Race”?

- a) International Space Station
- b) USA Explorer I
- c) USSR Sputnik I
- d) NASA Echo I

7. Which treaty prohibits the testing of nuclear weapons and explosions in the atmosphere and outer space?

- a) 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty
- b) 1967 Outer Space Treaty
- c) 1968 Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space
- d) 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

8. **True/False:** The Moon agreement states that the Moon can be used for military purposes and claimed by individual countries as sovereign territory?

True

False

9. Which treaty forbids establishing military bases, testing weapons and conducting military maneuvers on celestial bodies?

- a) 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty
- b) 1967 Outer Space Treaty
- c) 1968 Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space
- d) 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

10. **True/False:** The Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (1979) that establishes national registries for objects launched into space only applies to government objects T/F?

True

False

Bonus: The _____ principle of the of the Outer Space Treaty ensures that states shall “be guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance” in the exploration and

use of outer space, and that all activities will be conducted “with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States party to the Treaty.”

IHL YAC: Space Law and Armed Conflict Quiz ANSWER KEY

1. a) Military Necessity, Proportionality, Distinction, and Limiting Unnecessary Suffering
2. e) All of the above
3. True
4. b) Distinction
5. d) The requirement that attacks should not take place if it is determined that the attack will cause excessive harm to civilians or civilian objects in relation to the anticipated military advantage.
6. c) USSR Sputnik I
7. a) 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty
8. False
9. b) 1967 Outer Space Treaty
10. False

Bonus: Due Regard Principle