



# THE ARTEMIS ACCORDS



**Principles for a Safe, Peaceful, and Prosperous Future**

# Peaceful Purposes

International cooperation on Artemis is intended not only to bolster space exploration but to enhance peaceful relationships between nations.

Therefore, at the core of the Artemis Accords is the requirement that all activities will be conducted for peaceful purposes, per the tenets of the Outer Space Treaty.





## Transparency

Transparency is a key principle for responsible civil space exploration and NASA has always taken care to publicly describe its policies and plans.

Artemis Accords partner nations will be required to uphold this principle by publicly describing their own policies and plans in a transparent manner.

# Interoperability

Interoperability of systems is critical to ensure safe and robust space exploration.

Therefore, the Artemis Accords call for partner nations to utilize open international standards, develop new standards when necessary, and strive to support interoperability to the greatest extent practical.

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## **Emergency Assistance**

Providing emergency assistance to those in need is a cornerstone of any responsible civil space program.

Therefore, the Artemis Accords reaffirm NASA's and partner nations' commitments to the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

Additionally, under the Accords, NASA and partner nations commit to taking all reasonable steps possible to render assistance to astronauts in distress.

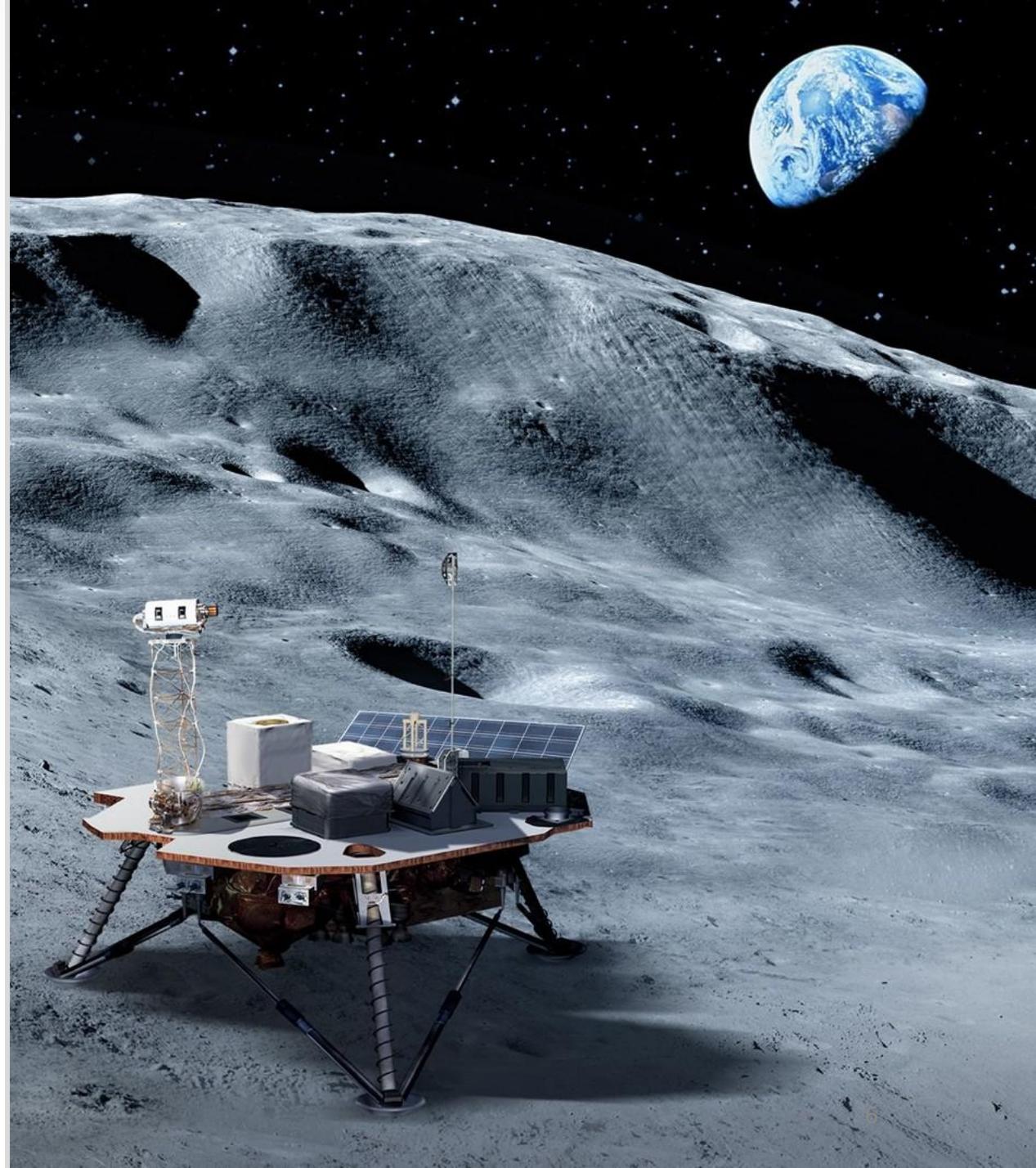
# Registration of Space Objects

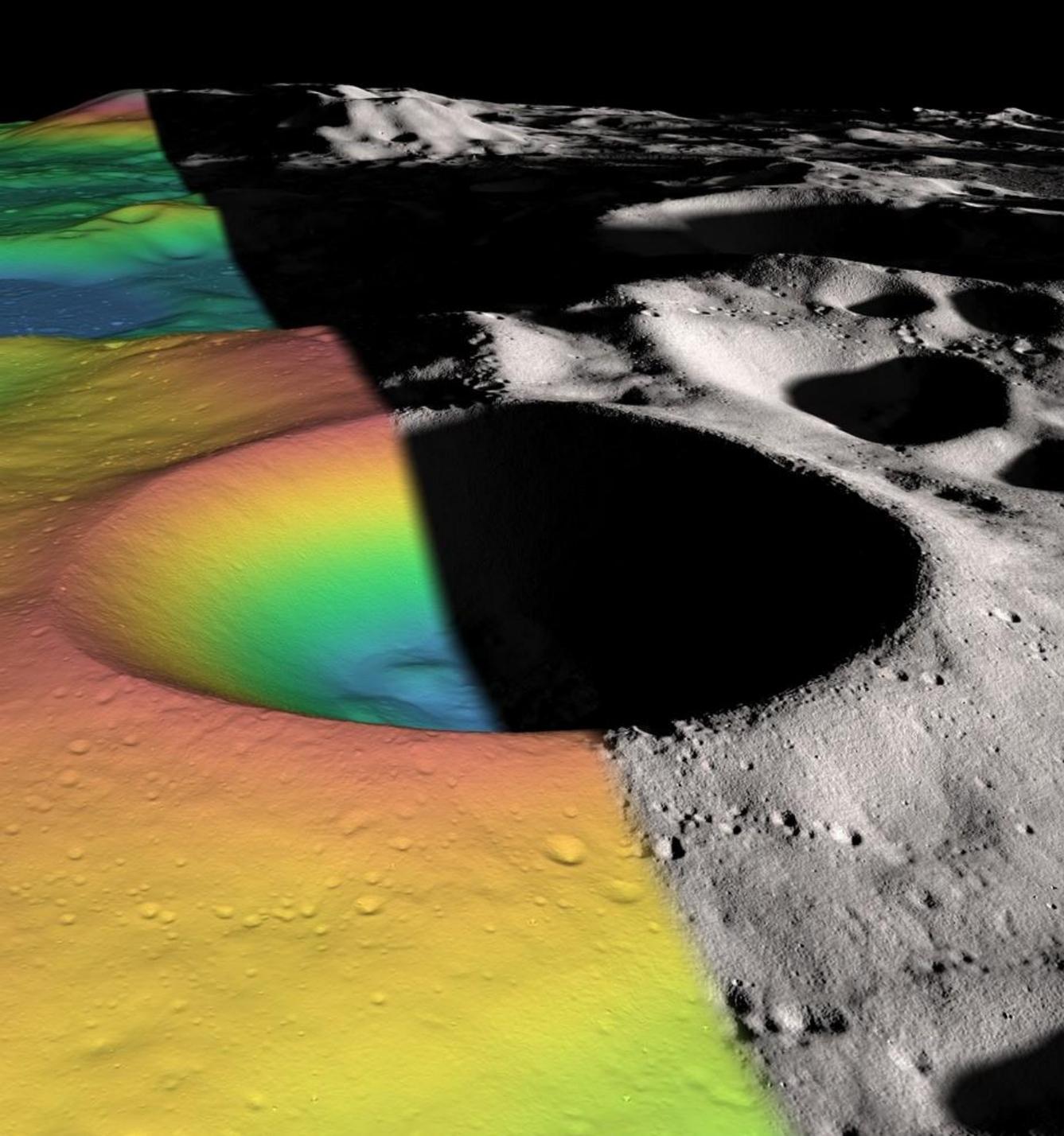
Registration is at the very core of creating a safe and sustainable environment in space to conduct public and private activities.

