The role of governments in investigating crimes committed in outer space

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Abstract

Due to the lack of comprehensive and unified regulations on criminal jurisdiction in outer space and Insufficient scattered regulations between governments and weak and inadequate rules in international documents and agreements in this field, the present study descriptively and analytically uses the library method by taking notes from International Space Law and International documents and agreements in this field and reliable information and articles collected and seeks to answer the question of how can governments be considered competent to investigate the crimes committed by their citizens and non-citizen in outer space?

The results of studies show that the governments have jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by their citizens in outer space within domestic courts and international authorities however the existing laws do not answer the numerous ambiguities in this area, even multilateral international agreements, which are more limited in scope than international treaties and international space law, have failed to address the existing ambiguities. The role of governments and their efforts, as well as those of international organizations and the legal community, in unifying the efficient rules of outer space to prevent various national legislations, is important.

Keywords:

International Space Law, Jurisdiction of Courts, Outer Space, the role of governments in the proceedings crimes committed

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Foreword

The field of space is the most unknown and dangerous field of human activity in the present era. Despite the passage of a short time since the beginning of human space activity, which is not a few decades, space technology and industry have made significant progress and development, so that humans are thinking about the commercial exploitation of resources outside the earth's atmosphere, space tourism, and scientific discoveries outside the solar system. As space tourism and space commercialization become more serious, many private and public companies enter the field, such as Virgin Galactic and "Roskosmos"[1], which are looking to build a space hotel by 2022 (Reddy, Nica & Wilkes, 2012: 1094-1095) as well as projects to exploit the resources of space objects and also to create permanent bases on the moon and other space objects such as the multinational project "Artemis"[2] with the participation of eight countries, the permanent presence of humans in space in the not too distant future is expected.

One of the most important challenges of the world community in space is maintaining the security and environment of space and the unknown physics and order of space, because any attempt and intervention in the direction of militarization or nuclearization of space or attempts to control the energy of black holes and Neutron stars can destroy the unknown order of the universe, and its consequences are not only for that country, the planet, and humanity, but can also be a threat to the solar system. For this reason, the cooperation of all governments to formulate and develop space rights and create a solid mechanism of executive guarantee is necessary. Compared to other branches of international law, international space law is a newly born branch that is on the way to development and evolution, therefore, all aspects of human presence in space have not been investigated.

From the beginning of the formation of human societies, one of the phenomena that have always been of interest to human beings has been the issue of crime. There have been different definitions and interpretations of crime and many thinkers including sociologists, jurists, criminologists and psychologists and other scientific and intellectual groups have dealt with it from different aspects. Considering that crime, like other social phenomena, is a multidimensional and multi-causal issue, and due to special and unnatural conditions in outer space and isolated relationships of people of different nationalities and religions and with different cultures, as well as interests The common existence of different national and personal interests, the emergence of challenges between individuals that provide the motivation and context for committing a crime is not far from expectation and committing a crime also seems likely. In this regard, the development and expansion of international law regarding the rights governing outer space are essential. This article will try to examine the competence of domestic courts in proceedings of crimes committed in outer space. in the light of the role of governments.

1- Theoretical concepts and bases

International space law, with its independent resources as the newest branch of international law knowledge with a stunning scientific and technical development that gave mankind the ability to leave the earth for the first time, and new concepts related to sovereignty It shows the difference between space and air and earth. International space law has faced challenges such as preventing the spread of armed conflicts into outer space and determining the limits of governments' sovereignty and exercising jurisdiction, ownership, and responsibility in the vast expanse of outer space, which explains some of the concepts and bases related to the jurisdiction over We will investigate the crimes to identify the competent authorities.

