

Space Resources (10)  
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## THE LEGAL INFLUENCE AND REFERENCE OF THE U.S. SPACE RESOURCE EXPLORATION AND UTILIZATION ACT (2015) TO A NON-SPACE FARING COUNTRY

### **Abstract**

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The U.S. Space Resource Exploration and Utilization Act (2015) is partly against the Outer Space Treaty (1967). The U.S. had ratified the Outer Space Treaty in 1967. Legally binding, the state has a responsibility as its constitution to comply with the international obligations. Likewise, a non-space faring country, who had ratified to the Outer Space Treaty, legally binding, also has a responsibility as its constitution.

As a governmental state, a non-space faring country cannot accept the U.S. Space Resource Exploration and Utilization Act (2015) as long as it's against to the Outer Space Treaty. Although, there is no official statement or resolution about permission for space resources mining from the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and space resource exploration and utilization seems may not prohibit international space law for nongovernmental organization. Commercially price or sale of space resource is a violate action according to the non appropriation principle.

Non-legally binding, a non-space faring country, agree but not appreciate U.S. Space Resource Exploration and Utilization Act (2015). Even though, property rights over space mining resources could become the primary motivation for continued space exploration and perhaps become a more powerful driver for space activities. It obviously stands on the principle of inequitable distribution.

The legal influence and reference of the U.S. space resource  
exploration and utilization act (2015) to a non-space faring  
country

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