Without proper registration, coordination to avoid harmful interference cannot take place.

The Artemis Accords reinforces the critical nature of registration and urges any partner which isn't already a member of the Registration Convention to join as soon as possible.

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## Release of Scientific Data

NASA has always been committed to the timely, full, and open sharing of scientific data.

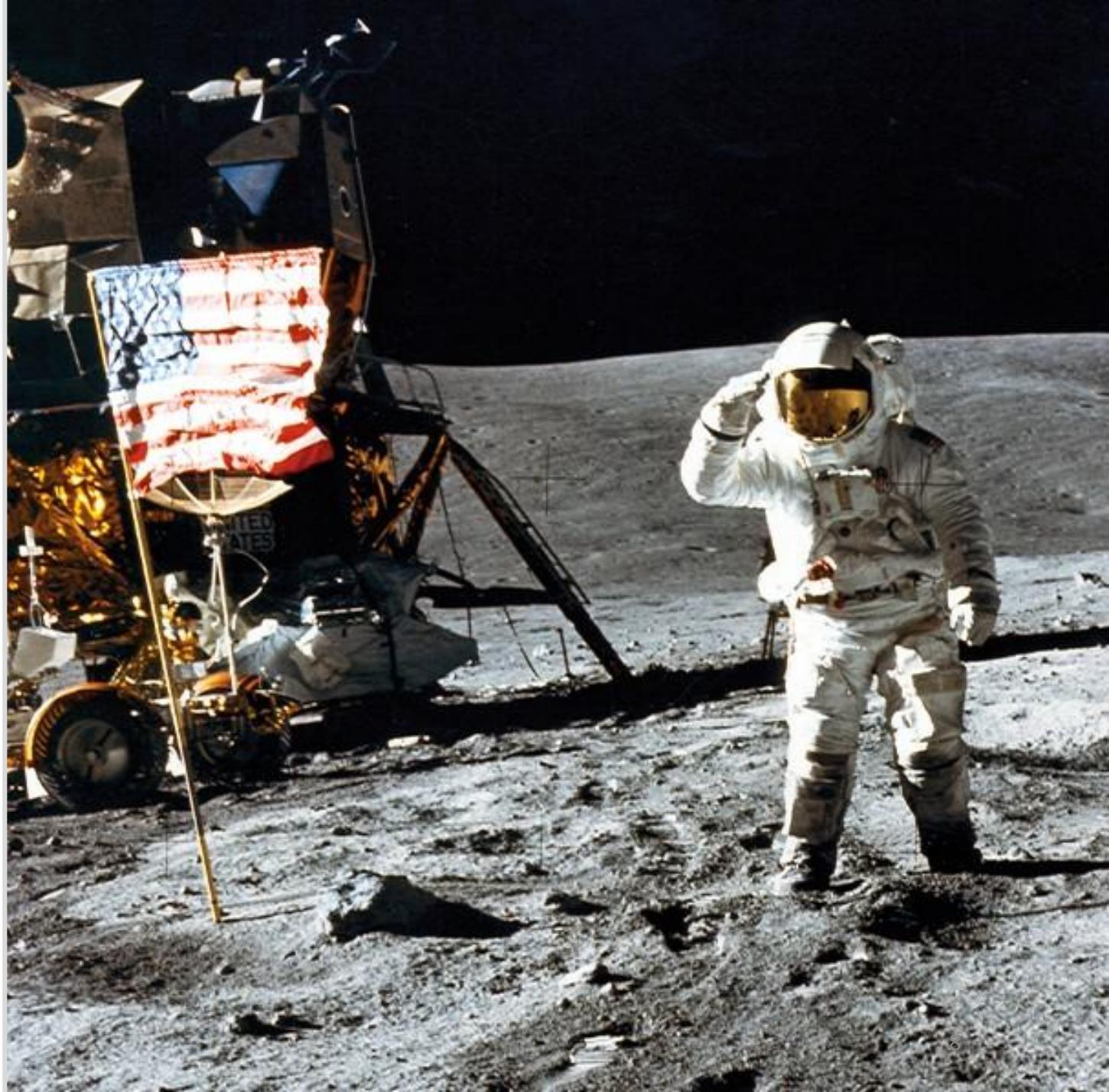
Artemis Accords partners will agree to follow NASA's example, releasing their scientific data publicly to ensure that the entire world can benefit from the Artemis journey of exploration and discovery.

