

Goal 1: Open Access



Ensure access to the Moon and cislunar space is open to all States, actors, and activities.

Goal 1 aims to keep the Moon open to a wide range of actors conducting various activities, with associated targets and drivers listed in Table 4.1. This involves ensuring fair access to the lunar surface and resources, encouraging international cooperation, and promoting compliance with international law for all lunar activities. However, even though many Treaties uphold the right to access, no tailored plan exists yet for ensuring Open Access. In order to establish a sustainable lunar base which benefits all humankind, access to the lunar surface by any law-abiding actor must be allowed and encouraged to ensure that the interests of all groups are represented.

- According to Article 1 of the Outer Space Treaty, OST, outer space shall be free for exploration and use by all nations. The countries that have signed and ratified the OST are shown in Figure 4.1.
- The Moon Agreement aimed to establish allowable uses of lunar resources that would be handled by an adequate organization, similar to the functioning of the International Seabed Authority. However, at the time of its creation in 1979, it was not ratified by any space faring nation. Figure 4.2 shows the current levels of commitment to the Moon Agreement.
- While the Moon is supposed to be accessible to all, space is a cost-prohibitive venture which prevents developing countries from going to the Moon. As of 2019, 12 people walked on the lunar surface; all American men (Atkins, 2013).

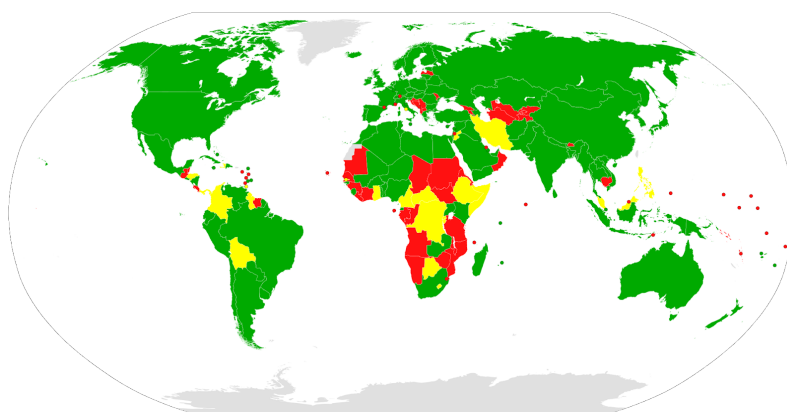


Figure 4.1. Countries that have ratified the OST are shown as member states (green), signatories (yellow), and non-members (red) (Ormsbee, 2017)

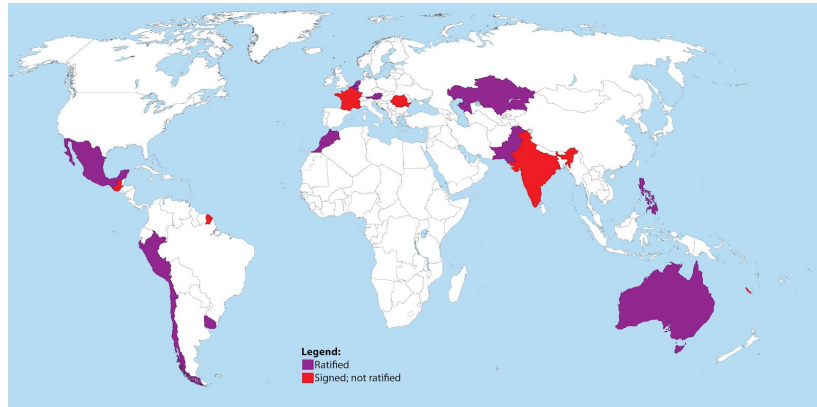


Figure 4.2. Countries and their various levels of commitment to the Moon Agreement (Born for Space, 2013)

Table 4.1. Targets and drivers for Goal 1: Open Access

Targets		Drivers
1.1 Ensure States are granted open access to the Moon and cislunar space.	1.11	States should ensure that the activities carried out on the lunar surface by entities under their responsibility do not prevent other States from accessing and utilizing all areas of the Moon, including areas of significance such as craters, lava tubes, the poles, etc.
	1.12	States should ensure that all States are granted free access and utilization of the Moon according to the Outer Space Treaty.
	1.13	All States must abide by the Outer Space Treaty and comply with United Nations space related policy.
	1.14	Ensure the inclusion of emerging space nations and non-spacefaring nations in the development of space missions.
	1.15	Promote coordination and collaboration among space actors with regards to the use of Lagrangian points and cislunar space.
	1.16	Ensure States have fair access and opportunities concerning frequency allocation.
	1.17	Establish perimeter guidelines to ensure a standard of non-interference for lunar activities.
	1.18	Ensure the State of registration complies with the responsibility it holds for its space actors and objects, according with applicable law.
1.2 Ensure access to the Moon is not restricted to States.	1.21	Encourage Public Private Partnerships.
	1.22	Encourage innovative approaches and standardization in access to the Moon.
	1.23	Encourage States to allow space activities undertaken by non-governmental entities, provided that the activity is in accordance with the Outer Space Treaty.
	1.24	Develop State funding opportunities to support non-governmental space entities.
1.3 Use of the Moon should be open to different activities.	1.31	Encourage initiatives encompassing a wide range of activities beyond scientific research, such as, but not limited to, arts, culture, exploration, and tourism.