1- Launcher Government

Determining and identifying the government that launched the space object in terms of the rights, duties, and obligations of that government towards the launched space object and towards the international community, including other governments and governmental and non-governmental organizations, and natural and legal persons, especially in the discussion of actions The active and passive competence of the crew, employees and people present in that space object is important. In Article 8 of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, the state with jurisdiction over individuals is defined as the state whose space object is registered under the name of that state. Also, Article 2 of the 1975 Convention on the Registration of Spacecraft introduces the state that launches a space object as the state that registers that space object, and not necessarily the "launching state". In general, it is deduced from the international space regulations resulting from space treaties that the state that registers the space object of the state is competent over people.

The 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage by Space Objects provides a clear definition of the term launch and the term launch state. In month 1 of this Convention, the launching State refers to the State which launched the space object into space, or that space object launched from the territory under the control of that State, or the State which provided the means, means, and means of launching. Determining and identifying the government launching the space object in terms of the rights, duties, and obligations of that government to the launched space object and to the international community, including other governments and governmental and non-governmental organizations, natural and legal persons, and especially in the discussion of actions. Active and passive competence on the crew and staff and people present in that space object is important. According to Article 6 of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty[3], any "space activity of non-governmental organizations in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, requires the continued permission and supervision of the appropriate State Party." Therefore, the supervision and issuance of space activity licenses are the responsibility of governments, and governments within their governance system face the challenge of creating a competent authority to supervise, issue licenses, training, etc. in the field of space activities, and we will address it in later sections. In international law, international space regulations imply that the launcher government is responsible for overseeing space activity.

For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "Launcher authority" shall refer to the State responsible for launching, the concept of launching authority being introduced by Article 6 of the 1968 Rescue Agreement as the State responsible for launching, but to clarify this concept, it is necessary to refer to Article 7 of the Space Treaty and examine its relationship with the compensation mechanism. . The concept of the official responsible for launching the space object bridges the gap between liability for compensation and international liability. This concept implies a causal relationship between the international responsibility of the government and the creation of liability for compensation for damages caused by a space object.

The concept of a launcher has another meaning, as enshrined in the 1992 resolution on the principles of the use of nuclear energy in space. According to the resolution, the term launcher in line with the goals of the resolution is essentially a government that exercises its authority and control over a space object while carrying nuclear energy resources. According to this concept of throwing state clearly refers to the recording state. The Government shall make the registrar of the space object responsible for carrying out its supervisory duties. (Kazemi and Golrou 2016: 3).

1- 2- Space Law

In the literature of international space law, apart from Article 8 of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and Article 2 of the 1975 Registration Convention, which is a kind of repetition and emphasis of Article 8 of the Outer Space Treaty, there are no other materials on the jurisdiction of individual's Legal regimes that have been formed in space are based on freedom of space and non-allocation to a particular state. These legal regimes and rules and regulations were finally realized with the ratification of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. Other conventions and agreements were also ratified. These documents should have been drafted in such a way as to cover all activities, and these activities should be in line with humanitarian goals and the goals of the international community. The role of governments in drafting and enforcing these rules has been crucial because if governments did not show coordination in drafting these laws, the space would become a place of abuse and each country could, according to its own interests and the technology at its disposal, Use space. Accordingly, space is one of the areas that is highly regarded by powerful countries due to its many functions in creating power and progress for governments. Therefore, the outer space requires a comprehensive and complete plan set by governments to adhere to it The role of governments and their cooperation in the international arena to regulate their activities in space is very important. Including the non-peaceful use of space, which could have dire consequences for the international community; Also, if the rules and regulations regarding the space environment are not observed, its dangers can be easily imagined for both astronauts and people on Earth. By creating space stations in space and sending astronauts to perform space activities there, it will focus human thoughts on the rules of disaster relief and rescue astronauts to ensure the safety of their lives in times of danger. Meanwhile, the discovery of remote sensing satellites and their widespread use caused many problems in the security and confidential information of countries. The role of governments in creating and implementing these laws and regulations is easily palpable (Mojtahedi and Abbasi 1399: 4).

