

SAMMERY

Subject of the research thesis: Actual problems of a legal status of natural celestial bodies.

Author: Kudlay Veronika Andreevna.

Academic Adviser: Valyarovsky F. I. Cand.Jur.Sci., associate professor, professor of chair of the international relations, world economy and international law.

Organization: Institute of the international relations; chair of international relations, world economy and international law; Pyatigorsk state linguistic university.

Relevance of the study research. Today, space development – one of the most important problems of the 21st century, demanding joint efforts of the states which are engaged in this activity. Importance of a role of the international space law and relevance of a subject of research is reasonable genuine interest of mass media, lawmakers, inhabitants. Such development is extremely important as conducted scientific researches and the made discoveries in astronautics, are used in interests of earthly needs. Achievements in the field of astronautics accompany various directions, such as: control of environment, research of natural resources of Earth, navigation, communication, television broadcasting, geodesy, hydrometeorology, cartography, etc.

The object of the study research is the legal status of natural celestial bodies.

The subject of the study research is the public relations developing concerning use and research of celestial bodies act.

The purpose of the study research is scientific analysis of complex problems of the legal position of natural celestial bodies, as well as the study of the legal and regulatory framework governing the legal status of natural celestial bodies and the accompanying activity of subjects of space law for the use and research of natural celestial bodies, identification of gaps in the law in this sphere

and their elimination.

Research objectives:

- concept "natural celestial body" definition;
- establishment of the rights and duties of the states, and as their responsibility concerning natural celestial bodies;
- consideration of standardly legal acts on use and research of natural celestial bodies;
- identification of gaps in them;
- development of solutions of the revealed problems. Scientific novelty of research is that works of the domestic and foreign authors studying a question of a legal status of natural celestial bodies and as the corresponding standardly legal base were investigated. On the basis of the studied material conclusions regarding a perspective of a subject of research, a of the relevant legislation were drawn and author's definitions of concepts absent in the law are offered.

Scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that the works were studied Russian and foreign authors who have studied the question of the legal position of natural celestial bodies, as well as the appropriate regulatory framework. On the basis of the material studied, conclusions were drawn with regards to issues of the research topic, the gaps in the legislation

Structure: is defined by its subject, the purposes and tasks. Work consists of the introduction, two heads including six paragraphs, the conclusions and a bibliography of including 57 sources, 16 of which in a foreign language. The total amount of work makes 56 pages of the text.

Summary: After examining the rules governing the use and development of celestial bodies, it was revealed that the Outer Space Treaty and the Federal Law on Space Activity and have significant drawbacks as a lack of concepts such as: celestial body, outer space, space object and the Earth's orbit. The following definitions of copyrights:

Celestial body - any comet, planet and its natural space satellites, meteorite, asteroid or star, naturally formed in outer space within any galaxy having its orbit, which offset artificially impossible.

Space - the space beyond the earth's atmosphere which contains space objects - galaxies, stars, nebulae, planets and others moving in their orbits, the legal regime which is governed by international law, which in turn does not allow its national appropriation.

Space object - an artificially created entity (including its components and delivery systems), launched into outer space and representing a spacecraft, manned facility manned station on a celestial body and the uninhabited station on a celestial body.

Earth's orbit - a movement of the Earth around the Sun at an average distance of about 150 million kilometers.

Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, as is clear from its name, ensures that the state whose property is an object, obliged to bear responsibility for the harm they have suffered. Proposes to amend the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects as an amendment to paragraph «a» Article I. This paragraph needs to be expanded, indicating that damage, as well pollution is a celestial body, or serious damage to its surface.