# Protecting Heritage

Protecting historic sites and artifacts will be just as important in space as it is here on Earth.

Therefore, under Artemis Accords agreements, NASA and partner nations will commit to the protection of sites and artifacts with historic value.

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# Space Resources

The ability to extract and utilize resources on the Moon, Mars, and asteroids will be critical to support safe and sustainable space exploration and development.

The Artemis Accords reinforce that space resource extraction and utilization can and will be conducted under the auspices of the Outer Space Treaty, with specific emphasis on Articles II, VI, and XI.

# Deconfliction of Activities

Avoiding harmful interference is an important principle of the Outer Space Treaty which is implemented by the Artemis Accords.

Specifically, via the Artemis Accords, NASA and partner nations will determine the area in which harmful interference from an activity can occur. Within that area, referred to as a 'Safety Zone', nations will be obligated to provide public information regarding the location and general nature of their operation and to coordinate with any entity that enters the area to avoid harmful interference, implementing Article IX of the Outer Space Treaty and reinforcing the principle of due regard.

Per the Outer Space Treaty, free access to all areas of celestial bodies will be maintained while the Safety Zones will prevent conflict and confusion through transparency and coordination.





# Orbital Debris and Spacecraft Disposal

Preserving a safe and sustainable environment in space is critical for both public and private activities.

NASA and partner nations will agree to plan for the mitigation of orbital debris, including the safe, timely, and efficient passivation and disposal of spacecraft at the end of their missions.



 AUSTRALIA



 CANADA



 ITALY



 JAPAN



 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



 JAPAN



 LUXEMBOURG



 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



 UNITED KINGDOM

# Outer Space Treaty of 1967

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- Article 1 of the Outer Space Treaty states that the utilization of space is open to all countries.
- Article II of the Outer Space Treaty states that outer space (as a domain or territory), is not subject to national appropriation.
- Article VI places responsibility on nations for the authorization and continuing supervision of the activities conducted in outer space by its governmental and non-governmental entities.

# U.S. Law and Resource Utilization

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U.S. Space Resource Exploration and Utilization Act of 2015  
(Title V of the U.S. Commercial Space Launch  
Competitiveness Act of 2015), Public Law No: 114-90.



- Provides legal certainty to U.S. firms that may invest in space resource utilization activities.
- Permits space resource utilization only “in manners consistent with the international obligations of the United States.”
- Promotes the right of “commercial recovery of space resources free from harmful interference.”

# The Hague International Space Resources Governance Working Group

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- Brought together experts from government, industry, academia to interface on issues related to space resources.
- In Nov. 2019, adopted building blocks to lay the groundwork for a potential framework for the governance of space resources.
- Tiger Team Two dealt with Safety Zone Development.