All legal and technical issues related to Outer space are discussed in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS). member states of the United Nations formed the Committee in 1958, which was recognized as a subcommittee of the United Nations General Assembly by Resolution 1472. The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) is the most important oversight body in the field of space. It has been formed to promote international cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of space, as well as the use of space science and technology for sustainable social and economic development. The Office assists all UN member states in establishing the legal and regulatory structure and framework of countries and empowering developing countries in the use of space technology and its applications, in the development of space facilities and their development programs. The secretariat of this office is the UN Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space.

Various theories have been put forward about the legal regime of outer space. Some have compared extraterrestrial space to the high seas, while others have compared space to Antarctica and the airspace. Each of these theories has implications for the legal system of space. For example, the theory of the similarity of space to Antarctica requires space to be free of military activities, and theories of likening the space system to Antarctica or the airspace, in exceptional cases, allow military activity in international law to the system. They also spread the space (Navadeh Toupchi 1386: 319).

Space activists, especially private sector space activists, want more freedom of action in important space areas, but if such freedom of action is accepted for new and more complex space areas and space objects, the existing legal rules can no longer be guaranteed.
The current legal system of space is generally derived from five treaties: the 1967 treaty on the activities of states in the discovery and use of outer space, the moon, and other celestial bodies (the space treaty), the 1968 treaty on the rescue of astronauts and the return of projectiles. Outer Space (Rescue Treaty), the 1972 Treaty on International Liability for Damage to Space Objects (Liability Convention), the 1975 Treaty on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Registration Convention) and the Treaty governing the activities of countries on the Moon and other celestial bodies 1979 (Treaty of the Moon). Of course, the declarations of the General Assembly, customary international law, and the practices of the leading countries in the field of space (which has created international custom) and the four resolutions of the General Assembly in the 1980s and 1990s can also be mentioned in this regard. But will recent resolutions be binding? Contrary to the recommendations, the decisions (resolutions) of international organizations are binding, however, not all of them have the same binding scope. Some decisions that have a specific audience are binding only on them and decisions that do not have a specific audience are binding on those who agree with those resolutions (Beygzadeh 1389: 216).

1- 3- The role of governments in the development of international space law

Due to the wide range of space activities alongside the Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS) and in an independent and parallel process, international and regional organizations and national organizations such as the Ministries of Telecommunications and National Space Agency and national legislative institutions with making domestic and national regulations, each according to the subject of their activities, are related to the Space and the Rights that govern it. The actions of these organizations in the areas of policy-making and regulation, as well as participation in operational activities, directly or indirectly affect the gradual formulation and development of the International Space Law.
The 1967 Space Treaty and the Agreement on the Rescue and Return of the Astronauts, and many efforts over the decades, have led to the expansion of international agreements in various regions, UN General Assembly resolutions, national legislatures, statements by government officials, and scientific statements by scientists on expansion and growth Space rights have been influential. Since international space law is a subset of public international law, many of the rules and principles that apply to the formulation and development of public international law can be extended to the field of space law. Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 15 of the Statute of the Commission on International Law states: It is not developed in the practice of governments. The term "codification of international law" also refers to cases in international law in which the practice of governments in these areas is considerable and sufficient, and there are records and theories. (Hatami and Jabbari 1393: 143)
The role of international regulatory bodies is important because countries do not have sovereignty in the Space and can not legislate on their own. Through the adoption of resolutions, international organizations play an important and undeniable role in the formulation and development of international law, including International Space Law. The Declaration of the General Principles Governing the Activities of States for the Exploration and Exploitation of Outer Space, adopted by the General Assembly in Resolution 1962 of 13 December 1963, is one of these declarations which, by establishing the general principles, establishes the International Space Law. Put. The

UN General Assembly, at a time when there was a possibility of a deviation in the development of international law, issued a proclamation seeking to enlighten the future legal system in outer space. International law in outer space today is in fact the customary international law that has become the rule by governments. The creation of these customary and sometimes innovative rules by governments makes the role of governments in establishing international space law undeniable. In other words, before the use and exploitation of outer space can be regulated through international treaties or resolutions, taking into account the interests of humanity, it is necessary to accept the appropriate legal principles. Some anomalies among activists in this field have been prevented and paved the way for the gradual development of international law of Space. A significant part of the principles related to the international law of outer space has been adopted through the United Nations and its specialized committees and organizations. Legal principles do not need to be amended and revised. One of the results that can be achieved in the light of recognizing the extraterrestrial space and the limitedness of this resource, is the need for continuous reform and revision of the relevant laws and regulations. It was under this recognition that the principles of free use of space were challenged, and developing governments opposed the monopoly of spatial communications by developed governments, claiming to have a proper and equal position in the use of frequencies and circuits.

1- 4- The role of sovereignty of governments in creating a competent authority in space law

Under the Space Treaty, each state is required to designate a competent authority to issue licenses for space activities by its own citizens. This lack of explicitness indicates that governments are free to choose the organization or institution in question. However, none of the space treaties has a competent authority and has left this issue to governments. Hence, one of the most important questions that any government faces is to determine the competent authority in its subset for licensing, and in other words, governments face the issue of which authority or institution is competent to issue licenses for activities. Is competent (Kazemi and Golroo 1395). The issuance of licenses for space activities by governments is more important than the supervisory and exercise of sovereignty because governments have international responsibility for the space activities of their citizens and this responsibility is without the right to exercise sovereignty and incomplete supervision it seems. Governments have taken different steps in establishing a competent authority to oversee space activities and issue the necessary permits, to name just a few. The Swedish government directly decides which authority is responsible for issuing permits and which ministry Saleh has not been selected for space activities and has only supported the National Space Board or Council. The council acts on each licensing application separately from the ministry. In South Korea, the Ministry of Science and Research has the authority to authorize space activities. England has outsourced space activities to the British National Space Agency. The British National Space Center is an agency under the auspices of the Home Office. A space agency called the Australian Safety and Licensing Authority licenses space activities. This institution is under the Ministry of Science and Research. In Belgium, licensing for space exploration is administered by the Federal Minister for Science. In France, permits are issued by the Office of the Ministry of Outer Space Research, while technical tests are carried out under the auspices of the National Space Center. Economics is mentioned. In Norway, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and in the Netherlands the Ministry of Economic Affairs are in charge of licensing and monitoring space activities. In South Africa, a sub-body of the Council of South Africa's Office of Industry and Commerce is responsible for licensing space activities. In some countries, such as the United

States, the Department of Transportation is the competent authority. Under the Commercial Space Launch Act, the Secretary of Transportation is the authority to authorize space activities. On the other hand, licenses for space activities related to radio communications are issued by the Federal Communications Commission. In some cases, similar to Russia, the National Space Agency is competent to issue licenses; Without being a subset of a ministry. In other governments, national space agencies are involved in the licensing process, but the relevant ministries are responsible.

As noted, the authority for licensing varies from country to country. These differences reflect the division of competencies in different governments. It seems that countries, based on their governing structure and the political and economic system governing the country, decide in this regard how to protect their national interests and not have national and international security concerns. However, given the issue of space activities, which is international and requires the cooperation of countries, countries must act in a coordinated and uniform manner in terms of licensing.

Article 6 of the Space Treaty stipulates that states have international responsibility for national activities in space and explicitly allows the space activities of non-governmental organizations in space to be regulated with the permission and supervision of governments.

The presented analysis shows that there are differences between the states in the licensing process. Not only the competent authority and the institutions involved but also the information and examination issues differ between governments. Despite this practice, licensing cannot be understood solely based on laws and regulations, as the performance of governments must also be considered to better understand this regime. The national laws review in this project shows that, in general, the older laws are brief and less detailed while the competent bodies and institutions are now more competent. Recent laws are the mirror of technology development that provide more detailed regulations. (Kazemi and Golro 2016: 36).

In all national space laws, the most important interests of the competent authorities and operators are taken into account. In other words, it ensures that space activities are carried out safely and in accordance with the standards of technology. There is more uniformity than difference here. This shows that the most important concern of space operators is that the space object under operation will function properly and continue for a reasonable period of time after the operation. This is a technical matter related to technology that can be useful for a coordinated strategy in the national licensing process.

The social, economic, political, and security conditions or other interests of governments regarding the spatial activities of the governmental and non-governmental sectors differ. In this regard, the procedure for issuing national permits by governments regarding the type of view of governments on the exercise of sovereignty over their subdivisions is different and is the basis for the preparation of internal regulations. The role of governments as key players in space can be maintained by licensing space activities to various institutions.

However, the current system established by Article 6 and Article 7 of the Space Treaty and the provisions of the Liability Convention does not conform to the economic and legal realities of the reality of space activities in orbit (Kazemi and Golrou 2016: 35).

The transcendental space is recognized by the international community as the common heritage of humanity and has established its legal status as a principle in international law. Has it developed or has it lacked the power and space facilities or will it never? The common heritage of humanity is a theoretical concept that has been introduced as a fundamental principle in public international law and has been accepted and established in international space law in the case of space objects

and extraterrestrial space. There is no doubt that in space and space objects, gaining benefits from cost-effective resources is cost-effective for humanity, but it is undeniably important as a deterrent to the powers that be in seizing space in their favor. Outer space and space objects as a common world heritage are under international rule. How is international sovereignty exercised in space? How do the three distinct concepts of sovereignty and competence and ownership interact in outer space? Without the exercise of jurisdiction, sovereignty will not be complete, and the absence of an international body exercising jurisdiction in space will not be conceivable. The creation of an international governing council for outer space, like the governing council of the International Atomic Energy Agency, could be the beginning of global sovereignty in space. As mentioned earlier, it is necessary to act in a coordinated and uniform manner regarding the licensing of space activities by an international institution, and governments on behalf of this institution to issue licenses for space activities to various institutions and the private sector. And play their role as the main actor in space.

2- The Role of Governments and the Challenges Related to Competency and Formal Issues in the proceedings of crimes committed in Outer space

The legal framework that has developed over the years in the field of international space law is very broad and complex, including UN resolutions and bilateral or multilateral agreements, which are formulated more from a political and military point of view and pay much attention to the aspect. Commercial and criminal law is not formal or substantive. Governments, on the one hand, adhere to their national interests and national and international political and security considerations, and on the other hand, must turn their attention to the formal and substantive legal aspects of negotiations on international treaties and laws. Among the basic principles that have been recognized since the beginning of the space age, the principle of freedom of exploration and use of space is one of the most important principles that has played an important role in the development of space rights and its combination with the principle of non-possession, fundamental difference between rights. Has created space and air rights. In the Persian legal literature, apart from the brief reference to Article 8 of the Space Treaty, there are no substantive and other forms of jurisdiction over individuals.

3 - Applying the authority of governments on crimes committed by tourists in their spacecraft and the deck of the International Space Station

Article 2 of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty stipulates that space may not be nationally acquired by claiming sovereignty, exploitation, occupation, or any other means, thus making space a super-jurisdictional area (Gorove 1995: 246). Of course, this does not preclude States from exercising their authority and control over their own individuals, entities, and space objects in space; Any Contracting State which has registered an object launched into space shall have control over that object and all its crew in outer space or any celestial body. This principle was also enshrined in paragraph 7 of the Declaration of the Principles of Space (1963), which stipulated that the State registering an object thrown into outer space, on that object and all its crew in outer space or any celestial body, had authority and control. Will have. At the time of drafting the 1967 Overseas Convention, reference had been made to the need for "registration" in this article and Article 5 of the treaty. In paragraph 1, section B of UNSCR 1721, the General Assembly requested that UN

member states, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notify Kapos of any object being thrown into outer space and that it be in its territory and in accordance with Record their own rules. The space object always remains in the ownership of the registering country and the rights and duties of that country and can not leave the space object to become ownerless property. That object will always be considered the property of the country of registration.

In this regard, action must be taken to establish the registering country and the jurisdiction of its court in accordance with Article 8 of the Outer Space Convention and the provisions of the Registration Convention. Regarding the competence and generality of issues related to the continuation of control and competence of states, paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the 1998 Intergovernmental Agreement provides the following points:

(A) Each partner or associate retains its authority and control over the components of the International Space Station which they have registered in their territory and over their own staff inside or on the space station of which they are nationals;

(B) This Agreement stipulates that each Partner Agency will own components that Partners or Partners provide in order, including users and components listed in the Appendix to the International Ownership and Equipment International Space Station. Are also located inside or on the space station;

(C) Each partner or partner State shall take measures, such as legislation in specific cases, prior to the ratification of the Intergovernmental Agreement (1998) until the obligations and requirements relating to cooperation in the construction and operation of the International Space Station are met. Enter their internal laws. This includes objectives related to the exercise and enforcement of authority and control.

D) Considering the competence and control over the nationals (partners and partners) of the astronauts, who must always be nationals of the signatory states of the Intergovernmental Agreement;

(E) Article 4 of this Agreement Recognizes and Recognizes the Responsibility of Partner Agencies to Conduct Cooperation Agreed that the European Space Agency (ESA) shall be designated by the European Parties as a partner agency responsible for implementing the cooperation requirements laid down for the station. Is an international space;

(G) European Partner and Partner States undertake to fulfill their obligations and to exercise their rights in relation to their participation and cooperation on the International Space Station. This, of course, is done through an optional European Space Agency program;

(H) On 5 March 2010, the European Space Agency shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the registration information relating to the Columbus Section (launched 7 February 2008) is the European Partners' contribution to the International Space Station program (after accepting their commitments under Registration Convention).

Article 4 of this Agreement explicitly recognizes the European Space Agency as the custodian of the European Partners and Partners for them to take action in accordance with the objectives related to the implementation of the rights and obligations of these Partners and Parties under this Agreement for cooperation in construction and management. The International Space Station; It is clear that this representation and representation is only in relation to matters recognized within the scope of the mission of the European Space Agency under the founding treaty; Instead, the participating European States independently retain their competence in matters which are among the special rights and privileges of States, such as criminal jurisdiction, certain parts of treaty liability (civil liability) and matters relating to intellectual property. Etc., is.

The important point is that a competent government, which can commit a crime under its own national law, may not have the authority to commit it in all cases. (Karami 1396: 21).
Of course, if for any reason the perpetrator is not prosecuted and punished by the government of the tourist vehicle registration space, then other countries according to a foreign element or communication factor such as "place of crime or citizenship of the offender or the need to protect interests. "All humanity or the interests of the international community" can exercise their authority. This is because governments can enforce their own laws on their own citizens (under active personal jurisdiction) in suburban tourism, depending on the nationality of the perpetrator. In cases where the domestic law of the victim country restricts the exercise of this jurisdiction to the commission of serious crimes or the observance of the principle of exercising personal jurisdiction based on the victim's citizenship (passive personal jurisdiction) in sub-tourist tourism trips, it is limited to cases The relevant government has not acted. Of course, the condition of severe crime and double criminality is also mentioned in the laws of many countries (Momeni 1393: 299).
Real jurisdiction can be applied only in cases where the vital interests of a particular government are endangered by the crime committed (Pourbafarani 1391: 75).
Of course, the realization of real competence in space travel seems unlikely. Universal jurisdiction also relates to the commission of crimes that, due to the severity of that crime, are considered against all of humanity, and the judicial authorities of all countries, regardless of the place of the crime, the perpetrator or the victim, will be competent to investigate (Pourbafarani 1390: 168).
This jurisdiction is limited to cases that do not violate the principle of independent sovereignty of the states mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Charter, and in particular interference in the internal affairs of states, which is prohibited under paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter. This jurisdiction can be applied in case of space hijacking or other international crimes. This competence is not conceivable in space travel and in the near future.

Conclusions and suggestions

At present, there is no international body for dealing with crimes committed in outer space, and in the event of a crime occurring in space, the guilty government or the guilty government, as astronauts, whether military, flight crew, scientist, Or space tourists are special individuals of the society and are important in the national interests of the respective country. Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, 1967, and paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the 1975 Convention on the Registration of Launched Objects, on the authority of the State registering the space object over that object and its crew and occupants as long as that object resides in outer space. Exercise its jurisdiction over the prosecution of a crime.
Now, if a crime is committed against astronauts on a spacewalk or from within a space object, or vice versa, the issue of determining a competent government will become more controversial, and if international agreements such as the 1988 and 1998 agreements between the country Consider also the construction of the International Space Station. Determining the competent government to deal with crimes committed in outer space has become more complex and provides the basis for an international conflict that can have far-reaching consequences. Examining the existing laws of space law in the field of criminal jurisdiction, we conclude that governments have jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by their citizens in outer space within domestic courts and international authorities under certain conditions. Space activities in their domain play an important role in establishing a competitive position in space affairs. However, given the issue of

space activities, which is international and requires the cooperation of countries, countries must act in a coordinated and uniform manner in terms of licensing.

In addition, even after the appointment of a competent authority to investigate crimes committed in outer space, the law governing the prosecution of domestic law, international law, treaties, agreements, or international resolutions will be disputed. Due to the growing momentum of space activities, the lack of an appropriate and efficient legal framework is one of the most important obstacles to the growth and comprehensive development of space activities and humanity's use of its resources. The international community and the legal community are indispensable in unifying the efficient rules of outer space.

A country's space activities could have consequences for other countries and the international community and the planet, or even trying to harness the energy of neutron stars called black holes could have catastrophic consequences for the solar system and the Milky Way. Therefore, it is suggested that to the implementation of the seventh chapter of the United Nations Charter, all space activities be carried out after the plan in the UN Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUS) and a comprehensive scientific review and authorization.

Also, regarding the space activities of non-member countries, the Convention has remained silent, so it is suggested that due to the possible impact of space activities of a country beyond that country and the organization involved, any space activity is subject to acceptance and ratification of international law and membership in the Convention. And international treaties in this regard so that any space activity by all the activists in this field, including governmental, interstate, and international, and persons without COPUS permission, is prohibited and placed under the seventh chapter of the United Nations Charter and should be dealt with.

Generally, international law and particularly international Space law to protect the interests of the powers and developed countries was compiled by themselves, and whenever international law conflicts with their interests, it is easily ignored and violated without serious consequences, so Establishing efficient and centralized laws without guaranteeing strong implementation alone can not meet the current and future needs of international law. It is suggested that, at the same time as enacting laws, strict enforcement guarantees be enacted along with treaties and laws, as well as in the case of a developing country and in the absence of international obligations, comprehensive and strict international sanctions on its political life and economy. And to put all-out pressure on the world powers and developed countries to do the same and to define a mechanism to prevent the punitive actions of the powers against the sanctioning countries. It is also suggested that Kupus establish criminal sub-committees consisting of prominent jurists of countries to criminalize and decriminalize some acts and abandon acts in outer space. For example, stealing a number of bolts from a spare parts warehouse on Earth is considered a simple theft that can be forgiven under criminal circumstances, but stealing a bolt from a spare parts warehouse of a spacecraft or a space station can kill many people. Threaten. Another example is that on Earth, taking possession of the property and equipment of a casualty who died in an accident is considered a crime, while owning the equipment of an astronaut who died in outer space can save the lives of other astronauts. In the meantime, governments can by playing and encouraging the prominent lawyers of the country and holding competitions and calling lawyers to play a significant role in the formulation and development of international space law. It is essential that jurisprudence keep pace with the development and advancement of advanced technology and not as a post-occurrence solution.

It is necessary for the criminalization of actions and the omission of actions in outer space as the subject of a separate study to be considered by researchers and jurists.

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